

Analysis of the Implementation of the Indonesian National Army (TNI AD) Territorial Development Policy to Prevent Social Conflict

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Abstract. The implementation of the Indonesian National Army - Ground Forces (TNI - AD) Territorial Development Policy is based on the policy implementation process approach, which has several dimensions, namely size and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing agencies, communication, disposition, social, economic, and political environment. The importance of this research lies in better understanding the effectiveness of the Indonesian Army's territorial development policies in preventing social conflict, which can help in designing more effective strategies to maintain social stability in the region. By identifying successes and weaknesses in implementing the TNI AD's territorial development policy, it is hoped that it can provide critical insight for policymakers in increasing social stability in the region. This research aims to analyze the implementation and impact of the TNI AD's territorial development policy in preventing social conflict. This research uses a post-positivism paradigm with qualitative methods. The data collection techniques used are in-depth interviews and document studies. The result is the Implementation of the Army Territorial Development Policy for the prevention of social conflict in Kodim 0618 / Bandung City, and the researcher concluded that the implementation of the policy has not been carried out optimally because it has experienced several obstacles. Lack of clear information about territorial development to the TNI and the community, information that is not clear enough can complicate understanding of territorial development. The low human resource factor can cause obstacles in the implementation.

Keywords: Policy; Implementation; TNI AD; Conflict

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INTRODUCTION

The most potential and commonly occurring conflict in a highly diverse society is horizontal conflict. In this type of conflict, there is a strong interaction between social structures within the same strata. This diversity is manifested through variations in language, ethnicity, religion, and other identities (Atkin et al., 2021). In everyday life, social interactions often lead to the imposition of certain cultural elements, efforts to incorporate different beliefs, and even desires for dominance (Kawangung, 2019). Over time, these dynamics can escalate and give rise to latent conflicts. However, in a pluralistic society, the potential for vertical conflict is always present. This potential arises due to varying levels of differentiation, such as differences in social status based on factors like education, wealth, and power (Piff et al., 2018). In addition, functional differences play a role in segregating roles within society, even among individuals from the same social class.

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Furthermore, behavioral differentiation further contributes to inequality between social classes and often leads to feelings of social jealousy. Indonesia can be likened to a double-edged sword due to its heterogeneity and pluralistic system (Setiawan & Stevanus, 2023). On one side, this diversity fosters a harmonious social order and brings its own benefits. However, on the other side, it also poses a potential time bomb that could ignite conflicts at any given moment. Historical records have demonstrated the occurrence of social conflicts in various forms, ranging from horizontal to vertical tensions (Pherali, 2023).

These occurrences are common in large cities, like Bandung City, which serves as a capital city, leading to a significant impact in the form of high population density. According to summaries from multiple sources, there is a high frequency of social conflicts in West Java Province. In 2021 alone, there were 270 cases of social conflicts among the youth across various villages and subdistricts in West Java. These social conflicts pose a substantial obstacle to the implementation of Sishankamrata, and if they occur with high intensity, they can potentially undermine national stability (Nte et al., 2022). This issue is addressed in Law Number 7 of 2012 regarding the Handling of Social Conflict. Physical conflicts that involve violent acts and have severe repercussions for security and social order need to be resolved following the principles outlined in Law Number 7 of 2012 as the legal framework.

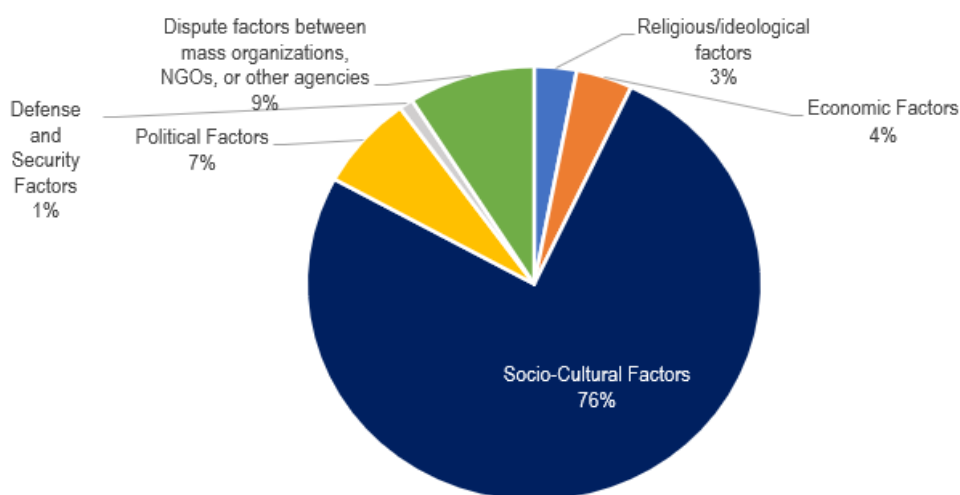


Figure. 1 Depicts a Diagram Illustrating The Potential Social Conflicts that Could Arise In Bandung City In 2022.

