IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)
Volume 22, Issue 7, Ver. 12 (July. 2017) PP 64-73
e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.
www.iosrjournals.org

The Crossover Effect between Binter Optimization, Cooperation between Tni and Local Government, And Sustainable Development Program (Study In Kalipare District, Malang Regency)

Nanang Sugiarto, Zaenal Fanani, Rudy Sulistiono
Corresponding Author: Nanang Sugiarto

ABSTRACT: The objective of research is (1) to analyze the effect of binter (territorial fostering) optimization on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government; (2) to examine the effect of binter optimization on sustainable development program; and (3) to investigate the effect of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government on sustainable development program. Research was conducted in Kalipare District, Malang Regency. Main reason why this location is selected is because Kalipare District is a District Model for the implementation of Program Bina Teritorial (BINTER). Data analysis technique is SEM facilitated by Software WarpPLS 5.0. Result of research shows several findings. Binter optimization involves the efforts of fostering the aspects of geography, demography and society. Binter optimization was influential at 71% level on successful cooperation between TNI (Danrem) and Malang Regency Local Government, while the remaining percentage was derived from variables beyond research. Binter has several emphases, including to deploy skilled forces with community support to prepare for sustainable development; to validate local regulation with suitable fundamental strengths; and to improve the consciousness on national defense. Binter optimization, involving efforts of fostering the aspects of geography, demography and society, and the cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government, have an effect at 81.8% level on national development, while the remaining percentage is affected by other variables out of research. What has been underlined in this research is that national defense consciousness has an effect on sustainable development, but it only happens through the cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government which takes a form of personnel exchange. This cooperation is indeed improving sustainable development level. The cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government has positive and significant effect on sustainable development at 92% level while the rest is influenced by other variables out of research. The cooperation for sustainable development is done with personnel exchange and also with evaluation by stakeholders on the output of cooperation.

Date of Submission: 10 -07-2017 Date of acceptance: 20-07-2017

I. INTRODUCTION

Fostering the aspect of demography involves preparing the community to take inventory of local potentials or other relevant competences which can be asked for the use at immediate moment or for the demand of mobilization. The lowering of national defense enthusiasm and also the declining sense of community militancy have led as a result to the reduction of patriotism and nationalism of community. The capacity to provide skilled forces was still limited.

Meanwhile, fostering the aspect of society is aimed to produce favorable social condition which is also needed for successful implementation of national defense and security. However, the contribution of social potentials to ward off threats against Ipoleksosbud Hankam was still lacking. Preventing and defending the sovereignty of the Unitary State of Indonesia Republic (NKRI) from any possible threats must then need the universal defense system involving all national potentials and resources either in total or integral ways. Only by giving reliable support to the defense system, then the strong territorial resistance is obtained. Such a result is only achievable if the aspects of geography, demography, and society are subjected to the restructuring. It may be helpful to attain strategic benefits either in the aspects of defense and welfare.

Territorial resistance is a precondition of national resistance which then influences the integrity of the nation and the sovereignty of the Unitary State of Indonesia Public. For attaining this goal, all national components must lend their support. It is only attainable when every citizen has national consciousness to enforce national integrity and sovereignty.

The optimization of territorial fostering (binter) must be understood to stabilize territorial resistance on land. Weakness and threats should be diluted or eliminated, while opportunities and strengths are utilized to ensure that territorial fostering can optimize territorial resistance.

The goal of territorial fostering is to optimize land-based territorial resistance which then makes effective the implementation of TNI AD duties. Several targets are considered, involving: to improve the cooperation and coordination with local government; to increase the quality of the local as the resistance upstream region; to classify the local to support territorial strength for the interest of defense; to make available the effective people resistance; to improve consciousness of people to participate into national defense; to strengthen the integration between TNI and people; and to empower territorial resistance in any social conditions.

The implementation of territorial fostering (binter) program is a something that helps Indonesia nation to cope with threats and challenges in several living aspects including ideology, politic, economic, socio-culture, and defense and security. Therefore, this program has a huge effect on feasibility of Indonesia nation. Relevant with this consideration, the objective of research is:

to analyze the effect of binter optimization on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government;

to examine the effect of binter optimization on sustainable development program; and

to investigate the effect of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government on sustainable development program.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

2.1. Time and Location of Research

Research was conducted in Kalipare District, Malang Regency. Main reason behind the selection of this location is because Kalipare District is a District Model for the implementation of Program Bina Teritorial (BINTER). Time of research starts from 9 July 2016 to 24 October 2016.

2.2. Method of Research

Method of research is analytical-descriptive with qualitative approach. This method helps the author to obtain clear and detail description of problems and phenomena.

2.3. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is total sampling, and the sample includes Military Resort Command Base (Danrem) and Malang Regency Local Government (Pemda).

