

Territorial Development Function for the Successful Assignment of TNI AD Soldiers at the Border (Study on the Border of West Kalimantan and NTT)

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Abstract

TNI law number 34 of 2004 states that one of the TNI's duties is to carry out border security duties. As an elaboration of Law number 34, the TNI Commander issued a policy regarding the implementation of operations, especially border area security operations through the Commander's Regulation (Perpang) number 12 July 2007. The dynamics in the field show that the number of border security unit personnel is still lacking in the face of the vastness of the territory. what they have to protect. For this reason, it is necessary for them to involve the community in participating in border security efforts. The involvement of border communities is very important in supporting the success of the task. In maintaining good relations between the TNI AD and the people, the territorial function which is the function of the TNI AD is the right means. Soldiers must carry out territorial training (Binter) to achieve the unity of the Indonesian Army and the people in order to create security and order in their assigned area. One of the functions of Binter studied was the implementation of territorial attitudes. Writing refers to territorial research in the Badau area, namely the border of West Kalimantan with Malaysia and Motaain on the border of East Nusa Tenggara and Timor Leste. The conclusion from the analysis of the existing data shows that there is a significant influence on the Binter function in this case the territorial attitude on the success of the task where the implementation of the territorial attitude is the gateway to the success of territorial development activities in the assignment area in the framework of border security.

Keywords: Border Areas, Assignment Success, Soldiers, Territorial Development



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INTRODUCTION

The existence of government policies in accelerating the development of border areas has made the development of border areas one of the areas that receive special attention and handling in various fields of development in Indonesia. This policy was taken because border areas have complex problems in handling them. In general, the underdevelopment of border development is caused by government policies that are not in favor of the development of border areas and the absence of a legal umbrella and institution that deals specifically with border areas which has an impact on national borders with minimal supervision which has the potential for smuggling of Indonesian workers, illegal cross-border trade. lack of access to domestic communication media and information, the process of fading (degradation) of national insight, illegal logging and illegal fishing by neighboring countries. The gap in infrastructure and facilities that occurs in Indonesia's border areas when compared to Malaysia as an example can lead to political problems and Defense and Security (Prasojo: 2013).

Several common problems in the form of violations and criminal acts in the border area serve as an example that the border area is still an area prone to violations, including: Smuggling in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, such as the smuggling of imported sugar from Malaysia to Indonesia in 2017 which was by utilizing the Malaysia-Indonesia Cross-Border Trade Agreement which regulates cross-border trade actors between West Kalimantan

and East Malaysia. The high number of illegal Indonesian workers (TKI) who are desperate to enter Malaysia through rat routes, even in North Kalimantan the number has reached 1,400 not to mention in other areas (Elyta: 2017).

For problems at the RI-Timor Leste border, the problem of refugees is the most prominent thing along the border line, considering their presence is spread over 67 refugee camps consisting of 57 barracks in Belu Regency and 10 barracks in Kefamenanu Regency. These border crossers often do not comply with applicable procedures and conditions (Disjarahad: 2012). The development gaps, especially in border and non-border areas that are still occurring, are an accumulation of various very complex problems, which include: The development paradigm model during the old administration did not pay much attention to regional development, especially the development of border areas; The unfavorable geographical location and distance from urban settlements, the lack of transportation and communication facilities and infrastructure resulted in the price of people's basic needs being expensive, on the other hand the results of community production in the agricultural sector could not be marketed to cities. All of these limitations in terms of defense and security are potential threats that can lead to social conflict.

In accordance with the defense white paper which states that the border area is an important foothold to strengthen the country's resilience from foreign influence, it is necessary to have an assignment capable of guarding the border that can monitor any dynamics that develop at the border, especially those that have a detrimental impact on the Indonesian state. When faced with the allocation of TNI AD units for a region with the size of the border area, then the organic unit is still insufficient to oversee the border area so that in accordance with the Decree of the TNI Commander, the assignment of operations at the border is carried out consisting of battalions on duty for 9 months. The battalion will serve in the outposts that have been set up and scattered along the border. The main tasks of this operating unit according to Minister of Defense number 13 of 2014 are "to maintain sovereignty and territorial integrity, prevent violations of border areas, prevent smuggling and theft of natural resources and carry out empowerment of border defense areas" (Ministry of Defense: 2014). In order for the implementation of these basic tasks to be successful, the soldiers on duty at the border are not only guided by the defense function but also form unity with the people through territorial activities considering that the scope of the assignment is very broad and is always in contact with the community in every day's activities so it is important to maintain good relations with the community (Idris: 2018).

