

## **Yonif 203/AK'S Training Development Strategy in Improving Soldier Professionalism Carrying Out Very Very Important Person Security in The Jakarta Area**

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### **Abstract**

*Securing Very Very Important Persons (VVIP) in the Capital City area is a strategic task of the Indonesian Army, especially for Yonif 203/AK, which requires a high level of professionalism and operational readiness. The background of this study focuses on the importance of training and exercise strategies to withstand complex VVIP security defenses, including conventional and non-conventional threats such as cyber attacks and drone technology. This study aims to analyze the VVIP security training and exercise strategies implemented by Yonif 203/AK and identify the obstacles that arise. Using qualitative descriptive methods through interviews, observations, and document analysis, this study revealed that although there is a strong commitment to training and exercise, the main obstacles include limited budget, facilities and infrastructure, and training time. Based on the SWOT analysis theory, namely strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, internal strengths such as an effective mentoring system and creativity in the use of resources can be optimized to overcome existing weaknesses. This study concludes that increasing the professionalism of soldiers can be achieved through the development of joint training programs with related agencies, the application of simulation technology such as Virtual Reality, and the implementation of a structured evaluation system. Key recommendations include the allocation of a dedicated budget, increased cross-agency collaboration program to ensure continued availability of VVIP security training*

**Keywords:** *VVIP Security, Training Development, Yonif 203/AK, Strategy, SWOT Analysis.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic nation with a population of over 270 million, faces a variety of complex security challenges. Jakarta, designated as the Special Region of Jakarta (DKJ) in accordance with Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, is a key priority. As the national economic center and a global city, Jakarta's security is a strategic priority. Every year, Jakarta hosts numerous important events, both national and international, often involving state guests, high-ranking officials, and other international figures of strategic importance to Indonesia. In this context, Very Very Important Person (VVIP) security in the DKJ region plays a key role in maintaining national stability and Indonesia's diplomatic relations with other countries.

The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), as a state instrument in the defense sector, has primary responsibility for maintaining national security and stability, as stipulated in Article 7 of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces. This article explains that the TNI's duties include Military Operations for War (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP). One of the OMSP's duties is to provide security for the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and Vice Presidents, and state guests at the level of head of state or head of government.

In its implementation, this responsibility is carried out by various commands and units under the Indonesian Army structure, including the Regional Military Command (Kodam). Yonif 203/AK (Infantry Battalion 203/Arya Kemuning) is under the Infantry Brigade 1/PIK (Capital Security), Kodam Jaya, which has a strategic task in securing the Jakarta area. This brigade is specifically tasked with supporting national security in the Jakarta area and its surroundings, including carrying out security for Very Very Important Persons (VVIPs). Yonif 203/AK has a

crucial role in ensuring outer layer security coordinated with other units such as Paspampres and the Police.

VVIP security involves various layers of security, from personal security to security of activities and installations. The operational readiness of soldiers assigned to VVIP security is a determining factor in the success of this operation. Yonif 203/AK is tasked with carrying out military operations other than war, including VVIP security, in support of the Indonesian Army's primary task of maintaining state sovereignty and national stability. As a mechanized battalion, Yonif 203/AK is equipped with high mobilization capabilities using armored vehicles, which allows soldiers to respond quickly to emergency situations in carrying out security.

However, the implementation of training at Yonif 203/AK still faces various obstacles, such as limited budget, infrastructure, and limited training time. This situation results in soldiers' abilities and professionalism in securing VVIPs being suboptimal, which in turn has the potential to impact the unit's operational readiness. Therefore, optimizing the implementation of core tasks and unit development is crucial to improving the professionalism and readiness of Yonif 203/AK soldiers in facing the challenges of VVIP security.

The need for a more effective training strategy is becoming increasingly urgent given the increasing complexity of threats to VVIP security, both from conventional threats such as physical attacks and non-conventional threats such as terrorism and cyberattacks. VVIP security is not only important from a national perspective but also has implications for international relations and political stability. Therefore, an appropriate strategy for developing VVIP security training will significantly impact the ability of combat units such as Yonif 203/AK to carry out their duties.