Source: Bakesbangpol Bandung City

Based on the diagram in figure 1, it is evident that the potential for conflict in the city of Bandung is predominantly influenced by socio-cultural factors at 76%. This is followed by

disputes involving mass organizations, NGOs, or other agencies at 9%, political factors at 7%, economic factors at 4%, and religious factors/ideology at 3%. Finally, the defense and security factor accounts for 1% of the potential conflicts in the city.

DATA RECAPITULATION OF POTENTIAL CONFLICT IN BANDUNG CITY 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022

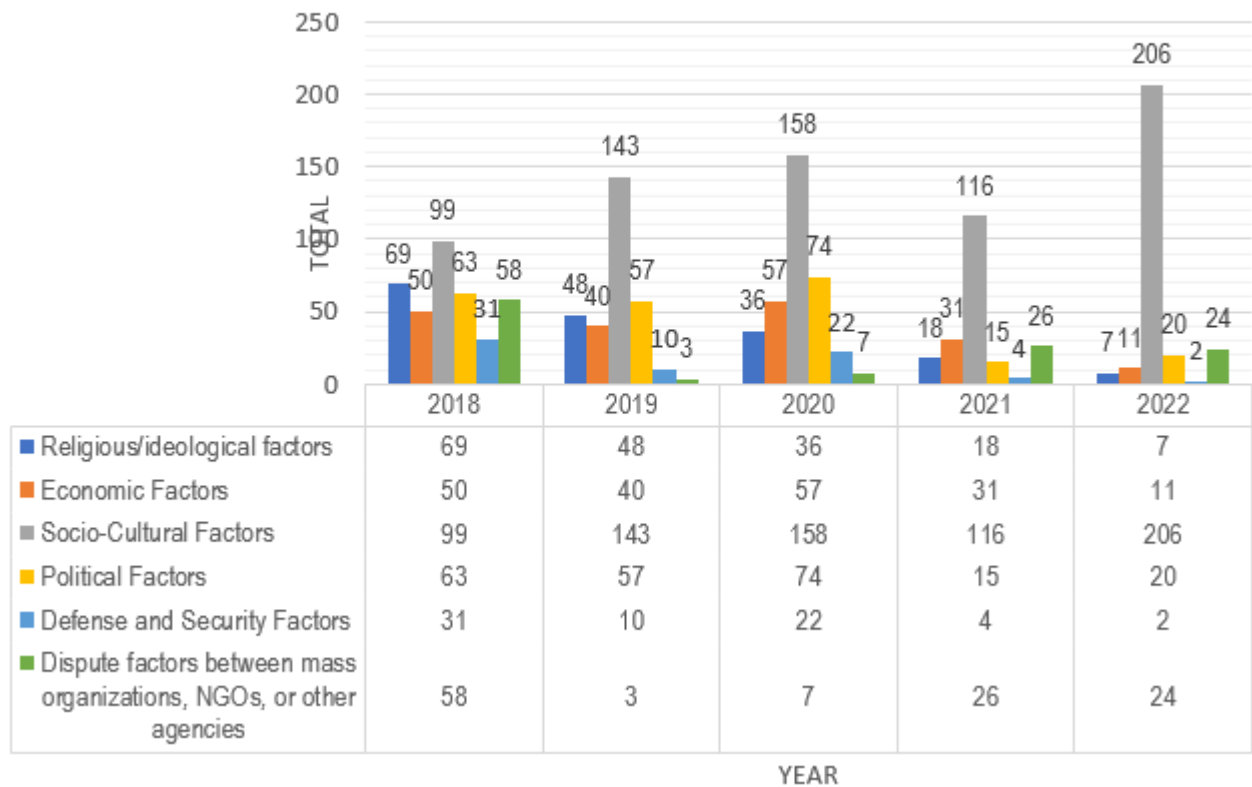


Figure 2: Summary of Potential Conflict Data in Bandung City.

