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## Strategy for Securing TNI Information Systems to Face Global Challenges in The Future

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**Abstract:** The current and future situation and conditions of scientific and technological development have raised the nature of threats to the national defense system. TNI seeks to face all kinds of threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances that arise against national defense. PusinfoLahta TNI is tasked with preparing information and carrying out data processing on the use of TNI forces in the fields of administration and operations, organizing information technology support and securing information systems. The approach used in this research is a qualitative research method with descriptive analysis method. The results of the study recommend that a TNI Information System Security Strategy is needed in order to face the Global Challenge, through several innovative ideas including training and fostering human resources in the IT field, developing modern technology infrastructure and forming a monitoring team and strengthening TNI information system security. It is expected to support the main task of PusinfoLahta TNI in creating a TNI information system security strategy in facing the Global Challenge both now and in the future.

**Keyword:** Security Strategy, TNI Information System, Global Challenge, & PusinfoLahta TNI.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, information and communication technology systems have touched every aspect of human life. In terms of strategy formulation or management implementation, the use of information and communication technology has been used as an implication in the defense sector, as well as generally applied to the industrial and economic sides. From the perspective of strategy and doctrine formulation, there is a change called Clausewitz, known as the "center of gravity", which is the impact of information and communication technology. This is the concept of mastery of critical areas that has changed to mastery of information (Clausewitz, 1984). Therefore, the nature of the threat changes from a state threat using weapons of mass destruction (state) to a non-state threat group that controls high technology. Faced with the information system security strategy also experienced a very significant development, the security also received threats in various forms, one of the interesting things is the Iron Dome

used by Israel to secure its territory from Hamas rocket attacks, which several years earlier was considered a very effective defense and could not be broken into with a strong information security system, but now that Hamas has successfully carried out an attack that penetrated Israel's Iron Dome defense, the system is obviously no longer able to deal with the attack. Hamas' breach of the system has made Israel's Iron Dome fail to anticipate attack which caused enormous damage and ultimately led to losses on the Israeli side. At the same time, there was a paradigm shift in management implementation: management first focused on quality, towards restructuring or reengineering, and finally related to velocity as seen from the concept of Knowledge Management (KM).

Some Western countries and "newcomers" such as China have used the Internet or cyberspace as a new force to build security and defense. Facing the implications of cyber warfare, the development of cyber defense has become a necessity to be able to protect the country from the defense and security side against cyber crime which is also involved in Hybrid Warfare. The symptoms that occur from this condition are different from conventional warfare in general, where if in conventional warfare, threats from the enemy can be clearly seen, and in Hybrid Warfare will be manifested in form symptoms or other negative impacts after the fact (Barry, 1991).

Until now, Information and Communication Technology is constantly changing. Advanced developments in the field of technology, both communication technology, computers, information (IT), as well as engineering and electronics, have a significant impact on the military world which aims to achieve information superiority and control of military operations and increase military power, strength in military combat. Faced with such conditions, the role and ability of PusinfoLahta TNI is currently deemed not in line with the dynamics of the development of information and communication technology where PusinfoLahta TNI has the task function of preparing information and processing TNI strength data in the fields of administration and operations, IT support and information system security. For this reason, PusinfoLahta TNI must be sensitive to the development of globalization which leads to a threat paradigm that shifts from conventional threats to asymmetrical threats in the form of information warfare threats, interception, SQL Injection, modification and Social Engineering. The following is the nature of the threat of security disturbances to the web-based TNI information system using the domain name.mil.id.

Taking the topic of securing TNI information systems is intended so that PusinfoLahta TNI is able to deal with global challenges and threats from the information technology sector which are important in facing the current and future global situation. With the availability of meeting the needs of the TNI PusinfoLahta unit to carry out its duties and responsibilities. Faced with the background, theories and phenomena above, the author is interested in conducting more in-depth research on the TNI Information System Security Strategy to face the Global Challenge in the future.

Strategy is important for the survival of an organization to achieve effective and efficient organizational goals or objectives, the organization / unit must be able to face any problems or obstacles that come from within the organization from outside the organization. Strategy in an organizational world is needed to achieve the vision and mission that has been implemented, as well as to achieve goals or objectives, both short-term and long-term goals.