Territorial activities always aim to attract the sympathy of the people, if it goes well then the people will feel united with the TNI AD with the impact that they want to voluntarily help carry out the main tasks of soldiers at the border, including as information collectors and quick reports. If in their environment there are signs of vulnerability such as illegal activities, shifting of stakes, either intentionally or not, they will voluntarily report this to the soldier on duty so that they will assist the Pamtas Task Force.

Applicatively territorial implementation can be carried out in several ways. In the research conducted, the focus of Binter implementation was the implementation of Territorial Attitudes by soldiers. Territorial attitude is the behavior of soldiers in getting along and placing themselves in the community environment. There are seven aspects of territorial attitudes according to Bujukmin regarding Binter Abilities, namely territorial smiles, territorial greetings, respect, mutual assistance, mutual cooperation, manners and self-adjustment/adaptation (Kodiklatad: 2015). From these aspects it can be seen that territorial attitude is the easiest territorial application activity, namely this activity can be carried out anywhere and at any time without planning, reporting and even costs because everything

relates to attitude, namely the attitude of how soldiers want to respect culture and customs and get along with the community where they work. Behind its simplicity, the impact arising from the implementation of a territorial attitude is very large. The community will sympathize with the soldiers so that an attitude of community unity arises towards the Indonesian Armed Forces and increase awareness of citizenship which ultimately strengthens regional resilience.

Territorial attitudes in reality may not be implemented optimally by every soldier. This is because there are still violations and problems at the border, smuggling, traffic jams or shifting of stakes. The implementation of the Territorial Attitude requires sincerity, patience and awareness of the territorial aspect. Soldiers must instill self-confidence that they are TNI AD soldiers who come from the people and serve for the people. Soldiers should not feel that their honor is higher than the people around them. If they act like that, it can be ascertained that the territorial attitude is not carried out properly. Writing was carried out to examine that the implementation of territorial attitudes gives importance to the success of the assignment so that soldiers serving in border areas must apply territorial attitudes, also the response of the community to the application of territorial attitudes carried out by soldiers, whether the implementation of territorial attitudes will increase their awareness of citizenship or not affect.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research conducted using descriptive quantitative methods. Research is intended to investigate circumstances, conditions or other things. Quantitative research is not limited to collecting and processing data, but includes limited analysis and interpretation of data from interviews and observations. Territorial activities organized by TNI AD soldiers in border areas, especially in Badau, West Kalimantan and Motaain, NTT. This study uses secondary data related to territorial activities in border areas, especially in research conducted in two border locations, namely the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia carried out in Badau, Putussibau, West Kalimantan and the border area with Timor Leste in the Motaain area, East Tasifeto, East Nusa Tenggara.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Territorial development (Binter) is an important means of establishing TNI-people unity. One aspect of Binter, namely territorial attitude, is the most basic implementation in Binter. Based on the research that has been carried out, it states that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of territorial attitudes and the success of assignments. These results show that the implementation of territorial attitudes will have a direct impact on the success of the assignment of soldiers in the border areas. To see the role of Binter in forming a close bond between the Indonesian Army and the people, there are two variables analyzed, namely territorial attitudes and assignment success.

