
**THE ROLE OF KARTIKA EKA PAKSI'S DOCTRINE
IN SUPPORTING THE REALIZATION OF STRENGTHENING THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF 5
FUNCTIONS**

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the limitations of Indonesia's defense strategy, focusing on the Indonesian Army Aviation Corps (Puspenerbad) and its underutilized potential in national defense. Despite the Indonesian National Army's critical role in safeguarding the nation's sovereignty, the current defense policies are fragmented and primarily emphasize core defense components, leaving aviation support functions insufficiently integrated. The study uses a qualitative approach, gathering data from journals, books, and official documents to analyze Puspenerbad's five key functions: combat intelligence, maneuver, fire support, protection, and logistical assistance. The findings suggest that optimizing these functions could significantly enhance Indonesia's defense capabilities in addressing both military and non-military threats. The research highlights the need for a more comprehensive defense strategy, proposing that an improved aviation corps could strengthen national security by better integrating aviation support into the broader defense framework. This study offers valuable insights for policymakers and military planners, aiming to improve operational effectiveness and better prepare Indonesia for emerging security challenges.

KEYWORDS KEP Doctrine, 5 Functions of Indonesian Army Aviation, Defense Strategy



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INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of rapid changes in the strategic environment are related to the contemporary global constellation, presenting a variety of real forms of threats that are asymmetrical, proxy wars, and hybrids becoming increasingly unpredictable. The dynamics of these changes require the country to transform into an organization that is able to anticipate all changes and dynamics that exist in the global arena.

The Indonesian Army as part of the TNI plays an important role in the country's defense on the ground, responsible for safeguarding the country's sovereignty, protecting the land territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats from outside and within the country, as well as carrying out military operations for war and military operations other than war. The extent of the effectiveness of the development of TNI AD units in the implementation of their main tasks is very important. The TNI AD was built and prepared to carry out state defense on land in accordance with the state defense system (Sishaneg).

The Indonesian Army was formed to carry out land defense tasks, maintain land border security with other countries, build and develop land defense areas and empower land defense areas to support national interests in accordance with laws and regulations. The TNI AD is designed to be a flexible and sensitive organization. The roles, duties, and functions of the TNI AD reflect the historical values of the struggle of the TNI AD, identity, character, and culture.

The TNI AD performs two main functions: Combat and Territorial Development in order to carry out these tasks. To carry out these two functions well, the TNI AD performs several functions to support its main functions, such as military organic functions, coaching functions, general military technical functions, special military technical functions, and special technical functions. Several considerations in the preparation of organizational changes and tasks, as well as the rearrangement of TNI AD functions to avoid duplication of functions.

The essence of TNI AD coaching is basically the efforts, activities, and work of TNI AD Posture Preparation, which includes fostering strength, capabilities, and power titles that are carried out in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner to make the TNI AD able to face challenges and task demands. Strength building includes all aspects of the organization, personnel, materials, facilities, exercises, and doctrines used to provide ground defense. However, the fostering of the degree of strength is based on national defense strategy and military strategy, which is combined with the idea of deploying the defense of large islands capable of reaching small islands, and securing the outer islands and borders of the country through the titles of centralized power, territorial power, and supporting force.

Mastery of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Use of High-Tech Equipment, Future Land Combat Tactics, and Future Territorial Development are the focus of the TNI AD's projections to face challenges and demands of future tasks.

The threat to state sovereignty has increased along with technological advances in today's world. Because defense technologies have always been driven by deterrence capabilities to respond to demands and respond to evolving threats, they have always been considered relevant technologies. Therefore, defense products are always up to date. In this case, a country that has a strong defense industry is considered to have a strategic advantage in the global system.

Until now, the defense strategy has not been completely comprehensive, and the focus is more on the core strength component of the defense. In addition, as a result of relatively partial defense management and strategy, the potential for defense support, which is an important component of the universe's defense, has not been optimally utilized. In addition, the available defense positions are still not enough to be a reference for building land, sea, and air defense forces that are better able to prevent and overcome threats. Indonesia needs defense management and strategy consisting of a Strategic Defense Review (SDR), a grand defense strategy, and a defense posture to build the country's defense strength over the next five years. Second, the participation of the general public in defense development has not been consistent. Defense management and strategy, core defense force (TNI) capabilities, and reserve component capabilities are highly dependent on the country's strong defense capabilities.

