

Innovative Approaches In Tni's Territorial Development To Utilize The Demographic Dividend For The Realization Of Indonesia's Golden 2045 Vision

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Abstract

This research examines innovations in territorial development by the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in response to the demographic bonus with the goal of achieving the Indonesia Emas 2045 (Golden Indonesia 2045) vision. The study explores the phenomena and approaches used in leveraging demographic potential as a means to achieve long-term national development objectives. The research findings provide insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by the TNI in implementing territorial innovations and the implications of these efforts for realizing the Indonesia Emas 2045 vision. TNI's territorial development must adopt a comprehensive and forward-looking approach. It plays a pivotal role in preparing the younger generation to contribute to the realization of the Indonesia Emas 2045 vision. Through innovative methods, empowerment, and education that emphasize positive values, the younger generation can become agents of change who are competitive, ethically grounded, and dedicated to advancing Indonesia as a developed nation and playing a significant role on the global stage.

Keywords: *TNI Teritorial , Demographic Bonus, Indonesia Golden Vision*

INTRODUCTION

The current strategic landscape is experiencing growing dynamism, which is undeniably influencing the evolving Threats, Disturbances, Barriers, and Challenges (TDBC) that our nation will confront. Our ability to successfully counter these TDBC hinges on our capacity to adapt to these ongoing transformations. The key principle is to either align ourselves with change or risk being overwhelmed by its force. Many scholars and observers argue that contemporary Indonesian nationalism is deteriorating due to escalating conflicts among ethnic groups, religions, and other factors contributing to national fragmentation. These phenomena are not limited to the physical public sphere but also extend into the virtual realm, marked by a significant degree of anonymity.

This dynamic cannot be separated from the information technology revolution that has changed the strategic security environment significantly. The current security environment has change substantially quickly with the use of communication and information networks, especially the internet, including in the defense sector. To conquer the current enemy can be done without being seen by humans (non-contact warfare). One of them is through cyber warfare, war through cyberspace (cyber space). Moreover, the internet itself was first created for military purposes. In this case the United States military.

This absolute innovation must continue to be done. Defense must also be dynamic. To deal with cyber warfare, strengthening cyber defense is not negotiable. So that the goal of national defense is to defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state can always be maintained.

The internet, which was originally for military purposes, in its development was then used for civilians. Currently the internet has become a vehicle to connect citizens of the world and can

be used for various purposes. Means of information, education, business-trade, even entertainment.

Based on projection Indonesian population 2020, Indonesia's population reaches 282 million more with composition group ages 0-14 years as many as 66.7 million, aged 15-64 years as many as 185.34 million, aged 65 years and over as much as 18.19 million. Group categorized as 15-64 years old become resident age productive. If the amount that size is a source Power quality and productive then Indonesia will enjoy the 2020-2045 demographic bonus that can give contribution positive for Indonesian development.

In addition, in 2020, APJI (Association Indonesian Internet Service Providers) reports that amount internet users in Indonesia continues experience improvement. According to data from APJI, in 2020, the number Internet users in Indonesia reach more than 196 million people. It shows significant internet penetration across the country.

In fact, the advancement of the Internet and access communication not only brings impact positive but also impact negative if not managed well. It is certainly cause stagnation of Indonesian values. Namely, there is a structural gap in society itself. Although the internet has Lots benefits and potential positive, yes a number of impact negative can affect Indonesia, such as:

1. Spread Content Negatives and Dangerous: The Internet makes it possible deployment content negative like news fake, hoax, speech hate, and content dangerous other. It can bother stability social and destructive connection between community.
2. Inequality: Unequal access to the internet can increase gap between area urban and rural as well as between group social different economy. People who don't have digital access or skills may lag in terms of education, information, and opportunities economy.
3. Violence and Cybercrime: The internet can too used as tool to do crime, like hacking, fraud, and violations privacy. Online violence, harassment, and online threats can too influence mental health and safety individual.
4. Disruptions in Education and Productivity: While the internet can become source information and education, use redundant or undirected can bother productivity, especially among students and workers.
5. Dependency To Technology: Excessive dependence on the internet and technology can cause problem mental health, isolation social, as well lost interaction real social.
6. Lost Local Culture and Language: Internet can become threat to preservation culture and language local Because domination content English speaking and global culture.
7. vulnerability to Cyber Attacks: With the more breadth use technology and the internet, Indonesia has also become more vulnerable to attack cyber can threaten security national and personal data.
8. Abuse Privacy and Data: Collection and misuse of personal data by companies technology and unauthorized parties can threaten privacy individual and data security.
9. Disturbance Ecosystem Social: Dependence on social media can change dynamics connection between individuals and society in a manner whole, create interruption in interaction social and formation identity.

It's important to remember that impact negative this is not characteristics absolute of the internet, but rather a consequence from unmanaged or irresponsible use answer. Therefore, wise management and education about safe and responsible use of the internet responsibility is very important in overcoming impact this negative.

This gap arises, not only as a result of the internalization of Western cultural values in mindset and behavior, but also at the same time sharpened by the unpreparedness and immaturity of domestic culture, to embrace and inspire what is called progress in modernity (Supardan, 2011). Western values that were to be developed in Indonesia turned out to be incompatible with

social, economic and political structures. This is a threat real if Indonesia wants to produce capable generation answer challenge of the times.

For this reason, the TNI is the main component that plays a role in dealing with this Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges (AGHT), has role coaching territorial. coaching Territorial (Binter) is a strategic effort that supports the territorial development process through creation conducive atmosphere. Including steps preventive to potency escalating risks can annoying development. On that basis, pattern coaching Applied territory must characteristic comprehensive and implemented in a manner sustainable accordingly dynamics and demands of the times.

To strengthen mark Nationalism and making Pancasila a public moral and ideology are necessary commitment defend the country accordingly challenge of the times. With Indonesian Defense system that is universe, a sense of defending the country and willing sacrificing for the sake of the country should not only belong to the TNI as the main component of national defense, but also to all Indonesian citizens in defending it Indonesian security and defense.

Although thereby business state defense by civil society no identical with conscription. Because the era of war that is currently being faced is proxy war, in war this generation is a threat faced on resilience national no originate preacher war weapon hard approach, but go through soft approach ideology with use player substitute, to influence centers taking decision Central of Gravity which is geared to fulfill interest behind it.

An example of this is comprehending radicalism that infiltrates through the Internet, where young recruits can be manipulated to serve as pawns in anti-government activities. In reality, the government is not solely dealing with impressionable youth susceptible to radical ideologies but also with the puppeteers who manipulate them for their own interests.

In dealing with this unconventional warfare, the TNI can employ the Binter's function and is confronted with the challenge of a complex ideological threat. The TNI must assume a larger role, which involves nurturing and reinforcing the nation's ideology at the grassroots level. This entails revitalizing national values within society and actively fostering a sense of belonging to the state through collaborative efforts.

Moreover, it's crucial to acknowledge and adapt to the distinct characteristics of the millennial generation when it comes to receiving and managing information within the context of territorial development. The TNI must enhance its adaptability in delivering State Defense Education to the youth. Meeting this challenge will require creativity and innovation. Otherwise, we risk the younger generation becoming apathetic and lacking the commitment to defend their homeland.

Building upon the described phenomenon, the central proposition in this essay is to explore ways to enhance innovation in military territorial development, harnessing the demographic dividend as a catalyst towards achieving Indonesia's vision of a Golden 2045.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is an investigative process aimed at understanding social or human issues by constructing a complex and holistic picture, based on the use of words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted within a natural environment (Creswell, 2003). The data collection technique used is a literature review. The literature review is related to theoretical studies and other references related to the values, culture, and norms that develop in social situations (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data collection related to answering the research questions was carried out through the examination of various references related to the writing's focus, obtained from books, journals, and both printed and online documents. Generally, reading and understanding of the reading materials were conducted to identify emerging main topics and issues, marking relevant parts of the text related to the identified main topic or issue, as well as creating a list of codes or labels related to the identified main topic or issue. Subsequently, a report or summary was created encompassing the results of the analysis, themes, and patterns that have been identified. The utilized literature sources are of good quality, including indexed publication articles and the use of source books relevant to the discussed topic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Demographic Dividend, Future Nation's Productivity Factors

