

## THE ROLE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS IN ASSISTING INDONESIA'S DEFENSE

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### Abstrak

Perubahan paradigma dalam sistem pertahanan di Indonesia membuat masyarakat memiliki hak dan kewajiban dalam ikut mempertahankan keutuhan negara. Indonesia terletak berbatasan dengan 10 negara tetangga secara langsung baik berbatasan melalui laut maupun darat. Kondisi tersebut membuat Indonesia harus meningkatkan pertahanannya. Salah satu caranya dengan memanfaatkan komponen cadangan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah melihat seperti apa peran yang dilakukan komponen cadangan dalam membantu komponen utama dalam menjaga keutuhan dan mempertahankan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. Peneliti dalam penelitian ini ingin menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang data primer didapatkan melalui jurnal terdahulu dan data sekunder didapatkan melalui dokumen yang berkaitan dengan pertahanan di Indonesia. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah peran komponen cadangan dalam mempertahankan keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia tidak hanya melalui peperangan saja. Namun juga ada yang ditempatkan di bagian bantuan administrasi, dan bantuan pertempuran. Peran komponen cadangan juga sangat penting dalam membantu komponen cadangan dalam mempertahankan keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Indonesia karena standar nilai Kekuatan Pokok Minimum Indonesia masih tergolong rendah. Dengan adanya komponen cadangan, nilai kekuatan pokok minimum Indonesia juga meningkat. Komponen cadangan juga tidak terikat oleh negara tidak seperti komponen utama. Komponen cadangan akan dikembalikan ketempat masing-masing daerahnya dan akan dipanggil ketika dibutuhkan dalam kondisi perang.

**Kata Kunci:** Peran, Komponen Cadangan, Pertahanan, Indonesia

### Abstract

*The paradigm shift in the defense system in Indonesia makes people have rights and obligations to participate in defending the integrity of the country. Indonesia is located adjacent to 10 neighboring countries directly, both by sea and by land. This condition makes Indonesia have to increase its defense. One way is to use spare components. The purpose of this study is to see what kind of role the reserve component plays in assisting the main components in maintaining the integrity and defense of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method in which primary data is obtained through previous journals and secondary data is obtained through documents related to defense in Indonesia. The results of this study are the role of reserve components in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia not only through war. But there are also those who are placed in the administrative assistance section, and combat assistance. The role of the reserve component is also very important in assisting the reserve component in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of Indonesia because the standard value of Indonesia's Minimum Basic Strength is still relatively low. With the reserve component, the value of Indonesia's minimum principal strength also increases. The reserve component is also not bound by country unlike the main component. Reserve components will be returned to their respective areas and will be summoned when needed in conditions of war.*

**Keywords:** Role; Reserve Components; Defense; Indonesia



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### INTRODUCTION

*The security paradigm in Indonesia has undergone a change which is motivated by the*

past of the Indonesian nation during the New Order era which was supposed to be democratic but what happened was the opposite where the use of defense and security forces still overlapped. During the new order era, Indonesia used a state center approach, so the new format of defense and security in Indonesia turned into a citizen and civil society participation approach that has given birth to security regulations that are currently implemented in Indonesia. The approach that has now been used is known as Security Sector Reform (SSR) which in Western European countries has been successfully applied in the 1990s. Therefore, the spectrum and concept of national security itself has become wider so that the focus in the concept is no longer limited to security. It's not only territorial but also human security and security through a military approach into a sustainable development approach.

The Latin proverb says that *si vis pacem para bellum* which has a meaning if you want peace, prepare for war. This meaning also implies that every country must prepare defense for peace. Indonesia adheres to a defense system called the Universal People's Security Defense System (*Sishankamrata*). The defense system in Indonesia means that all components, starting from citizens, territories and other national resource cells, participate in organizing national defense. Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Pasal 30 states that every citizen has the right and obligation to assist the state in maintaining the integrity of the state.

There are 3 types of threats, namely military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats. National defense in the face of a military threat places the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as the main component. There are also Reserve Forces (Komcad) and Population Forces (Komduk) to help TNI respond to military threats. In dealing with non-military threats, we will place ministries outside the defense sector as key elements according to the type of threat and, with the support of TNI and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (Polri), support the activities of the ministries. In dealing with hybrid threats, Indonesia will first carry out military defense in the face of military threats supported by non-military defense forces from ministries needed as a support factor.