Defense management planning and strategy to improve the country's defense capability is basically the responsibility of all components of the nation and requires a strong role of civil society in realizing it. Along with the progress of democracy, civil society must be strengthened to be able to play an active role as part of the nation and shoulder the responsibility of law enforcement.

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, increased professionalism, and low welfare of TNI members are the main problems in improving the professionalism of TNI members in the future. These include inadequate educational facilities, limited terrain and training facilities, almost obsolete instruction tools and instructional aids, and a limited number of educational and training equipment. In addition, over the next five years, the improvement of defense capabilities will still be faced with problems such as the welfare of soldiers and the inability to prepare for possible defense support, such as the number of trained people.

One of the elements of the Indonesian Army that is held in a centralized, regional and supporting force is the Indonesian Army Aviation Center. Puspenerbad is one of the elements of combat assistance (banpur), a branch of the Indonesian Army, which has the main task of providing aviation assistance to increase the degree of mobility and firepower of ground units in the context of military operations for war and military operations other than war to support the main tasks and tasks of the Indonesian Army. To be able to carry out this task, Puspenerbad carries out capability and strength development activities in the context of the use of aviation forces.

TNI AD Corps Penerbad has a vision and mission that is the basis for soldiers in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, is an organization that obeys the chain of command and is manned by soldiers who are always ready to serve the country and nation and always adjust to technological developments so that they are able to carry out their duties by prioritizing a culture of Safety. From this vision and mission, the TNI AD Corps Penerbad is required to have human resources that have quality in the physical and intellectual fields and have good dedication to the nation and state.

This paper reviews how the TNI AD through the doctrine of Kartika Eka Paksi is able to improve the national defense system in the perspective of using the 5 functions of the National Defense System, so that the TNI will always be able to carry out its main tasks in accordance with the goals of national defense. will

produce optimal added value and provide strengthening to the national economy in order to welcome Indonesia's golden 2045.

The author assumes that this paper will later become a milestone for Indonesia to develop the country's defense system and complete the Ideal Posture of the TNI in overseeing the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, by complementing the domestic defense industry, especially by continuing to innovate, making defense technology that is suitable for Indonesia's defense area, utilizing the limited defense budget, and striving as a country that creates the defense industry to supporting an independent defense economy to support the strengthening of the country's defense system.

At the national level, in general, Indonesia's security condition is quite stable, but Indonesia is geographically close to the center of instability in the Asian region, so there are many potential military and non-military threats that can threaten national stability. In addition, Indonesia also has potential threats from within the country, including acts of terrorism and radicalism, cyber threats, drug abuse, social conflicts and economic crises. Several regions in Indonesia are still experiencing separatist movements that want to separate from the Republic of Indonesia, such as in Papua and Aceh (Mhd Halkis, 2020). These movements can have an impact on national stability and threaten the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

Because the potential threats faced by Indonesia are increasingly complex and diverse, the ability to have a sufficient defense strategy is needed to be able to overcome all potential threats that may arise that may interfere with the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in this case to what extent the general function owned by Puspenerbad in order to carry out the main tasks of the TNI AD can be carried out properly in order to overcome the potential threats above.

This is likely to be a problem that according to the author will be a threat in order to welcome Golden Indonesia 2045. The purpose of this study is to find out the extent of the role played by the doctrine of the Indonesian Army Kartika Eka Paksi to be able to improve defense strategies from the perspective of the 5 Functions of the Soldier to be able to contribute to everything that has the potential to be a threat to the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The problem addressed in this research centers on the inefficiency and limitations of Indonesia's defense strategy, particularly regarding the Indonesian Army's Aviation Corps (Puspenerbad). Despite the Indonesian National Army (TNI) playing a pivotal role in ensuring national security, the overall defense management system remains insufficiently comprehensive. The defense strategy primarily focuses on the core defense components without addressing the broader needs of the national defense framework. This issue is exacerbated by a lack of coordination, limited technological advancements, and the underutilization of crucial defense resources.