Implementation of Territorial Attitudes

Territorial means a part of the earth's surface on land, waters and air space with certain boundaries determined by a country as a national territory with all its contents in the universe of the country, both spiritual material and human energy in the form of social life as a whole. While Territorial Attitude is a concrete manifestation of the practice and appreciation of the Sapta Marga, Soldier Oath and 8 Compulsory TNI in the form of the overall behavior, actions and ways of a soldier in dealing with all levels of society to create Space, Tools, Conditions of Fighting and the unity of the Indonesian Army-People. The territorial attitude in territorial development is an easy territorial activity because it is the basic attitude of soldiers in fostering relations with their environment in order to create positive conditions in order to achieve their

main tasks. In the study there were seven indicators of the implementation of Territorial Attitudes which were analyzed as follows:

Territorial Smile

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a smile is defined as an expressive, silent laugh to show pleasure, joy, liking, and so on by expanding the lips slightly. With a smile, others feel appreciated. or a smile means giving a positive response to the other person or other person. When this happens, it will give a positive energy that makes other people feel more valued. Smiling is an expression that shows a sense of friendship. Smiling directly and indirectly will cause sympathy from the person who is smiling (psikoma.com, 25 sept 2017). Smiling is thus an important deed in the implementation of the Territorial Attitude so it is not surprising that smiling is included in the implementation of the territorial attitude which is referred to as a territorial smile. By smiling at the people in every meeting, especially if the Pamantas soldiers start smiling, it will melt away the fear or embarrassment of the people that may be in their feelings, and as a result there will be a feeling of friendship that will make it easier for them to carry out the next territorial steps.

The research shows that basically soldiers want to smile at the surrounding community but the community must smile first at 82.6%. This shows that there is a possibility that soldiers still have feelings of higher social status so they don't want to smile first. Such a nature is of course very detrimental in territorial activities which should continue to be fostered. The soldier may not know that a smile will give positive energy and give a good perception of society towards soldiers. If soldiers want people to look at them kindly, then a smile is one of the important things that must be shown when they first meet other people.

Every soldier should understand that in a territorial function, a smile will mean a soldier whose job is to appreciate and respect the surrounding community. When you see a soldier always smiling when you meet him, everything that starts with a good impression will end well, especially when on duty, the public will be attracted to soldiers who have an impact on the smoother implementation of subsequent territorial activities that lead to the achievement of the main task. Conditions that are not in accordance with these wishes can be caused by a lack of respect and a high sense of selfishness or there is a fear that the smile will not be returned. Apart from these reasons, the leadership needs to emphasize to soldiers that smiling is not a wish but a necessity because it is part of the application of a territorial attitude. Smiling is the gateway to oneness with the people. If the soldiers don't want to smile, then they certainly won't get the attention of the community so that the unity of the People's Army TNI will further develop. In pre-assignment activities for territorial material, it is appropriate to provide material on the meaning of a territorial smile, even though it looks trivial but can have a big impact.

Territorial Greet

Greet Sapa means words to warn other people (inviting to have a conversation, etc.). Greetings can be done by mentioning the names of the people we meet, or by saying the words "Good morning, afternoon etc" (KBBI). Pondok Ilmu Nusantara.worldpress.com). Greeting is a friendly act that is useful for seeking public sympathy as well as smiling, greeting has a higher level than smiling because there has been interaction. Greeting will give a good impression to the community so that those who initially don't care become concerned about the Pamantas soldiers because of the soldiers' attention to them. The purpose of this greeting is none other than so that the person we are talking to can respond to what we are saying.

Research shows that almost all military personnel (99.3%) are aware of the importance of greeting the local community. Greetings can add a sense of familiarity with other people around the Pamtas Task Force area. Soldiers who believe that greeting must be carried out so that the territorial function can be carried out is quite large, namely 51.3%, but there are a number of 47.9% who answered that they agreed, which means there is still a possibility for them not to greet the community. Thus it is also very important for the leadership to provide directions to soldiers regarding greeting in a territorial sense, namely that every soldier has an obligation to establish communication by greeting the surrounding community.

Appreciation

Mutual respect is an attitude of tolerance among human beings, accepting differences between each human being as a natural thing, and not violating other human rights. In the observational research on respect there are 3 aspects of the statement which include equality of status or position between soldiers and the community, willing to fulfill community invitations and ease of directing society where people who feel valued by soldiers will develop a sense of trust so that they are happy to follow the soldiers' directions. .

