
EFEKTIVITAS KEBIJAKAN: STUDI KERJASAMA PERTAHANAN INDONESIA-TIONGKOK

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ABSTRACT

Each country carries out defense cooperation with different levels of commitment. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence KPIT in increasing the readiness of the Indonesian military. As a follow-up, the Indonesian government, in this case the Ministry of Defense, has implemented regulatory and allocative actions. Several rules have been published, socialized, controlled and supervised. The appointment of officials has been carried out and supported by existing resources, so that all activities according to the agreement of the two countries have been carried out. Defense cooperation is hypothesized to be useful and has implications for military preparedness even though it is influenced by the strategic environment. Primary data was collected through a survey of 95 people who had participated in KPIT activities, interviews and focus group discussions with competent parties. Secondary data obtained from various documents. The collected data were analyzed using a qualitative approach supported by quantitative data. The results of the analysis show that KPIT activities have very little impact on military preparedness in Indonesia. However, these activities are very beneficial for the actors and have huge implications for individual alertness. This study also found that KPIT activities contributed to increasing Indonesia's national strength through military preparedness. Exchange of information and the defense industry can improve the quality of organization, doctrine, policies, military education curricula, transfer of defense equipment technology, including the possibility of joint production. Joint military exercises can improve anti-terror capabilities, military self-defence, hostage release, and others.

INTRODUCTION

World peace is an important issue in efforts to achieve security and human peace within a country. On October 24, 1945, the United Nations, in the framework of realizing world peace, signed a charter which was carried out by the majority of member countries, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. Stability, both in a particular region or region or internationally or throughout the world, is a common interest for countries in the world and in the region (Winansih, Antariksa, Surjono, & Leksono, 2016).

One of the elements that also influences various efforts for peace and stability both regionally and internationally is the ability of a nation or national strength to utilize all aspects of its resources. To meet national needs and interests, each country needs to establish cooperative relations with other countries, including defense sector so that national goals can be fulfilled (Wicaksono, Margallo, Breedveld, French, & Dankelman, 2009).

Defense cooperation has been carried out by almost all countries around the world. Various forms of multilateral defense cooperation have been carried out by many countries in the world, such as SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization), ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, and United States), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), CENTO (Central Treaty Organization), otherwise known as the Baghdad Pact, or the Warsaw Pact (Venkatesh Mane, Kiran, & Sanjay Eligar, 2015).

After carrying out defense cooperation with China, at least Indonesia will receive contributions in the framework of increasing national strength through military preparedness. These contributions are first, Indonesia will obtain institutional information that is very important for the development of national strength, especially in the fields of organization, doctrine and policies. Second, Indonesia can obtain information on the latest military education curriculum developments (Swastanto, Pedrason, Kurniawan, & Arif, 2018). Third, Indonesia can transfer technology in the development of defense equipment, including studying the possibility of joint production.

Fourth, by conducting joint exercises, it is very possible that the Indonesian military will be able to increase its capabilities in various fields such as anti-terror, military self-defence, hostage release and others (Sudiyono, 2017). Thus, national strength will increase along with improving the quality of organization, doctrine, policies and curriculum. military education. National strength will also increase through military readiness by transferring defense equipment technology, modernizing governance and leadership, and increasing military capabilities.

Through KPIT, it is hoped that Indonesia will become more advanced and independent. This is in accordance with the vision of national development in the 2005-2025 RPJPN in RI Law Number 17 of 2007 namely an Indonesia that is independent, advanced, just and prosperous. Apart from that, defense cooperation between Indonesia and China also supports eight long-term national development missions, in particular the second mission, to create a competitive nation; the fourth mission to make Indonesia safe, peaceful and united; and the seventh mission is to make Indonesia an archipelagic nation that is independent, advanced, strong and based on national interests (Storey, 2012).