According to Buzzel and Gale, strategies are key policies and decisions used for management, which have a major impact on financial performance. These policies and decisions usually involve important resources and cannot be replaced easily (Sopiah & Sangadji, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Stoner, Freeman, and Gilbert. Jr (2005) says the concept of strategy can be defined based on two different perspectives, namely: (1) from the perspective of what an organization wants to do (intense to do), and (2) from the perspective of what the organization eventually does (eventually does) (Gibson et al., 2017). From the

explanation of this opinion, the researcher concludes that the definition of strategy is the things that the organization wants to do to achieve a predetermined goal.

Pearce II and Robinson (2008) say that strategy is a large-scale plan, with a future orientation, to interact with competitive conditions to achieve goals (Ramli & Kartini, 2022). From this definition, it can be concluded that the definition of Strategy is an action planning process to achieve predetermined goals, by doing things that are continuous according to joint decisions and based on the perspective of customer needs by taking into account internal and external factors in order to achieve predetermined goals.

Information systems are usually related to the systems used in an organization and reflects a series of processes that are carried out to process data and produce information, such as sales information systems, purchasing information systems, payroll information systems, and so on. Here are some definitions of information systems according to experts: (Jeffrey L. Whitten, Lonnie D. Bentley, Kevin C. Dittman 2004). Information systems are an arrangement of people, data processes, and interfaces that interact to support and improve daily operations in business and also to improve and support the problem solving and decision making needs required by management and users. (Jogiyanto Hartono, MBA. Ph. D., 2005) Information system is a system within an organization that meets the needs of daily transaction processing, supports operations, is managerial and strategic activities of an organization and provides certain external parties with the necessary reports.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that an information system is a system used in organization or company to process data so as to produce information that can be used as a basis for decision making, supporting daily operations. Information Technology is a technology related processing data into information and the process of distributing that information data within the boundaries of space and time. Meanwhile, according to Indonesian Law no. 11 of 2008 states that the concept of information technology is a technique for collecting, preparing, storing, processing, announcing, analyzing, and disseminating information Information technology has become the backbone of human life. In the past, computers were considered a luxury, but now it can be said that anyone should be able to utilize technology. Thus, the rapid pace of technology is characterized by a flood of information. One of the global applications of information technology is the internet network. Through this network, it can be said that it negates distance and boundaries in the distribution of information access. On the one hand, there is an opinion that through the internet all the necessary information can be obtained. On the other hand, almost anyone, whether individual or institution, is competing to display their information on the internet. It is certain that there is also a lot of incorrect information on the internet (Blasius, 2009). Information is the result of data processing from one or various sources, which is then processed, so that it provides value, meaning and benefits. This processing requires technology. Talking about technology does not always have to be related to computers, but it does have to be related to computers. The computer itself is one form of technology (Pratama, 2014).

The term information technology (IT) is often found in both graphic media, such as newspapers and magazines, as well as electronic media, such as radio and television. The term is a combination of two basic terms, namely technology and information. Technology can be interpreted as the implementation of science, synonymous with applied science (Herlina, 2006). According to Turban, Rainer and Potter (2009, p6), "Information technology relates to any computer-based to that people use to work with information and to support the information and information processing needs of an organization". Which is interpreted as follows: Information technology relates to anything computer-based that people use to do work related to information to support and process the information according to the needs of the company. Information technology is a supporting technology for information systems, namely IT-based systems that manage their components in the form of hardware, software, netware, dataware, and brainware to transform data into information. So information technology can be summarized as hardware,

software, netware, dataware, brainware, and other information processing technologies to support information systems. Based on the above definition, it can be understood that information technology is a series of stages of handling information, which includes the creation of information sources, maintenance of information channels, selection and transmission of information, selective reception of information, storage and search of information, and use of information.

Defense is the recognizable face of a country (Eppler, 2009). Naturally, state defense grows and develops in a political system related to the implementation of the state defense function within the political framework. Budiarto also added that national defense is all efforts to maintain the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of a country and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. Etymologically, Tippe (2016) explains that defense is a process towards or producing a condition of resilience. Defense science is a science and a combination of arts that study in managing existing resources and national power in times of peace, during war, and after a war that will threaten territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and the safety of the entire nation. Meanwhile, according to other experts Science defense is an object of a country's strategy in making decisions in order to maintain the national security of the country concerned. Supriyatno (2014) further explains that national defense is an effort to establish, advance, propose, promote, and defend the interests of the state in relation to other nations in the world.