The results of research which state that soldiers have implemented mutual respect are quite varied. The first aspect is that Soldiers still consider themselves to have a higher status and position than the surrounding community, 67.5%, even though of this number there are 51.3% who answered that they agreed, which means that they are actually not one hundred percent sure of their stance. However, with a large number of agrees and strongly agrees, it indicates that soldiers do not fully understand their identity as the Indonesian Army, which comes from the people, by the people and for the people. Views like this will be detrimental in territorial activities such as social communication.

If soldiers still think they are in a higher position then there will be no respect for the people which in effect the people will not respect the TNI AD so it will be difficult to achieve the main task of the Satgas Pamtas. Soldiers in carrying out territorial activities must be able to unite with the people in this case soldiers and society are one unit. If there is one component that feels higher, there will be a mutual condescension that will hinder social communication between these components. TNI AD soldiers are selected personnel among millions of Indonesian people, trained and educated more intensively than the general public. However, this does not have to be embedded that they are better than society, which in fact must be embraced. Soldiers must feel that they come from the people and therefore must work on a collective basis.

The second aspect, namely fulfilling the invitation, faced with the task at hand, seemed to confuse the soldiers to choose. On the one hand, they are of the view that fulfilling invitations is the implementation of territorial functions (59.2%) but on the other hand there are tasks that must take precedence over their implementation (40.8). The leadership here has not provided clear limits on which activities should be prioritized. Soldiers should understand the implementation of tasks in areas of operation such as at the border, establishing relations with the community in their area is crucial so that every event that can strengthen friendship with the community must be prioritized while tasks can be carried out later by utilizing available time and personnel and this must be emphasized by leadership so that there is no doubt for soldiers.

For the third aspect, the ability of soldiers to direct activities towards the community, the majority of soldiers (76.4%) stated that they did not experience any difficulties. This shows that the people in the border area have trusted the Pamtas Task Force so that they voluntarily want to carry out the soldiers' directions. However, there are still soldiers who find it difficult to direct the community (22.6%) who show that they have not carried out their territorial

behavior optimally. This also indicates that there is a need to increase territorial material in Pre-assignments. Of the three aspects that underlie mutual respect, it appears that there is a need for increased understanding of these aspects by the leadership. There is still a lack of mutual respect so Soldiers need to re-emphasize their identity as part of the community and deepen territorial application material both on pre-assignment and briefing/santiaji at every opportunity.

Help Each Other

Helping is an action that aims to generate benefits for other parties. Helping behavior is also interpreted as an action that benefits others without directly benefiting the helper, sometimes even creating a risk for the helper (Baron, Byrne & Brascombe, 2006 in Sarlito Sarwono, 2009: 123). Aspects of helping each other include three statements, the first is the pleasure of working with the community. Happy is an act done sincerely and voluntarily without expecting anything in return. Work that is driven by sincere feelings will get better results and not carelessly. In territorial attitude activities, feelings of pleasure are needed to win the hearts of the people. By seeing the soldiers happy in working with them, there will be sympathy from the community for the Pamtas soldiers and the effect is that they will be happy to help the soldiers when needed.

Soldiers seem to have understood the description above because the majority of 97.9% stated that they had carried out this territorial attitude. The second aspect, Soldiers help overcome people's difficulties. Overcoming people's difficulties is one of the TNI's obligations, so it is the duty of the Pamtas soldiers to help, in the sense above, to sacrifice time and energy to help overcome people's difficulties. The large percentage (98.2%) shows this business. Third, the existence of soldiers encourages the development of positive behavior in society. Soldiers see that there has been a positive change in behavior by 98.5%. With the inculcation of these traits, the impact is public awareness to behave well by imitating the characteristics of soldiers. The results of the study show that the soldiers of the task force have carried out the three aspects of the territorial attitude of "helping each other" well. Soldiers realize that by showing an attitude of mutual assistance, there will be a feeling of people's sympathy for the Task Force soldiers, which in the future will support the success of carrying out their duties.