There are pros and cons to the Reserve Components Bill (RUU Komcad). That is, it is not an obligation for citizens to participate in the activities of the Reserve Component in the implementation of the national defense force because the Reserve Component in Indonesia is followed by citizens who wish to participate. However, according to the professional view, there are several reasons why they agreed to the formation of a reserve component, including: 1. Supporting the Defense Force. 2. Cultivating a soul that can build a sense of nationalism and a disciplined personality so that they can participate in increasing the spirit of patriotism around them. 3. The form of state defense in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Reserve Component is a resource that is prepared to assist the Indonesian Army in strengthening its defenses which can be deployed at any time when the Indonesian Army needs assistance during the war. The reserve components are voluntary, where the use of the Reserved Components is only when they are deployed simultaneously by order of the President with the approval of the DPR. If they are in a non-active state, members of the Reserve Component will become citizens as usual as in their daily professions, whether they are the public, ASN, students, or others.

It is stated on the website of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense, that Reserve Components are an important factor in Indonesia's defense posture. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense explains that the defense of the Indonesian state is carried out through the Universal Defense System, in which the system involves all citizens, regions and all national resources which are prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, directed and continuous manner.

In order to describe the system apart from the Main Components, the participation of the

*Backup Components is also necessary. As stated in Indonesian's Law No. 3 of 2002 which explains the management of national resources, the Reserve Component as part of national resources needs to be prepared to be ready to be deployed at any time through mobilization in order to build and strengthen the strength and capabilities of the Main Component, namely the Indonesian Army.*

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### *Role Theory*

*Role theory is a theory which is a combination of theory, direction, and discipline. Apart from psychology, role theory is dedicated to sociology and anthropology (Sarwono, 2002). The term "role" in these three fields is taken from the world of theater. In a drama, an actor has to play a certain character, and as a character, he is expected to behave in a certain way. The position of an actor in a play (theater) is similar to that of a person in society. As in theater, the position of people in society is the same as the position of actors in the theater. That is, the behavior they expect is not independent but is always related to the existence of other people who are related to that person. or actor. From this perspective, role theory is developed.*

*There is also an anthropologist who developed role theory. Role theory explains social interactions from the perspective of actors who act as defined by culture. According to this theory, role expectations are a common understanding that drives individuals to act in their daily lives. According to this theory, people with specific roles, such as doctors, students, parents, and women, are expected to act according to those roles. He's a doctor, so why would someone treat someone else? For his status as a doctor, he must treat the patients who come to him, and this behavior is determined by his social role. (Cahyono, 2008). After that, the sociologist Elder in Mustopa helped expand the use of role theory, using an approach called the 'way of life'. A category that applies to society. that community (Mustofa, 2006).*

### *Defence Management Theory*

*The essence of defense management is a policy that is able to guide the Government to build its national defense capability to become advanced and strong. Defense policy certainly has a strategic impact on every stakeholder in the defense sector, both civilian and military. Strategic impact has three scopes, namely long term, broad impact, and involving many people. These three scopes are nothing but included in a policy resulting from the science of defense management. Defense policies formulated through the concept of good management are believed to provide optimal results by only using resources effectively. Basically, a country wants a more advanced defense capability (output) than neighboring countries, but these countries are faced with limited resources (both natural and artificial). To overcome these obstacles, a management concept is needed, because defense management is a process to manage existing resources in each country into resources that can be used to develop strengths/capabilities so that they can be used effectively and efficiently for the benefit of national defense (Supriyatno, 2019).*

*Defense Management is the science and art of formulating a set of policies, strategies and functional decisions of defense organizations resulting from a management process by Defense HR and stakeholders to prepare all national potentials and strengths to become defense forces; implement it with managerial action; evaluate and monitor it; determine the performance of defense institutions in the long term (in peacetime, just before the war, during war, and post-war), the main objective of which is to be able to deal with military and non-military threats; establish a universal defense force (total/universe war or universal defense) in the context of the implementation of national defense, which is based on ethics and morals.*

### *The Universal People's Security Defense System*

*The Universal People's Security Defense System is the arrangement of all components of the state defense and security forces, which consists of the basic components of the Trained People, the main components of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, a special component of Community Protection and supporting components of natural resources, artificial resources and infrastructure. nationally, comprehensively, integrated and directed (UU RI No. 20 of 1982).*

*Active defense means that the TNI's strength is built to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Not intended to carry out offensive to other countries. However, the TNI is required to actively anticipate developments in the strategic environment, namely actively carrying out military operations to anticipate various forms of factual and potential threats. The development of the TNI's posture should not adhere to the Minimum Essential Force (MEF), but how the TNI can have a strong and reliable TNI and have a high deterrent effect, both friends and foes. The level of threat faced by the Indonesian state continues to increase, therefore it needs a strong and modern defense force with the aim of repelling the aggressor state that interferes with the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia is a very large country and rich in natural resources. This will provoke the desire of the aggressor to control our natural resources (Rusfiana, 2021).*