In recent years, there has been significant discussion about the last phase of the millennial generation, which comprises those born between 1980 and 1995. Their current age ranges from approximately 25 to 40 years old, and this generation holds a dominant position in today's workforce, both within corporate environments and government institutions, including leadership positions. However, when we shift our focus to the future, it becomes imperative to take note of Generation Z, born between 1996 and 2010.

While the majority of millennials have been exposed to the internet for a significant portion of their lives, Generation Z has been connected to the internet since birth, making them an integral part of the digitally connected society from the very start. At present, Generation Z falls within the age group of 10 to 24 years, with the majority of them being teenagers. When we look through the lens of Indonesia's long-term perspective, particularly in the year 2045, Generation Z will be between the ages of 35 and 49. During this period, they will play a pivotal role in leadership positions that determine the course of nation-building.

From a contemporary viewpoint, some members of Generation Z are already exercising their political rights, influencing the political landscape of the country. Economically, according to a Nielsen survey, Generation Z is making a significant contribution to the global economy, with 62% of them being consumers of electronic products. It is essential to recognize the formidable influence of both Generation Z and the millennials, often referred to as Zelenials. However, we must also acknowledge the considerable challenges they face. One such challenge is the erosion of nationalistic sentiment and the weakening of the national ideology, often exacerbated by unwise internet usage. This, undoubtedly, poses a threat in the 21st century for Indonesia.

The presence of a demographic dividend, where a larger portion of the population is in the productive age group compared to the nonproductive age group, should be harnessed as early as possible. This generation can play a productive role in realizing the vision of Indonesia as a Golden Nation by 2045.

Optimizing the Demographic Dividend: TNI's Territorial Innovation Coaching

To achieve the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045 (Golden Indonesia 2045) through territorial development for the younger generation, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) can employ various innovative approaches. As the primary defense entity, the TNI must adapt to the evolving threats and challenges of our time. This presents an opportunity to introduce new defense systems through territorial development programs. The TNI needs to explore innovative methods to

address modern warfare, which requires new knowledge and understanding. TNI personnel must be equipped with insights, skills, and adaptable strategies to navigate the contemporary landscape. Traditional campaigns, based on doctrines and slogans, may struggle to resonate with the millennial and Generation Z populations, posing a challenge for the nation in the digital age. Consequently, the TNI needs to devise a sharp strategy to ensure the concept of defense remains relevant in today's context. Therefore, the author has conceptualized several innovations that the TNI and its territorial command (Satkowil) can consider to implement more adaptive and relevant territorial coaching:

1. **Character Education:** Emphasize character-building and instill nationalistic values in education. Collaborate with schools to integrate curricula that teach values such as patriotism, tolerance, cooperation, and responsibility.
2. **Social Education and Entrepreneurship Programs:** Develop educational initiatives that introduce young people to social issues, entrepreneurship, and innovation. This can inspire them to actively participate in addressing societal and economic challenges, fostering creativity and innovation.
3. **Leadership Training:** Conduct leadership programs for the younger generation to nurture future leaders capable of managing change and addressing global challenges wisely.
4. **Technology and Science Development:** Promote interest and skills in technology, science, and research through educational and training programs. This can empower the younger generation to contribute to national technological advancements and innovation.
5. **Counseling and Empowerment:** Offer counseling and empowerment programs to help young people overcome mental, emotional, and social challenges they may encounter. This support can enable them to reach their full potential.
6. **Arts and Culture Promotion:** Encourage an appreciation of Indonesian arts and culture through educational programs and cultural activities. This can help preserve and promote a national cultural identity.
7. **Participation in Social Projects:** Engage the younger generation in social projects that benefit the community. This not only fosters a sense of social responsibility but also strengthens the bond between the TNI and the community.
8. **Digital Platforms and Educational Content:** Develop digital platforms that deliver educational and informative content tailored to the interests of the younger generation. This may include videos, podcasts, and interactive apps that impart positive values and relevant knowledge.
9. **Collaboration with Universities and Research Institutions:** Partner with universities and research institutions to establish joint research and innovation programs involving the younger generation.
10. **Technical Skills Training:** Provide training in technical skills aligned with the future job market's requirements, such as expertise in digital technologies, the creative industries, and other innovative sectors.