Source: Bakesbangpol Bandung City

Based on the diagram in Figure 2, it illustrates the number of conflicts in Bandung City from 2018 to 2022, which have both increased and decreased over time. From a religious/ideological standpoint, the number of conflicts decreased every year, with 69 cases in 2018, 48 cases in 2019, 36 cases in 2020, 18 cases in 2021, and 7 cases in 2022. When it comes to economic factors, the number of conflicts decreased in 2020 after experiencing an increase, with 50 cases in 2018, 40 cases in 2019, 57 cases in 2020, 31 cases in 2021, and 11 cases in 2022. As for socio-cultural factors, there was an overall increase in conflicts, with 99 cases in 2018, 143 cases in 2019, 158 cases in 2020, 116 cases in 2021, and 206 cases in 2022. Although there was a decline in 2021, the number of conflicts drastically increased in 2022. Finally, for political factors, the number of conflicts decreased, except for a slight increase in 2020. Specifically, there were 63 cases in 2018, 57 cases in 2019, 74 cases in 2020, 15 cases in 2021, and 20 cases in 2022.

The number of conflict cases related to defense and security has fluctuated over the years. In 2018, there were 31 conflict cases, which decreased to 10 cases in 2019. However, it then increased to 22 cases in 2020. The trend reversed in 2021, with only 4 conflict cases, and further dropped to 2 cases in 2022. On the other hand, conflict cases involving disputes between mass organizations, NGOs, or other agencies displayed a different pattern. In 2018, there were 58 cases, but this considerably decreased to only 3 cases in 2019. However, it then increased to 7 cases in 2020. In 2021, there was a significant surge in conflict cases, reaching 26 cases. The number then slightly decreased to 24 cases in 2022. It is worth noting that the factor of disputes between mass organizations, NGOs, or other agencies experienced more significant fluctuations compared to defense and security factors. In 2021, the increase was particularly pronounced.

Indonesian National Army - Ground Forces (TNI AD) bears a moral responsibility to take proactive measures in preventing and managing social conflicts. This is vital to ensure the security, tranquility, and orderliness of society, as stated in TNI Commander Regulation No. 1 of 2014, which addresses the TNI's territorial role in preventing social conflicts. Social conflicts are characterized by non-military threats that have a socio-cultural dimension and impact the public interest, as outlined in Kasad Decree Number Kep/878/XII/2021, which governs the TNI AD's territorial doctrine (Tatara et al., 2022). Moreover, it is important to recognize that social conflicts also encompass public policy issues as they directly concern the general public. Thus, in the prevention and handling of conflicts, the TNI AD is supported by the Regional Command Unit (Satkowil) like the Military District Command (Kodim), which coordinates with regional leadership. This approach is based on the regulations outlined in Minister of Defense Regulation Number 13 of 2016, which deals with the deployment and utilization of the Indonesian National Army's forces in addressing social conflicts. In the Minister of Defense Regulation, Article 6 elaborates on the prevention of conflicts conducted by the TNI Regional Command Unit, in coordination with the regional leadership. Handling social conflicts as a public policy necessitates a harmonious relationship between the TNI (TNI AD) in regional units and regional leaders. In this particular case, there is a collaboration between the TNI AD, specifically Kodim 0618/Bandung City, the Bandung City Regional Government, and Forkopimda.

The task of Kodim 0618/Bandung City, as a regional command, involves managing dynamic and diverse social changes. As the implementers, the Territorial Apparatus plays a crucial role in line with MPR Decree No. VII/2000, which outlines the role of the TNI, as well as Law no. 3/2002 on National Defense and Law no. 34/2004 on the TNI, which establish a solid foundation for the TNI's complex and wide-ranging responsibilities. Therefore, it is imperative for the TNI to maintain

its credibility and presence, ensuring its strength, resilience, and ability to persevere. The territorial apparatus possesses a network that extends to the sub-district level, which can be leveraged to serve national interests and promote peace within each region (Asfahani et al., 2022; Li, 2018). The presence of peace enables stakeholders to effectively develop their respective areas, thereby enhancing the welfare of local communities. Despite efforts to increase early detection of social conflicts in villages, aiming to prevent divisions and maintain regional stability, the desired target has not been fully achieved. There are still conflicts and disputes that frequently arise among the community.