*Previous research conducted by Joo (2015), in military service, the percentage of professional soldiers who choose the military as a career path is a minority. As a result, the military inevitably has to employ conscripts for high-risk tasks, such as tasks that require handling weapons. Outside the field of combat and response, conscripts are also placed in special positions in the field of security that can support Korea's national security (Joo, 2015).*

*Research conducted by Ayuni (2018) The reserve component has the potential to solve problems that exist in Indonesia, especially in border areas not only in the context of national defense, but also other dimensions such as strengthening a sense of nationalism for Indonesian citizens and improving the economy throughout Indonesia, especially border areas (Ayuni, 2018).*

*Research conducted by French (2016), Improving the competence of Reserve Components must be embraced as a strategic investment in human resources and an important Total Force driver because the diffusion of shared experiences and education will provide more flexibility and create a successful culture (French, 2016). State of the Art in this study is to see how the role of reserve components in Indonesia by looking at the usability, function and placement of these reserve components.*

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

*The data collection technique carried out by the researchers in this study was using literature review data collection techniques. The data source used is primary data, namely data that directly provides data to data collectors. In this study using data from research journals and books that can be used to support research. This study also uses secondary data obtained from agencies related to this research. The data analysis technique used by the researcher is using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques. Qualitative descriptive research aims to explain the problem by finding out the existing problems, then finding a way out of the problem by being described and explained extensively with events that occur in the field and then looking for a way out of the problem in a concise and clear manner.*

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

*The Ministry of Defense has developed several factors that can be classified as threats to*

achieving national goals and protecting national interests. The strategic analysis process for threat formulation is ongoing on situational data, facts and trends at global, regional and national scales. In general, the development of the strategic environment presents an increasingly widespread and complex phenomenon that occurs throughout the world. This shows that there were underlying problems in the past caused by various factors (Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia, 2015).

Several strategic issues developing in the region have become world's attention because of their increasingly dynamic intensity. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of the strategic environment is an important factor in the formulation of national defense policies and strategies to support government policies related to the world maritime axis (Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia, 2015).

Many countries located in the Asia-Pacific region have carried out developments in terms of defense supported by increasing national economies which have the aim not only to achieve a balance of standardization with the Alliance system, but also to anticipate the possibilities that may occur due to the uncertainty of the strategic situation. development and deployment of active weapons systems can lead to misunderstandings from various countries which can lead to conflict. Misjudgment/recognition of an event can create complex and dangerous situations, especially related to the potential for ongoing conflicts in the region, such as the East China Sea and the South China Sea. The modernization of military power is also influenced by advances in defense technology. Several countries in the region are using this technology to modernize traditional strategic weapons systems and modern integrated sensor systems such as: Command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and cyber defense systems. Especially related to cyber, currently cyber war is a strategy that causes losses that have a strategic impact on the country.

In the Asia-Pacific region, there are potential border disputes that have not been fully resolved. Empirical facts show that one of the main causes of war is the issue of territorial boundaries. Ongoing conflicts and crises in this context can increase the emergence of traditional threats if conflict management is not implemented properly. As an archipelagic country bordering 10 countries, Indonesia has many border problems from each border country that have not been resolved until now. In addition, Indonesia has 92 outermost/frontier islands, 12 of which must be prioritized for management to optimally guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. This situation can violate the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the border areas of countries where mutual agreement has not been reached and on the outermost small islands/borders that are not managed properly. Violations of state sovereignty in air and sea areas such as foreign flights/ships can create tension and even lead to conflict (Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia, 2015).

Figure 1. Indonesia's maritime borders with 10 countries



Source: Dinas Hidro-Oseanografi TNI-AL (2013).

*The concept of the Universal People's Defense and Security System is an effort to mobilize the entire nation's strength in a total and integral way, by prioritizing full power to defend the independence and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in maintaining the integrity of the country and making every effort to achieve national goals. During the New Order era, the Universal People's Defense and Security System placed the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia as the main component, the people as the basic component, and all natural resources and other national forces as supporting components. However, during the current Reformation period, where the dual function of ABRI has been abolished through MPR Decree No.VI/MPR/2000 and MPR Decree No.VII/MPR/2000, which stipulates that the TNI and Polri are institutionally separate according to their respective roles and functions, The Defense and Security System of the People of the Universe has also undergone changes, where in this case the TNI as a state tool that acts as a defense tool, while the Police as a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order. The role of the TNI and Polri in maintaining the security and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is not alone, but involves the entire community which is the basic component, and all natural resources in Indonesia as a supporting component. Although in theory the people are defined as a basic component in the Universal People's Security Defense System, in reality the people are only a reserve component and a supporting component. Therefore, the main task of maintaining national defense and security remains on the shoulders of the TNI and Polri. The universal people's defense and security system is implemented by the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian National Police as the main force and the people as the supporting force.*