This study was conducted to analyze the training development strategy implemented by Yonif 203/AK to improve the professionalism and readiness of soldiers in VVIP security. This study will identify obstacles encountered in the development process and provide recommendations that can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of the training. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews, direct observation, and documentation studies related to the training program conducted by the unit. This study also used a SWOT analysis to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced in the VVIP security training development.

The results of this study are expected to provide practical contributions to the Indonesian Army (TNI AD), particularly Battalion 203/AK, in improving the quality of training and operational readiness of the unit. The recommendations generated from this study are also expected to inform the development of training policies in other units with similar duties, thereby improving the overall VVIP security system in Indonesia.

With effective VVIP security, political stability and national security can be better maintained, and Indonesia's diplomatic relations with other countries can continue smoothly. Success in VVIP security also reflects the readiness and professionalism of the TNI AD in facing various security challenges, both at the national and international levels. Therefore, optimizing the training and development strategy at Yonif 203/AK is crucial to ensuring the security and smooth implementation of security tasks in the future.

## **Theoretical Conceptual Review**

### **Strategy Theory**

The word "strategy" comes from the Greek word "strategos," which means Military Commander (during the democratic era in Athens, Greece). The term "Strategy" was proposed by Arthur F. Lykke Jr., which is ends (goals to be achieved), ways (ways), and means (resources to achieve goals). Arthur stated that the implementation of a decision-making strategy can be carried out optimally if military decision-making is carried out with clear goals to be achieved and the goals are fulfilled through a gradual process by optimally utilizing resources. In the context of the strategy for developing the VVIP Yonif 203/AK Pam training, strategy theory can

be applied to ensure VVIP security in the Jakarta area. This strategy utilizes the principles of strategy theory to improve the professionalism of soldiers in implementing VVIP security in a structured and effective manner.

### **Coaching Theory**

Coaching is an effort, action, and activity carried out efficiently and effectively to achieve better results. Coaching is a process, a method of fostering and improving or efforts, actions and activities carried out to achieve better results. Effective coaching for Yonif 203/AK must be able to provide knowledge and skills that are in accordance with the talents, tendencies, and abilities of soldiers. This not only improves the operational quality of the unit but also strengthens their personal integrity in facing the challenges and risks in securing VVIPs. With a planned and directed approach, coaching and training can create an environment that supports the development of soldier professionalism, encompassing physical, mental, and moral aspects.

### **Practice Theory**

According to (Harsono, 2015) “Training is a systematic process of practicing or working that is done repeatedly, with increasing number of exercises or work every day”. Meanwhile, according to Mulya, (Gumilar, Resty Agustriyani, 2015) is “Comprehensive training provides the possibility of more stable development for the formation of achievements in time”. From the explanation above it can be concluded that to achieve the ultimate goal of a performance, namely increasing optimal performance, training activities must be carried out systematically, gradually and repeatedly, with increasing number of training loads every day. In the context of Yonif 203/AK plays a crucial role in developing VVIP security training to ensure VVIP security. The training conducted by this unit is systematic and repetitive, with the aim of improving the skills and readiness of members in securing VVIP from various threats. The training process is designed in stages, starting from basic to advanced, with increasing intensity and complexity over time.

### **Relevant Research**

- a. Bagus Hardiyanto and Herni Pujiati in *Kompeksitas Journal* Volume 14 Number 01 June 2025 with the title *Analysis of Personnel Training and Development Programs to Improve the Quality of Indonesian Air Force Recruitment at the Muljono Air Force Base Personnel Service in Surabaya*. The analysis of training designed based on appropriate needs analysis is able to address existing competency gaps, so that personnel can work more productively, adaptively, and innovatively. In addition, motivation and competence are the main supporting factors that strengthen the influence of training on improving performance. Personnel who have high work motivation and competent competencies show more consistent performance and contribute more to achieving organizational goals.
- b. Joko Legowo, Imam Munajat Nurhartonosuro, Muhadi in the *Journal of Law* Volume 05, Number 02, 2024 with the title *Improving the Capabilities of Indonesian Army Soldiers Through the Block System Training Program to Support Unit Operational Readiness* which discusses the block system training program as an important element in improving the capabilities and operational readiness of Indonesian Army soldiers. This approach is not only based on relevant laws and regulations, but also aims to develop soldier skills gradually, from basic to advanced levels, which are needed in facing various operational challenges. With a focus on improving combat skills, understanding of modern weapons systems, and adaptation to changing situations on the battlefield, this program also ensures compliance with applicable ethical and legal standards in the use of military force.
- c. Jan Lucky Boy Siburian in the *Jakarta Military E-Bis (Economics-Business) Journal* Vol. 4 No. 2 (2020) with the title *The Influence of Transformational Leadership and Training on Soldier Professionalism through Intervening Variable Motivation in the Seaborne Units* which discusses transformational leadership and training influence work motivation.