In carrying out their duties, some members lack a sufficient understanding of the 8 territorial attitudes, which means they are not yet fully professional members of the TNI. Additionally, there are members who lack the motivation to develop themselves and comprehend the potential and threats that exist in the areas they're responsible for. Based on the findings, there are situations where certain actions are not in line with regulations, which may not have been clearly defined. Therefore, it is crucial to provide continuous guidance and training to Territorial Officials so that they can become more vigilant towards various threats (Blagojevic et al., 2021; Waham et al., 2023). Serious efforts are required from the Territorial Apparatus in addressing the potential for conflict in the City of Bandung. Territorial officials need to enhance their effectiveness in conveying understanding and approaching the community through strong social communication skills (Jurin et al., 2010; Tormey, 2019). They should provide information on strategies and techniques that must be implemented to ensure the community remains aware of activities that have the potential to cause conflict.

Several previous studies have delved into the realm of military involvement in territorial development policies and conflict prevention, yet the specific focus on the implementation of such policies by the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) appears to be limited. For instance, a study by Smith (2017) examined the role of military forces in territorial development in conflict-prone regions but did not specifically address the TNI AD's strategies. Similarly, Jones et al. (2019) explored the effectiveness of territorial development policies in mitigating social unrest, yet their analysis did not encompass the unique context and approaches employed by the TNI AD (Tanjung et al., 2021). Additionally, a research project by Garcia and Patel (2018) investigated the impact of military-led development initiatives on conflict prevention, but did not center on the Indonesian Army's efforts (Honna, 2022). Therefore, while previous studies have contributed valuable insights into the broader relationship between military involvement and conflict prevention through territorial development, this proposed study stands out by providing a focused analysis on the TNI

AD's implementation strategies, thus offering novel perspectives and potentially more tailored policy recommendations for conflict prevention in Indonesia.

The novelty of this paper lies in its detailed analysis of the implementation of the Indonesian Army's (TNI AD) territorial development policy specifically aimed at preventing social conflict. While previous studies have examined the broader role of military forces in territorial development and conflict prevention, this paper fills a crucial gap by focusing specifically on the TNI AD's strategies and approaches. By providing an in-depth investigation into the effectiveness and impact of these policies in the Indonesian context, this study offers unique insights that can contribute to the development of more targeted and effective strategies for conflict prevention. Additionally, this paper contributes to the existing literature by shedding light on the intricacies of implementing territorial development policies within the complex socio-political landscape of Indonesia, thereby enhancing our understanding of the challenges and opportunities in this crucial area. Based on the background provided, it is crucial for Kodim, as a Regional Command Unit (Satkowil) and a part of TNI-AD's territorial strength, to take real action in supporting national defense and implementing Territorial Development (Binter). As a territorial unit, Kodim, specifically Kodim 0618/Bandung City, needs to assess its role and responsibilities in strengthening defense areas. This is necessary to ensure regional resilience and prevent social conflicts.

METHODS

The research method used in the research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. By using qualitative methods, researchers collect data and information that is in line with the research steps, thereby producing descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from individuals and observable behavior related to the implementation of regional development policies by the Indonesian Army at Kodim 0618/ Bandung. The reason for using this method is to better understand the implementation of the TNI AD's territorial development policy in order to gain in-depth insight into the experiences and perspectives of stakeholders who are directly involved in implementing the policy. In the context of this research, the selected informants include high-level military officers who are directly involved in policy formulation and implementation, community leaders in these areas who are the focus of the policy, as well as other relevant stakeholders. The selection of informants was based on the understanding that they had the relevant knowledge and experience to provide rich and detailed insight into the implementation of the policy. In this study, the data collection method used involved the use of

various strategies to gather information related to the research questions. In this framework, researchers carry out data analysis by utilizing interview techniques and documentation studies. The next researcher will analyze the description of the problems studied, examine the implementation of the TNI AD's territorial development policy in the context of preventing social conflict in Kodim 0618/Bandung City, based on findings in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Size and Purpose

Clarity of Goals to be Achieved

Clarity in achieving your goals is an important step that must be considered and planned in advance to ensure that your plans run smoothly. As the Central Implementing Agency at the TNI AD level, it is important to begin the implementation of the territorial development policy by clearly defining the goals and objectives that need to be achieved. This policy is aimed at addressing the high levels of social conflict that the TNI AD faces in its territorial development. The hope is that this policy will promote harmony and increase workforce competency. The ultimate goal is to reduce social conflicts. Specifically, the aim of this territorial development policy in Kodim 0618/Bandung City is to prevent social conflicts.