2.4. Data Analysis Technique

Validity and reliability tests are conducted with SEM facilitated by Software WARP PLS 5. This analysis technique, SEM, can directly explain the result of validity and reliability tests. The validity of questions that become the indicator to measure latent variables is assessed by testing whether all loadings are significant ($p < 0.05$) with a parameter of t-value bigger than 1.96. Reliability of certain indicator can be known by estimating reliability or construct reliability as written in the following equation (Ghozali and Fuad, 2005):

$\rho = ((\Sigma\lambda)2) / [(\Sigma\lambda)2 + \Sigma(\theta)]$

Where:

ρ = composite reliability

λ = loading indicator

θ = error variance indicator

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Data Analysis

3.1.1. Validity Test

Validity test was performed against the data derived from questionnaire. The goal of this test is to understand the compatibility between the measuring instrument (questionnaire) and the items that have been measured (statements in questionnaire). Data from instrument trial were also subjected to instrument validity test. Based on utilization, validity is divided into several types. One is content validity which is measured based on theoretical base or expert opinion. The popular name of this type is face validity. Other type is criterion validity. This type of validity is measured by comparing correlation rate between the measured items and the corrected scores using Product Moment correlation technique or intercorrelation method.

Besides two types of validity above, there are other types of validity based on the load on the variable, respectively discriminant validity and convergent validity. Usually, as in any researches, the outer model with cross-loading is subjected to discriminant validity test. If indicator has the biggest loading rate on the variable, and then it can be said that discriminant validity of outer model is satisfied. Result of statistic data processing using WarpPLS is shown in Table 1, where covergent validity is also indicated.

Table 1. Convergent Validity (Combined-Loading and Cross-Loading)