It is a legal aspect whose term comes from Cyberspace Law, whose scope covers every aspect related to individuals or legal subjects who use and utilize internet/electronic technology starting when they go "online" and enter the cyber or virtual world. In countries that have advanced in the use of the internet/electronics as a tool to facilitate every aspect of their lives, the development of cyber law has been very advanced. Jonathan Rosenoer (1997) divides the scope of Cyber Law into several things including: Copy right (copyright), Trademark (brand rights), Defamation (defamation), Hate Speech (defamation, insult, slander), Hacking, Viruses, Illegal Access, (attacks on other computers / Optics), The Regulation Internet of Resource (regulation / Regeling internet resources), Privacy (personal comfort), Duty Care (kehati-hatian), CriminalLiability (crimes using Informatics and Technology), Procedural Issues (jurisdiction, proof, investigation, etc.), Electronic Contract (electronic transactions), Pornography, Robbery (internet theft), Consumer Protection, and E-Commerce, E-Government (internet utilization in daily life). Cyber Law is very much needed, in relation to efforts to prevent criminal acts, as well as handling criminal acts. Cyber Law will be the legal basis in the law enforcement process against crimes using electronic and computer facilities, including money laundering and terrorism crimes. Cyber Law is important to be enacted as law in Indonesia. This is due to the development of the times. According to those who are pro-Cyber Law, it is time for Indonesia to have Cyber Law, considering that traditional laws are not able to enforce the law. able to anticipate the rapid development of cyberspace.

## **METHOD**

This study uses qualitative methods that can be scientifically accounted for in proving the truth. This method is still considered limited and requires development to answer the dynamics of future tasks. This is because according to Sugiyono, this method based on the philosophy of postpositivism in analyzing the natural state of respondents (as opposed to the experimental method), where the main instrument is a researcher who applies combined data collection techniques (triangulation), qualitative analysis, and research results that describe meaning (Sugiyono, 2018).

The subject of this research is the whole object that will be asked for data or information about the problems studied in the research and then draw conclusions on it. Specifically, in qualitative research, research subjects are referred to as informants, which are sources of information in completing research data, while the sample is referred to as sources or

participants (Sugiyono, 2014). Informants can also be interpreted as individual sources of information related to circumstances that are of interest in research, whose selection is carried out purposively, namely sampling techniques that give weight in the form of fulfillment of certain criteria, so that informants are not randomly selected, but only those who qualify as samples (Suliyanto, 2018). Data collection techniques with interviews, documentation, observation or observation and triangulation. With several processing stages, namely editing, classifying, verifying, and concluding.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results interview related to TNI information system security strategy.**

Researchers conducted interviews and discussions with Mr. Brigadier General Iwan Sumantri as the highest leader of Pusinfo TNI, and staff at Pusinfo TNI including Lieutenant Colonel Chb Muchdi (Kasubbid Web Bidduk TI). Major Sus Mulyani (Kasi Pam Anev Bidpamsisfo), Lieutenant Colonel Laut Bayu (Kaur Server Jarkomta Bidduk TI) and Serma Ainul (Baur Pam Application Bidamsisfo), related to the TNI information system security strategy, from the results of the interview it can be seen that:

- a. In facing the challenges of information technology that is developing very fast and rapidly, Pusinfo TNI has a problem, namely the lack of personnel with the ability in the field of information engineering, supporting infrastructure and network security, this will certainly affect the achievement of the main task of Pusinfo TNI itself, and directly or indirectly affect the strategy of securing TNI information systems today and in the future.
- b. Pusinfo TNI in its limitations in the form of optimizing the existing strengths of both personnel and infrastructure to be able to carry out their main tasks and carry out their functions optimally, by prioritizing and managing risks and allocating resources more effectively to face increasingly complex threats so that the need for the latest security technology support, including the use of advanced security analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and technology that can identify and overcome attacks automatically.
- c. In the TNI information system security strategy carried out by Pusinfo TNI, it is carried out by maximizing the capabilities of existing personnel, namely providing education / socialization about security to information system users to reduce the risk of security disturbances in existing applications, sometimes negligence comes from users or administrators from the owner of the sisfo itself. We also always coordinate with TNI's cyber security unit, Working Partners and the cyber security community to anticipate current and future threats that continue to evolve.

