The Strategies and Tactics, Young Generation To Fight Againts Proxy War In The Future

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Abstract

As the Times progressed, more and more changes occurred in the world, in politics, economics, social, and even war. Indonesia must prepare human resources on a large scale in the face of global Change. The role of the younger generation is the most impactful influence for a more developed Indonesia in the future, in the statistics of the Human development index Indonesia is ranked 107 out of 189 countries, an increase of 0.85 from 2020. It is very sad to see other countries in ASEAN such as Singapore which is adjacent to Indonesia which is ranked 11th in the ranking of Human Devolement index. The future war is not like the form of war that had previously occurred, but now many are fighting using the concept of Proxy war, either hard power or soft power, if Indonesia does not have adequate human resources in the future, Indonesia will suffer enormous losses in the future, both politically, economically, or socially. The young generation itself must also prepare all the needs of each person by understanding political, social, and economic changes, because with the concept of proxy war the target will be attacked accordingly. The formation of each character and also the improvement of soft skills will be very influential in the future, each young generation must also understand the phasing of attacks from the proxy war scale and also strategies, tactics in facing future wars (Proxywar).

Keywords

1. Introduction

What is Proxy War? A proxy war is a war between two countries or non-state actors that occurs due to the encouragement or representing another party that is not directly involved in the battle. For a conflict to be categorized as a proxy war, the conflicting party must have a long-term direct relationship with external factors. These relationships could take the form of funding, military training, arms provision, and other forms of support needed to help the war effort. Actors who fight in a proxy war are not only the government of a country, but can also be actors of non-state violence such as militias, mercenaries, and other third parties.

With the development of science and technology, the nature of war had changed, and now the possibility of conventional war between two countries is becoming less and less. One of the current wars that Indonesia needs to watch out for is ProxyWar. Proxy warfare

does not arise from military power, but from many aspects of national and national life. Through politics, economy, social issues, culture, etc. This is what the Indonesian people will face in the future. Future warfare is one of the hallmarks of warfare in many conflicts with which we are familiar. This warfare is a relatively new form of warfare that continues to evolve. This future war is a complete one in which all means and means are justified to achieve their goals. This is in line with Mao Zedong's theory that war aims are achieved by any means, regardless of the development of morality or hatred. What is clear is that future warfare will not have the same patterns, fronts and rigidity as conventional warfare. Traditional warfare relies on advanced war machines and technology that are typically costly. And a new concept of war, based on war tactics and strategies, is born, known as proxy war. A proxy war or proxy war is a conflict between two great powers that avoids direct confrontation using substitutes on the pretext of reducing the risk of direct conflict risking deadly destruction.

Indonesia has natural resources and energy resources located in the equatorial region of the world. Indonesia's natural resources are targeted by other countries that want to control them. The trick is stealth warfare or proxy warfare. In this way, the unsuspecting nations are easily conquered. Proxy war or unofficial war is a new kind of war. Political parties are trying to control other regions. In fact, the people of Indonesia have many potentials, strengths and preferences that different parts of the country have, but these preferences are not used for unification, but are opposed to each other. In the concept of modern warfare, especially proxy warfare by non-state actors whose enemies are invisible and controlled by hostile states, the intergroup conflicts that occurred in Indonesia were not intentional. The question arises whether or not. A domestic actor controlled by an enemy or other country. What can all Indonesians do to achieve their national goals? What is the name of the capital of the Republic of Indonesia to avoid national threats? and how to deal with future wars (proxy wars).

This journal is designed to provide an overview of the proxy war and reflect the future war with strategies and techniques to fight the future war (proxy war). It is designed to help students understand proxy wars and how to prevent and defeat them in their daily lives in the surrounding communities and environments in which they operate.

2. Discussion

2.1 Strategies and Tactics How to Deal with Future Wars (Proxy Wars).

Adolescence in Indonesia

The younger generation is a new generation that sooner or later replaces the previous generation. This recovery happens naturally. Young generation are the next relays of this competitive world. Structural changes at the social and global level, as well as technological development, pose challenges for each generation. The young generation of late Indonesia responded to the challenges of their time in a unique way. You may or may not agree, but it is their actions that have brought us to this point. How is the young generation in Indonesia these days and what challenges are they facing? One of the easiest and most responsible ways is to pay attention to the quality of human resources. Check out the Human Development Index (HDI) 2016. Indonesia ranks 113 among 188 countries. Some parties then compared it with Indonesia's ranking in 2015. In this ranking, the ranking dropped from 110th to 113th. This ranking compares the relative quality of human resources of all countries in the sectors of health, education and social issues that form the basis of the ranking. competitive country. Indonesia ranks 116th out of 189 countries in the HDI ranking. Singapore (18), Brunei (30), Malaysia (64), Thailand (103), Philippines (114), but Vietnam (127), Laos (138), Cambodia (139), is better than Myanmar (149). Indonesia's position is more in the middle. For the ASEAN region, when Indonesia finds it, it can reach "C". But compare from 2016-2021 had been growth better, Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) in 2021 reached 72.29, an increase of 0.35 points (0.49 percent) compared to the previous year's achievement (71.94).