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Type (a	SE	P-value
x1.1	0.868	-0.042	0.042	-0.074	0.073	-0.188	-0.128	0.332	Formati	0.079	<0.001
x1.2	0.198	0.322	0.274	0.327	-0.688	1.089	0.346	-1.385	Formati	0.095	0.020
x1.3	0.884	-0.030	-0.103	-0.000	0.083	-0.059	0.048	-0.016	Formati	0.079	<0.001
x2.1	0.205	0.396	0.942	-0.677	-0.675	0.165	0.520	-0.436	Formati	0.090	<0.001
x2.2	0.000	0.737	-0.130	-0.507	0.982	0.062	-0.010	-0.121	Formati	0.082	<0.001
x2.3	-0.112	0.730	-0.381	0.880	-0.624	-0.152	-0.272	0.359	Formati	0.082	<0.001
x3.1	0.387	0.097	0.657	-0.726	0.177	-0.145	0.265	0.028	Formati	0.084	<0.001
x3.2	-0.278	-0.094	0.234	0.122	-0.812	-0.144	0.138	0.024	Formati	0.094	0.007
x3.3	-0.033	-0.066	0.711	-0.066	0.860	-0.149	-0.369	0.334	Formati	0.082	<0.001
x3.4	-0.670	0.140	0.403	1.013	-0.359	-0.053	-0.076	0.082	Formati	0.090	<0.001
x3.5	-0.201	-0.030	0.254	0.662	-0.766	0.786	0.017	-0.771	Formati	0.093	0.004
x3.6	0.461	-0.265	0.681	-0.192	-0.335	-0.356	-0.237	0.560	Formati	0.083	<0.001
x3.7	-0.212	-0.205	0.222	-0.119	-0.236	-0.113	0.375	-0.175	Formati	0.094	0.010
x3.8	0.114	-0.026	0.651	-0.007	1.025	-0.076	-0.303	0.153	Formati	0.084	<0.001
x3.9	-0.674	0.657	0.469	0.498	-0.616	0.109	0.122	-0.177	Formati	0.088	<0.001
x3.10	0.201	-0.198	0.704	-0.321	-0.273	0.099	0.307	-0.193	Formati	0.083	<0.001
x3.11	-0.042	0.112	0.268	0.273	-0.391	0.944	0.316	-1.199	Formati	0.093	0.002
y1	0.594	-0.083	0.038	0.695	-0.011	0.163	0.348	-0.283	Formati	0.083	<0.001
y2	0.290	0.037	0.415	0.250	-0.685	-0.460	-0.228	0.524	Formati	0.093	0.004
y3	-0.143	-0.160	-0.156	0.680	0.962	0.175	0.027	-0.250	Formati	0.083	<0.001
y4	-0.543	0.220	-0.034	0.715	-0.664	-0.164	-0.284	0.330	Formati	0.082	<0.001
z1	0.257	-0.717	0.579	0.221	0.568	0.128	0.392	-0.325	Formati	0.086	<0.001
z2	0.048	-0.043	0.716	-0.375	0.112	-0.353	0.154	0.143	Formati	0.097	0.126
z3	0.059	0.241	-0.034	-0.593	0.843	0.011	-0.115	0.090	Formati	0.080	<0.001
z4	-0.224	0.653	-0.276	0.761	0.435	-0.039	-0.059	0.040	Formati	0.089	<0.001
z5	-0.122	-0.088	-0.307	0.100	0.848	-0.030	-0.138	0.089	Formati	0.079	<0.001
x1.1*y1	-0.249	-0.101	0.652	-0.106	-0.097	0.686	0.235	-0.472	Reflect	0.083	<0.001
x1.1*y2	-0.454	-0.170	0.446	-0.269	0.203	0.248	0.614	-1.233	Reflect	0.093	0.005
x1.1*y3	0.108	0.132	-0.175	0.225	-0.344	0.682	-0.686	0.990	Reflect	0.083	<0.001
x1.1*y4	0.035	0.085	-0.217	0.449	-0.233	0.477	-0.808	1.365	Reflect	0.088	<0.001
x1.2*y1	0.479	-0.092	-0.476	-0.013	0.359	0.149	0.428	-0.463	Reflect	0.096	0.062
x1.2*y2	0.052	-0.460	0.072	0.131	0.414	0.081	-0.565	0.794	Reflect	0.098	0.205
x1.2*y3	0.379	-0.100	-0.529	0.175	-0.068	0.203	0.561	-0.243	Reflect	0.095	0.017
x1.2*y4	0.104	-0.356	-0.634	0.532	0.133	0.132	0.340	-0.308	Reflect	0.096	0.088
x1.3*y1	-0.030	0.073	0.508	-0.504	0.029	0.735	0.362	-0.709	Reflect	0.082	<0.001
x1.3*y2	-0.529	-0.204	1.120	-0.325	-0.415	0.343	0.414	-1.151	Reflect	0.091	<0.001
x1.3*y3	0.182	-0.028	-0.669	0.165	0.322	0.772	-0.066	0.250	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
x1.3*y4	0.157	0.240	-0.560	0.021	0.252	0.570	0.009	0.211	Reflect	0.086	<0.001
x2.1*y1	0.214	-0.086	0.264	-0.500	-0.051	0.259	-0.096	0.118	Reflect	0.097	0.163
x2.1*y2	-0.505	-0.538	0.627	0.554	-0.451	-0.668	-0.043	1.002	Reflect	0.099	0.332
x2.1*y3	0.154	0.820	-0.476	-0.660	0.385	0.473	-0.416	-0.135	Reflect	0.089	<0.001
x2.1*y4	0.087	0.932	0.063	-0.366	-0.590	-0.271	-0.115	0.897	Reflect	0.097	0.119
x2.2*y1	-0.018	-0.049	-0.527	0.031	0.570	0.181	0.245	0.700	Reflect	0.094	0.005
x2.2*y2	-0.145	-0.193	-0.004	0.239	0.100	-0.315	-0.384	1.220	Reflect	0.090	<0.001
x2.2*y3	0.013	-0.120	0.426	-0.516	-0.021	-0.145	0.770	0.209	Reflect	0.081	<0.001
x2.2*y4	-0.248	0.152	0.137	0.229	-0.340	-0.210	0.812	0.461	Reflect	0.080	<0.001
x2.3*y1	0.163	0.446	-0.532	-0.028	0.170	0.234	0.174	0.413	Reflect	0.095	0.036
x2.3*y2	-0.708	-0.240	0.710	0.550	-0.679	-0.246	-0.302	0.590	Reflect	0.092	<0.001
x2.3*y3	-0.049	0.106	-0.104	0.229	-0.123	0.222	0.801	-0.118	Reflect	0.080	<0.001
x2.3*y4	0.029	0.238	-0.164	-0.158	0.341	-0.040	0.362	0.168	Reflect	0.091	<0.001
x3.1*y1	0.331	0.225	0.088	-0.691	0.159	0.625	-0.166	0.377	Reflect	0.090	<0.001
x3.1*y2	0.074	0.066	0.247	0.014	-0.617	0.370	-0.385	0.043	Reflect	0.099	0.332
x3.1*y3	-0.314	0.145	0.429	-0.720	0.425	0.415	-0.063	0.561	Reflect	0.086	<0.001
x3.1*y4	-0.144	0.613	-0.050	-0.480	0.162	0.063	-0.096	0.490	Reflect	0.088	<0.001
x3.2*y1	-0.217	-0.129	1.089	-0.830	-0.174	0.156	-0.201	0.014	Reflect	0.100	0.444
x3.2*y2	0.213	0.325	0.355	-1.144	0.477	0.001	0.310	0.045	Reflect	0.099	0.325
x3.2*y3	0.038	0.625	-0.318	-0.255	0.044	-0.097	-0.902	-0.130	Reflect	0.097	0.090
x3.2*y4	-0.301	0.633	0.293	-0.015	-0.748	-0.602	-1.113	-0.057	Reflect	0.098	0.284
x3.3*y1	0.101	0.070	-0.573	0.014	0.550	0.234	-0.356	0.613	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.3*y2	0.088	0.604	-0.769	-0.279	0.524	0.547	-0.233	-0.156	Reflect	0.096	0.054
x3.3*y3	0.033	-0.372	0.477	-0.273	-0.131	-0.414	0.267	0.684	Reflect	0.083	<0.001
x3.3*y4	-0.060	-0.094	-0.027	0.393	-0.241	-0.347	0.199	0.669	Reflect	0.083	<0.001
x3.4*y1	-0.057	0.093	-0.386	0.772	-0.345	-0.360	-0.739	0.456	Reflect	0.088	<0.001
x3.4*y2	0.305	0.481	-1.040	0.585	-0.179	-0.143	-0.547	-0.025	Reflect	0.099	0.401
x3.4*y3	-0.389	-0.204	0.248	0.374	-0.110	0.055	0.768	0.589	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.4*y4	-0.296	-0.546	-0.189	0.545	0.516	-0.512	-0.080	0.241	Reflect	0.094	0.006
x3.5*y1	0.597	-0.255	-0.287	-0.008	0.238	0.135	0.163	0.077	Reflect	0.098	0.216