Furthermore, the role of Puspenerbad, which provides vital aviation support to ground forces, has not been maximized. Although this aviation branch holds the potential to enhance military operations, its full capacity remains untapped due to outdated equipment, insufficient personnel training, and a lack of proper resource allocation. This research aims to explore how Puspenerbad's aviation functions can be optimized and integrated into a more effective defense strategy to address emerging threats and national security challenges, particularly in the context of Indonesia's goal to become a regional power by 2045.

The urgency of this research stems from the increasingly complex and diverse security challenges facing Indonesia. With escalating threats such as cyber-attacks, terrorism, separatism, and regional conflicts, enhancing the defense capabilities of the Indonesian Army, particularly Puspenerbad, is essential. As global power dynamics shift and technological advancements reshape the landscape of warfare, it is imperative for Indonesia to modernize its defense infrastructure and strategies. Without these improvements, the country's sovereignty and national security could be at risk, hindering its progress toward achieving its vision for 2045.

Previous research on Indonesia's military strategy has emphasized the importance of defense technology and modernization to maintain national security. Akbar (2022) explored the impact of asymmetric warfare and the strategic need for Indonesia to strengthen its defense industries, highlighting the role of advanced defense technologies in countering these modern threats. Research by Arifandi et al. (2018) focused on the strategic deployment of armed units, illustrating how efficient unit formations can enhance the effectiveness of military operations. Similarly, Pratama et al. (2023) highlighted the need to revitalize national security awareness through modernized defense systems to address asymmetric warfare threats. These studies suggest that while progress has been made in defense modernization, key challenges remain in optimizing the full potential of the TNI, especially in the area of aviation support.

Additionally, several studies have examined the TNI's role in safeguarding the national defense system. Herriyanto (2023) discussed the role of specialized units in enhancing the operational readiness of the Indonesian Army, specifically focusing on preparedness in areas with high-security risks like Papua. Pratomo et al. (2018) explored the importance of training and operational readiness, emphasizing the need for continuous development of tactical and technical military capabilities. These studies point out the gap in defense readiness, particularly in aviation operations, which has yet to achieve optimal synergy with ground forces.

However, the unique role of Puspenerbad in supporting military operations for both combat and non-combat missions has been insufficiently addressed in prior research. While much of the focus has been on the overall defense strategy and general military readiness, little attention has been given to enhancing the specialized aviation capabilities of the Army. This research aims to fill this gap by analyzing how Puspenerbad's aviation functions can be better integrated into Indonesia's overall defense strategy to address current and future threats.

The research gap identified in this study lies in the under-exploration of the optimization of Puspenerbad's aviation functions within the context of Indonesia's broader national defense strategy. While existing literature provides valuable insights into the TNI's role in national security, few studies have focused on the specific capabilities of the Indonesian Army Aviation Corps and its integration into strategic defense planning. This research seeks to address this gap by examining how Puspenerbad's aviation support can be enhanced to contribute more effectively to national defense operations, both in wartime and during non-combat military activities.

The novelty of this research lies in its focused analysis of the Indonesian Army Aviation Corps (Puspenerbad) and its potential to optimize Indonesia's defense capabilities. While much research has been conducted on the TNI's overall strategy and ground forces, this study explores a niche yet critical aspect of military

support: aviation. It aims to propose strategic recommendations for enhancing Puspenerbad's operations, such as improving aviation technology, refining tactics, and enhancing coordination with ground forces. This research introduces new perspectives on the role of aviation in modern defense strategy, filling a gap in current defense studies.

The main objective of this research is to evaluate the role of Puspenerbad in enhancing Indonesia's national defense strategy. Specifically, the study aims to assess how the five functions of Indonesian Army aviation—combat intelligence, maneuver, fire support, protection, and logistical support—can be optimized to improve the overall effectiveness of military operations. This research also seeks to identify areas of improvement in the aviation infrastructure and to propose a framework for integrating these functions more seamlessly into the TNI's broader defense strategies.