Mutual Cooperation

Gotong-royong is a term for working together to achieve a desired result. Soldiers from the Pamtas Task Force have understood the importance of gotong-royong activities as part of a territorial attitude that must be carried out so that if soldiers have a sense of mutual assistance, they certainly don't mind working together. There are two aspects of the statement as the basis for the assessment, namely soldiers willing to work together with the people and soldiers willing to overcome people's difficulties. The results showed that there was conformity with the statement above where in the aspect of willingness to work together, soldiers expressed an attitude of agreement (97.4%) while the desire to help people's difficulties was (98.2%).

With a sense of wanting to help, carrying out mutual cooperation activities is not difficult. The community also appreciated this activity where in their response they acknowledged that their activities were assisted or collaborated a lot with the Pamtas soldiers. The responsibility of the leadership in this case is to maintain the condition of the soldiers in working together by instilling belief in the benefits of working together as a sense of togetherness between the TNI and the surrounding community, establishing a sense of unity among community members and soldiers, establishing and fostering good and harmonious social relations between citizens. the community with TNI members on duty and all of them directly or indirectly will help the smooth running of the soldier's duties.

Manners

Manners are polite habits that are agreed upon in the social environment between local people. In the context of territorial attitudes, the behavior of soldiers must conform to the ethics in their area. It is avoided for every soldier to impose his own custom in social life. The results of the interviews revealed that there were still complaints from the public because the soldiers were still joking past midnight which disturbed the surrounding community. However, soldiers generally understand that they must comply with the etiquette that applies in the community where they work. There are 3 aspects that illustrate that soldiers have carried out manners, namely they are patient with people who may act as they please, are friendly and the third is not rude.

The results showed that almost all soldiers understood that they had to follow the existing etiquette by being patient, being friendly to the public and not speaking harshly. This can be seen from the very large percentage, namely more than 90% have understood the importance of good manners. What leaders need to watch out for is that the good choices are still more dominant but not 100% absolute, for example in soldiers who have to be patient when expressing agreement is 72.9%. This figure states that although they understand the importance of being patient, they do not absolutely have to be patient. There is a condition they will be impatient so it is the responsibility of the leadership to increase the sense of patience among its members. Leaders must remain active in directing and filling the hearts of soldiers with the obligatory norms and provisions of the TNI so that they continue to follow the etiquette and ethics that apply in society through giving directions at every opportunity, commander's hours, etc. Leaders must emphasize the importance of applicable ethics so that the Pamantas Task Force Soldiers become respected, respected, facilitate the establishment of good relations with the surrounding community and can maintain an atmosphere in the community.

Adjustment/Adaptation

Self-adjustment is a human effort to achieve harmony with oneself and with the environment. So that feelings of hostility, envy, jealousy, prejudice, depression, anger, and other negative emotions as inappropriate and inefficient personal responses can be completely eroded (Kartini Kartono, 2002: 56). Self-adjustment or adaptation for soldiers in the area of operation is very important because soldiers who are unable to adapt will feel bored or bored, uncomfortable and stressed. Where in the next condition there will be a feeling of tension in behaving, easily emotional and not socializing. There are three aspects included in the statement which show whether soldiers have been able to adapt or are still experiencing difficulties, namely first soldiers can adapt to the lifestyle of the community, second is the perception of soldiers in viewing society and thirdly adapting themselves to the culture of the local community.

From the results of the assessment of the three aspects of the statement, it shows that in fact most of the soldiers have been able to adapt with a large percentage of adaptability, namely being able to adapt to people's lifestyles (89.0%), not having negative feelings towards society (89.7%) and respecting local community culture (81.9%). However, there are vulnerabilities in the implementation of self-adjustment that must be watched out for, namely the significant number of soldiers who have not been able to adapt. This can be seen from the percentage of each aspect of the statement, all of which reach more than 10%. This shows the need for more intensive briefings or commander hours in addition to more optimized territorial material in pre-assignment. These activities are necessary so that soldiers do not become bored with monotonous activities resulting in indifference to their environment. Leaders must maintain the morale of soldiers with various entertaining activities both internally and with the people.