### **The results of interviews related to the condition of Pusinfo TNI Human Resources.**

Researchers conducted interviews and discussions with Mr. Brigadier General Iwan Sumantri as the highest leader of Pusinfo TNI, and staff at Pusinfo TNI including Lieutenant Colonel Chb Muchdi (Kasubbid Web Bidduk TI). Major Sus Mulyani (Kasi Pam Anev Bidpamsisfo), Lieutenant Colonel Laut Bayu (Kaur Server Jarkomta Bidduk TI). And Serma Ainul (Baur Pam Application Bidamsisfo), related to the condition of human resources of Pusinfo TNI, from the results of the interview it can be seen that:

- a. Regarding the current condition of human resources in Pusinfo TNI, both in quality and quantity, it has not met the DSP in accordance with the Pusinfo TNI Organizational structure, which has an impact on the implementation of the TNI Pusinfo TNI task itself.
- b. In terms of ability, the limited number of personnel who have IT skills has an impact on the implementation of the tasks of each section in Pusinfo TNI, which makes the support of Pusinfo TNI in accordance with its main tasks not optimal Pusinfo TNI's support in accordance with its main tasks has not been optimal. The limited personnel and capabilities possessed by Pusinfo TNI at this time if optimization is

not carried out both in terms of the number of personnel and the ability of personnel will have a direct and indirect impact on the implementation of Pusinfoha TNI's duties, which at this time may still be able to run with all the limitations but faced with advances in information technology and the need for internal TNI information and support in the future, this will cause problems that are quite crucial so that early improvement needed, especially in preparing personnel capabilities in the IT field and fulfilling personnel according to the current DSP in the organizational structure of Pusinfoha TNI.

### **Interview results related to the current condition of Pusinfoha TNI infrastructure.**

Researchers conducted interviews and discussions with Mr. Brigadier General Iwan Sumantri as the highest leader of Pusinfoha TNI, and staff at Pusinfoha TNI including Lieutenant Colonel Chb Muchdi (Kasubbid Web Bidduk TI). Major Sus Mulyani (Kasi Pam Anev Bidpamsisfo), Lieutenant Colonel Laut Bayu (Kaur Server Jarkomta Bidduk IT). And Serma Ainul (Baur Pam Application Bidamsisfo), related to the condition of Pusinfoha TNI infrastructure, from the results of the interview it can be seen that:

- a. In terms of infrastructure, where currently Pusinfoha TNI still has vulnerabilities from its infrastructure, both from buildings and supporting infrastructure, namely data centers, electrical systems and provider systems.
- b. As it is known that according to the main task of Pusinfoha TNI which has a vital task as the TNI database, the standardization of the existing TNI Pusinfoha data center has not been able to support this task, where the security system is still not standardized has caused vulnerability to data loss and data theft by other parties.
- c. The software owned is still limited and has a security level that has not been standardized, causing TNI information system security to be faced with future challenges that will cause high vulnerability.
- d. Related to the main tasks and functions from Pusinfoha TNI. Pusinfoha TNI is expected to have a monder and sophisticated IT infrastructure to support the main tasks of the TNI, the most urgent is to increase the ability of its data center equipped with the latest hardware and software, reliable data communication networks and efficient data storage systems supported by an independent electrical system and also qualified provider support.

### **Discussion**

#### **TNI information system security strategy to face the *Global Challenge***

in carrying out its duties and functions, Pusinfoha TNI is supported by personnel and so that the achievement of tasks can be carried out optimally, which is from the support of Pusinfoha TNI of this support will create an optimal TNI information system security carried out by Pusinfoha TNI in supporting the TNI's main tasks and also facing *global challenges*. However at reality, many obstacles that arise from internal Pusinfoha TNI at this time, both in terms of personnel and infrastructure, which causes the TNI information system security carried out by Pusinfoha TNI to not be able to play its role to the fullest.

The number of human resources that have not been able to meet the organizational needs of Pusinfoha TNI has caused additional workloads that take up the time and energy of the personnel who manages each section in Pusinfoha TNI which causes the implementation of Pusinfoha TNI's duties and functions to be hampered, not to mention that Pusinfoha TNI personnel are often seconded outside Pusinfoha TNI which makes Pusinfoha TNI unable to optimally carry out its duties and functions in creating a strategy for securing TNI information systems in facing *global challenges*. So the need for HR development is sought for the achievement of goals, Human Resources is an important figure requiring innovation to realize good performance achievements (Mulya et al., 2023, Mardiyantoro et al., 2022).

Likewise, the infrastructure of Pusinfohahta TNI has limitations, where Pusinfohahta TNI has the main task of preparing information and carrying out data processing on the use of TNI forces in the fields of administration and operations, organizing information technology support and securing information systems in order to support the main tasks of the TNI. The existence of Pusinfohahta TNI is needed to maintain equipment and infrastructure network, application development, improving human resource capabilities and securing information systems and integrating information systems that have been built and developed in the Force to be able to present information to TNI leaders in a complete manner in order to make a decision.

