

# Res Militaris

*by Ari Purwadi*

---

**Submission date:** 18-Nov-2022 01:35PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1957575425

**File name:** ng\_Reserve\_Components...RES\_MILITARIS-JOURNAL\_SOCIAL\_SCIENCE.pdf (151.65K)

**Word count:** 4409

**Character count:** 24326

## **Indonesia's Regulations Regarding Reserve Components to Counteract Geopolitical Threats in the Asia-Pacific region**

By

**Ari Purwadi<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

**Bahtiyar Efendi<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Various threats to national interests are very difficult to identify and analyze with conventional approaches. To deal with the development of increasingly diverse threats, Indonesia needs to reorganize its strength. The purpose of implementing national defense is to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation. This study aimed to discuss the role of reserve components to achieve this goal as the national defense function is carried out by utilizing all the potential of national resources and national facilities and infrastructure as an important part of the national defense component as well as being used for the welfare of the people. This study uses a qualitative approach. This research examines the law normatively supported by primary data from several sources related to state security. The result of this study concludes that with the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning management of national resources for national defense, it further emphasizes that the role of reserve components and supporting components in Indonesia's universal defense system is very much needed in supporting the main component in Indonesian Army in upholding state sovereignty. Therefore, the management of national resources for national defense is prepared early to face growing geopolitical threats.

**Keywords:** reserve component, legal analysis, national defense, military affairs, Indonesia

### **Introduction**

Threats in the era of globalization are no longer in the form of military aggression from a country as an actor. However, today's threats have evolved and transformed into previously unimaginable and involve other actors outside the state. National defense and security have changed its context, which was previously dominated by state motivation in seizing power to counterbalance or threaten other countries, to a pragmatic motivation that tends to form networks between actors, both state and non-state. The reserve component is part of the national defense and security system that is used to prevent and deal with current threats. War in the global era is the result of a metamorphosis from traditional war into a more complex and specific form of modern war. War is not only limited to physical warfare with the deployment of military force, war is designed to use various ways and tactics in destroying opponents (Shaw, 2019). Effectiveness is one measure, so the state must be good at organizing and managing all its national resources to become a potential force for the defense power of a country. Facing future challenges, potential military and non-military threats are still possible for Indonesia. Geographically, Indonesia is the gateway to the Asia Pacific region. The level of security vulnerability in the Asia Pacific region has recently tended to increase, mutual territorial claims between several countries have increased the concentration of military force deployments in this region (Justwan & Fisher, 2020). Territorial disputes involving China,

Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan and Brunei, are not impossible to lead to the Natuna sea which is Indonesia's sovereign territory. The South China Sea dispute in the end also developed into an arena for world military power competition when a superpower like the United States took part in a show of strength in protecting its interests in the region.

Another regional problem that also deserves attention is that Indonesia still has border problems with 10 (ten) neighboring countries, where each country has a territorial conflict with Indonesia. For example, the Ambalat dispute with Malaysia, the Batek Island dispute with Timor Leste, the division of the Timor gap that has not been finalized, and other issues that need to be looked at by the state very seriously. Although the possibility of conventional war is decreasing, the threat in the context of national security is increasing, especially non-military threats. Various threats to national interests are very difficult to identify and analyze with conventional approaches. To deal with the development of increasingly diverse threats, Indonesia needs to reorganize its strength. In the context of national defense, this problem is not enough to be handled only from the aspect of the main military power. To build national resilience there are at least three pillars that must be interrelated, namely the government, the people, and the military.

## Literature Review

Security in general can be defined as the ability to defend oneself (survival) in the face of existential threats. This word can also mean a combination of *se* (which means without) and *curus* (which means uneasiness). This term means a liberation from unease, or a peaceful situation without any risk or threats. Then what is meant by security disturbances are disturbances and threats that arise from conditions that are always panicky or disorganized-undisciplined, uncontrolled democracy, clash of civilizations, domination of certain political powers, circulation of illicit weapons, globalization, political instability and rebellion. against the domination of other countries, including terrorism, separatism, horizontal conflicts of rebellion and weapons (Gokmen, 2019; Milanovic, 2020). The essence of state security which includes individual safety in public order must be prepared based on domestic objective conditions by taking into account regional and global strategic contexts.