Therefore, researchers are very interested in conducting research to analyze the implications of defense cooperation between the Indonesian government and the PRC government for military preparedness in Indonesia (Storey, 2012). The researcher will conduct an analysis of the performance of the defense cooperation between the Indonesian government and the PRC government by taking into account the content or context, so that it is hoped that it can reveal the benefits for the Indonesian nation, especially in increasing military preparedness. The analysis begins by evaluating its implementation, level of success and benefits, followed by analysis of the role of environmental conditions affecting the implementation of the defense cooperation policy program between the Indonesian government and the PRC government and on military preparedness in Indonesia (Rahnefeld et al., 2014).

This research will analyze programs related to policies and concerning the public area. The type of social intervention intended in this study is the KPIT policy. Thus, this research will evaluate the defense cooperation policy in accordance with the policy agreement between the Indonesian government and the Chinese government on activity cooperation in the defense sector which was signed on November 7, 2007 (Primawanti & Pangestu, 2020).

The research design uses a time series data approach and qualitative evaluation. In this study, researchers first observed the implementation of the KPIT policy signed in 2007. Observations were made of the development of various activities of Indonesia-China defense cooperation and the results of an analysis of their outputs and impacts. Observations and

analyses were carried out on written documents at the offices of the Ministry of Defense and TNI Headquarters and their staff as well as in the mass media and the results of questionnaires on TNI soldiers who had participated in joint activities with China (Jütersonke, 2010).

Primary and secondary data obtained through data collection techniques, were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively for accurate and in-depth interpretation. The relationship between variables is based on the results of the synthesis of the respondents collected from surveys and discussions. In this study, the population was divided based on their role in the KPIT, namely as actors or organizers or executors. Actors are people and or officials who participate or are directly involved in the five activities (Hazen, Drotar, & Kodish, 2007).

The method used in data analysis is an unequal mix of methods. Quantitative analysis is used by researchers to emphasize the policy implications of the output, namely military preparedness. Qualitative analysis was carried out using an interactive analytical model from Miles & Huberman as suggested by Denzin and Lincoln (2009:592) (Sudiyono, 2017).

METHOD RESEARCH

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Indonesian Defense Cooperation Policy

Implementing defense cooperation, basically aims to fulfill national goals and interests, especially in the fields of defense, regional stability, and world peace. This is as conveyed by (Swastanto et al., 2018), that:

"Defense cooperation, both within a bilateral and multilateral framework, has the objective of ensuring the achievement of defense objectives and the fulfillment of national interests, meeting the needs for building defense capabilities, jointly promoting regional peace, stability and prosperity and making an active contribution in maintaining international peace and stability."

Defense cooperation agreements are carried out by referring to national interests and the principles of equality and mutual benefit. This is in accordance with (Swastanto et al., 2018) at the main points of the defense cooperation policy are carried out in accordance with a free and active foreign policy framework and do not lead to the formation of a defense pact. Defense cooperation is carried out based on three basic principles, namely equality of position and mutual benefit, mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs. This is in accordance with Law Number 24 of 2000 article 4 paragraph 2 that:

"In making international agreements, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is guided by national interests and based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and attention to both applicable national law and international law."

Education and training will also become one of the activities if defense cooperation is carried out with other countries. Even so, cooperative activities must still be based on government policy. This is in accordance with what is mandated in Law Number 34 of 2004 dated October 16, 2004 concerning the TNI article 70 that:

"paragraph 2: Foreign relations and cooperation are carried out in the framework of operational tasks, technical cooperation, as well as education and training."

"paragraph 3: Relations and cooperation at home and abroad as referred to in paragraph (2) are carried out based on government policies in the field of national defense. According to the 2014 Defense White Paper (Swastanto et al., 2018), the priority for defense cooperation is to build communication and cooperation not only with countries bordering Indonesia to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, but also with key countries in the region. as well as outside the region in order to build national defense capacity, including for the benefit of the Indonesian defense industry (Budiman, 2021).