Assignment Success

The parameters for the success of the assignment include soldiers feeling at home and comfortable in the assignment area. This condition means soldiers have been able to adapt to the environment and the environment accepts soldiers. This reciprocal relationship will provide a sense of comfort for both parties, especially for soldiers. The results of the study for feeling comfortable on duty, almost all soldiers stated that they felt comfortable with a large percentage (98.5%). Likewise with other aspects that are also of great value, such as Soldiers feeling that their presence is needed by the community with a percentage of 99.5%, attention from local government officials of 88.5% and implementation of joint activities with the local government 93.1%. The four aspects are the impact felt by soldiers from Territorial Attitude activities to form the unity of the Indonesian Army-People.

The response of the local community is also in line with these results. The majority or almost all community respondents stated that they really needed soldiers at the border. Soldiers feel the impact of oneness such as mutual assistance with the people and local government officials in their daily activities. However, there are aspects that need to be improved related to closeness with local government officials. In relation to the relationship with the Regional Government there is a significant percentage in negative terms. More than 10% of military respondents stated that there was a lack of harmonious relations with the regional government where soldiers felt that the regional government officials were indifferent to the existence of the Pamtas Task Force. Although this condition is currently still small, in the future it is not impossible that it will become bigger so that the leadership needs to take steps to better apply the territorial attitude of its members so that it is more optimal for regional government officials.

Effective Execution of Duties

The conditions observed in the description of effective task implementation are the aspect of closeness to the people in order to support the task being effective, the community can be relied on as information collectors and the community is willing to report about events around them. The results of the assessment of the 3 aspects have a high percentage. Aspects of closeness to the people to support tasks to be effective has a percentage of 98.5%, the community can be relied upon as information collectors with a percentage of 88.2% and the community is willing to report about events around them with a percentage of 92.6%. The average value of a large percentage shows that the community has no objection, either directly or indirectly, to assist units or soldiers in carrying out their main tasks. This is very advantageous considering the vast area that must be monitored in the face of the number of personnel and existing facilities that will really need the participation of the community around the border. the implementation of territorial attitudes has a direct impact on work effectiveness through the closeness of soldiers to the community so that the community can rely on them as information gatherers and the community's willingness to report problems that occur in their environment.

The vulnerability that exists in increasing work effectiveness is in mobilizing the community to become a source of information. There is still a significant percentage of people who refuse (11.8%) to become informants for the Task Force. This value means that there is an implementation of territorial attitudes that have not gone well even though they are not large but need to be watched out for so that they do not grow bigger. The community's response was that there were indeed some of them who refused to become Pulket so that more effort was needed, in behaving according to customs and raising public awareness of the important role of their assistance in the successful assignment of the Pamtas Task Force.

Defense Area Empowerment

The aspect of Empowerment of the defense area can be seen, among other things, from the sense of nationalism in the border communities and the increasing responsibility to maintain a sense of security in their environment. These two aspects show that the community has awareness of defending the country and orderly behavior and obeying the applicable laws and regulations. The results showed that soldiers who saw and felt an increase in the sense of nationalism by 97.9% were for people to become more law-abiding by 94.9%. A large percentage indicates the successful implementation of the Territorial Attitude. The community also believes that the presence of the Pamtas Task Force has increased their nationalist spirit and increased law-abiding behavior.

Response to the Pamtas Task

The task of Pamtas is to provide various dynamics between soldiers and communities around the border. This interaction can provide different perceptions between soldiers and the public. If their relationship goes well then the response of both parties will be positive. The data obtained from the research shows that soldiers feel that the community appreciates the implementation of their duties at the border. However, apart from the successful implementation of the territorial attitude, there are still a number of matters which are complaints of soldiers and need to receive attention from the High Command so that the implementation of the territorial attitude can continue to run well, including the provision of territorial functions. Soldiers generally state that they have carried out territorial functions but have not been structured in the sense that they carry out territorial actions according to their instincts as soldiers must be on good terms with the people, while actually theoretically and technically, what and how the territorial attitude is they still don't understand and they hope in Pre-Office that the majority are filled with territorial material considering the success of the tasks they carry out as the Pamtas Task Force generally depend on the successful implementation of the territorial function.