Transformational leadership, training and motivation influence professionalism. Motivation mediates transformational leadership and training towards professionalism.

Sopiin, Aris Basuki, and Ari Kristanto in the *Mahatvavirya Journal* Vol. 10. No. 2. September 2023 With the title *Implementation of Empowerment of Shooting Practice Management Towards Improving the Ability of Military Academy Soldiers* which discusses the SS-1 weapon shooting practice at a distance of 100 meters in a prone position without leaning and shooting a P-2 Pistol at a distance of 25 meters in a two-handed standing position. The results obtained have not fully achieved the target training objectives that have been set, although the number is relatively small but must be a concern and as material for evaluation and improvement in the achievement of shooting practice targets, there needs to be dry drill and dry shooting. In terms of Technical Management, the implementation of the training stages is appropriate and can be implemented in the field which is guided by the Decree of the Army Chief of Staff number 582 / VII / 2018 concerning technical instructions for training management in the Indonesian Army environment.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to evaluate the training development strategy implemented at Yonif 203/AK to improve the professionalism of soldiers in securing VVIPs. The qualitative approach was chosen because it provides an in-depth understanding of the dynamics and technicalities within the military unit related to the training development process. Qualitative methods are research conducted based on qualitative paradigms, strategies and implementation. The perspectives of strategies and models developed are very diverse, therefore it is not surprising that there is an assumption that "Qualitative research is many things" (Denzin and Lincoln, 1994:4). This research focused on collecting direct data from relevant sources and documentation related to the training program. This study also included several research instruments, which, according to Suharsimi Arikunto (2006:149), serve as tools for researchers in collecting data.

This approach allows researchers to comprehensively understand how the training coaching process is conducted and how these challenges impact soldiers' operational readiness. Furthermore, the qualitative approach allows for flexibility in data collection and analysis, enabling research findings to capture the diversity of perspectives in the field. The primary data in this study consists of two sources: primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews with relevant sources, including battalion commanders, operations staff, trainers, and soldiers involved in the VVIP security training, including Sopsdam and Brigif 1/PIK. The interview technique used was semi-structured, allowing researchers to obtain in-depth information about the implementation of the training program and the obstacles encountered during the training process.

Data analysis in this study was conducted inductively, where the collected data was systematically processed, analyzed, and presented. The first step in the analysis was data reduction, which involved simplifying and selecting information relevant to the research focus. This process involved grouping data based on predetermined themes and categories. The next step is to present the data in a descriptive narrative format to facilitate understanding of the research findings. Next, the researchers draw conclusions focused on developing strategic recommendations for optimizing training development at Yonif 203/AK. These conclusions are based on empirical findings from the field and relevant theoretical references.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the research results obtained from interviews, as well as document studies, which are then discussed in depth to analyze and provide an overview of the training development strategy of Yonif 203/AK in improving the professionalism of soldiers in carrying out VVIP security in the Jakarta area.

### Results

The research results indicate that the operational readiness of soldiers from Infantry Battalion 203/AK in securing VVIPs remains suboptimal. Despite regular training programs, interviews with the Commander of Infantry Battalion 203/AK and several soldiers indicated that the training was inadequate. Several soldiers admitted they lacked confidence in facing actual VVIP security situations, especially when the threats involved more modern technology or tactics, such as the use of drones or cyberattacks. Furthermore, observations of the training also indicated that soldiers' technical skills, particularly in managing security equipment, needed improvement. Although soldiers were accustomed to physical threats, they still needed additional training to deal with non-conventional threats. The evaluation also revealed that most training focused on conventional threats, while modern threats such as technology-based terrorism were not widely addressed in the training program.