Defense cooperation relations between Indonesia and European Union member countries according to Istu (2015: 6), are carried out covering the fields of education and training, purchasing military equipment, and technology transfer. In this regard, Indonesia has signed memorandums of understanding and agreements with countries that have advantages in the field of defense technology, including Germany, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and several Eastern European countries. Indonesia continues to maintain cooperative relations in the defense sector with several European Union member countries and in the future it will be more directed to the interests of technology transfer and the defense industry. Defense cooperation relations between Indonesia and European Union member countries according to Istu (2015: 6), are carried out covering the fields of education and training, purchasing military equipment, and technology transfer (Brandão et al., 2013).

In this regard, Indonesia has signed memorandums of understanding and agreements with countries that have advantages in the field of defense technology, including Germany, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and several Eastern European countries (Afessa, Tefferi, Dunn, Litzow, & Peters, 2003). Indonesia continues to maintain cooperative relations in the defense sector with several European Union member countries and in the future it will be more directed to the interests of technology transfer and the defense industry (Acharya, 1991).

B. The Dynamics Underlying the 2007 KPIT Approval Developments in the South China Sea

The South China Sea is a body of waters located in the Pacific Ocean region, stretching from Singapore and the Malacca Straits in the southwest to the Taiwan Strait in the northeast. This area includes more than 200 islets, rocks and reefs, most of which are in the Paracel and Spratly Islands chain. According to Director General Strahan (2013: 10), geographically, the South China Sea region is surrounded by ten countries with coasts, namely China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and the

Philippines, as well as countries without shores, namely Laos, also the dependent territory, namely Macau.

According to (Brandão et al., 2013), the potential for conflict in the South China Sea is at least influenced by the large amount of natural resources owned, the large number of international sea lanes crossings, and being contested by many countries. South China Sea. In addition to the abundance of natural resources, the South China Sea is also a passageway for international ships, so that it becomes an area where stability and security are urgently needed. These two things have made the South China Sea a subject of struggle by several countries that have a desire to exercise control over the area. This is mainly due to the imbalance in economic growth between Asia and the developing countries. As stated by Roza, R., et al. (2013:10-12), that. "Economic growth in Asia, especially China, is increasing rapidly, while economic growth in Europe and the United States is declining."

The increasingly complicated conflict was also caused by the actions of the claimant countries to name the South China Sea by another name. In the midst of conflict tensions, even according to a report by The Global Review quoted by (de Castro et al., 2011), the Philippines named these waters the West Philippine Sea. This naming was conveyed by the Spokesperson for the President of the Philippines, Edwin Lacierda. Not only the Philippines, Vietnam also named the region the East Sea

The dispute heated by the statements of the officials of the claimant countries deserves attention. In addition, the claimant countries also accuse each other of the incident that occurred. Disputes at times can develop into open conflicts if not managed properly. The following is a map of the disputed South China Sea area as shown in Figure 1



Figure 1
Map of the Disputed Areas of the South China Sea Region
(Source: Kurnia (2014:3))

According to Kurnia (2014:4-9), China is a country whose power is strengthening in the world political constellation. In this conflict, China is dealing with ASEAN member countries. Of course, China also has national interests related to this region. The South China Sea dispute which involves major countries certainly affects the political condition of this region. Each country in conflict has certain national interests. This conflict involving ASEAN member countries will also have an impact on Indonesia as an ASEAN member country.

C. The interests of Indonesia and China

Security stability in the South China Sea region is being threatened due to the conflict that is feared to disrupt ASEAN's internal integrity. Indonesia must remain neutral in order to prevent conflict between countries or between the government and minority groups within the country, prevent open conflict from breaking out, and preventing the spread of conflict if open conflict occurs. Indonesia is not involved in the South China Sea conflict, but four other ASEAN member countries. As stated by (Winansih et al., 2016) that Indonesia still needs to maintain neutrality in the South China Sea. Indonesia still has to safeguard its national interests by building strategic partnerships and empowering strategic defense industries in order to gain independent capabilities in maintaining its sovereignty.