The defense and security of the state is carried out based on the view of life of the Indonesian people, namely Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, among which are that independence is the right of all nations and therefore colonialism over the world must be abolished because it is not in accordance with humanity and justice, and in In this case, the state through the government is obliged to protect the entire Indonesian nation. Therefore, national defense and security must be based on the following principles of independence, national sovereignty, social justice, the principle of democracy, human rights, general welfare, environment, provisions of national and international law and peaceful coexistence.

At least, there are five global constellations that have the potential to become a threat to national defense and security so that the Indonesian people must be aware of them. First, the new world order, along with the weakening of superpower hegemony as a result of the influence of new economic powers such as China, Russia, India, and Brazil. The second is terrorism. All countries are vulnerable to terrorist threats, even terrorism is often used as a tool to control an area that leads to war involving third parties, for example what happened in Iraq and Syria. Third, namely cyber warfare, the threat is considered as dangerous as kinetic weapons so that the development of the cyber world must be considered in the function of national security and resilience; Fourth, China's rapid rise because the country has changed the

world political constellation in a short time through the economy and the military; and Fifth is the vulnerability in the Indonesian seas, Indonesian Army is responsible for the vulnerability of the Indonesian seas from threats from outside and inside.

State defense and security is a very important part/component in order to maintain state sovereignty. national defense and state security must continue to be maintained in order to maintain state sovereignty so as to create security and peace (Blum, 2019; Driscoll, 2020). Maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the state is a reflection of the light of Pancasila, namely the 3<sup>rd</sup> principle of Indonesian unity. The focus of the study in this research emphasizes that the state defense system in Indonesia adheres to a defense system that is defense and state security is a very important part/component in order to maintain state sovereignty. State defense and state security must continue to be maintained in order to maintain state sovereignty so as to create security and peace. The national defense component consists of three namely the main component carried out by the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Reserve Component and the Supporting Component carried out by the people. The essence of the universal defense system is that a defense system in Indonesia will be stronger if it is implemented jointly and in unison to uphold state sovereignty. Optimizing the role of reserve components and supporting components is very important, because these two components can support non-military forces, for example everyone participates in defending the country in order to uphold the integrity of state sovereignty through the dedication of their respective professions (Koskela et al., 2021). Optimizing the role of reserve components and supporting components also needs to be done primarily in terms of increasing human resources in maintaining the integrity of state sovereignty (Mansour-Ichraquieh & Zeaiter, 2019; Park & Mercado Jr, 2014). There is a conflict that has become a polemic in the recruitment of Reserve Components in the Indonesian Defense and Security System. There is still a paradigm historically that makes some people think that participation as a reserve component is military service that violates human rights, even though the recruitment of Reserve Components is used in order to strengthen the State through defending the country.

## Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach. This is because this research will examine the law normatively supported by primary data from several sources related to state security. This type of research is a normative-empirical legal research with a prescriptive analytical research specification. Prescriptive research is research to get suggestions in overcoming certain problems.

The point of view in this study focuses on strengthening the universal people-based defense system through optimizing the components contained in national defense in an effort to uphold state sovereignty. The national defense component consists of three namely the Main Component carried out by the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Reserve Component and the Supporting Component carried out by the people. The essence of the universal people-based defense system is that a defense system in Indonesia will be stronger if it is implemented jointly and in unison to uphold state sovereignty. This research is under the umbrella of constructivism paradigm, as proposed by Guba and Lincoln (1994), which will provide guidance for researchers in uncovering the ontological, epistemological, and methodological aspects that underlie this research. This paradigm is a belief or basic belief that guides a person in acting in everyday life and scientific research. In this study the researcher will use the approach as described by Marzuki (2021), the legislative approach in this case the researcher will examine and analyze Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense and its implementation in the

Regulation of the Minister of Defense Number 19 of 2015 State Administration Policy 2015-2019 which should be submitted for policy changes in 2020-2024 through the Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019 concerning the Program for Drafting Presidential Regulations for 2020-2024.

