

Reserve Components as a Non-Military Defense Strategy to Support Defense Economic

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Abstract: Indonesia has large human resources and has a lot of potential if proper management and development is carried out. Human resources are the most important aspect as a determinant of the development of national defense. This potential has a positive effect with the aim of forming a reserve component as a support for national defense forces so that the formation of this reserve component can also be interpreted as a strategy. This paper aims to explain how the role of reserve components in non-military defense efforts. The method used by researchers is a qualitative method with a literature study approach. The result of this writing is that the reserve components originating from the community will return to the community, then this is considered as a soft-approach strategy to form a nationalist youth generation which will ward off threats that arise from various aspects of social life. It is hoped that the development of the strength and capability of national defense in the management of the reserve component will result in the success of the universal people's security and defense system with a large number of civil society members becoming members of the reserve component.

Keywords: Defense Economic, Defense Strategy, Human Resources, Non-Military Defense, Reserve Components.

A. Introduction

Human resources Indonesia has the fourth largest number in the world. This is a great potential for Indonesia because the proper utilization of these abundant resources makes it a source of strength for national defense (Duha and Saputro, 2022). National defense is an effort to defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. To anticipate threats that continue to grow and become increasingly complex, national defense requires a strategy, one of which is the standardization of human resources to strengthen national defense (Pahamzah, 2023; Gates, 2009).

As the strategic environment develops, the threats faced are also increasingly diverse. War now is not direct but changes dimensions such as psychological warfare, cyber

warfare, economic warfare, and so on (Rattray and Rattray, 2001). Facing this threat, it is necessary to foster and develop quality human resources. Indonesia has a population of around 273.8 million people who have a variety of skills and educational backgrounds that are needed to ward off threats that might occur. These human resource standards are also carried out by establishing and developing reserve components.

President Joko Widodo confirmed as many as 3,103 people at the Reserve Component Determination Ceremony on 7 October 2021. The reserve component is prepared to be mobilized as a force that can strengthen the main component, namely the Indonesian national army (Indrawan and Efriza, 2018). The reserve component is taken from all levels of society and various backgrounds that meet the requirements, so the reserve component does not only strengthen the TNI's strength but also serves as a pillar of non-military defense (Rahman et al., 2021). Based on the background above, the authors are interested in discussing how the reserve component plays a role in warding off non-military threats as a strategy in national defense efforts. This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach in which the author collects information related to the topic from articles, books, and other writings about reserve components and their role in non-military defense.

B. Methods

This research uses a qualitative description approach referring to literature studies (Kim et al., 2017). The data sources used consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data received directly from the research subject while secondary data is data received indirectly from the object of research sourced from books, websites, journals, and others (Habib et al., 2014; Gray, 2021). After obtaining complete data as needed, then processed using descriptive analysis, it is then processed using descriptive analysis which then provides conclusions and suggestions in order to obtain an effective and efficient non-military Defense Strategy (Wolcott, 1994).

D. Results and Discussion

National defense is an effort to defend state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances. The national defense capability must continue to be improved by developing a defense strategy and standardizing components that support national defense efforts. Strategy is used to describe the way to be carried out in achieving goals and is understood as an art (Sofa et al., 2021). In accordance with Law no. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Indonesia's defense strategy is carried out in the framework of achieving national defense goals and state objectives listed in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Indonesia is currently in a period of peace but has not eliminated the threat of invasion and military aggression from other countries. The role of the United Nations as a peace organization plays a role in preventing the use of armed force in conflicts between countries. Indonesia's defense strategy is made by looking at Indonesia's vision and understanding of world peace so that the Indonesian military remains on alert to defend independence. When formulating a strategy, it is necessary to pay attention to the goals, objectives, strategies, methods and implementation so that a formidable defense force can be realized (Sofa et al., 2021).

The strategy according to Hikam and Praditya (2018) has the formulation of ends, ways, and means. Ends are the expected goals in a strategy according to national interests including territorial sovereignty, survival, security, political integrity, economic stability, and prosperity. Ways are the actions needed to achieve the objectives of the strategy that has been prepared. Means are resources that can be mobilized to achieve those goals (Sofa et al., 2021). Defense policies and strategies need to pay attention to threat perceptions that refer to hierarchies in Indonesian defense (Prabowo, 2013). The use of military force in peacetime is used to create national security and the use of military force in armed warfare is the last resort if peaceful means fail (Puspen, 2007).