Indonesia also continues to take a neutral stance in dealing with the conflict. This neutrality can also be utilized by placing Indonesia as a mediator as an effort to resolve disputes. Even so, Indonesia still has interests if this conflict is resolved. Indonesia needs to protect its economic interests, especially related to various trading activities and natural resources. Indonesia also needs to protect its interests related to the security and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, including the EEZ and the continental shelf, so that Indonesia must eradicate all forms of threats, especially to state sovereignty. In addition, Indonesia needs to protect marine resources, such as damage to ecosystems in the event of an open conflict or war in the South China Sea.

D. 2007 KPIT Approval Signing Decision

Following up on the Strategic Partnership signed in Jakarta on 25 April 2005, President Yudhoyono made a reciprocal visit to China. On this occasion, President Yudhoyono said that one of his visits to China on 27-30 July 2005 was aimed at conducting cooperation in the field of defense and military technology. Apart from that, President Yudhoyono also said that Indonesia would buy, then develop, technology that could not be made in Indonesia. Meanwhile, rockets and missiles are technologies that will be adopted from China because this technology is considered to be developing rapidly in China. This is in line with the RPJMN 2004-2009 and RPJMN 2009-2014 (Section II.7 – 8) that in the international military cooperation program, Indonesia's defense cooperation with European countries, Australia, China and Russia will be increased. Cooperation with these countries is primarily carried out in terms of military training assistance and procurement of TNI equipment.

President Yudhoyono's visit was followed up by intensive meetings between Indonesia-China officials to look for possibilities for developing cooperation in the field of defense. In April 2006, in a report by the Legal Bureau of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense. (Wicaksono et al., 2009), Chinese representatives submitted a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Defense, Republic of Indonesia on Bilateral Defense Operations to the Director of International Cooperation, Directorate General of Defense Strategy Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Defence. The draft was then discussed with the two countries on 12 May 2006 in Jakarta during a Defense Consultation Forum between the Secretary General of the Indonesian Defense Ministry Lt. The meeting resulted in an agreement that the draft was being studied by the Indonesian side which would then be discussed at the interdepartmental level for a counterdraft.

E. Regulatory Actions Implementation Rules

As stated by (Afessa et al., 2003) that regulative actions are actions designed to ensure compliance with certain standards or procedures such as a Controlling Agency or a Supervisory Agency. Here it appears how important the existence of standards or procedures that must be followed for policy action to be effective. Thus, to carry out each activity, so that the resulting output is as desired, rules are needed in the form of procedures in the implementation process.

F. Dissemination of Implementation Rules

Dissemination of implementation rules as part of regulative actions is carried out so that various implementation rules or procedures can be understood and to be obeyed. As stated by Dunn (2003: 514) that regulative actions are actions designed to guarantee compliance with certain standards or procedures such as the Controlling Agency or the Oversight Body. With regard to Indonesia-China defense cooperation activities, the Ministry of Defense has socialized the rules and procedures to the perpetrators of the activities. This is done so that the various rules are known, understood and implemented as planned. This is also the case at the executive level, that various rules and procedures have been socialized. Dissemination of rules and procedures is carried out through preparatory meetings before the implementation of activities between implementers and participants. This is in accordance with the results of the interview conveyed by B (2014) that, "the rules for implementing defense cooperation activities have been socialized through preparatory meetings."

Implementation rules and procedures need to be properly controlled as part of regulatory actions, so that actors can comply according to these procedures. As stated by Dunn (2003: 514) that regulative actions are actions designed to ensure compliance with certain standards or procedures such as the Controlling Agency or the Oversight Body.

Indonesia's defense cooperation activities with China, various efforts have been made to control its activities, so as not to deviate from the predetermined plan. This is in accordance with the results of an interview with B (2014) that "in the implementation of the SSLN to China, there was control carried out by the Deputy for Education and the Inspectorate." The same thing was conveyed by A (2014) during the interview that,

The results of interviews with H (2014), explained that control is carried out by the Unit Commander and his staff. In accordance with his statement that, coordination is always carried out and continues to follow its implementation, and he is assisted by an Operations Officer staff, namely M. Control is also carried out directly from TNI Headquarters and Forces Headquarters. The same was conveyed by I in an interview (2014) which stated that, there was control when the contingent departed, namely the organizers. These organizers include observers and supervisors from both the TNI Headquarters and the Headquarters of each force.