## Result

The defense and security system of the Indonesian state is carried out with a universal people system with the National Army and Police as the main force and the people as the supporting force. The universal people's system in question is to direct all potentials and strengths and abilities possessed and mobilized totally and integrally by the nation and state in order to achieve goals effectively, efficiently and optimally. The potential possessed by the nation and state in the universal people's system is explained by Law No. 2 of 1982 as follows: man-made, and all the physical infrastructure and psychological infrastructure of the nation and the state." State defense and security carried out with the universal people system are arranged in the concept of defending the state (Akimov et al., 2020). State defense is the determination, attitude and action of citizens in an orderly, comprehensive, integrated and sustainable manner based on love for the homeland and awareness of life as a nation and state. The obligation to defend the state for citizens is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which reads: "Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state". State defense is also defined as an attitude and behavior of citizens who are imbued with the strong attachment for Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in ensuring the survival of the nation and state.

State security is a very important part/component in order to maintain state sovereignty. State defense and state security must continue to be maintained in order to maintain state sovereignty so as to create security and peace. Maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the state is a reflection of the light of Pancasila, namely the 3<sup>rd</sup> principle of Indonesian Unity (Handel & Tetlock, 2018). Moreover, Article 30 paragraph (2) of the Constitution explains that the defense and security of the state is carried out through a universal people's defense and security system by the Indonesian National Army as the main force, and the people as a supporting force.

The philosophical views embodied in the Pancasila regarding national defense were later revealed to be several principles in the implementation of national defense, including: 1. The principle of maintaining the independence, sovereignty, integrity and safety of the nation from all kinds of threats; 2. The principle of responsibility and honor of every citizen to participate in all efforts to defend the country. This means that every citizen has an obligation to participate in defending the country; 3. The principle of love of peace but more love of independence and sovereignty. Disputes or disputes that arise between the Indonesian people and other nations will be resolved by peaceful means, but if they do not produce results, they can use war methods; 4. The principle of opposing all forms of colonialism and adhering to the principle of free and active politics. Indonesia adheres to an active and non-expansive defense as long as Indonesia's national interests are not threatened, and therefore Indonesia is not bound and does not participate in defense pacts with other countries; 5. The principle of national defense of the universe. This principle means involving all the people, national resources, facilities, infrastructure and the territory of the state as a defense unit; 6. The principle of defense is based on democracy, human rights, public welfare, the environment, national law, customs and international law, the principle of independence, sovereignty and social justice by considering the geographical condition of an archipelagic country. Modern threats that are

complex and multi-domain have tested the relevance of Pancasila values. This requires proper, effective and efficient handling by state institutions related to defense and security.

The universal nature of national defense, its implementation is based on awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens and belief in their own strength, which is compiled based on the principles of democracy, human rights, general welfare, environment, provisions of national law, international law, and international custom, as well as the principle of peaceful coexistence by taking into account the geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic and maritime country. Through these basic principles, the purpose of implementing national defense is to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation. In achieving this goal, the national defense function is carried out by utilizing all the potential of national resources and national facilities and infrastructure as an important part of the national defense component as well as being used for the welfare of the people. State defense is a right and obligation for every citizen which is carried out through the efforts of state defense to uphold the sovereignty of the state, maintain the territorial integrity of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation. State defense is carried out on the basis of citizen awareness and belief in one's own strength which is grown and developed through state defense efforts. Efforts to defend the state are carried out through civic education, compulsory basic military training, service as soldiers of the Indonesian National Army voluntarily or on a mandatory basis, and service in accordance with the profession. Efforts to defend the state aim to maintain the spirit of nationalism.