Several obstacles were identified in the training development process at Yonif 203/AK. The main obstacle was budget constraints, resulting in a lack of adequate training facilities and equipment. This limited budget resulted in the use of outdated training equipment, and simulations often did not reflect real-world conditions. Time constraints were also a major obstacle, as the busy operational schedule limited the frequency of VVIP security training. Interviewed trainers and commanders stated that training often did not use equipment relevant to the threat scenarios likely to be encountered in VVIP security. Furthermore, there were challenges in inter-unit coordination, resulting in a lack of synergy between Yonif 203/AK and other supporting units, such as the police and other security agencies. This obstacle was primarily caused by differences in standard operating procedures (SOP) implemented by each institution, which were often inconsistent and led to miscommunication during fieldwork. The results of an interview with the commander of Yonif 203/AK revealed that poor coordination often occurs in the planning of VVIP security simulations, where information related to the exercise scenario is not always conveyed completely to all parties involved.

Furthermore, observations during the exercise also revealed obstacles in integrating communication systems between units. For example, the communication equipment used by Yonif 203/AK was not compatible with the police communication system, which slowed down the delivery of critical information during the simulation. As a result, responses to threats were not always optimally coordinated, which could impact security effectiveness. Another obstacle was the limited time to conduct regular joint exercises with supporting units, particularly with the police and other agencies such as the State Intelligence Agency. The busy operational schedules of each institution often posed a major obstacle to designing well-integrated joint exercises. This situation reduced the opportunity to build a shared understanding of each party's duties and responsibilities in VVIP security.

Yonif 203/AK has designed a development strategy based on standard operating procedures established by the Indonesian Army. This strategy includes routine training with various threat scenarios, including VVIP security training, which has been included in the Yonif

203/AK's annual training cycle. The PAM VVIP training covers personal security, area security, and responses to potential non-conventional threats, tailored to the security needs of the nation's capital. However, an evaluation of its implementation has revealed numerous weaknesses in its implementation in the field. Training is often conducted without strict supervision, and evaluation of training results is not systematically carried out, so that the progress of soldiers' capabilities in VVIP security cannot be optimally measured.

During training, instructors are not always present to directly supervise, so technical errors made by soldiers are not promptly corrected. This results in a lack of improvement in soldiers' abilities, despite routine training. Furthermore, evaluations are often informal and poorly documented, making it difficult to measure progress over time. Compared to other units under the 1st Infantry Brigade/PIK Kodam Jaya that have similar duties, such as Yonif 201/Jaya Yudha and Yonif 202/Tajimalela, Yonif 203/AK still faces several challenges in terms of the frequency and quality of VVIP security training. Based on interviews with personnel from Yonif 201/Jaya Yudha, this unit has a more structured training pattern due to the rotation schedule of duties that allows soldiers to have more time to focus on training development. Yonif 202/Tajimalela has adopted a technology-based training approach, including the use of simple simulation devices that help soldiers prepare for modern threat scenarios.

However, compared to these two units, Infantry Battalion 203/AK still faces major challenges in the form of budget constraints and training time constrained by its tight operational schedule. Furthermore, Infantry Battalion 203/AK has not yet fully implemented technology-based training, as does Infantry Battalion 202/Tajimalela, resulting in often unrealistic threat simulations. Observations indicate that these constraints have led to gaps in the operational readiness of Infantry Battalion 203/AK soldiers, particularly in dealing with non-conventional threats such as cyberattacks or the use of drones. In terms of inter-unit collaboration, Infantry Battalion 203/AK also requires improved coordination in conducting joint training with Infantry Battalion 201/Jaya Yudha and Infantry Battalion 202/Tajimalela. This cross-unit training is considered to enrich soldiers' knowledge and skills, particularly in securing VVIPs, which involves cross-functional coordination in the field.