There are three bases in preparing a national defense strategy, namely: (1) formulating a strategy that can create national and international security, support regional stability, reduce or even eliminate threats and prevent conflicts, (2) be able to respond to various forms of crises experienced so as to be able to eliminate threats in the national interest, and (3) preparing defense can anticipate developments in the strategic environment in the future so that efforts can be made to build strength, concept and organization of defense by utilizing technology (Puspen, 2007).

Indonesia has a defense system called universal defense which is essentially a defense strategy that involves all national resources including citizens. The shift in the dimension of warfare from hard power to soft power makes it necessary to prioritize diplomacy to deal with threats from other countries (Prabowo, 2013). State defense and security efforts carried out by implementing the universal people's defense and security system (Sishankamrata) consist of the TNI and Polri as the main forces, and all the Indonesian people as supporting forces. Sishankamrata is a doctrine as well as a strategy in the national defense effort that uses all forces and capabilities in a comprehensive and integrated manner, both military and non-military, to ward off national, regional and universal threats which involve all government agencies and all elements of the nation in a comprehensive manner to defend the interests of national (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

Planning in national defense is prepared with five planning steps, namely: (1) Identification of the problem (recognition of the problem); (2) observing and

preliminary analysis (observation and preliminary analysis), (3) developing hypotheses; (4) analyze; and (5) trials (testing). In addition, good planning should have simple and clear characteristics, flexibility, balance, stability, and comprehensiveness (Azikin, 2020).

In the 2010/2029 defense posture stipulated by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia it states that the development of Indonesia's defense force is based on fulfilling the MEF (minimum essential force) or now changing the term to TNI Main Strength is structured so that Indonesia has a minimum deterrence capability against threats that may occur (Prabowo, 2013). The problems in the administration of the state that are currently issues that must be solved are (1) defense policies and strategies are not yet comprehensive or comprehensive, (2) the community lacks a role in building defense forces, (3) facilities and infrastructure that support defense are inadequate, (4) the condition and number of defense equipment and the utilization of the defense industry is not optimal, (5) the defense budget is not optimal, and (6) the utilization of the potential of the community is not optimal in defending the country (Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

Spare Components

The universal defense system is a model developed for Indonesian defense whose implementation efforts are based on the belief in one's own strength supported by all citizens who have the right and obligation to defend the country and participate in defending the country (Azikin, 2020). The balance or optimization of the limited military budget allocation with the state's readiness for the threat of war is a consideration for choosing this model in the national defense effort. The implementation of the reserve component concept differs from one country to another which depends on the defense posture, characteristics, and development of the strategic environment of each country (Indrajit, 2021). Even though Indonesia has reached a level of progress as a developing country to be able to build national independence, universality in national defense is a strategic choice that can be developed by placing all levels of citizens to be able to play a role in national defense according to their respective expertise and roles (Azikin, 2020). Participation of citizens in defending the state is manifested through training in state defense and basic military training based on the 1945 Constitution and the Law on National Defense, but implementing this mandate needs to be regulated further and specifically in a new regulation (Indrajit, 2021).

The politics of defense law is based on a variety of juridical policies in which elements of the people must be included proportionally in the state's defense efforts given the development of the spectrum of threats to state sovereignty and territorial integrity (Azikin, 2020). The potential threat to state sovereignty with the development of science and technology is now no longer military but non-military so that the

participation of citizens in national defense needs to be supplemented with military training to form a nationalist personality and be able to support national defense. the overall defense of the Indonesian state which involves all national resources, reserve components which are part of these national resources need to be developed, maintained and developed so that they are ready and can be used to support the strengths and capabilities of the main components. The readiness of reserve components to face an increasing variety of threats due to the impact of complex and rapidly changing strategic environment developments (Wahyu, 2023.).

According to Law Number 3 of 2021 concerning the management of national resources for national defense, it defines that "Reserve Components are National Resources that have been prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to enlarge and strengthen the strength and capabilities of the Main Component". The Reserve Component as a main force support includes citizens, natural resources, artificial resources, and national facilities and infrastructure which can be mobilized at any time for national defense efforts.

The non-military threats facing the Indonesian nation have a diverse spectrum plus the effects of globalization eliminating national boundaries in obtaining information and transactions. Threats to ideology in the form of the development of new ideologies or foreign ideologies that conflict with Pancasila ideology can threaten national consolidation, for example, extreme and fanatical religious views. Non-military threats also come from foreign policy dimensions such as political pressure and intervention that are linked to global issues. Threats in the political field also come from within the country which are usually triggered by personal interests and the low level of consolidation of democracy in society, so that mass movements in political democracy have the potential to be ridden by parties that can threaten state sovereignty.