x3.5*y2	0.497	0.160	-0.396	-0.687	0.817	0.365	0.231	-0.165	Reflect	0.096	0.043
x3.5*y3	0.267	-0.340	-0.187	0.366	-0.268	-0.184	0.107	0.385	Reflect	0.090	<0.001
x3.5*y4	0.185	-0.157	-0.320	0.482	-0.307	0.118	0.117	0.125	Reflect	0.097	0.099
x3.6*y1	0.041	0.140	0.586	-0.656	0.014	1.096	0.370	0.421	Reflect	0.089	<0.001
x3.6*y2	0.266	0.698	0.064	-0.984	-0.083	0.881	0.258	-0.016	Reflect	0.100	0.436
x3.6*y3	0.016	0.263	0.022	-0.206	-0.087	0.158	-0.655	0.595	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.6*y4	0.041	0.685	0.171	-0.237	-0.516	-0.122	-0.647	0.542	Reflect	0.086	<0.001
x3.7*y1	0.303	0.183	0.341	-0.604	-0.376	-0.058	-0.678	0.053	Reflect	0.099	0.295
x3.7*y2	-0.022	-0.114	-0.037	0.243	-0.207	-0.053	-0.071	-0.008	Reflect	0.100	0.468
x3.7*y3	-0.404	0.168	0.001	-0.367	0.550	0.322	-0.424	-0.202	Reflect	0.095	0.018
x3.7*y4	-0.188	0.179	-0.095	0.131	-0.144	-0.303	-0.673	-0.110	Reflect	0.097	0.129
x3.8*y1	0.050	0.016	-0.459	0.101	0.433	0.453	-0.192	0.607	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.8*y2	-0.321	0.199	-0.401	0.164	0.403	0.598	-0.174	-0.169	Reflect	0.096	0.040
x3.8*y3	0.080	-0.422	0.129	-0.077	0.093	-0.072	0.693	0.659	Reflect	0.084	<0.001
x3.8*y4	-0.040	-0.283	-0.475	0.533	0.229	-0.012	0.662	0.654	Reflect	0.084	<0.001
x3.9*y1	0.136	0.305	-0.652	0.326	-0.003	-0.472	-0.839	0.507	Reflect	0.087	<0.001
x3.9*y2	0.248	0.308	-0.429	0.562	-0.631	-1.021	-1.600	0.074	Reflect	0.098	0.227
x3.9*y3	-0.183	0.087	0.085	-0.250	0.242	-0.008	0.859	0.614	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.9*y4	-0.235	0.013	0.097	-0.107	0.380	-0.438	0.074	0.345	Reflect	0.091	<0.001
x3.10*y	0.269	-0.219	0.156	-0.125	-0.078	0.278	-0.600	0.402	Reflect	0.090	<0.001
x3.10*y	0.417	0.474	-0.293	-0.455	-0.266	0.371	-0.255	0.031	Reflect	0.099	0.377
x3.10*y	-0.199	0.134	0.254	-0.338	0.200	0.349	-0.217	0.600	Reflect	0.085	<0.001
x3.10*y	0.028	0.523	0.092	0.078	-0.565	-0.288	-0.755	0.535	Reflect	0.086	<0.001
x3.11*y	0.603	0.145	-0.569	-0.035	0.170	0.166	0.213	0.085	Reflect	0.098	0.195
x3.11*y	-0.051	-0.447	-0.233	0.271	0.573	-0.055	-0.220	-0.020	Reflect	0.099	0.421
x3.11*y	0.154	-0.317	-0.149	0.264	-0.214	-0.072	0.354	0.327	Reflect	0.091	<0.001
x3.11*y	0.171	-0.472	-0.690	0.592	0.202	-0.090	0.030	0.149	Reflect	0.096	0.062

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Pursuant to the result of validity test, it is known that validity type used in this research is criterion validity. One criteria is p-value < 0.05 because convergent validity is used to attest questionnaire of data collecting instrument. Second criteria is that loading rate must be bigger than cross-loading rate in order to satisfy discriminant validity. A research is considered as valid discriminatively when it can minimize errors and deviations that cause the bias on research data. The biased data may produce less valid outputs which are less compatible to its comparative references. If the data are biased already, next step of testing may be prohibitive. Result of data processing using WarpPLS indicates that p-value < 0.001 and loading rate > cross-loading, and terefore, data of research are valid.

3.1.2. Reliability Test

Reliability is about dependability. This attribute determines that research instrument must can be used reliably. Three ways are considered in attesting reliability, such as test-retest, alternative-norms, and internal consistency. Reliability test using internal consistency is involving coefficient rate of Cronbach-Alpha. If alpha is bigger than 0.5, it can be said that instrument is considered as reliable (Malhotra, 1992).