This comparison demonstrates that Yonif 203/AK can learn much from other units, particularly in terms of technology utilization and training evaluation, which still need improvement. Very Very Important Person (VVIP) security is a crucial task carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and other related institutions. This task has a significant impact on national security stability and diplomatic relations between countries. VVIP security encompasses the protection of the President, Vice President, state officials, former state officials, and state guests at the level of heads of state or government. This protection is provided both during official events and private visits, with the aim of maintaining the security, safety, and dignity of the nation represented by these individuals.

Jakarta, as the Special Region of Jakarta, is designated as such by Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital. As the national economic center and a global city, Jakarta frequently hosts VVIP events. VVIP security involves multiple layers of security, from direct security by the Presidential Security Forces to the involvement of other Indonesian National Armed Forces, including Yonif 203/AK, which is tasked with providing security within the outer ring. VVIP security requires a high level of operational readiness from all personnel involved, given the complexity of potential threats. These threats can come in various forms, from physical

attacks to non-conventional threats such as cyberattacks, drone use, or terrorist threats. Therefore, personnel involved in VVIP security must be able to respond quickly and appropriately to various emergency situations.

VVIP security is usually divided into several layers, or what is often referred to as "rings". The innermost ring (Ring 1) is usually occupied by Paspampres, which is directly responsible for the physical protection of VVIP. This task involves tight security around VVIPs, both inside the event and during travel. Next, Ring 2 is managed by supporting units such as Yonif 203/AK, which is tasked with ensuring security around the VVIP activity location by focusing on monitoring entry and exit access, controlling the movement of people or vehicles in the security zone, and early detection of threats that may enter Ring 1. Ring 2 also functions as the first layer of intervention in dealing with potential physical threats or security disturbances that attempt to approach VVIP. Ring 3 involves other units, such as the police and other security agencies, tasked with securing a wider area beyond the VVIP venue, including ensuring smooth transportation and security stability around the event location. Synergy between Rings 2 and 3 is crucial to creating a robust, multi-layered security system, ensuring any potential threats can be prevented before they reach the inner layers of security.

Coordination between the various parties involved in this security is crucial. In addition to the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri), VVIP security also involves the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) and various related agencies tasked with monitoring potential threats, both domestic and international. The success of VVIP security operations depends heavily on the ability of all elements to work synergistically, from the planning stage to execution in the field. To achieve optimal operational readiness, personnel involved in VVIP security must undergo a series of intensive and ongoing training. This training covers various threat scenarios, both physical and non-physical, such as terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, or sabotage. This training is expected to improve the technical and mental capabilities of soldiers in dealing with emergency situations that may arise during VVIP security.

In addition to technical training, mental and moral development is also a crucial part of preparing VVIP security personnel. Soldiers on duty must possess discipline, steadfastness, and high integrity, given that VVIP security involves enormous responsibility. Failure to carry out this duty could have serious consequences, not only for the safety of the VVIP being protected, but also for Indonesia's political stability and diplomatic relations globally. Along with technological advancements, threats to VVIP security are becoming increasingly diverse and complex. Technologies such as drones, modern communication devices, and cyberattacks can be used by irresponsible parties to attack or disrupt activities involving VVIP. Therefore, technology must also be utilized to increase the effectiveness of VVIP security. The use of modern simulation tools such as Virtual Reality (VR) in training, as well as the use of high-tech threat detection and countermeasures equipment, are crucial in ensuring soldier readiness.

However, there are challenges in procuring the sophisticated facilities and infrastructure required for VVIP security, particularly related to limited budgets. On the other hand, improved cross-sector coordination and knowledge of new technologies can provide more effective solutions to address these challenges. VVIP security also faces challenges related to limited training time. Personnel involved are often burdened with other operational duties, reducing the time available for optimal security training. Therefore, more organized training scheduling and effective resource utilization are needed to ensure operational readiness is not compromised.

## **SWOT Analysis**

A SWOT analysis was used to identify internal and external factors influencing the VVIP security training development strategy at Yonif 203/AK. The goal was to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that impact the implementation of VVIP security, as well as how these factors can be utilized or addressed to improve soldier readiness and professionalism.