This research is expected to provide valuable insights for both military planners and policymakers in Indonesia. By enhancing the understanding of Puspenerbad's potential, the study will contribute to the development of more effective defense strategies, leading to stronger national security. Moreover, the findings will inform the future development of aviation capabilities within the Indonesian Army, ensuring that they are equipped to handle emerging security threats. This research can also serve as a reference for other nations with similar security challenges, offering a model for integrating specialized military functions into national defense frameworks.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the role of the Indonesian Army Aviation Corps (Puspenerbad) in enhancing the national defense strategy. The researcher focuses on gaining in-depth insights rather than numerical data, aiming to understand the functions, challenges, and potential of aviation support within the broader defense context. The qualitative approach is well-suited for examining complex issues such as defense strategy, military operations, and technological integration, which are essential to this study's objectives.

The primary data for this research are gathered through a comprehensive literature review, including diverse secondary sources. These sources comprise academic journals, books, archival documents, newspapers, trade publications, and online resources. Peer-reviewed journals provide theoretical frameworks and insights from prior research on military defense, aviation, and security. Books offer historical context and in-depth discussions of defense strategies and air support roles. Archival materials, such as government reports and military doctrine, shed light on official policies and operational practices, while newspapers and trade publications offer contemporary views on defense challenges and trends. Online databases and specialized forums contribute to up-to-date information and global perspectives on military aviation.

The data collected are analyzed using qualitative methods, focusing on identifying key themes and patterns across the various sources. The researcher compares these findings with relevant military theories and defense strategies to form a cohesive understanding of Puspenerbad's role in Indonesia's national defense. This process involves synthesizing the information to critically evaluate existing practices and propose recommendations for improving the aviation corps'

contributions to national security, particularly in response to modern threats. The analysis thus integrates both theoretical and practical insights to propose actionable strategies for optimizing Puspenerbad's functions within the defense framework.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From a conventional security perspective, the Asia-Pacific region has many opportunities and difficulties, as well as risk factors that can lead to conflicts between countries. It is crucial to consider the conflicts in the South China Sea, the East China Sea, the Korea Peninsula, and tensions in some international border areas. Nonetheless, from a non-traditional security standpoint, the region has a long history of narcotics smuggling, human smuggling, arms smuggling, piracy at sea, theft of natural resources, and separatism. In addition, various factors, including economic problems and radical ideology, have led to an increase in terrorism in the past three decades.

The highly dynamic Asia-Pacific region will affect economic and security issues. Changes that need to be considered and have an impact on security stability include China's economic and military policies, US strategic policies in the region, and disputes in the South China Sea.

With its rapidly growing economy, China can modernize its military. This condition has caused mixed speculation and responses in surrounding countries. They are also worried about the military balance, which could pose security concerns for surrounding countries.

The Indonesian Army must increase its development and posture development to face the era of globalization and the challenges of the upcoming tasks. in accordance with the paradigm shift in military, non-military, and hybrid threats, as well as the advancement of science and technology (IPTEK).

The doctrine of the Indonesian Army Kartika Eka Paksi (KEP) is the highest doctrine within the Indonesian Army which functions as a guideline in carrying out roles, functions, and duties. At the strategic level, the KEP is used as a guideline for doctrines within the Indonesian Army. The KEP refers to the TNI Tri Dharma Eka Karma (Tridek) Doctrine, which serves as a basis for the TNI AD in formulating policies related to fostering the strength, capabilities, and titles of the TNI AD so that they can be aborted

The role of the Indonesian Army is inseparable from international relations and state interests. Therefore, the doctrine of the TNI AD KEP must be in harmony and not contradict the foundations of international law such as the UN Charter, the law of armed disputes, international humanitarian law, and human rights. Basically, the doctrine of the TNI AD KEP is a doctrine that is considered correct, not dogmatic, and needs to be adjusted to be applied according to changes in the strategic environment, the type of threat, and the factors that affect it.

Basically, the TNI AD as an organization and strength needs to be built and developed to be able to carry out its duties. As a force, the TNI AD was formed to carry out the tasks of the TNI in the field of defense, maintain security in land border areas with other countries, build and develop the land force, and carry out the empowerment of defense areas on land to support national interests in accordance with laws and regulations. On the contrary, the TNI AD is designed to be a flexible

and sensitive organization. The roles, duties, and functions of the TNI AD reflect the historical values of struggle, identity, character, and culture of TNI AD soldiers.

One of the general military functions of the TNI AD is the Aviation function or better known as Penerbad. TNI AD Aviation (abbreviated as "Penerbad") is a functional body of the TNI AD that carries out general military technical functions of aviation that directly or indirectly assist in combat.