Article 30 Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution states that the defense and security of the state is carried out through a universal people's defense and security system by the Indonesian National Army and the National Police, as the main force, and the people, as the supporting force. The universal people's defense and security system has a strong philosophical and historical basis in Indonesian culture. It continues to develop into Indonesia's defense system. The history of the Indonesian nation from the time of the struggle for independence to the present cannot be separated from the significant contribution of the universal defense system. Patriotic values, a sense of unity and oneness, as well as the spirit of mutual cooperation contained therein become important substances as the basis for thinking and standing for developing integration between all components of national defense. The defense function of Indonesia is carried out with the universal defense system in order to realize and defend the entire territory of Indonesia with all its contents as a single defense unit. The military defense function carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces includes war military operations and military operations other than war. The function of non-military defense is the empowerment of national resources, both non-military forces and civil defense, which includes functions for handling natural disasters, humanitarian operations, socio-cultural, economic, defense psychology related to state defense awareness, and technology development (Khan et al., 2022; Zhao et al., 2021). Non-military defense in Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense is referred to as the reserve component and the supporting component. Article 1 point 5 of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense provides the understanding that the main component is the Indonesian National Army which is ready to be used to carry out defense tasks. Article 1 point 6 of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense provides the definition of reserve components as national resources that have been prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to enlarge and strengthen the strengths and capabilities of the main components. Based on Article 8 paragraph (1) of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, it is stated that the reserve component consists of citizens, natural resources, artificial resources, as well as national facilities and infrastructure that have been prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to enlarge and strengthen main component. Article 1

6 point 7 of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense provides the understanding that supporting components are national resources that can be used to increase the strength and capability of the main components and reserve components. The universal people's defense system gives the meaning of universality as a form of involving all the people and all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure, as well as the entire territory of the country as a complete and comprehensive defense unit. The involvement of all components, including reserve components and supporting components, is used in order to uphold state sovereignty in maintaining national defense.

Article 4 paragraph (2) of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning management of national resources for national defense states that threats consist of three forms, namely military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats. Military threats, namely military threats are threats that use organized armed forces which are considered to have capabilities that endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. Non-military threats have different characteristics from military threats, which are not physical and do not look like military threats, because these threats have ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological, information and public safety dimensions (Soybilgen et al., 2019; Baldwin & Milner, 2019). Hybrid threats are a combination of military threats and non-military threats. The threat to state sovereignty in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is no longer the same as the military threat a few decades ago. The threat to state sovereignty has entered a more complex and diverse era. These threats consist of radicalism, terrorism, cyber-attacks, to disease outbreaks with massive death effects as a result of engineering biological weapons, chemical weapons that can be created as weapons of mass destruction (Harris, 2020; Bachmann & Paphiti, 2021; Hettiarachchi, 2018). Even now, information and data are also part of the weapons that can undermine the sovereignty of a country. The concept of the universal people's defense system, which is based on Indonesian Army as the main force and the community and other resources as a reserve component and supports it, makes this concept in accordance with the living culture of the Indonesian people, which emphasizes gotong royong. Based on this concept, it can be seen that the concept of the universal people's defense system as a national defense system is supported by adequate human resources.

In the implementation of national defense, the Indonesian nation adheres to the principle that every citizen has the right and is actively involved in defending and defending the independence and sovereignty of the state, as well as territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. Defending the state that is manifested by active participation in national defense efforts is an attitude, behavior, responsibility, and honor that is imbued with awareness and love for Indonesia. This is stated explicitly in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution stating that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state. No citizen may be avoided from the obligation to participate in the defense of the state, unless otherwise stipulated by law. State defense efforts must be based on awareness of the rights and obligations as citizens as stated in Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution "every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in national defense and security efforts" and paragraph (2) "state defense and security efforts are carried out through a universal people's defense and security system by the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police as main force, and the people as the supporting force". To carry out the constitution, Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning national defense in Article 6 explains that national defense is carried out through efforts to build and foster the ability, deterrence of the state and nation, as well as overcoming any threats. Deterrence is built through fostering awareness of defending the country for all citizens, so that the militant character of the people is built on the basis of the strong nationalism.