### **Strengths**

- 1) Strong commitment to developing soldier professionalism. Infantry Battalion 203/AK maintains a strong commitment to continuously developing the capabilities of its soldiers in VVIP security duties. This is reflected in the implementation of ongoing training programs and maximum efforts to improve training quality despite limited resources.
- 2) Effective internal mentoring system. Infantry Battalion 203/AK has developed an internal mentoring system that enables the transfer of knowledge from senior to junior soldiers. This accelerates the improvement of soldiers' skills and operational readiness to face challenges in the field.
- 3) Adequate training quality. Based on internal evaluations, the training conducted by Infantry Battalion 203/AK was deemed quite good, with an achievement rate of approximately 79.29%. This quality of training serves as the foundation for the unit's operational readiness to face threats to VVIP.
- 4) Creativity in resource utilization. Limited budget and training facilities are not a barrier for Infantry Battalion 203/AK. This unit is able to modify training areas and creatively utilize available resources to simulate field conditions relevant to VVIP security.

### **Weaknesses**

- 1) Limited training facilities and infrastructure. Damaged organic weapons and equipment that does not meet TOP/DSPP standards are among the biggest obstacles in implementing training. These limitations hinder the optimization of training guidance.
- 2) Lack of specialized equipment. The need for specialized equipment, such as day-and-night scopes for sniper and counter-sniper teams, has not been met. This lack of equipment impacts the effectiveness of security in situations requiring high precision.
- 3) Limited training time. Time for intensive training is often limited due to the burden of other operational tasks that take priority. This reduces the frequency and quality of VVIP security training.
- 4) Limited instructors with specialized qualifications. The limited number of instructors or trainers with specialized qualifications in VVIP security hinders ensuring that each soldier receives training appropriate to operational needs.

### **Opportunities**

- 1) Potential for collaboration with other units. There is a significant opportunity for collaboration and knowledge exchange with other units involved in VVIP security, such as the Presidential Security Forces. This collaboration can enhance the skills of Yonif 203/AK soldiers and broaden their experience in dealing with more complex threat scenarios.

- 2) Development of joint training programs. Joint training programs with relevant agencies, such as the Police, can be developed to improve operational coordination in VVIP security. This joint training will allow for more comprehensive and realistic simulations.
- 3) Adaptation to modern threats. There is an opportunity to develop a training curriculum that is more adaptive to modern threats, such as cyberattacks and the use of drones. This is important to ensure that VVIP security exercises focus not only on conventional threats but also on more sophisticated ones.
- 4) Skill development through duty rotation. Duty rotation in VVIP security simulations can enhance soldiers' skills by enriching their experience in handling various threat scenarios.

### **Threats**

- 1) Changing security threats. Threats to VVIP security continue to evolve, particularly in the capital. These changes include terrorist threats, cyberattacks, and the use of advanced technology by threat actors.
- 2) Mismatches in standard operating procedures. Potential mismatches between the standard operating procedures (SOP) used by Yonif 203/AK and other agencies, such as the Presidential Security Forces, can pose risks to VVIP security. Poor coordination between relevant units can reduce the effectiveness of security operations.
- 3) Risk of declining training quality. Limited time and resources can lead to a gradual decline in training quality. If not addressed promptly, this will negatively impact soldiers' operational readiness.
- 4) Challenges in integrating new soldiers. The high personnel rotation rate in Yonif 203/AK poses challenges in integrating new soldiers into the existing training system. This misalignment can impact the smooth operation of operations in the field.

### **Discussion**

This study focuses on the training strategy for Very Very Important Person (VVIP) security implemented by Infantry Battalion 203/AK to maintain national security and stability, particularly in the Jakarta area. This discussion covers the effectiveness of the training, the challenges encountered, and recommendations for improving the quality of future training. Infantry Battalion 203/AK's training strategy for VVIP security is a crucial aspect that requires special attention. To understand the training strategy for VVIP security, Arthur F. Lykke Jr.'s strategic theory can be analyzed as follows:

#### **Means**

In the context of the VVIP security training development strategy, Yonif 203/AK utilizes various means to achieve its goals.