When implementing these innovations, it's crucial to ensure that territorial development adopts an inclusive approach, upholds human rights, and prioritizes democratic values. Empowering the younger generation to become agents of positive change is essential in realizing the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045.

In the digital age, digital literacy and cybersecurity have gained significant importance. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) can initiate programs aimed at enhancing the understanding of the younger generation about safe and responsible internet usage. This can be achieved by developing creative and engaging educational materials, such as videos, animations, podcasts, and educational games, which can effectively convey positive messages and national values to the youth. It's worth noting that this effort should not be limited to a single program. In the TNI's territorial development, a continuous evaluation of the effectiveness of these territorial coaching programs is essential, with adjustments made as needed in response to evolving social, economic, and technological developments.

Given that Indonesia adheres to a Universal Defense System, TNI must be capable of defending against all threats from the outset. This involves preparing and organizing geographical, demographic, and social elements into a robust fighting space, tools, and conditions (RAK). The primary objective of TNI's Binter (Territorial Development) activities is to create a resilient RAK. It's crucial to involve the younger generation in the planning and execution of these innovations, allowing them to take ownership and actively contribute to the realization of Indonesia Emas 2045. This is especially urgent in the context of the millennial generation's extensive use of the internet and social media. In this millennial era, the implementation of Binter should place significant emphasis on enhancing digital literacy.

Digital literacy encompasses not only the ability to use technological devices, information, and communication but also social skills, learning aptitude, and the cultivation of critical and creative thinking, as well as inspirational attitudes. Strengthening digital literacy is vital to ensure that millennials can use social media wisely and responsibly, minimizing and preventing the spread of negative influences from the internet.

Particularly in the context of modern warfare and proxy wars, where the internet is employed as a weapon, it's crucial to prevent the internet or social media from swaying millennials towards ideologies contrary to Pancasila, deviating from the nation's cultural roots, and becoming ensnared by misinformation, provocations, unproductive behavior, instant gratification, weakened mental resilience, and other negative consequences. Failure to counteract these influences could erode the nation's resilience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, territorial development is a crucial strategy in forming a young generation with character, global insight, and ready to face future challenges. Advances in the era of technology and globalization bring modern society to change positive and negative. The negative impact of the internet is not an inherent characteristic but rather a result of unregulated or irresponsible usage. Therefore, prudent administration and education regarding the responsible and secure use of the internet play a crucial role in mitigating these adverse consequences.

Within the framework of Indonesia Emas 2045 (Golden Indonesia 2045), TNI's territorial development plays a pivotal role in nurturing the potential of the younger generation. This, in turn, enables them to make constructive contributions to nation-building and the realization of this vision. TNI's territorial development should place a strong emphasis on instilling values such as nationalism, entrepreneurship, creativity, and leadership in the younger generation. These

values will serve as the foundation for navigating the evolving landscape of social, economic, and technological changes. Innovations in education, training, and skill development are essential components in shaping individuals who possess adaptability and readiness to compete on a global scale. They will also cultivate a profound understanding of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the nation. TNI territorial development must present a holistic approach and be relevant to future needs. TNI territorial development is an important step in preparing the younger generation to realize the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. With innovative approaches, empowerment and education that focus on positive values, the younger generation can become agents of change who are competitive, ethical and committed to deliver Indonesia as a developed country and plays an important role in the global scenario.

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