In 2021, Indonesia had a score of 72.79 on the human development index. In comparison to the previous year, there was a slight increase. This value put Indonesia in the high human development category, positioning the country at 107 out of 189 countries and territories.

The institution has produced many youth leaders and national officials who have brought change and progress in various fields in Indonesia. Therefore, we expect our students to become confident fighters, agents of change and guardians of this earth at the same time.

2.2 Defend Proxy Wars with Multiple Actions

A.   Identify and acknowledge the problem. To fight the enemy in an often unrealistic and unpredictable proxy war, students must have the intelligence to identify the enemy and their interests. Try to find the biggest problem facing the country today. Corruption or Curriculum? Or the position of our country in the world market not as a producer, but as a consumer? Then, we conduct research and academic research on these topics in our fields.

B.   Specialists in their field. Explore any field of knowledge and become an expert in that field. Civil engineering students are designing earthquake-resistant buildings and irrigation systems in several parts of Indonesia so that oil palm trees can grow without destroying the soil. Economics students are not only looking for a job in a bank, but also thinking about how to create a cooperative that is suitable for Indonesian farmers. FISIP students conduct research on how to quickly resolve conflicts in Papua. FIKOM students design methods for local food campaigns, so there is no need for imports. If every student does their part, the country can. We can certainly become more advanced and more competitive.

C.   Movement of young entrepreneurs. There are many ways to overcome this problem. For example, maintaining a corporate tradition. Promotion of workshops, seminars and discussions on entrepreneurship can be alternative economic movements to accelerate the elimination of economic problems and social inequality. But this method is a tool to prevent youth from being influenced and involved in proxy war networks. The emergence of youth entrepreneurship has the potential to reduce unemployment among intellectuals. The intellectuals, if left alone, will be caught in the web of proxy wars. This move is expected to solve the problems of post-

university life. Universities don't produce unemployed people, but they produce truly intelligent young people who can purposefully fight proxy wars.
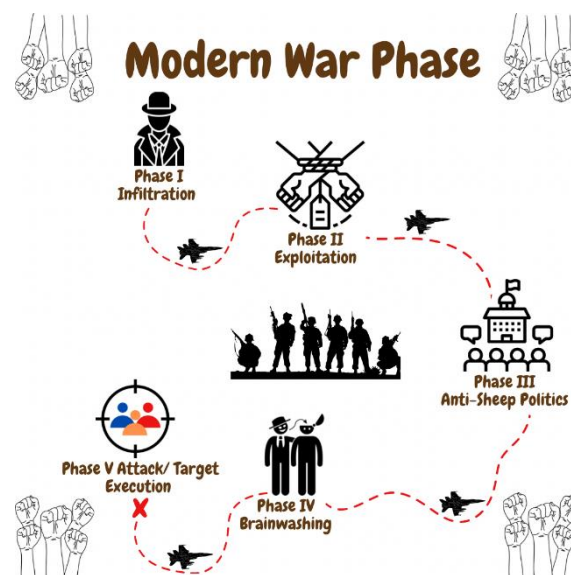
D. Organization of learning communities. By hosting learning communities, young people, especially high school students, can play a role in eradicating proxy wars. Many students fall into deviant cults because teachers are more interested in religious knowledge than teaching behavior to students. Educator Dr. Arif Rahmon mentioned that since religious education teaches only religious knowledge, students are vulnerable to teachings that are contrary to religious teachings, including opponents. When many people face problems, the problems they face are not solved by their religion. This happened because the religious education he received was only to learn about religion and not to present religion as a solution to problems. Another reason people are drawn to heretical teachings is that not everyone has the ability to adapt to the challenges they face. When he faces problems in life, he looks for a way out of what is beyond the rules of religion. This situation is used by proxy war actors to find networks. Many young people are unwittingly involved in this network and the minds of students are still fragile because it is slowly happening from the household level. By organizing educational groups, one sharpens oneself, improves one's ability to adapt to changes in the environment according to proper education, and increases one's interest and sensitivity to issues.