Internal consistency test against the indicator of structural outer model is conducted by estimating composite reliability of each latent variable. The indicator is said as having a good internal consistency if the composite reliability of latent variabel is bigger than 0.6 (Ghozali, 2008).

The designing of an instrument involves correlation test. Before analysis, data must be valid and reliable. Such conditions facilitate data processing and analysis with WarpPLS. In this matter, Software WarpPLS conducts reliability test with two criteria, respectively composite reliability coefficient and Cronbach Alpha coefficient. These criteria are indicated in the following table.

Table 2. Composite Reliability

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
0.727	0.663	0.774	0.688	0.721	0.739	0.757	0.780

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Result of reliability test with composite reliability criteria is explained in the following. Data are considered as reliable if composite reliability is more than 0.7. If it is less than 0.7, then data are not reliable. If data analysis is persistently performed, the bias occurs. Reliability rate in the table is more than 0.7, and thus, data are said as reliable. It is concluded that the indicators composing latent variables have good internal consistency.

Table 3. Reliability with Cronbach Alpha

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
0.672	0.667	0.700	0.624	0.639	0.656	0.672	0.810

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Result of reliability processing using WarpPLS indicates that reliability rate is more than 0.6, and therefore, data are reliable.

3.2. The Testing of Goodness-of-Fit of Structural Model (Inner Model)

Model's Goodness-of-Fit in WarpPLS analysis is index or measure used to assess good relation in the correlation of latent variables (Inner Model). In asessing the correlation of variable, Fit and Quality Indices are used with three indicators, including: Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R-Squared (ARS), and Average Variance Inflation Factor (AVIF). All of them are needed to count parameter average rates by which a model is then evaluated. To say that model evaluated is significant, then p-value for APC and ARS must be less than 0.05, while AVIF as multicolinearity indicator must be smaller than 5. The output shows that Model's Goodness-of-Fit has been satisfied and it is proved by the rates of APC, ARS, and AVIF reaching for 0.238, 0.818, and 2.576 which satisfying the criteria of significance. The testing of Model's Goodness-of-Fit must be important because the goal is to determine the best model from the ever existing models (competing models).

Comparing models is very important. In searching the best model from competing models, the order can be ARS, AVIF and APC. For APC, the rate may be lower when there is different path coefficient. PLS regression method is used in this research because non-linear relationship is found, and this relationship takes a form as S-Curve which reflects the relationship of national defense and security with national resistance. The description of this relationship is displayed in the following tables.

Table 4. Outputs of Path Coefficient

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								
Kjsm_Y	0.310	0.345	0.339					
PB_Z	0.052	0.122	0.509	0.241		-0.086	-0.262	-0.117
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Table 5. Output of P-Values

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								
Kjsm_Y	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001					
PB_Z	0.298	0.106	<0.001	0.006		0.189	0.003	0.115
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

As shown by both tables above, the fostering efforts on the aspects of geography, demography and society, have an effect on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government. The output of WarpPLS is also standardized data, and thus, it can be said that the higher is path coefficient, the stronger is the effect. If demography fostering is influencing cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government by path coefficient of 0.310 ($p<0.001$), thus, it can be said that the increase of demography fostering by 1 unit would explain the success of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government by 0.310.

3.2.1. Outputs of Laten Variable Coefficient

A new model was made by the author to represent the activity of explanatory research. This model is subjected to Goodness-of-Fit discussion. Coefficient of determination (R-squared), therefore, must be estimated. R-Squared is aimed to show the percentage proportion of response variable that can be explained by predictor variable. The higher is the coefficient of determination (approaching to 1 or 100%), the better is the model. If the coefficient gets lower (going away from 1 or 100%), then the model suffers from bias. Result of R-squared is explained in the following table.

Table 6. R-Squared

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
			0.715	0.922			

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Based on the outputs in R-squared table above, it was found that R-squared value or usually called as coefficient of determination from the fostering efforts on the aspects of demography, geography, and society, have positive effect at 71.5% level on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government, while the remaining 28.5% are influenced by other variables beyond research and also error. The effect of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government on sustainable development is positive and significant at 92.2% level while the rest 7.8% are affected by other variables out of research.

Other method to measure Goodness-of-Fit is through Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The goal is to evaluate convergent validity where the required rate is > 0.5. The output of AVE is described as following.

Table 7. Outputs of AVE

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
0.525	0.511	0.567	0.580	0.591	0.541	0.513	0.552

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Regarding to the outputs of Average Variance Extracted in the table above, it was indicated that response and predictor variables have AVE > 0.5, meaning that the effect of territorial fostering and cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government on sustainable development has satisfied the precondition for convergent validity.

The next step of reliability test on Goodness-of-Fit is the operation of Full Collinearity VIF. It is a measurement of full collinearity in vertical and lateral ways. Lateral collinearity is a collinearity between predictor and criteria latent variables. This collinearity is used to examine commond method bias. Criteria rate used for VIF standard must be < 10, and this rate is exactly the output of WarpPLS for VIF measurement.