Appointment of officials is part of allocative action as a resource needed in policy implementation. As stated by (Afessa et al., 2003) that allocative actions are actions that require input in the form of money, time, personnel and tools. With regard to the implementation of Indonesia's defense cooperation with China, what is meant by officials as executors of activities are personnel who are given the task so that various activities can be carried out.

The defense cooperation activities carried out have appointed a special official to handle them. At the Ministry of Defense level, the implementation of defense cooperation is carried out by the Directorate of International Cooperation. Activities related to bilateral cooperation are carried out by the Head of Sub-Directorate for Bilateral Cooperation. In particular, defense cooperation between Indonesia and China is carried out by the Head of the East Asia Section. This is also in accordance with what was conveyed by A in an interview (2014) which said that implementing officials did exist, namely the Directorate General of Operations and their staff at the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia.

G. Programming and Budgeting

Programs and budgets as part of allocative action are one of the resources needed to implement a policy. This is as stated by (Afessa et al., 2003) that allocative actions are actions that require input in the form of money, time, personnel and tools. With regard to defense cooperation activities, programs and budgets are plans that are arranged systematically, covering all activities to be carried out and expressed in monetary units.

The plan for implementing activities in the framework of implementing defense cooperation between Indonesia and China has been well prepared, supplemented by the appropriate budget allocated by the government through the state budget. The budget for international cooperation in the field of defense of the Ministry of Defense, is compiled into personnel expenditures, goods expenditures both operational and non-operational and capital expenditures. This is in accordance with the Work Program Report which is prepared annually, has detailed the planning of activities with the realization of the implementation of the budget, as shown in table 1.

Table 1
Ministry of Defense International Cooperation Budget Allocation

No.	Tahun	Alokasi (Rp)	Penyerapan (Rp)	%
1.	2008	6.643.234.000	6.091.458.800	91,69
2.	2009	3.922.714.550	1.959.557.500	49,95
3.	2010	24.078.217.000	21.428.725.507	88,99
4.	2011	4.400.088.000	4.227.677.500	96,08
5.	2012	7.554.480.000	7.521.475.533	99,56
6.	2013	33.693.597.000	32.536.724.535	96,57
	Jumlah	80.292.330.550	73.765.619.375	91,87

The budget used in cooperative activities with China is felt to be sufficient by actors in the field. As J (2014), K (2014), E (2014), N (2015), M (2015), B (2014) and H (2015) in interviews stated a number of things which are essentially aligned, namely that the budget from the TNI Headquarters or the state and the budget used in training for carrying out the training is sufficient. The budget required is sufficient, even for the transportation of all troops using airlines. This is different from the previous year's exercise which used the Indonesian Air Force's Hercules aircraft.

H. Institutional Information Exchange Activities

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Defense has annually prepared an activity plan and budget requirements for carrying out cooperation activities with China that are submitted through the State Budget. Planned activities include holding various meetings between Indonesian and Chinese defense officials. Information exchange activities in the institutional field are planned with the aim of exchanging institutional information and defense issues. This is as stated in the Agreement Document (2007) that activities in the field of exchange of institutional information are activities of exchanging institutional information and defense issues including organization, doctrine and policies.

I. Cooperation Activities in the Field of Education and Training

Activities in the field of education and training within the framework of defense cooperation with China are carried out through professional education and training. This is as stated in the Agreement Text (2007) that activities in the field of education and training are carried out through exchanges of officials in the context of professional education and training, mutual visits and joint research have been carried out by the two countries. It is hoped that the implementation of education and training activities for Indonesian defense personnel in China will add to and even increase insight for actors to increase military preparedness. Strategically, after attending education in China, they will obtain information about defense equipment, strategic studies on military strategy issues, and be able to improve the quality of military personnel.

Based on the results of the research, it can be stated that first, the types of education and training in China attended by Indonesia averaged 7.67 per year or less than 8 types. Second, compared to the

types of education and training in all friendly countries, the type of education followed in China reaches 4.10 percent. Third, the implementation of education and training in China can be initiated by an invitation from China or also based on a request from a work unit (satker).