E. Character development program. Young people are a very dynamic and volatile age group in search of identity. The functions and roles of youth organizations with very high visions and missions in field implementation are very different. KNPI, scouts or Islamic Student Association (HMI) are not enough to study creativity and youth movement. Written visions and missions are limited by slogans that have not been implemented. (not just words but actions). Organizational practices are highly theoretical and are always promoted by political parties to act as a means to achieve political gains. Young people should be encouraged to fill their time with positive activities. Young people are still vulnerable, vulnerable and provocative, so an informal exchange should be created where young people can support and consult each other. Because with the time difference, teenagers tend to look for less productive or busy activities, hang out, form motorcycle gangs or school/campus gangs and eventually cause trouble. Therefore, it is necessary to facilitate the establishment of the "Civic Skills Program" for freshmen, which provides a week-

long short-term character-building training on patriotism and national defense.

This activity is both outdoor and exercise that encourages discipline and love for the environment. Another activity that should be developed is participation in home improvement programs. In this program, students work together to renovate and live in houses that have been built so that they can experience not only in theory but in practice what the poor really feel. The next task is to revive the real work lecture program (KKN) for remote and interior areas and create a program where students go into villages and participate in corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities conducted by TNI. It's about helping people. Be a role model and role model for the environment and do not be influenced by the foreign culture of globalization that may conflict with the noble culture of the Indonesian nation. , think intelligently but critically and use information technologies such as social networks to connect the information that develops in our communities so that we are not easily swayed or provoked.

2.3   The Proxy War Phase

A proxy war is a war between two nations or both of them, in which these nations are not directly involved, but by a third party (in the role of a proxy). The war actually took place outside the territory of their two rival countries. Although this war did not directly affect either country, this military system was also used against an ally or in support of an enemy. In this war system, third parties are expected not to start an all-out war during a conflict. The stages of proxy warfare are: Infiltration Stage I, Exploitation Stage II, Stage III Anti-Sheep Politics, Stage IV Brainwashing, and Stage V Attack/Target Execution. The stages are:

Modern War Phase

Phase I Infiltration

Phase II Exploitation

Phase III Anti-Sheep Politics

Phase V Attack/ Target Execution

Phase IV Brainwashing

Phase I, infiltration. infiltration phase. At this stage, penetration is done through sectors such as intelligence, military, education, economy, ideology, politics, socio-culture or culture and religion, support, cooperation in various fields, including the use of media and information. This phase is paradigmatic colonization, pressure and coercion on the target country to implement global issues such as a system of values, norms and universal interests, which are not necessarily incompatible with the values of the target country. begins with the introduction of "For the actor".

Phase II, use. At this stage, exploitation takes place through the weakening and control of areas such as intelligence, military, economics, politics, culture and ideology, including education. All these are really the focus of the country's forces. Espionage is carried out by carrying out mobilization operations against certain groups and preparing actions that can lead to national conflicts that can hinder the progress of national development. At this stage, resistance cells are formed in the target country. This phase is a continuation of the second phase, which is designed to complete the conditions and conditions created to enter the next phase.

Phase III, anti-sheep breeding policy. During this period, the sheep control policy is implemented. At this stage of the struggle, foreign powers (world conspiracy) carry out their activities through partners (individuals) and with the support of these foreign powers, the media and other institutions and infrastructures that are used consciously or unconsciously. This is done to create chaos, violence, horizontal conflicts (ethnic, religious, racial, inter-group) and civil wars. The next goal is to awaken the desire to break away from the Republic of Indonesia. It usually begins with the rise of rebellion and ends with the clash of the country's children and civil war.

Level IV, brainwashing (brainwashing). This phase gives priority to global issues such as democratization, environment and human rights in people's daily life and affects the paradigm of people's thinking. paradigm of nationalism (nationalism) from a universal point of view. Technological advances and globalization are used to promote the education of people who have forgotten their national identity (the lost generation).

Level V, attack/target accomplished. This stage is the last stage where the previous stages did not achieve the expected result. At this stage, if the national insight of the target country is destroyed and the national identity is lost, the target country is effectively controlled or the target country is in a state of dominance in all aspects of life and colonization. It has been. Then we simply create the state of the puppet represented by the comprador. Looking at his five stages of proxy warfare, consciously or unconsciously, present-day Indonesia is engaged in proxy warfare by implementing strategies in line with the aforementioned modern warfare. International capitalism, led by developed countries and coalitions, seeks to undermine national acumen, break and undermine national cohesion, and ultimately influence decisions made by state managers. This includes the ultimate goal of controlling most of our natural resources.

3. Conclusion

The application of this strategies and tactics need to implementation and understood for the future of Indonesia, because the urgency of impact from proxy war become more dangerous time to time, human resources must be improved and it is the duty of the government and the task of the younger generation in anderstanding the war that will occur in the future, hope the leadership in 2022 will improved character building each individual in Indonesia, who will lead Indonesia in the future.

4. Authors' Contributions

A.B. Conceived Of The Presented Idea. A.B. And Developed The Theory And Supervised The Project. All Authors Discussed The Results And Contributed To The Final Mianuscript.

5. Acknowledgments

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