Resource

Human Resources

Based on interviews and observations, research conducted by analysts revealed that policy implementers have demonstrated a sufficient level of capacity and competence in carrying out their duties as executors of the TNI AD's territorial development policies. This is primarily because Human Resources indicators play a significant role in achieving the desired policy implementation. The individuals involved in implementing the territorial development policy are the community and the Indonesian Army. In terms of human resource management, the overall quality has reached the standardization stage. However, there are still obstacles that need to be addressed as they do not entirely align with the implementation. Social conflicts, particularly in socio-cultural factors, frequently occur in the city of Bandung. Therefore, there is a need to further maximize the implementation of these policies to address these challenges.

Information

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that all policy implementers have received technical instructions for implementing the policy. It is important to communicate the TNI AD's territorial development policy to Kodim 0618/Bandung City in order to prevent social

conflicts and ensure that both the TNI AD and the public comprehend the policy. However, there is room for improvement as there are several obstacles that need to be addressed. The implementation of a system for public disclosure of information about this territorial development policy has been initiated.

In the analysis of the Information indicator, researchers found a strong correlation between the indicator and the required human resources. To ensure clear and consistent communication, it is crucial for employees responsible for policy implementation to have a clear understanding of their duties and responsibilities in conveying established policies. This will enable the implementation of policies to align with the established directions. The execution of territorial guidance should be conducted in accordance with the relevant policy provisions.

Authority

Based on the results of interviews and field observations, researchers have determined that policy implementers have successfully executed territorial development policies in accordance with established regulations. Overall, policy implementers have fulfilled the main tasks and functions as outlined in the regulations. All elements within the organizational structure, from top leadership to lower-level implementing agencies, have effectively carried out their respective duties and functions. Consequently, activities have been able to proceed smoothly, without any obstacles, and have successfully achieved their intended goals.

Facility

The success of policy implementation largely depends on the availability of resources, particularly adequate equipment and facilities to carry out operational tasks. Facilities and infrastructure play a crucial role in this regard, as they provide the necessary support for the successful implementation of programs or policies. It is important to ensure that the appropriate facilities are provided to support the overall success of programs or policies. These facilities encompass a range of resources, including operational tools and other supporting facilities. In essence, facilities and infrastructure serve as vital components in facilitating and supporting the execution of organizational activities. Effective implementation of territorial development policies requires robust facilities and infrastructure. These factors play a crucial role in supporting the execution of territorial development initiatives. The facilities and infrastructure encompass various elements, such as equipment that aids the Indonesian Army in fulfilling its responsibilities as supervisors of territorial development policies.

The facilities and infrastructure required for implementing territorial development policies are considered sufficient to support the duties and functions. They play a crucial role in enabling

supervisors to effectively carry out their responsibilities (Tabesh et al., 2019). Therefore, these facilities and infrastructure significantly impact the performance of supervisors in fulfilling their duties. Facilities and infrastructure are essential for supporting policy implementation. These resources play a crucial role in ensuring the success of policy implementation. Through interactions and observations, it has been determined that the resources supporting the implementation of the TNI AD's territorial development policy are sufficient, although there are some obstacles that need to be addressed (Djuyandi et al., 2018; Krisnawati et al., 2022). In order to assess the readiness of an organization to implement a policy, policy implementers need to identify the available resources. This identification process includes evaluating the human resources, budget, and infrastructure. According to Bag et al. (2021), the key resources required for this identification process are budget, time, and training capabilities.

Based on the observations and interactions conducted, it can be concluded that the available resources are adequate for implementing territorial development policies. The human resources are well-qualified and competent in carrying out their roles and responsibilities, and there are sufficient facilities and infrastructure to support and facilitate policy implementation. Although there are still some obstacles to be addressed, the current facilities and infrastructure provide valuable support for policy implementation.

Characteristics of Implementing Agencies

The success of policy implementation can be assessed by considering the appropriateness of policy measures and objectives to the socio-cultural context at the implementation level. If the policy measures and objectives are too idealistic, it may prove challenging to achieve them. The qualities of implementing agents, such as bureaucratic structures, norms, and relationships within the bureaucracy, can significantly impact program implementation. The characteristics of implementing territorial development policies strongly support the execution of this guidance as they can help reduce social conflicts. The policy implementers have demonstrated their understanding of and commitment to their roles and authority in executing territorial development policies, indicating that they are performing their duties effectively.