Threats with an economic dimension originating from abroad such as embargoes or other forms of restrictions on export or import commodities owned by the state. These economic threats also exist within the country such as high levels of inflation, poverty and unemployment as well as economic equity that is not optimal and not in line with economic growth so that it has an impact on high levels of economic inequality, poverty and unemployment and has an effect on increasing crime rates, coupled with inadequate infrastructure. Non-military threats in the socio-cultural aspect have the potential for horizontal conflict triggered by clashes between ethnic groups, religions, races and groups. These economic threats also exist within the country such as high levels of inflation, poverty and unemployment as well as economic equity that is not optimal and not in line with economic growth so that it has an impact on high levels of economic inequality, poverty and unemployment and has an effect on increasing crime rates, coupled with inadequate infrastructure.

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In addition, the threat of the socio-cultural dimension also originates from infiltration and the uncontrolled use of information technology which can lead to conflicts in the real world, the morality of the younger generation which is damaged by cyberspace resulting in deviant behaviors that are not in accordance with values and norms. in the life of the nation and state, for example violence, free sex, and drug abuse. The low quality of human resources (HR) is also a socio-cultural threat to the country because it will result in high levels of unemployment, thereby triggering social insecurity and the proliferation of a culture of corruption in the implementation of government and private bureaucracy. Other non-military threats, namely the state has a high intensity in earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, potential for landslides or flooding. Furthermore, the progress of information and communication technology is a threat because of the moral aspects that are set aside, such as television programs that do not educate, cyber crime, hoaxes or fake news, and data breaches via the internet. Non-military threats with a legislative dimension in the form of the formation and interpretation of regulations that have the potential to become threats to state sovereignty or threats from abroad that seek to intervene in state regulations to fulfill their personal interests (Azikin, 2020).

Citizens as a reserve component have the right to defend the country and must have a sense of nationalism and love for the motherland, have national and state awareness, and believe in Pancasila as the state ideology. Thus, it is necessary to develop in a sustainable and systematic manner so that the deployment and readiness of reserve components can be optimally realized. Fostering the human resources for the reserve component includes building strength and capacity so as to increase the capability of the reserve component to support operations as well as increasing awareness of

defending the country by citizens in a proportional number. Capacity building is carried out so that human resources who are willing to become a reserve component have optimal capabilities in accordance with their profession to ward off threats that can occur in all dimensions (Wahyu, 2023).

Fostering awareness of defending the country is the implementation of citizenship education which is carried out within the scope of education, society, and work through the national education system. Administrative development and capacity building for reserve components from citizens is carried out to improve quality, use value and efficiency for the benefit of National Defence. Guidelines for planning, learning processes, and assessment are contained in the Reserve Component Basic Military Training Curriculum which aims to acquire quality HR as a Reserve Component including basic military training education programs for reserve components, basic framework for basic military training education for reserve components, basic military training education programs spare parts, the value of the value of basic military training for reserve components, and operational guidelines for the basic military training curriculum for reserve components. Development of human resources for the standardization of reserve components includes physical, mental, intelligence and skill development by providing moral education materials to form the basis of personality so that it can be rooted in the nation's culture to form a personality that can be relied upon in increasing the ability and strength of the reserve components (Wahyu, 2023).

Formation of the Reserve Component from elements of citizens grouped according to each dimension, namely land, sea and air, all of whom were trained with basic military training by educational institutions within the Indonesian National Armed Forces; and/or units of the Indonesian National Armed Forces with an active period when participating in refresher training or when mobilized. After training for 3 months, the candidate for the reserve component will be confirmed by one of them taking the oath of the spare component as follows By Allah, I swear/promise: That I will be loyal to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia in 1945; That I will obey the law and uphold military discipline; That I will obey my superiors by not contradicting orders or decisions; That I will carry out all obligations with full sense of responsibility to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; That I will uphold all military secrets to the fullest extent.

The ability of the reserve component as a result of the education that has been carried out is expected to be in accordance with the objectives of the training, namely the reserve component has the ability to internalize and implement personal integrity as a reserve component, has the ability to apply knowledge of mental development, has the ability to apply general military knowledge and skills, has the ability to apply legal

knowledge, has the ability to apply knowledge of technical skills and military tactics, has the ability to maintain the same physical condition.

Guidance is carried out for citizens to carry out services according to their profession to support non-military defense according to the dimensions of threats based on their duties and functions. Guidance in the service of reserve components adapted to the profession while undergoing active periods, both training and mobilization periods, will continue to obtain employment rights, employment, and will not result in termination of employment.