These great tasks and responsibilities have made Pusinfohahta TNI try to face the limitations exist in terms of infrastructure, with not yet standardized *data centers* owned, software and hardware that are not *up-to-date* and electricity systems and providers that are not yet independent have caused Pusinfohahta TNI's support to be not optimal. In creating a TNI information system security strategy in facing the *Global Challenge*, it can be done with several efforts, namely:

a. Increased *skills* and *awareness* of personnel

The increased absorption of *TOT* information systems is directly proportional to the increasing skills or abilities of personnel, especially in handling information system data security so as to create personnel awareness of information system data, especially personnel who are placed in data center.

Pusinfohahta TNI, has knowledge of handling information systems, personnel who are highly sensitive who accustomed to handling network and data security issues of the information systems they deal with, which in turn will prevent false information or protect the data of the information system and their main tasks are is contributing active to Pusinfohahta TNI. Realizing the ability of personnel in *TOT* information systems *cyber information system* that is optimal through improving the ability of quality, quantity of personnel resources in the field of security information technology using educational method course, training, interest formation, improvement of information system data security culture, with purpose of preparing personnel who have ability in absorbing knowledge system knowledge information systems *cyber* optimally so that able to handle various issues related to disruption in handling information system data which is in Pusinfohahta TNI.

b. Revitalization of *Data Center* Devices accomplished

In an effort to realize *data* optimization of course, the current hardware in the *center* is expected to be revitalized. The operational capabilities of data center hardware must be updated regularly for devices that are more than 5 years old. In addition to hardware, security software must be updated annually because this security *software* is only licensed for 1 year. By revitalizing existing devices and *software* such as *router*, *switch*, *sfp* and *proxy* and replacing *fiber optic* cables in several buildings in Pusinfohahta TNI, it can improve the speed performance of the data center in presenting secure information. With the construction of a standardized *data center*, Pusinfohahta TNI will have a backup of information system data in supporting security if at any time there is a disruption to the currently owned data center. By realizing adequate information system security infrastructure support through the procurement and improvement of infrastructure, using the research method of research and development research methods, purchasing *software licenses*, integrating the system with the data center operation, device revitalization, development, maintenance of devices in order to be able to optimize Pusinfohahta TNI's task in the security of TNI information system data to maintain and provide information to leaders quickly and safely.

## Human Resources

Human Resources in the TNI, especially in Pusinfolahta TNI, both in quality and quantity, have not met the requirements as the personnel needed to operate the system in accordance with their respective authorization levels because the minimum standards have not been determined as an *operator*, *programmer*, system analyst and computer technician as well as ordinary members. There are still many human resources who have not mastered the technology of information systems for controlling the procurement of goods / services because the use of this system has not been cultured and empowered among TNI soldiers so that mastery of technology is not developed. Technology transfer also cannot be carried out perfectly because the policy of special recruitment for experts has not been a top priority. The discipline of personnel manning the system also does not meet the system security standards that should be set in accordance with requirements international in handling network-based information systems. Human Resources become very important in the operational cycle of the existing system, where fast and precise decision making is one of the targets in securing TNI information systems. Professional and *expert* human resources for the benefit of securing TNI information systems at Pusinfolahta TNI need to be prepared early on a continuous basis in order to ensure the sustainability of the system. What also needs to be considered is that in improving the ability of these human resources, it is hoped that it is necessary to guarantee that technology transfer from the system manufacturer to BUMN is carried out / Domestic Universities, which will bridge it to the TNI personnel. So that in the future it is hoped that activities in managing this system can be carried out by TNI personnel themselves, assisted by domestic industries / universities.

Human Resources in Pusinfolahta TNI, both military members and civil servants in quantity and quality are not sufficient but in quality that can handle information systems technology is still lacking, this is a weakness and obstacle if faced with the tasks that will be carried out in the future, because to handle information systems work requires professional human resources. so that the information system to be realized can be handled sustainably. Therefore, TNI institutions must be able to foster and organize information systems, be able to educate and train personnel to develop their abilities in the field of information systems control in line with the development of information technology as an existing strength and opportunity, this is in accordance with Mulya and Mardiyant's research, regarding Human Resources development strategies (Mulya et al., 2023, Mardiyantoro et al., 2022).