Table 8. Full Collinearity VIF

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
2.126	2.574	4.472	4.126	4.287	3.534	3.983	7.424

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

As indicated by table above, showing the outputs of Full Collinearity, it was found that all variables have rate satisfying VIF criteria, precisely <10. It is then assumed that no multicollinearity (between independent variables) is apparent.

3.2.2. Output Correlation among Latent Variables

Output Correlation among Latent Variables is the coefficient of correlation among variables accompanied with p-value. This coefficient is needed as the evaluation on discriminant validity of research instrument. The criteria include root-square of AVE rate, which is diagonal, in bracket, and higher than the rate of correlation among latent variables in the same column. The following is the table of output correlation among latent variables.

Table 8. Output Correlation among Latent Variables

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
PGeo_X1	0.725	0.382	0.639	0.662	0.500	-0.109	-0.113	-0.132
PDemo_X	0.382	0.641	0.693	0.703	0.705	-0.203	-0.156	-0.198
PKSos_X	0.639	0.693	0.517	0.778	0.826	-0.164	-0.215	-0.205
Kjsm_Y	0.662	0.703	0.778	0.616	0.763	-0.084	-0.157	-0.172
PB_Z	0.500	0.705	0.826	0.763	0.625	-0.149	-0.322	-0.251
PGeo_X1	-0.109	-0.203	-0.164	-0.084	-0.149	0.491	0.302	0.735
PDemo_X	-0.113	-0.156	-0.215	-0.157	-0.322	0.302	0.461	0.759
PKSos_X	-0.132	-0.198	-0.205	-0.172	-0.251	0.735	0.759	0.390

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

The table of Output Correlation among Latent Variables indicated that the validity of geography fostering was satisfied because the root-square AVE was 0.725 higher than 0.382, 0.639, 0.662, 0.500, 0.109, 0.113 and 0.132 obtained at Case X1 in demography fostering. Thus, response and predictor variables are taken from the root-square of the highest AVE rate.

Table 9. P-Values for Correlations

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	
PGeo_X1	1.000	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.282	0.264	0.190
PDemo_X	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.043	0.121	0.048
PKSos_X	<0.001	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	<0.001	0.103	0.031	0.041
Kjsm_Y	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	0.409	0.118	0.086
PB_Z	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	1.000	0.139	0.001	0.012
PGeo_X1	0.282	0.043	0.103	0.409	0.139	1.000	0.002	<0.001
PDemo_X	0.264	0.121	0.031	0.118	0.001	0.002	1.000	<0.001
PKSos_X	0.190	0.048	0.041	0.086	0.012	<0.001	<0.001	1.000

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

Table above showed p-values as the outputs of WarpPLS, and it indicated that most p-values were rated at < 0.001, meaning that each variable was correlated very strongly.

3.2.3. Output Block Variance Inflation Factors

Output Block Variance Inflation Factors talk about vertical collinearity. It is a collinearity among predictor variables. Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) is designed for criterion variable or aimed to show the collinearity among independent variables. Criterion variable rate is similar to the rate of tested full collinearity, which counts at <10. It can be said, thus, that there is no vertical collinearity problem in this research. VIF rates are shown in the following table.

Table 11. VIF

PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
2.126	2.574	4.472	4.126	4.287	3.534	3.983	7.424

(Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016)

The analysis of data was done using WarpPLS. The result showed that VIF rates have been satisfying criterion rate < 10, and therefore, this research did not have collinearity problem.

3.2.4. Total Effect dan P-Value Total Effect

Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect were preconditions used in analysis to understand the effect of each manifest in predictor variable on response variable. The effect of each variable is observed from p-value rate. If p-value is rated at <0.001, then predictor variable indeed has significant effect on response variable. If p > 0.05, predictor variable does not have significant effect on response variable. based on the result of data analysis using PLS, then Total Effect and P-Value Total Effect are explained as following.

Table 12. Total Effect

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								
Kjsm_Y	0.310	0.345	0.339					
PB_Z	0.127	0.205	0.590	0.241		-0.086	-0.262	-0.117
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								

Source: Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016.

Table 13. P-Value Total Effect

	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X	Kjsm_Y	PB_Z	PGeo_X1	PDemo_X	PKSos_X
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								
Kjsm_Y	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001					
PB_Z	0.096	0.016	<0.001	0.006		0.189	0.003	0.115
PGeo_X1								
PDemo_X								
PKSos_X								

Source: Data are processed, WarpPLS, December 2016.

WarpPLS output for total effect was shown in table above. Some variables were given bold sign, and these variables were predictor variables with significant effect on response variable. Each latent variable has one manifest variable with strong effect. Therefore, the manifest variable can represent latent variable in giving effect on response variable. In such condition, the manifest has the stongest load in latent variable, and therefore, it also represents indicator load. Demography fostering has positive and significant effect on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government. National defense is influencing demography fostering. The strong indicator load in demography fostering is the item "the deployment of skilled forces supported by all community layers for the preparation of sustainable development". This item reflects demography fostering to provide the effect on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government. Detail elaboration about new model development using PLS analysis is discussed in further section.