The TNI AD is a general military technical function that plans, prepares, and implements combat assistance and administrative assistance for TNI AD units in combat areas using the main aviation and support tools.

In carrying out its main duties, the Penerbad unit is prepared, organized, systematically and integrated through strength development, function development and the use of force in a gradual and continuous manner.

Aviation units are used in war military operations as well as military operations other than war. In order to be able to ensure the effective and successful use of aviation forces, it is necessary to guide the main provisions for the use of aviation forces which include the basis, objectives and objectives, forms of responsibility, deployment, capabilities and limits of capabilities.

In one of the objectives owned by Penerbad, which is to carry out and increase the mobility and firepower of the assisted units in order to maintain the integrity of the land area from various forms of possible threats originating from abroad, in the form of direct or indirect aggression.

Meanwhile, if you look at the objectives possessed by Penerbad in military operations other than war, namely assisting TNI AD units by carrying out operations against armed insurgency of separatist movements, operations to overcome transnational crimes, relief operations and world peacekeeping operations.

The organization for the implementation of aviation function development within the TNI AD is formed through a structure, organizational structure, and clear responsibilities in accordance with the field of work it carries. The implementation of aviation function coaching requires a clear division of duties and responsibilities in accordance with the organizational strata within the TNI AD. The development of aviation functions can be carried out efficiently, effectively, effectively, and successfully with a clear division of duties and responsibilities at the central, branch center, and implementing unit levels.

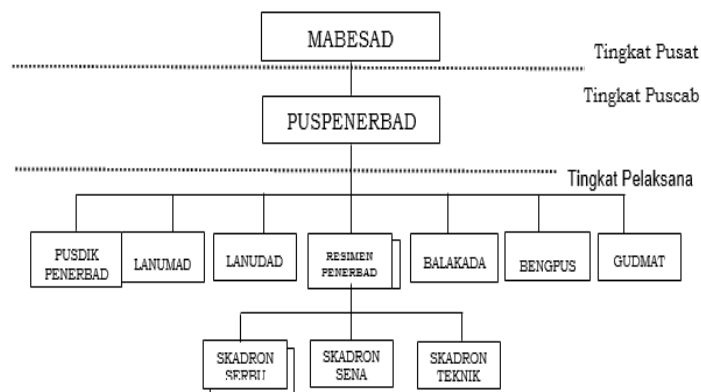


Figure 1. Puspenerbad Organizational Structure

From the figure above, it can be seen that in order to carry out the main tasks of the TNI Army, Puspenerbad, it is divided into echelons that are responsible for their respective fields of duty to then be directly responsible to Danpuspenerbad and then Danpuspenerbad is responsible to the Chief of Staff of the Army.

NO	ALUT BISTA	JUMLAH		KONDISI		
		TOP	NYATA	BAIK	RUSAK RINGAN	RUSAK BERAT
A.	HELI SERBU	114				
1.	BELL-205 (1978)		7	-	-	7
2.	BELL 412 SP (1979)		5	1	3	1
3.	BELL 412 HP (1991)		5	1	4	-
4.	BELL 412 EP (2013)		28	10	15	3
5.	BELL 412 EPI (2021)		9	7	2	-
6.	Mi-17V5 (1996)		12	2	8	4
	TOTAL		66	21	30	16
B.	HELI BERANG	54				
1.	BO-105 (1967)		16	3	6	7
2.	FENNEC AS 350 B3 (2014)		1	1	-	-
2.	FENNEC AS 550 C3 (2014)		5	1	4	-
3.	FENNEC AS 555 AP (2018)		6	-	6	-
4.	Mi-35P (1970)		5	-	5	-
5.	AH-64E APACHE (2012)		8	6	2	-
	TOTAL		41	11	23	7

Figure 2. Condition of Puspenerbad Defense Equipment

Based on the table above, the helicopter equipment owned by Puspenerbad consisting of assault and attack helicopters is as many as 107 helicopter units consisting of 66 transport helicopters where 31.8 percent are in good condition, 45.4 percent are lightly damaged and 22.7 percent are severely damaged. As for the condition of the attack helicopters, which amounted to 41 units with a percentage of 26.8 percent in good condition, 56 percent were lightly damaged and 17 percent were severely damaged. So if you look at the table above, there are 49.5 percent of attack and attack helicopters owned by Puspenerbad in a condition that is not ready for operation (*grounded*) which until now is still in the process of being repaired due to the limited availability of spare parts needed in handling helicopters that are lightly to severely damaged.