J. Scientific and Technological Data Exchange Activities

The exchange of scientific and technological data is one of the fields of defense cooperation activities between Indonesia and China which is intended for experts and trainers in seminars, dialogues and other activities. This is as stated in the Agreement signed in 2007, that the form of activity carried out is related to the exchange of scientific and technological data, experts, technicians, trainers and other forms of technical cooperation.

Based on the results of observations made by researchers, it can be stated that first, the activities of seminars, dialogues, meetings, meetings and others in China are attended by Indonesia on average per year 1.78 or less than 2 activities. Second, compared to the activities of seminars, dialogues, meetings, gatherings and others in all friendly countries, the activities participated in in China reached 5.43 percent. Third, the implementation of seminars, dialogues, meetings, gatherings and others in China can be initiated by an invitation from China or also based on a request from a work unit (satker).

K. Defense Industry Cooperation Activities

Defense industry cooperation between the Indonesian government and the Chinese government is a collaborative activity carried out between institutions for the common good. As the Agreement Text (2007) states, cooperation in the defense industry sector is carried out through cooperation between institutions in the field of defense technology and industry of the two countries. This is done for mutual benefit and interests, including technology exchange, technical assistance, training, provision of defense equipment and joint production (Storey, 2012).

Exploration of cooperation was carried out by Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Defence, 2014: 128) by sending a delegation to China from 31 August to 2 September 2005. The delegation team held talks with one of the Chinese companies engaged in the defense equipment sector, namely Norinco. The talks are expected to result in an agreement for the procurement and transfer of defense equipment technology, especially TNI combat vehicles. This commitment to cooperation in the fields of technology and the defense industry was enhanced through the visit of the Chinese Minister of Defense to Indonesia in 2008.

In 2010, SASTIND in the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (2014: 129) (Budiman, 2021) has offered to procure military equipment within the Government to Government framework. Procurement of military equipment is also accompanied by technology transfer involving assembly, modification, control systems, simulation programs, operator training and maintenance. On this occasion, SASTIND also offered joint production and marketing of certain military equipment within and outside the two countries.

Defense industry bilateral consultations between the Indonesian government and the Chinese government were held in Jakarta on 21-24 March 2011. From China, General Ma Xiaotian, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army and Mr. Chen Quifa, Chief of State Administration for National Defense (SASTIND). Prior to the implementation of the consultation forum (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014: 139), the two officials from China had the opportunity to pay a courtesy visit to the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia. At the consultation event, the Indonesian delegation was led by the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin, while the Chinese delegation was led by General (AF) Ma Xiaotian, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the PLA of China. Members of the Indonesian Delegation consisted of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the TNI Headquarters and the Armed Forces Headquarters (Acharya, 1991).

Among the results achieved in the implementation of the consultations were the first (Primawanti & Pangestu, 2020), the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and the State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for the National Defense of the People's Republic of China on Defense Industry Cooperation, on March 22, 2011. Secondly (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014:139), the signing of the Letter of Intent for Development and Production Cooperation of Anti Ship Sea Defense of Weapon System between the Ministry of Defense of The Republic of Indonesia and The State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense of the People's Republic of China, on March 22, 2011. With the signing of the two agreements, it is hoped that Indonesia can develop the Defense Industry as planned. On another occasion, the officials from China also attended the Asia Pacific defense and security exhibition.

Mutually beneficial cooperation in the defense industry continues to be enhanced by the Indonesian government and the Chinese government. That was according to the Indonesian Ministry of (Rahnefeld et al., 2014) which became a serious discussion at the meeting between the delegation of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense led by the Minister of Defense Purnomo Yusgiantoro and the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Defense in Beijing on 19-21 February 2012. The two delegations have agreed on cooperation in the field of defense industry which mutually beneficial.