- 1) Human Resources. Human resources are a critical component of the 203rd Infantry Battalion (Yonif 203/AK) VVIP security training development strategy. Yonif 203/AK recognizes the importance of having trained, experienced, and specialized human resources competent in VVIP security. Research conducted at Yonif 203/AK found that Yonif 203/AK has a strong commitment to developing and maintaining the capabilities of soldiers who are specifically trained and experienced for VVIP security duties.
- 2) Training Infrastructure. The training infrastructure at Yonif 203/AK plays a crucial role in supporting the VVIP security training development program. The unit has strived to optimize existing facilities to create a realistic and effective training environment. The tactical training field has been modified to simulate various VVIP security scenarios.

- 3) **Equipment and Technology.** Equipment and technology are vital components in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of VVIP security in the modern era. In the context of Yonif 203/AK, the availability and quality of equipment and technology significantly impact the unit's ability to carry out complex and dynamic VVIP security tasks. This research will examine the extent to which existing equipment and technology support or limit the unit's ability to respond to various threat scenarios.

### **Ways (Method)**

In the context of research on the strategy for developing VVIP security training for Yonif 203/AK to ensure VVIP security, the methods used include pam matan, pam gorden, counter-sniper, and joint training.

- 1) **Structured Training Program.** In the context of Yonif 203/AK, this training program encompasses various aspects, from physical and tactical training to real-life scenario simulations and specific training related to VVIP security protocols.
- 2) **Innovative Training Methods.** In an effort to improve the effectiveness of VVIP security training, Yonif 203/AK has developed and implemented various innovative training methods. This approach aims to transcend the limitations of conventional training methods and provide a more dynamic, realistic, and relevant learning experience for personnel. These innovative training methods include real-life case-based scenarios, situational training, and active learning approaches.

### **Ends (Objective)**

In this theory, goals (ends) are not just targets to be achieved, but also the main guidelines that determine how strategic steps will be carried out.

- 1) **Enhancing Professionalism.** In the context of Yonif 203/AK, enhancing professionalism is a top priority to ensure optimal operational readiness in facing the complexity and dynamics of VVIP security duties in the modern era. The primary focus of this effort encompasses three critical aspects: first, ensuring each soldier possesses high competency in VVIP security through intensive and ongoing training; second, developing adaptability skills that enable soldiers to respond effectively to various threat situations that may arise; and third, instilling high ethics and discipline as a moral foundation in carrying out duties.
- 2) **Optimizing Readiness.** In the face of increasingly complex and unpredictable threat dynamics, the ability to maintain a high level of operational readiness is a determining factor in mission success. The primary focus of this effort encompasses three crucial elements: first, maintaining the unit's operational readiness to respond quickly and appropriately in various emergency situations; second, improving internal coordination within the unit and external coordination with relevant agencies to ensure proper integration in VVIP security operations; and third, building soldiers' mental resilience to withstand the pressure and stress of high-intensity security duties.
- 3) **Operational Effectiveness.** Operational effectiveness encompasses not only mission success but also safety, efficient resource use, and the ability to anticipate and address potential challenges. Three key elements contributing to increased operational effectiveness in VVIP security are: first, efforts to increase mission success rates; second, strategies to minimize risks and potential threats; and third, measures to optimize resource use.

Providing VVIP security is a task that requires a high level of soldier preparedness, given the complexity of the threats they may face, including physical threats, terrorism, and even non-conventional threats such as cyberattacks. To this end, Infantry Battalion 203/AK has implemented several development strategies aimed at improving the professionalism and operational readiness of soldiers. These strategies involve regular training exercises conducted in various threat scenarios.

However, research shows that despite the well-planned training, several weaknesses remain in its implementation. One major issue identified is the lack of frequency of training with scenarios that closely approximate real-world conditions. The exercises conducted are largely simulation-based and do not always involve the use of real ammunition or equipment relevant to modern threat scenarios. This reduces the effectiveness of the training and soldiers' readiness to face more complex situations in the field.