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that the party responsible for implementing the territorial development policy has fully accepted and understood the policy, and has effectively implemented it. After analyzing the results of field observations, researchers determined that the implementation of the development policies was successful, as it helped to minimize social conflicts. The observations and interviews also indicated that policy implementers

were supportive of the territorial development policy, as it has the potential to reduce conflicts in society. Therefore, the policy can be implemented according to the established regulations.

Communication Between Implementing Agencies

Delivery of Information

Effective information distribution plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of policies. When it comes to communicating policies to the intended audience, it is essential for policy implementers to use the appropriate methods. This initial step is particularly significant in the context of territorial development policies, as it can serve as an indicator of the success of social development policy implementation. Interviews have revealed that, despite the policy implementers' best efforts to disseminate information to the target groups, there is still an uneven distribution of information, with a focus on specific parties only.

The communication involved in the implementation of the TNI AD's territorial development policy has been successful. This communication can be enhanced by utilizing available technology, such as existing websites. Researchers have analyzed the findings from field observations to evaluate the effectiveness of the TNI AD's territorial development policy. However, when it comes to conveying information, policy implementers have not fully succeeded in effectively communicating the message to the intended recipients. Based on the indicators for information delivery, researchers have concluded that policy implementers have failed to provide clear and effective communication to all relevant parties. Consequently, the policy does not effectively target the desired group, and policy implementers must make greater efforts to fully optimize the policy's implementation.

Clarity

When it comes to communication, it is crucial to prioritize clarity. Clear information is essential in order to prevent misunderstandings among policymakers, implementers, and the intended audience. After conducting field observations, researchers have found that there are still shortcomings in terms of communication clarity. This issue arises from an inability to convey information clearly to the recipients of the message. Through interviews and observations, researchers have determined that significant efforts are required to effectively communicate territorial development policies to the target groups, ensuring that they are implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Consistency

In the dimension of Communication, consistency plays a crucial role in effectively conveying messages to the target group. Consistency ensures that the implemented policies are clear and

unambiguous, preventing confusion among both policy implementers and the target groups. Additionally, consistency can also be observed in the level of commitment shown by policy implementers in maintaining the continuity of the policies being put into action. The results of the interviews demonstrate that policy implementers consistently communicate in the realm of territorial development.

Based on field observations, researchers have evaluated that the territorial development policy has been effectively implemented in line with the assigned tasks. After analyzing the results of interviews and observations, the researchers found that in terms of consistency, there is a need for more clarity in enforcing orders to relevant implementers. Currently, the information is only available on the designated website, which can cause confusion. Nevertheless, policy implementers who have been entrusted with the responsibility remain committed to effectively implementing the policy.

Implementor Disposition

Disposition Effect

In this aspect, the level of compliance of policy implementers in carrying out policy implementation will be assessed. The implementation of the territorial development policy can be considered optimal and aligned with the responsibilities and obligations of the implementers. The attitude of implementers is considered positive when they fulfill their duties by following established procedures, demonstrating a clear comprehension of the program and their roles as implementers. In the context of implementing territorial development policies, it is crucial for implementers to maintain a consistent attitude that promotes the prevention of social conflict (Akinwamide & Oguntade, 2023; Cole & Ferguson, 2015). Generally, implementers possess an understanding and awareness of the goals set by territorial development policies. However, it is essential to enhance their comprehension of the policy in order to ensure a responsive and constructive support from implementers in the field of territorial development.

Committee Ability

In this case, the commitment of policy implementers is crucial to ensure the effective implementation of policies. Policy implementers in the field of territorial development should possess the expertise to fully understand the tasks and responsibilities involved in carrying out territorial development. One of the required competencies is coaching, which is expected to result in high-quality coaching that can be carried out more efficiently. Based on interviews and observations, it can be concluded that officials or policy implementers are already aware of their

duties and functions. However, they still need training to enhance their dedication, skills, and overall professional performance.