*The Defense Operations Pattern, aims to thwart attacks and threats from enemy war forces, with the types of popular resistance and civil defense being an important element in the power of war with the armed forces as its core. Defense operations stages:*

- 1. The strategic defensive operation stage is used when the comparison of the strength of the war between the enemy and ours is so that it is not possible for us to carry out strategic offensive operations which are held based on: 1. The obligation to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the State; 2. The aim is to ensure the implementation of inter-island communication lines.*
- 2. The strategic offensive operation stage aims to destroy the enemy's war power or force it to surrender either in the form of an initial offensive or counter offensive. Strategic offensive operations are used if the comparison between the enemy's war power and ours is such that it benefits us (Suwito, 2017).*

*The pattern of domestic security operations is a fixed framework for using all elements of force that function as a tool to maintain or restore the power of the Indonesian government against subversion and domestic rebellion.*

- a. Purpose: to maintain or restore the power of the Indonesian government.*
- b. The nature of carrying out repairs in a harmonious or even manner to areas whose security or stability is disturbed.*

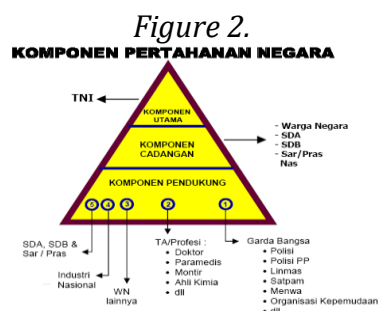
*Strategic intelligence operations are all operations to carry out intelligence activities, and war of nerves at the strategic level. The objectives of intelligence are:*

- a. Obtain the information needed for the implementation of the national strategy in general and the operation of the National Defense and Security Agency in particular.*
- b. Destroy sources that threaten security within enemy territory.*
- c. Conducting war of nerves and other closed activities to create favorable strategic conditions.*

The nature of strategic intelligence operations is that it adapts to national political conditions, is carried out outside the national territory, and is basically closed in nature, adapted to space and time.

The Southeast Asian Defense and Security cooperation operation pattern is one of the main patterns of Sishankamrata. In order to carry out development successfully, it is necessary to have stability and peace, which means that chaos and security disturbances must be prevented. Defense and security cooperation is a joint effort in dealing with possible disturbances such as (security, national stability, and peace). Defense and security cooperation actually looks inward to prevent unwanted things from happening in the area. This cooperation wants to create a peaceful area free from the influence of other countries. The forms of this cooperation can be in the form of joint actions on how to create a peaceful area. The history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation, especially in the field of defense and security, the determination of the defense and security system of a country is carried out based on 3 possibilities or methods:

- a. Imitation of other nations' security defense systems. This method is usually carried out by countries that have received their independence from countries that have colonized them and this may not be appropriate to the situation and conditions of the countries concerned.
- b. The selection by chance with the possibilities is not in accordance with the actual situation of the State and nation that chose it.
- c. The efforts of a nation in the field of defense and security are based on its philosophy, identity, environmental conditions, and possible conditions that threaten the safety and survival of the nation. The determination of this system can be said to be the most appropriate, because it is adapted to the conditions and situations of the nation concerned.



Source : <http://kingilmu.blogspot.com/2015/09/pengertian-dan-sistem-pertahanan-negara.html>

Reserve Components are national resources that have been prepared through training that will be ready to be deployed to support the main components in the face of war (PP No. 3 Tahun 2021). The Reserved Components consist of:

- a. Citizen;
- b. Natural resources;
- c. Artificial Resources; and
- d. National Facilities and Infrastructure.

The reserve component will be formed through 3 dimensions, namely, the reserve component for the land dimension, the reserve component for the marine dimension, and the reserve component for the air dimension. The existence of reserve components in the context of national defense may gradually become mandatory. Changes in security threats that are not only from military threats but also non-military and hybrid threats have made countries think about approaches related to the existence of reserve components. Even reserve components in

various countries, namely the Federal Republic of Germany, South Korea, and also Singapore have been used as the main equipment to deal with non-military threats.

