

Implementation of Good Governance in Indonesia's Defense and Security Sector Reform Facing the Dynamic of Globalization

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Abstrak

National Defense is the function of the state government in dealing with threats from abroad to uphold the sovereignty, safety, and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Responding to global dynamics, it is necessary to have a professional defense and security sector institution and apply the principles of good governance following the ideal function of government. Government functions in defense and security are managed in ideal defense management. The management regulates all potential defenses to face all threats with the principles of good governance (GG, in realizing the ideal defense management in the face of global dynamics is to improve the quality of cyber security institutions, TNI-Polri, and provide broad access for the community to become part of the defense system). from security and defense actors as reserve components. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the implementation of security and defense based on people-centered security and good governance and policies that focus on developing the professionalism of government institutions in the defense and security sector.

Keywords: Good governance, The Defense and Security Sector Reform, Dynamics of Globalization



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INTRODUCTION

The perspective and concept of a national security system (which also contains elements of defense) not only follows the dynamics of threats on a national, regional, and global scale but must base on a country's defense doctrine. In Indonesia, this doctrine elaborates Pancasila, which contains conceptions of human, national, and democratic values and social justice for all citizens. Therefore, the national security system is not only determined by the strategy of the external environment and the influence of globalization but also involves the order of national values, self-identity, nationalism, and the nation's philosophy. In addition, referring to the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it can be understood that security is not just state-centered security but a state obligation to protect the nation's children. This concept indicates that the fundamental constitution of Indonesia also provides space for a human approach in the security sector (people-centered security).

In this context, the former Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Juwono Sudarsono 2007 gave thoughts on a comprehensive national security system based on four ideal governance functions; First, National Defense, namely the function of the State government in overcoming threats from abroad in the framework of upholding national sovereignty, safety and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Second, State Security, namely the function of the state government in dealing with domestic threats. Third, Public Security, namely the function of the state government in maintaining and restoring safety and security and easing the community through law enforcement, protection, and community service. Fourth is Human Security, namely the state government's function to uphold citizens' fundamental rights.

The governance function in security and defense above is managing in defense management. This management regulates all defense potential to deal with all threats within the framework of leadership, management of national resources, management of the primary weapons system tools, the chain of defense logistics, and the development of state ideology. The upholding of this framework requires the principles of good governance (GG). The World Bank (2013) articulates the GG Principles in six indicators: accountability and transparency, political system stability, effectiveness, anti-corruption, quality of service, and the rule of law. Enforcing the GG principle is to make it a protector or approach in analyzing several global defense management issues, such as cybersecurity issues, TNI-Polri institutions, and the development of reserve components.

RESEARCH METHODS

The article's writing method uses qualitative research methods and data collection techniques in the form of Literature Studies and Library Research. This literature was obtained from various articles from 2011 to 2022, both reputable and non-reputable, and a review of books that follow theories, especially those related to good governance, defense and security sector reform, and the dynamics of globalization. In addition, references were obtained from several documents, news, annual reports, and others. Journals analyzed from several journals, which are scientific articles cited sourced from Publish and Perish and Google Scholar.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Good Governance in the Development of TNI - Polri Institutions

Responding to global dynamics requires professional defense and security sector institutions that carry out the principles of good governance under the ideal governance functions mentioned previously. In Indonesia, the implementation of this functional thinking is still in the spirit of reform, one of which is the consolidation of democracy which reforms state institutions to strive to realize a democratic political order. The main prerequisite for realizing this is abolishing all military institutions in the civilian area, known as the dual function of ABRI (Kontras, 2005). Officially, the reason for the abolition stated in TAP MPR Number VI of 2000 concerning the Separation of TNI and Polri Institutions which stated that the socio-political role of the Armed Forces Dual Function led to deviations in the roles and functions of the TNI and Polri, resulting in the undeveloped principles of democracy in national life: state and society.

Deviations in roles and functions due to ABRI's *dwi*-function are considered inconsistent with the principles of GG and hinder the professionalism of the TNI and Polri as institutions in defense and security because they are more dominant in social and political activities. Furthermore, Daniel S. Lev (1999) writes that ABRI's dual function not only monopolizes politics and political meaning but also contributes tremendously to the breakdown of state institutions because all state institutions are positioned under the authority of military institutions.

Judging from the *Quarto Politica Vollenhoven* Theory, the function of order, including defense and security (*politie*), is separate from other state functions, such as regulating (*legislative*), *bestuur* (*executive*), and *rechtspraak* or judiciary (Kharlie, 2021). This policy has implications for the separation of military power from other powers. So each function of institutions does not overlap and is ambiguous. Vollenhoven's concept of power sharing is relevant to the arrangement of the security sector, which encourages cooperation between security actors according to the framework of democracy and GG (Laksmiana, 2019). Cooperation or collaboration is not the same as a fusion of power. Therefore, referring to the modern paradigm, ABRI's dual function is somehow irrelevant.