The response from the border community in general was that they were happy and protected by the Pamtas Task Force. This can be seen from the answers to the questions given, the majority of them felt a positive impact on the existence of the Pamtas Task Force. This conducive condition can be interpreted that the soldiers have carried out well even though there are still a few problems that occur in the environment but not so significant. Some of the negative impressions that the community has felt in their dealings with soldiers include the trauma of extortion by soldiers against border crossers several years ago and the rude attitude of soldiers towards the community. Even though the amount is small, care must be taken so that it does not become a habit in behaving. Moreover, with a long time on duty, boredom will easily arise which causes a feeling of stress because the pressure of work is faced with unscrupulous members of the public who act at will so that it is necessary for the leadership to continue to maintain its members so that they have good spirits by holding useful activities such as sports, recreation, santiaji and worship activities together.

Implementation of Territorial Attitude Based on Assignment Location

The research results obtained at two different locations, namely in Badau (West Kalimantan) and Motaain (NTT) showed no difference in the implementation of territorial attitudes. This shows that TNI AD soldiers has uniformity of actions regarding the implementation of territorial attitudes wherever the units are. This similarity is due to uniformity of receiving education, training and doctrinal software. From the beginning as soldiers they has been given the territorial doctrine with the same source so that TNI AD Soldiers will carry out territorial attitudes with the same technicalities wherever they on duty.

If from the point of view of the soldiers, similarity is obtained, the same is true if seen from the opinion of the community. Data based on interviews has shown that people are basically happy with the Pamtas Task Force. But in two research locations. Communities in the RI-Malaysia border area seem more daring to criticize the soldiers on duty. This is because there is still economic dependence on Malaysia, especially the issue of necessities of life. There is still a brotherly relationship that spreads in the territory of Indonesia and Malaysia as well as economic dependence, which encourages many illegal activities, smuggling through rat streets of their own making. People often don't want to go through official channels because of the slow bureaucracy and because it is considered that the attitude of officers at the border is sometimes rude. Apart from that, there are also those who deliberately avoid being examined because of illegal activities.

For the Motaain area, the problem is more of a communal problem. This is because the border issue has not yet been resolved where each party claims the land it has cultivated. With the Pamtas Task Force, people on the border will feel their security is protected. They can carry out their daily activities in peace so the need for the Pamtas Task Force is really needed. Communities in the Motaain border are not dependent on Timor Leste so that violations by border crossers are very small, unlike in the Badau area where the community still depends on supplies from Malaysia. The Motaain people also don't have too many problems with Pamtas soldiers, which is different from those in the Badau area where their daily activities often intersect with Soldiers so that problems can arise.

CONCLUSION

The activities of the Binter function, in this case the implementation of territorial attitudes, greatly influence the success of the task as Pamtas. Research that has been carried out in two different locations generally shows the similarity of results. In this study, there were two dimensions of success, namely the implementation of the territorial attitude, namely how the soldier's attitude carried out the territorial attitude in the place where they served and the success of the assignment, namely the community's response to the territorial attitude carried out by the Pamtas soldiers. The implementation of territorial development, especially territorial attitude has been carried out by Soldiers who are members of the border security unit in order to create successful assignments in creating good territorial development. These indicators are seen from survey results which show that soldiers have carried out aspects of territorial attitudes and received positive responses from the surrounding community. This shows that territorial attitude activities have been carried out which have an impact on good territorial development as shown by the creation of the unity of the People's Army TNI, the effective implementation of tasks and the empowerment of defense areas.

Some of the deficiencies that still exist are shown by the attitude or stance that soldiers feel they have a higher position/status than the surrounding community where to carry out territorial attitudes such as smiling, the community must smile first. Another thing is that there are soldiers who do not comply with local ethics. This shows that soldiers need to get more in-depth territorial material so that they can understand the territory and the importance of territorial behavior to the success of their duties. In addition, the territorial attitude of border security soldiers is highly appreciated by the community, this means that the community is very happy and sympathizes with the soldiers on duty, they think the presence of soldiers creates a sense of calm, an increasing sense of security and soldiers also want to help overcome the difficulties of people in need.

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