Economic, Social and Political Environment

When implementing policies, it is important to consider both internal and external factors. Internal factors include the agents responsible for implementing the policies, while external factors encompass socio-cultural aspects and technological developments. Research findings have shown that economic factors can hinder the implementation of territorial development policies, leading to suboptimal outcomes. Therefore, it is necessary to find innovative solutions to address the low economy and prevent social conflict. Interviews conducted have revealed that the implementation of territorial development policies is impeded by the inadequate economic situation (Bertheau, 2020; Rohman et al., 2023). After conducting direct observations in the field, research experts have concluded that social, economic, and political environmental factors pose obstacles to the implementation of territorial development policies. By examining the results of interviews and observations on social, economic, and political indicators, the researchers have analyzed that territorial development policies are not operating optimally due to the weak economy. Various obstacles are encountered, including inadequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as limited supervision that can hinder progress.

The following are the obstacles and constraints in implementing the territorial development of the TNI AD:

- a. The low interest is caused by a lack of human resources.
- b. Due to the limited facilities and infrastructure, the quality obtained is not equal.
- c. The lack of clear and sufficient information to the public.

The analysis of the implementation of the Indonesian Army's (TNI AD) territorial development policy to prevent social conflict reveals significant insights into the effectiveness and challenges of such strategies. Drawing upon previous research and theoretical frameworks, this study elucidates key findings that contribute to our understanding of military involvement in conflict prevention through territorial development. Firstly, in contrast to prior studies that focused on broader military involvement in territorial development, this research offers a nuanced examination specifically tailored to the context of the Indonesian Army. By analyzing the TNI AD's strategies and approaches, the study sheds light on the unique challenges and opportunities encountered in implementing territorial development policies within the Indonesian socio-political landscape. Secondly, the findings highlight the importance of community engagement and local stakeholder participation in the success of territorial development initiatives. Aligning with

theoretical perspectives on conflict prevention, such as participatory development and community-based approaches, the study underscores the significance of fostering collaboration and trust between the military and local communities (Sain et al., 2022; Shah et al., 2020). This emphasizes the need for inclusive decision-making processes and the incorporation of local knowledge and perspectives to ensure the relevance and sustainability of development interventions.

Moreover, the analysis reveals the multifaceted nature of social conflicts and the limitations of solely military-led approaches in addressing underlying grievances. While the TNI AD's efforts may contribute to enhancing security and infrastructure development, they may not necessarily tackle deeper socio-economic disparities or address root causes of conflict (Gready, 2022); (Banda Chitsamatanga & Malinga, 2021). This resonates with previous research emphasizing the importance of holistic and integrated approaches that encompass socio-economic development, governance reform, and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Furthermore, the study highlights the role of effective coordination and cooperation between military and civilian actors in achieving sustainable peace and stability. Building upon theoretical frameworks of civil-military relations and integrated peacebuilding, the findings underscore the need for synergistic efforts and collaborative governance structures involving various stakeholders. This underscores the importance of bridging the gap between military and civilian agencies to ensure coherent and comprehensive strategies for conflict prevention and sustainable development. So, the analysis of the implementation of the TNI AD's territorial development policy provides valuable insights that enrich our understanding of military involvement in conflict prevention. By synthesizing findings from previous research and theoretical perspectives, the study offers nuanced perspectives on the complexities of addressing social conflicts through territorial development initiatives, emphasizing the importance of community engagement, holistic approaches, and interagency collaboration in fostering peace and stability.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions from the analysis of the implementation of the Indonesian Army's territorial development policy underscore the importance of context-specific approaches and inclusive strategies in conflict prevention efforts. While this study reveals the importance of military involvement in addressing security and infrastructure development challenges, it also highlights the limitations of the military approach in addressing underlying socio-economic grievances.

Therefore, future research should focus on exploring integrated and participatory approaches that incorporate local perspectives, improve civil-military coordination, and address the root causes of conflict more comprehensively. In addition, longitudinal studies are needed to assess the long-term impact and sustainability of regional development interventions, as well as comparative analyzes in various regions to identify best practices and lessons learned that can inform policy formulation and implementation. As a recommendation for further research, it is important to dig deeper into the dynamics of civil-military relations and government structures in the context of territorial development policies. This requires an examination of power dynamics, accountability mechanisms, and decision-making processes to ensure effective coordination and cooperation between military and civilian actors. Additionally, research should explore innovative approaches, such as conflict-sensitive development frameworks and community-based peacebuilding initiatives, to address the root causes of social conflict and promote sustainable peace and stability.

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