On the sidelines of the meeting, Minister of Defense Purnomo (Sidik, 2021), then visited two Chinese defense industrial complexes, namely the Aerospace Long-March International Trade (ALIT) and the Third Academy of China National Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CPMIEC). The two companies are concerned with the C-705 missile manufacturing complex and facility, which is the center for surface-to-surface, surface-to-air and air-surface missile (missile) production.

The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (2014: 130) notes that currently Indonesia is already using defense equipment made in China. Indonesia has purchased C-802 missiles for the Indonesian Navy, QW (Qian Wei)-3 for the Indonesian Air Force Paskhas and also the T-2000. The C-802 missile is an arsenal that was widely used by the Indonesian Navy in joint TNI exercises on June 1-20 2008. The paraffin-fueled missile has a range of up to 170 kilometers and is capable of avoiding enemy radar range and is equipped with an anti-jamming device. Currently, the C-802 and C-705 missiles have been attached to several KRIs, while joint production is in the process of being finalized.

Based on the results of observations made by researchers, it can be stated that first, cooperation in the defense industry sector has been carried out intensively. Second, Indonesia has received additional defense equipment from China, namely the C-802 and C-705 missiles for the Indonesian Navy, QW (Qianwei)-3 and T-2000 for the Special Forces of the Indonesian Air Force and the Indonesian Army which has operated the Giant Bow System (SGB)-I. Third, an assessment is being made of the DECI program, GCI Radar Project, SEWACO KCR 60, UAV Mission System, PGB Project and AA Gun. Fourth, in addition to procuring military equipment, transfer of technology is also carried out which includes assembling, testing, maintenance, modification, upgrading and training. Fifth, there has been joint production and development of certain military equipment, joint marketing of military equipment within and/or outside of their respective countries.

Based on the results of the research, it can be argued that firstly, the two countries have carried out routine and programmed defense exercises since 2011. Second, the two countries have involved their respective elite forces. Third, individual training materials include precise shooting, reaction shooting 1 to 4, room invasion (tyre housing), close combat techniques (PJD), method of entry (MoE), fastroping, refling, military self-defense, obstacle courses, techniques and tactics. hostage release, static and free fall dives, as well as case studies on terrorism. Fourth, as a unit the participants have carried

out training on counter-terrorism operations and hostage rescue and how to respond to terrorist organizations that have taken hostages. Fifth, the participants had the opportunity to carry out joint sports and cultural exchanges.

From various information in the research, it can be said that first, the participants gained additional insights about defense equipment, military strategy and additional skills. Second, the joint military exercise between Indonesia and China which was carried out was a joint exercise by elite troops. Third, the mechanism for implementing the exercise begins with coordination between high-ranking defense officials of the two countries, which is then carried out by units.

The benefits of KPIT for individual preparedness were analyzed based on the perceptions of respondents after participating in cooperative activities with China and statements from implementers and experts both through interviews and FGDs. As stated by (Jütersonke, 2010), an analysis was carried out on indicators of mastery of defense equipment technology, military leadership strategy and capacity of military personnel. Because the KPIT is implemented in five activities, an analysis is carried out on each indicator related to the activities carried out (Venkatesh Mane et al., 2015).

First, the benefits of KPIT for individual preparedness indicators of mastery of military technology are analyzed for each activity. The analysis was carried out based on the respondents' perceptions or interview results, or the opinions of experts through FGD activities. Respondents' perceptions of the benefits of KPIT for individual alertness indicators of mastery of defense equipment technology are in accordance with Appendix 1 can be conveyed as shown in Figure 2.