Technology empowerment in the TNI environment, especially Pusinfolahta TNI related to human resources, is expected to produce the following conditions:

- a. Pusinfolahta TNI's human resources are able to respond to every development of information technology as well as the ability to empower TNI's human resources in empowering the technology optimally has not been realized.
- b. Increasing concrete cooperation in the field of information technology with universities, especially in education and training in order to create capable and responsive informatics people responsive to the development of and information technology empowerment within Pusinfolahta TNI.
- c. Cultivating the empowerment of information technology in the Pusinfolahta TNI environment, where the leaders of the work unit can see the use of computers and communications as a means of information that has many benefits the use of computers and communications as a means of information that has many benefits for the benefit of TNI in the context of national defense.
- d. Personnel policy for recruiting technology experts in charge of review and develop information technology in the Research and Development Agencies as well as in work units that need to be prioritized so that the available personnel are better able to respond to changes in information technology.
- e. The existence of technology transfer to reduce dependence on the country of origin of

procurement of goods as well as to increase the ability of information technology experts through cooperation with other countries and institutions related to the field of information technology can be carried out optimally. The ability of experts in the field of information technology through cooperation with other countries and with institutions related to the field of information technology can be carried out optimally so that the results obtained from the development of technology provides significant benefits for improving the ability of command and control systems within Pusinfolahta TNI.

In dealing with cyber threats and also securing information systems. Pusinfolahta TNI has collaborated with the TNI Computer Information Technology Community, which is an association of *IT* activist communities from among young people who have good *IT* skills for the benefit of building the nation through the development of computer applications that are constructive and educational. In addition, the TNI held several competitions such as Hackaton and *Capture The Flag* competitions to find talents / abilities that could help the TNI, this shows the seriousness of the TNI through Pusinfolahta TNI to involve the community in helping the TNI's main task, which is to improve national defense and security, in this case information security. The ability and quality of human resources in the TNI in facing the threat of cyber warfare is still lacking, one simple example is the lack of awareness of the security of news or information sent through online conversation facilities. There is information or news that should be not allowed sent through the online conversation tool.

Increasing the readiness of Pusinfolahta TNI is carried out by increasing the competence of TNI Human Resources (HR), so currently TNI is also very active in carrying out efforts to develop its personnel, with the hope that TNI personnel can have *cyber defense* capabilities, through efforts to send TNI personnel to be educated both academically and practically, outside and within the country. This includes TNI's efforts to disseminate knowledge about *cyber security/defense* that has been obtained, through the implementation of various trainings, such as *cyber defense* training conducted by the Ministry of Defense Data and Information Center (Pusdatin), as well as *cyber security* training conducted by Pusinfolahta TNI.

## CONCLUSION

Pusinfolahta TNI is tasked with preparing information and carrying out data processing on the use of TNI forces in the fields of administration and operations, organizing information technology support and securing information systems in order to support the main tasks of TNI, with this task, the Human Resources owned by Pusinfolahta TNI must have the ability about Technology. Information that is qualified to support the main tasks carried out, faced with the current situation and conditions, the personnel who manages Pusinfolahta TNI both in quality and quantity have not been able to carry out their duties. For this reason, it is necessary to fulfill personnel both in terms of quality and quantity so that they can support the implementation of the tasks carried out by Pusinfolahta TNI by fulfilling the number of personnel and increasing the ability of personnel through training, seminars and in collaboration with other agencies.

The rapid development of information systems will directly or indirectly affect the condition of the infrastructure owned by Pusinfolahta TNI in securing the information system. The problem that arises is that the facilities and infrastructure owned by Pusinfolahta TNI at this time have not been able to optimally support the duties of Pusinfolahta TNI, several obstacles arise both from internal and external, including *data centers* that have not been standardized, computer equipment that is not *up to date* both *hardware* and *software*, electricity and *internet* network conditions that are not *up to date*. Which the condition of the electricity and internet networks makes it vulnerable to data damage and information support from Pusinfolahta TNI itself. Some of the efforts made to overcome such constraints with *do upgrade of* owned computer devices used by Pusinfolahta TNI, standardizing Pusinfolahta TNI's *data center* in accordance with ISO and improving the electricity and *Internet* networks used by Pusinfolahta TNI.

Given the vital role and function of Pusinfoha TNI in supporting TNI tasks both administratively and operationally, faced with the obstacles faced today, especially on information system security strategies in order to face the *Global Challenge*, the author provides innovative ideas that can be used to overcome these problems. The namely improving the process of fostering human resources, especially in improving IT capabilities through education both internally and other agencies. Development of modern technology infrastructure and the establishment of a TNI information system security monitoring and strengthening team.

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