Two points of view from the mandate of the constitution and legislation, namely the state has absolute power over its citizens to be involved in defending and defending the state. In this context, the State will make every effort in the form of military service, and if citizens do not participate in military service activities, they must pay fines or other penalties that have been determined in each country. While the second perspective is that citizens are not obliged to carry out these activities but can carry out activities voluntarily as part of the reserve component personnel. Second, the character of threats to state sovereignty is increasingly complex. Threats, both military and non-military, are increasingly complex. In the 2008 Defense White Paper, the character and variables of threats are increasingly complex and require a different response than ordinary military threats. Strengthening personnel and capabilities in reserve components is one of a number of steps in anticipating these threats. Third, strengthening the national defense with an approach to the involvement of reserve component forces and supporting components is the choice of a number of countries to involve all the potential of their people in maintaining and defending sovereignty.

In addition, the involvement of reserve components and supporting components is part of a strategy to reduce routine expenditures for personnel expenditures, so that the focus on the development and modernization of defense equipment can be carried out simultaneously, because there is a budget that can be utilized in the procurement. This step has two advantages at the same time, besides involving all the potential of the people in the defense of the state, it also provides a stimulus for the modernization aspect of the military structure so that it is better able to build the foundation of civil-military relations after the democratic transition (Finer, 1962; Linz, Juan and Alfred, 1996).

The essence of the reserve component in the military structure is not to exceed the number of personnel of the main component ([www.nato.int](http://www.nato.int)) in the sense that the reserve component is a supporter of the duties and functions of the main component. The main thing that distinguishes between the main component and the reserve component is their continuity in carrying out their roles and functions. As an illustration, someone who is undergoing a contract as a reserve component personnel will have a limited time limit compared to regular personnel. It depends on the mechanism of the agreement between the State and the citizens who are the reserve component personnel (RUU KCPN).

With the number of reserve component personnel exceeding 100,000 personnel, specifically for the TNI AD, a separate organization is needed that specifically oversees the reserve component personnel. In addition to the TNI Headquarters and the Ministry of Defense which regulate regulations related to this matter. With such a number of reserve component personnel, they can be deployed to three branches within the Indonesian Army, namely the Combat Unit Branch, the Combat Assistance Branch and the 28 Administration Assistance Branch. The composition of the distribution in the three branches of the TNI AD is as follows: the composition of Satpur has the smallest portion, which is between 1-10%, while Banpur is 10-20%, while the composition for Banmin is the largest, which is between 70-90%. There are three coverage percentages that can be used, namely: 10-20-70, 5-20-70, or 5-15-80, depending on the need to what extent reserve components are used to strengthen the TNI AD strength in carrying out its duties and functions.



Figure 3. Segitiga Komponen Cadangan



Source: Muradi (2012)

Now, Komcad itself is divided into four, namely Komcad human resources (HR), Komcad natural resources, Komcad artificial resources and Komcad facilities and infrastructure. Everything is prepared to be used when the country is in a state of military emergency or natural disaster. Komcad mobilization can only be carried out by the President with the approval of the Indonesian House of Representatives for the benefit of national defense (UU No.23 Tahun 2019). The Defense Doctrine inherited by the founding fathers of the nation is the Defense of the Universal People. This doctrine needs to be implemented and Komcad is one of the implementations. So far, on paper, Indonesia is said to have Komcad, but in fact it has not been and is well and properly organized. Now, through the mandate of Law No.23 of 2019, the Government began to organize and implement the universal people's defense doctrine concretely (UU No.23 Tahun 2019).

The other big countries, have well organized their Komcad, the United States through its National Guard, Singapore too, even the numbers are much larger. In addition, paying attention to the development of the strategic environment which continues to require strong defense preparation and readiness to anticipate threats to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as other threats, including natural disasters, the Main Component (TNI) must always be ready. In this case Komcad will enlarge and strengthen the strength of the TNI (UU No.23 Tahun 2019).

## CONCLUSIONS

The change in the defense paradigm that occurred in Indonesia made the way to conduct defense different from before. The universal people's defense and security system not only makes the government think about making adjustments, but the community also has rights and obligations in carrying out defense. The way that can be done by the community in carrying out their rights and obligations in participating in maintaining the integrity of the homeland is by following the reserve component.

The reserve component in Indonesia is different from military service because the reserve component is not a coercion by the government but a self-awareness and desire from Indonesian citizens. The reserve component also has a main function, namely helping the main component in maintaining the integrity of the country. The task of the reserve components also does not necessarily only help in military battles. But it is also divided into administrative assistance, combat assistance, and combat units in the event of a conventional war.

Indonesia is still late in carrying out the function of reserve components. This is because this planning was carried out in 2003 but the reserve component will only run in 2021.

*Meanwhile, neighboring countries and other major countries have made reserve components through military service for many years.*

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