To develop ideal defense management, the TNI and Polri should focus on professionalism in defense and security. This program requires an adequate regulatory, institutional framework (including leadership and division of powers), and budgetary framework so that the policy prohibiting military personnel and security personnel from having careers in non-defense and security civilian institutions and task forces needs to be sustainable. In addition to the discourse on implementing a dual function of the military, it is also essential to observe the development of TNI and Polri institutions after their separation from ABRI. This statement is the growing issue of institutional reform of defense and security institutions, such as the discourse on the Police under the auspices of the Ministry of Security. The difference in the management of the TNI and Polri after the separation of ABRI caused the difference in the position of the two institutions in government, which had implications for governance and the quality of service to the community. Although both are responsible to the President and are under the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs coordination under Presidential Decree no. 73 of 2020, the TNI only implements the national defense policy drawn up by the Ministry of Defense. Meanwhile, Polri has the authority to make and implement its policies in security policy matters. The position of Polri is stated in TAP-MPR RI No. VII/MPR/2000, which states that the Indonesian National Police are under the President.

The argument that can be considered for changing the position of Polri in governance refers to the function of the Police itself. Harry Anwar, an expert on constitutional law, revealed that the police system in Indonesia adheres to a centralized system in which the Police are directly under the President. The weakness of this system is that the Police are biased toward the interests of those in power, making it difficult to gain public sympathy. The police system, in general, is different from the spirit of reform of the National Police, which is more of a civilian police character and supports good governance. Sadjijino emphasized that the fundamental factor in the relationship between the Police and good governance is its function as a state tool to maintain security and public order and to implement government functions in law enforcement and community law protection. These two factors should be supported by a system that emphasizes the community's interests and places the Police as an instrument of the state. Therefore, given the importance of the Police acting independently and focusing on implementing security that prioritizes the community's interests, transferring the Police's position to not being under the President is the best as best practice police system that is not under the President is adopted by Japan and America.

Analysis of the Role of Reserve Components in the Development of an Ideal Defense

After analyzing several issues concerning the main actors in the state security system, it is also necessary to mention efforts to ground these defense interests. One way is to provide citizens broad access to participate in becoming a reserve component. Forming a reserve component (komcad) as a non-military defense force element assists the main component of national defense (TNI). The reserve component is a solution to deal with potential military threats in the context of non-military fifth and even sixth-generation wars. The quantity and quality of Komcad will determine the quality of a nation's defense in the future. The development of Sishanta through the recruitment of Komcad will fulfill the ideal function of governance in the defense and security sector. This development must be prepared early, built continuously from peacetime to wartime. The government needs to ensure that there is clear, measurable, and systematic reserve component management so that the reserves that have been fostered can be utilized optimally on time.

Analysis of Good Governance in the Development of National Cyber Security

Strategic global issues and national security in the theory of international relations are divided into two major parts, the state-centric point of view and the global cross-cutting issues. The state perspective focuses on the development of issues of national interest and international political influence. Meanwhile, a cross-border theory focuses on global interactions in communication, transportation, money, and tourism (Amaritasari, 2017). Referring to this rationale, one of the real threats to national security and defense is information security. The development of digital-based governance will indeed increase state accountability and transparency but will also make information security, on the other hand, very vulnerable to abuse. Other issues related to sovereignty in cyberspace, such as sovereignty in cyberspace, challenges in establishing cyber governance, and state policy strategies, influence the development of an ideal state defense management.

One strategy to overcome this is to build a reliable and integrative cybersecurity institution. Cahyadi (2016), in his study, concluded that government agencies that have the authority to improve national defense and security in cyberspace should work in integrated coordination and become the sole authority agency in cyber sovereignty security in Indonesia. In line with this, Chotimah (2019) emphasized that the presence of BSSN as a national cyber institution plays a role in establishing coordination and cooperation between institutions and stakeholders in the national cyber field, including the Republic of Indonesia Police (cybercrime), TNI/Ministry of Defense (cyber defense), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (cyber diplomacy), and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

Meanwhile, at the vertical level, Setiawan (2013) emphasizes that every government agency, both central and regional, needs to have a BCP (Business Continuity Plan) and DRP (Disaster Recovery Plan) as standard recovery procedures to anticipate any information security incidents. To support these information security programs and policies, each central and regional government agency needs to establish the role of GCIO (Government Chief Information Officer) and, more specifically, establish the role of GCISO (Government Chief Information Security Officer). The role of GCISO can be in coordinating and implementing roles. Systematic governance at the national to regional levels will encourage increased effectiveness and quality of government services.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the function of governance in security and defense is managed in ideal defense management. This management regulates all potential defenses to deal with all threats with the principle of good governance (GG). The form of upholding GG principles in realizing ideal defense management in facing global dynamics is by improving the quality of cyber security institutions, TNI-Polri, and providing broad access for the public to become part of security and defense actors as a reserve component. Considering the results of the analysis above, suggestions that can be given are as follows: It is necessary to improve security and defense governance based on people-centered security and good governance. There needs to be a policy that focuses on developing the institutional professionalism of government institutions in defense and security. There is a need for state administration policies that position government institutions in defense and security as institutions that represent national interests and are free from the interests of political groups/officials. There is a need for clear, measurable, and systematic management in developing cybersecurity, and reserve components must address the problem coherently.

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