Reserve Components as a Non-Military Defense Strategy

The state must obtain full support from the people as the basis of national defense, because citizens as civilians as a whole are in the geographical area of the country so that they can be empowered as an important part of strategic national defense. Empowerment of citizens in the state defense business illustrates that the role of civil society in the defense aspect which is synergistic in the technical functions of the main components of national defense is urgently needed in the national defense business. With the synergy of citizens and the main components supporting the position of defense and security of the state which is getting stronger due to the functions of civil society and the military in the interests of the state (Azikin, 2020).

Action against various threat spectrums is carried out with a military and non-military defense pattern that places the TNI as the main component and is strengthened by reserve components and supporting components that work together to place military and non-military forces in an integrated manner according to the nature of the threats faced by taking into account their capabilities in a professional and proportionate manner, supported by other elements of national power (Azikin, 2020). In 2020 it is targeted that around 25,000 Indonesian youths aged 18-35 years will be eligible to become members of the reserve component provided they pass the selection process. The following year, 2,500 reserve component candidates were recruited, and it will happen so on. This step is a strategic step that the government can take to maintain the quality of Indonesian youth to remain nationalist and have integrity. This voluntary program is very interesting because it is without coercion and is an inner awareness to participate in supporting the main components in dealing with all kinds of threats. Of course, this awareness cannot only be carried out if it is joined as a reserve component (Sinaga, 2021).

The target to be achieved in the field of attitude and behavior is to realize the attitude and behavior of a reserve component that is mentally tough by increasing faith and piety, nationalism and militancy as well as maintaining the personality as a reserve component. In addition, reserve components are expected to have knowledge of

mental spiritual development and ideology, history, leadership, law, administration, military engineering and military tactics.

Reserve components that will later return to the community and return to their profession and work need to be provided with comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the threats that may occur in their daily lives. The educational provision obtained by the Reserve Components such as military and disaster bases will be very useful when joining the community where they will also become individuals capable of overcoming ideological problems such as radicalism in society. Reserve components should be able to inspire youth in the environment where they live or work with the creativity and flexibility of using technology (Sinaga, 2021).

The organization of reserve components must be based on clear references in the form of analysis and mapping of potential threats faced in the national defense effort. The context of threat mapping here is to focus on these threats on non-military and hybrid threat dimensions that require the role of reserve components to be able to overcome them (Anugerah, 2021). The appropriate curriculum and assistance during the education period of the reserve component is adjusted to obtain the quality of the reserve component which remains in accordance with Pancasila values by conducting research and community service projects that can actually be implemented in people's lives (Sinaga, 2021).

The process of recruiting reserve components is an important aspect in the mechanism of organizing reserve components with an analytical tool that assists the recruitment process so that candidates for reserve components are in accordance with the type of threat faced and the national defense force required in each region (Anugerah, 2021). The reserve component originates from the community and returns to the community is a strategy as a soft-approaching approach to the community in the form of campaigns for peace, Pancasila values, and not spreading fake news on social media. In addition, conducting research related to state defense in the world of education is also a form of soft-approaching (Sinaga, 2021).

The Governor of Lemhannas RI, Lieutenant General TNI (Purn) Agus Widjojo, believes that the reserve component should be more directed at overcoming threats and challenges with new dimensions such as cyber warfare, the threat of biological weapons, the threat of disease outbreaks, the threat of destroying coastal areas and small islands (Anugerah, 2021). Basic military training for reserve components is carried out for 3 months and after that the reserve components will be returned to the community and return to their previous work. The reserve component is expected to influence the community regarding state defense and nationalism and in particular to tackle radicalism and terrorism among civil society. The spread of anti-Pancasila foreign ideological understandings is a threat to the state, so the reserve component has a role to follow up on the activities of the distribution sites for radicalism (Sinaga,

2021). Apart from being members of the reserve component whose loyalty to Pancasila and the Republic of Indonesia will be maintained, they can also become agents of change for the general public, especially the younger generation in facing ideological threats such as radicalism and terrorism. Threat conditions that are always there make the formation of Reserve Components very necessary.

E. Conclusion

The Indonesian nation is a large nation that has potential human resources that can be used to support national defense. Reserve components play an important role in non-military defense efforts because reserve components are taken from civil society and after undergoing training will be returned to the community. Management and development of reserve components must be carried out optimally so as to provide maximum output. The formation of a reserve component is a strategy in the national defense effort towards perfecting the security system and defense of the universal people. The reserve components that return to the community will overcome non-military threats that come from all aspects according to their expertise and field of work.

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