3.3. Structural Model of Binter Optimization and The Effect of Cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government on Sustainable Development

Structural Model made using Partial Least Square is the engineering of a construct model to develop a theory which must be used by the author to underline the making of model. PLS-SEM, therefore, is aimed to attest predictive relationship among the constructs by seeing whether there is a relationship or an effect among the constructs. The consequence of using PLS-SEM is that the test can be performed without bothering the author to search for strong theoretical base, and thus, few assumptions (non-parametrical) are neglected. Precision parameter of prediction model can be known from coefficient of determination (R-Square). Indeed, PLS-SEM is very appropriate to be used in research aimed to develop the theory. In SEM, few variables are called as predictor, response and mediation variables. Mediation variable is a variable connecting predictor and response variables. Mediation variable can be changed into response variable if it is affected by predictor variable, and it can be converted into predictor variable if it is influenced by response variable.

Mediation variable (mediator) is also called as intervening variable, or variable theoretically influencing the observed phenomena (endogenous variable) which the effect can be inferred through the effect of relationship between exogenous variable and its phenomena. If exogenous variable does not have anymore effect on endogenous variable after controlling mediator variable, then this condition is called as perfect or complete mediation. If the effect of exogenous variable on endogenous variable is declining, but still different from 0 after controlling mediator variable, then it is called as partial mediation (Jogiyanto and Abdillah, 2009).

Reason why the author uses WarpPLS as a tool for statistic data processing is that it can be used to understand the effect of variables with various degrees of complexity, and also of constructs and indicators in recursive form. To explain the path of this effect, the author must use variance approach. Each load of each variable can help the author to estimate the load that must represent latent variable as the predictor to influence response variable. The following is structural model figure showing the effect of national defense and security on national resistance.

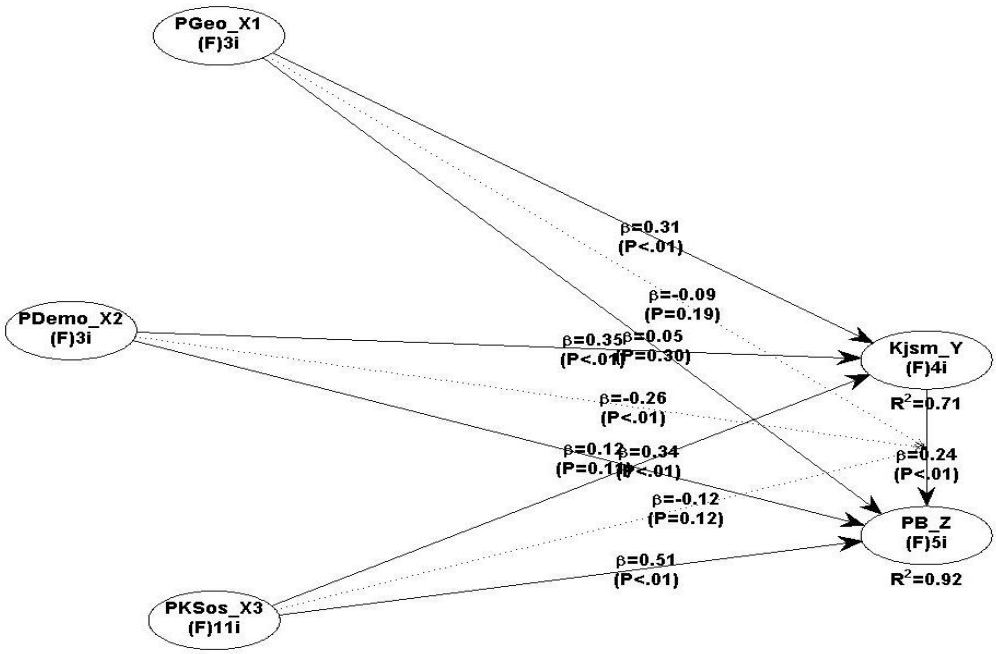

Figure 1. Path Interpretation

3.4. Implication of Result of Research

Result of data analysis using WarpPLS 5 has shown that the fostering efforts on the aspects of geography, demography and society, and also cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government, have an effect at 81.8% level on sustainable development program. Beta coefficient rate of the effect of geography fostering on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government is 0.310, meaning that the increase of geography fostering by 1 unit would increase sustainable development at rate of 0.310. Latent variable of geography fostering has the highest load, and therefore, this variable can have positive and very significant effect on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government. This latent variable has a manifest with the strongest load in the item "the deployment of skilled forces supported by all community layers for the preparation of sustainable development". The fostering efforts on the aspects of geography, demography and society have an effect at 71% level on cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government.

It is already found that the fostering efforts on the aspects of geography, demography and society, and also cooperation between Military Resort Command Base (Danrem) and Malang Regency Local Government (Pemda), have influenced sustainable development program at 81.8% level. Beta coefficient rate of demography fostering is 0.345, meaning that the increase of demography fostering for 1 unit would increase cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government at rate of 0.345. Latent variable of demography fostering has an item with the highest load which makes this item having positive and very significant effect on other variable. This item is national defense consciousness. It can be said that national defense consciousness, skilled forces deployment, and strongly fundamental local regulation have an effect at 71% level.