The biggest obstacle to implementing VVIP security training at Infantry Battalion 203/AK is budget constraints. This limitation directly impacts the quality of the training, particularly in terms of the use of adequate facilities and infrastructure. Many training sessions are conducted with outdated equipment or even without equipment that meets VVIP security training standards. Furthermore, time constraints are also a limiting factor. Due to the busy operational duties of Infantry Battalion 203/AK outside of VVIP security, the time available for training is often inadequate. As a result, training is conducted sporadically and discontinuously, leading to a lack of continuity in soldier skill development. The Infantry Battalion 203/AK commander and operational staff interviewed also stated that time for evaluating training results is often limited, preventing the evaluation process from being carried out optimally.

Based on interviews and field observations, it was discovered that the readiness of Infantry Battalion 203/AK soldiers in VVIP security still needs improvement. Although some soldiers demonstrated considerable proficiency in training, their overall operational readiness remains far from optimal. This is especially evident in exercises involving more complex tactical threat scenarios, such as drone attacks or cyber threats, where most soldiers have difficulty responding to such situations. During VVIP physical security training, soldiers demonstrated a higher level of skill. However, due to the lack of formal and well-documented evaluations, it is difficult to measure each soldier's progress over time. Existing evaluations are still informal and based solely on direct observation during training. Therefore, a more systematic evaluation system is needed to identify technical or tactical deficiencies in each soldier, allowing for targeted improvements.

When compared to other units, such as the Presidential Security Forces (Paspampres), Yonif 203/AK still lags behind in several aspects, particularly in terms of training facilities and technology. Paspampres, for example, has utilized modern simulation technology that allows its soldiers to train in more realistic threat scenarios that approximate real-world conditions. Furthermore, Paspampres also has a larger budget, allowing them to conduct more frequent and higher-quality training. This comparison suggests that Yonif 203/AK can improve the quality of its training by utilizing more advanced technology and training methods. The use of simulation technology, such as aerial threat simulations using drones or advanced surveillance systems, can help soldiers train in more realistic situations. This will help them be better prepared to face real threats in the field.

## CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted on the training strategy for Very Very Important Person (VVIP) security by Yonif 203/AK, it can be concluded that the strategy implemented is quite effective, but there are still several aspects that need improvement. The training strategy has made good use of available resources, including exercises designed to improve soldiers' operational readiness. However, there are several limitations that impact the training's effectiveness, such as budget constraints and supporting facilities. The availability of facilities still needs to be improved, particularly in terms of modern equipment that is in line with the latest threats, such as cyberattacks and the use of drones. The primary goal, which was to improve the professionalism and readiness of soldiers in securing VVIP personnel, has generally been achieved, but optimization is still needed to face future challenges. Based on the results of the research and analysis conducted, the following are several recommendations that are expected to improve the implementation of training guidance at Yonif 203/AK. It is recommended that authorities, such as the Army Chief of Staff, pay special attention to increasing the budget for the procurement of modern equipment and upgrading training facilities. Procurement of the latest optical instruments and technology-based training devices, such as virtual simulations, will significantly improve soldiers' readiness in securing VVIP personnel.

It is necessary to assign officers with specialized skills in VVIP security to Yonif 203/AK. The presence of officers with these skills is expected to improve the quality of training by providing specialized knowledge and skills to soldiers directly involved in VVIP security. VVIP security training needs to be conducted more frequently and intensively, especially with more modern threat scenarios. This training should not only focus on conventional threats but also include advanced threats such as cyberattacks and the use of drone technology. This will prepare soldiers to face new challenges in security duties. It is recommended to increase cooperation with other units involved in VVIP security, such as the Presidential Security Forces and the National Police. This collaboration will allow for the exchange of knowledge and experience, allowing Yonif 203/AK soldiers to learn and gain knowledge from other units in VVIP security.

The evaluation process for training sessions needs to be improved. Well-documented formal evaluations will identify the strengths and weaknesses of each training session and ensure that each soldier receives training tailored to their needs. By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that the quality of VVIP security training at Yonif 203/AK will improve, ensuring that soldiers are better prepared to undertake increasingly complex and challenging security tasks.

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