The perpetrators in accordance with their capabilities and limits of ability can carry out flight support according to their functions for assistance operations in the context of military operations other than non-combat warfare which include: operations to empower defense areas and supporting forces to help the government in the regions, operations to assist the Indonesian national police in the context of kamtibmas duties regulated in the law, operations to help overcome the consequences of natural disasters, evacuation and provision of humanitarian assistance, search and rescue operations (SAR) and operations assist the government in securing shipping and flights against piracy, piracy, and smuggling. The planning stage to the end in each form of relief operation has the same.

However, there are principles and principles that can be considered in terms of deploying Penerbad in various matters, including:

1. Giving priority to each task. In each deployment of the Penerbad unit, the overall Penerbad function must be considered to determine the priorities to be carried out.
2. Centralized planning with distributed implementation. The planning for the deployment of the Penerbad unit is carried out under one Command, which is being implemented, delegated to the subordinate Commander.
3. Sufficient planning time. Although the Penerbad unit has high mobility, its deployment requires enough time for planning.
4. Balance of tactical and technical interests. The use of Penerbad units in combat zones needs to consider the interests of aviation techniques and tactical interests in a balanced manner in order to win battles with minimal risk.
5. Savings. As long as a task can still be carried out by other land units with the same power and effectiveness, the deployment of Penerbad units to carry out the task is avoided as much as possible.

In addition to being able to be used in War Military Operations (OMP), Penerbad in accordance with its capabilities and limits of ability can carry out flight support according to its function for assistance operations in the context of military operations other than non-combat warfare (OMSP) which includes: operations to empower defense areas and supporting forces to help the government in the regions, operations to assist the Indonesian National Police in the framework of kamtibnas duties regulated in the law, operations to help cope with the consequences of natural disasters, evacuation and provision of humanitarian assistance, operations to assist in search and rescue of accidents (SAR) and operations to assist the government in securing shipping and flights against piracy, piracy, and smuggling

All of the things mentioned above are essentially in line with the functions possessed by Penerbad or better known as the 5 Penerbad functions, including: Combat Intelligence Function, Maneuver Function, Shot Function, Protection Function, and Support Function. All of these functions can be carried out in order to help fulfill the main tasks of the Army.

Combat Intelligence Function

The combat intelligence function of Puspenerbad, which is part of the Army Aviation Center, is to support the Army's combat mobility.

The purpose of this function is to collect information in order to help intelligence units or other units in need. Meanwhile, the goal of this combat intelligence function is to achieve successful and effective information collection according to the tasks that must be carried out.

Some of the forms and techniques of the implementation of this combat intelligence function are:

- 1) As a body that collects information by carrying out aerial reconnaissance, regarding the weather, terrain and enemies with mobility capabilities and a wide range of ranges in various regions and various operations.
- 2) Carry out flight support in intelligence operations in the form of mobilization by:
 - a). Spreading pamphlets through the air.
 - b). Implement air propanganda.
 - c) Carry out a show of force.

- 3) Carry out other flight support to assist in the implementation of intelligence operations according to their capabilities and the needs of the tasks of the assisted units.

This function is important in supporting the operational success of the Army, involving intelligence activities to understand and respond to combat dynamics.

Maneuver Function

which is part of the Army Aviation Center. The maneuver coaching is aimed at realizing the operational readiness of the Penerbad unit in the use of defense equipment in the form of Attack Helicopters and Assault Helicopters and aircraft and their equipment tactically in the field to help ground units to carry out OMP and OMSP of a combat nature.

Rappelling, stabo and helocast activities are activities that are often carried out by special forces in order to carry out infiltration and exfiltration (infiltration and escape). Because by using this method, troops who will infiltrate or exfiltrate can enter and exit / from enemy territory without being noticed.