Beta coefficient rate of society fostering is 0.339. It means that the increase of society fostering by 1 unit would increase cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government by rate of 0.339. In the latent variable of society fostering, the item with the highest load, and by consequence, with positive and very significant effect on other, is strongly fundamental local regulation. National defense consciousness, skilled forces deployment, and strongly fundamental local regulation, have effect level at 71%.

Beta coefficient rate of the effect of geography fostering on sustainable development is -0.262. It means that the increase of geography fostering by 1 unit would reduce sustainable development at rate of 0.262. In the latent variable of geography fostering, the item with the highest load and also with negative and very significant effect on sustainable development, is evaluation activity.

Beta coefficient rate of the effect of society fostering on sustainable development is 0.509, meaning that every increase of society fostering by 1 unit would increase sustainable development at rate of 0.339. In the latent variable of society fostering, the item with highest load and with positive and very significant effect is stongly fundamental local regulation.

Beta coefficient rate of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government is 0.241, meaning that the increase of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government by 1 unit would increase sustainable development at rate of 0.241. In the latent variable of cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government, the item with the highest load and also with positive and very significant effect is personnel exchange. Indeed, it can be said that cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government is influential on sustainable development by 92%.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

Binter optimization, involving the efforts of fostering the aspects of geography, demography and society, was influential at 71% level on the success of cooperation between TNI (Danrem) and Malang Regency Local Government, while the remaining percentage was affected by variables beyond research. Binter has several things to emphasize, including to realize the deployment of skilled forces supported by all community layers for the preparation of sustainable development; to validate stongly fundamental local regulation; and to improve national defense consciousness.

Binter optimization, that includes efforts of fostering the aspects of geography, demography and society, and the cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government, have an effect at 81.8% level on national development, while the remaining is affected by other variables beyond research. Things underlined in this matter are that national defense consciousness has an effect on sustainable development, but it only happens if there is a cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government in a form of personnel exchange. This cooperation helps improving the level of sustainable development.

The cooperation between TNI and Malang Regency Local Government has positive and significant effect on sustainable development at 92% level while the remaining percentage is influenced by other variables beyond research. The cooperation made around sustainable development is created through personnel exchange and also through evaluation by stakeholders on the output of cooperation.

4.2. Suggestion

In the fostering effort on the aspect of society, the emphasis on reducing criminal action is an important variable that must be attended by respondents. In reality, reducing criminal action is a truly important subject of social fostering but it is not greatly attended within territorial fostering.

REFERENCES

[1]. Asyrof Mulhim , 2011, Binter Dalam Menunjang MP3EI, Jurnal Yudagama, Vo. 31, No. 4 Desember 2011.
[2]. Bachtiar , 2014, Penguatan Binter dalam Mendukung Tugas Pemerintah Daerah , Jurnal Yudagama, Volume 34 No. I Edisi Maret 2014.
[3]. Fadhilah M. Sabrar, 2015, Dengan Binter, TNI – Rakyat Manunggal Mengawal Kedaulatan Negeri, http://www.tniad.mil.id/index.php/ 2015/12/, download 14 September 2016.
[4]. Ilyas.2010. Identitas Etnik dalam Komunikasi Politik, dalam Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Terakreditasi B, Edisi Agustus Nomor 2. Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi UPN VeteranYogyakarta.
[5]. Junaidi, M. 2008. Kerawanan Sosial Korban Konflik di Poso Sulawesi Tengah, dalam JurnalPerdamaian, Volume II, Nomor 2.Palu: Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik; Universitas Tadulako, Palu.
[6]. Kurnia, Intam. 2008. Kerawanan Sosial Korban Konflik di Poso Sulawesi Tengah, dalamJurnal Perdamaian, Volume II Nomor 2. Palu.Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik; Universitas Tadulako, Palu.
[7]. Ibrahim, Johnny. Teori Dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif, 2012, Malang : Bayumedia.
[8]. Kusrahmadi, Sigit Dwi. Pentingnya Wawasan Nusantara Dan Integrasi Nasional,2009,Yogyakarta.
[9]. Neumann, Lawrence. Social Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches, 2005, Allyn Publisher.
[10]. Setiawaty, Sri. Ketahanan Nasional Geostrategi, 2013, Jakarta : Universitas Gunadarma.
[11]. Sumardiman, Adi. Wawasan Nusantara, 1982, Jakarta : Yayasan Harapan Nusantara.
[12]. Sumarsono, Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan, 2001, Jakarta : Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
[13]. Suradinata, Ermaya.Hukum Dasar Geopolitik dan Geostrategi dalam Kerangka Keutuhan NKRI, 2005, Suara Bebas.
[14]. Suwarsono, Wawasan Nusantara dan Ketahanan Nasional, 1981, Jakarta.
[15]. Turner, Jonathan. The Emergence of Sociological Theory, 2011, Seventh Edition.

Nanang Sugiarto. "The Crossover Effect between Binter Optimization, Cooperation between Tni and Local Government, And Sustainable Development Program (Study In Kalipare District, Malang Regency)." IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) 22.7 (2017): 64-73.