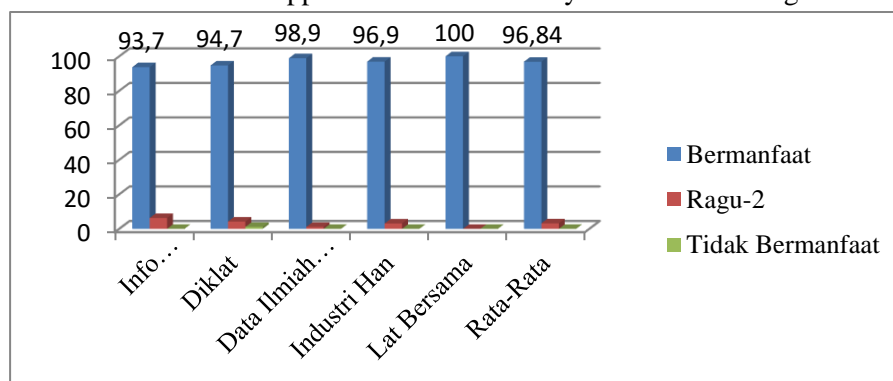


Figure 2
Percentage of KPIT Benefits for Individual Alertness
Military Technology Mastery Indicator

The benefits of KPIT for individual readiness indicators of mastery of military technology in scientific and technological data exchange activities, seen from the perceptions of respondents, it can be described that as many as 94 respondents or 98.9 percent of the total 95 people agreed. This percentage is in accordance with table 3.2. It can be seen that the activity of exchanging data and information on technology and defense has a very large level of benefits for individual alertness through increasing mastery of defense equipment technology.

The results of the analysis of KPIT activities on the three indicators can be illustrated that first, KPIT activities have very little implications for military preparedness as an indicator of increasing mastery of military technology, namely with an implication percentage of 6.7 percent. Second, KPIT activities also have very little impact on military preparedness as an indicator of increasing military leadership strategies, with an implication percentage of 8.8 percent. Third, KPIT activities have little impact on military readiness as an indicator of increasing the capacity of military personnel, with an implication percentage of 36.1 percent. Thus it can be said that first, KPIT activities have very little implications for military preparedness in Indonesia, with an implication percentage of 17.06 percent.

Second, among the three indicators, it turns out that there has been the largest increase in military preparedness, resulting from the indicator of increasing the capacity of military personnel.

Table 2
Percentage of Implementation and Level of Implication of KPIT Activities
Against Military Alertness

No.	Indikator	Persentase Penerapan	Tingkat Implikasi
1.	Penguasaan Teknologi Militer	6,7	Sangat Kecil
2.	Strategi Kepemimpinan Militer	8,8	Sangat Kecil
3.	Kapasitas Personel Militer	36,1	Kecil
Kesiagaan Militer (Rata-rata)		17,06	Sangat Kecil

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and discussing the previous chapters, the writer can draw several conclusions. The first conclusion is that the KPIT activity policy program signed in 2007 has been implemented as planned. The government has committed to implementing KPIT activities through two actions. First, regulatory action has been taken. This is proven by the implementation of activity regulations, such as implementation guidelines, technical instructions, standard operating procedures and standard operating procedures (SOPs). The existing regulations have been well socialized to all relevant personnel, both as executors and as actors in defense cooperation activities between Indonesia and China. The implementation of activities has been carried out properly controlled, to comply with existing rules. Officials related to activities are ensured to have carried out proper control and supervision, such as from the Ministry of Defense, TNI Headquarters, Unit Officers to Leaders in carrying out activities.

Second, allocative action has been taken. This is because an official has been appointed to manage defense cooperation activities between Indonesia and China. At the Ministry of Defense level, it has been implemented functionally by the Directorate of International Cooperation. At the Unit level, various officials who are directly related to activities have been appointed, such as from the Operations Staff of the TNI Headquarters and the Operations Staff of the Units. Furthermore, proper program and budget preparation has been carried out through the APBN. The program to be implemented has been prepared based on the Ministry/Institution Activity Plan and Budget (RKA-KL) with the available Budget and Activity Items (MAK). The budget prepared has been felt to be sufficient for the needs required in the field. In addition, all activities within the framework of KPIT have been carried out properly according to the mutually agreed scope.

The government continues to improve the quality and quantity of defense cooperation with China. This can be seen from the increase in the number of activities and the amount of budget allocated in carrying out international cooperation activities in the field of defense. At the unit level, joint military exercises between the two countries have been routinely carried out between special forces in Indonesia and in China. In the field of defense industry, the two countries have also increased cooperation by exploring the possibility of carrying out joint production.

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