In the implementation of flight operations in the assignment area, especially combat ones, it is required that flights are carried out by considering high security factors, from enemy threats and from the surrounding terrain conditions. The difference in the types of terrain and their influence on the flow of air currents passing through these fields as well as enemy threat factors greatly affect the flight so that appropriate flight tactics and techniques are needed.

Shots

Aerial fire from Penerbad aircraft, hereinafter referred to as Penerbad Shot, is one of the functions of Penerbad, this can be used by the commander of a ground combat unit to fill or enlarge the existing Shot element.

Penerbad fire is not a substitute for Tactical, Armed or Ship Air Support, thus Penerbad fire is not awarded as long as the target can still be fired by other means of fire equally effectively and provided that air superiority is in its own hands.

Penerbad shots given from attack helicopters contain vulnerabilities if not planned and carried out properly. Therefore, there is a need for close coordination and mutual understanding between the ground combat unit and the Penerbad unit, so that there is a need for cooperation and coordination procedures that regulate to achieve maximum results while avoiding unnecessary losses.

Considering that every task implementation always begins with planning and preparation, every stage of Tembakan flite activities must be actively involved. Therefore, each relevant Commander needs to know the basics of deploying the Gunnery which can then be used as a consideration in the planning, preparation and implementation stages.

Protection

The protection function of Puspenerbad, which is part of the Army Aviation Center, includes efforts to provide protection in the context of the Army's combat mobility. This includes the protection of military personnel and assets in a variety of situations. In addition, protection also involves measures to secure operational areas and support the safety of personnel and equipment.

This function aims to maintain the security and integrity of the troops, prevent risks, and optimize operational conditions. Protection within Puspenerbad can include aspects such as guarding, area security monitoring, and other proactive measures to minimize potential threats.

Support Function

The support coaching is aimed at realizing the operational readiness of the Penerbad unit in the context of the use of defense equipment in the form of Attack Helicopters and Assault Helicopters, aircraft, and PTTA to provide the necessary non-tactical flight support for the assisted units in order to carry out OMP and OMSP.

There are several forms of support that can be carried out by Penerbad, whether it is carried out in war military operations or military operations other than war, including (1) VIP/VVIP Support Activities. (2) Troop Support Activities. (3) Supply Support Activities. (4) Evacuation Support Activities. (5) Activities *Search and Rescue* (SAR).

Puspenerbad has a strategic role in increasing the combat mobility of the Indonesian Army through various support functions that are carried out professionally and efficiently.

Puspenerbad plays a key role in supporting Indonesia's national defense strategy by providing integrated combat capabilities, intelligence, and operational support.

State defense aims to maintain and protect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats both from outside and from within the country. This is also carried out in order to ensure the realization of the Government's vision, mission, and priority agenda in order to support PMD policies.

To achieve this goal, the country's defense policy is formulated in five interrelated strategic goals. First, realizing a national defense that is able to face threats; Second, realizing national defense that is able to handle maritime security, land security and aerospace security; Third, realizing a state defense that is able to play a role in creating world peace based on free and active politics; Fourth, to create a strong, independent and competitive defense industry; and Fifth, realizing Indonesia citizens who have an awareness of defending the country.

Strategies are used to maintain the country's defense. The three main components of the strategy consist of "what to defend, how to defend, and with what to defend". Goals and objectives, as well as how to achieve them, and the resources used, are outlined in this strategy. The implementation of a universal defense strategy still refers to the development of a prioritized state defense system through the improvement of TNI professionalism, the preparation and development of people's strength, and the development of defense technology to support the availability of defense equipment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the role of Puspenerbad in supporting the development of the national defense strategy has been carried out as much as possible by utilizing all the resources and defense equipment owned in the form of attack helicopters, attack helicopters, and cassia aircraft under the ranks of

Puspenerbad. The condition of the limited defense equipment force and facing Indonesia's vast defense area is one of the factors causing the still high form of flight assistance by Puspenerbad which has not been supported.

The use of Puspenerbad Force is part of the implementation of the main tasks and functions of the Army in supporting an operation. The main points of support for Puspenerbad in Operations are a series of activities that need to be explained in detail and can provide a foundation or guideline in the use of Puspenerbad in offensive operations. The Puspenerbad operation in question includes the principles, conditions, and nature as well as factors that affect and basic considerations in the implementation of the operation.

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