## Conclusion

The problem of defense is currently being mixed with security, especially related to non-military (non-conventional) threats. That is, the battlefield is starting to widen, starting from physical war (hard power) to diplomacy (soft power). The threat of non-military (non-conventional) is one that is a concern and must be watched out for, because war is no longer visible in real terms, but its effects have an impact on national defense in terms of non-military threats are threats from the economic side, information technology, and even ideology. The threat is physically invisible, but its effects are very visible gradually. The enactment of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning management of national resources for national defense further emphasizes that the role of reserve components and supporting components in the universal people's defense system is very much needed in supporting the main component in Indonesian Army in upholding state sovereignty.

## References

- Akimov, O., Troschinsky, V., Karpa, M., Ventsel, V., & Akimova, L. (2020). International experience of public administration in the area of national security. *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues*, 23(3), 1-7.
- Bachmann, S. D. D., & Paphiti, A. (2021). Mass Migration as a Hybrid Threat?-A Legal Perspective. *Polish Pol. Sci. YB*, 50, 119.
- Baldwin, D. A., & Milner, H. V. (2019). *Economics and national security*. London: Routledge.
- Blum, J. (2019). Arms production, national defense spending and arms trade: Examining supply and demand. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 60, 101814.
- Driscoll, J. J. (2020). National Security Cutter Conducts national defense Mission. *Coast Guard Journal of Safety & Security at Sea, Proceedings of the Marine Safety & Security Council*, 77(1).
- Gokmen, G. (2019). Clash of civilizations demystified. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 60, 101747.
- Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, T. S. (1994). Competing paradigms in qualitative research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of qualitative research* (pp. 105-117). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- Harris, K. (2020). A hybrid threat: The Night Wolves motorcycle club. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 1-29.
- Hettiarachchi, M. (2018). Rehabilitation to deradicalise detainees and inmates: A counter-terrorism strategy. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 13(2), 267-283.
- Justwan, F., & Fisher, S. (2020). Social Trust and Public Opinion about Territorial Disputes: Evidence from a Survey in India. *Journal of Global Security Studies*, 5(4), 617-633.
- Khan, K., Su, C. W., Umar, M., & Zhang, W. (2022). Geopolitics of technology: A new battleground?. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, 28(2), 442-462.
- Koskela, J., Penttinen, S. L., Vesterinen, T., Holttinen, H., Konttinen, J., Järventausta, P., ... & Talus, K. (2021). *The role of energy storage and backup solutions for management of a system with a high amount of variable renewable power*. Cambridge: Academic Press.
- Mandel, D. R., & Tetlock, P. E. (2018). Correcting judgment correctives in national security intelligence. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, 2640.
- Mansour-Ichraikieh, L., & Zeaiter, H. (2019). The role of geopolitical risks on the Turkish economy opportunity or threat. *The North American Journal of Economics and Finance*, 50, 101000.



- Marzuki, P. M., & SH, M. (2021). Pengantar ilmu hukum. Prenada Media.
- Milanovic, B. (2020). The clash of capitalisms: The real fight for the global economy's future. *Foreign Aff.*, 99, 10.
- Park, C. Y., & Mercado Jr, R. V. (2014). Determinants of financial stress in emerging market economies. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 45, 199-224.
- Shaw, M. (2019). *War and globality: the role and character of war in the global transition*. London: Routledge.
- Soybilgen, B., Kaya, H., & Dedeoglu, D. (2019). Evaluating the effect of geopolitical risks on the growth rates of emerging countries. *Economics Bulletin*, 39(1), 717-725.
- Zhao, J., Shahbaz, M., Dong, X., & Dong, K. (2021). How does financial risk affect global CO2 emissions? The role of technological innovation. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 168, 120751.

# Res Militaris

---

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

20%

SIMILARITY INDEX

20%

INTERNET SOURCES

11%

PUBLICATIONS

11%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

## PRIMARY SOURCES

---

1	<a href="http://www.jurnalintelektiva.com">www.jurnalintelektiva.com</a> Internet Source	2%
2	<a href="http://infor.seaninstitute.org">infor.seaninstitute.org</a> Internet Source	2%
3	<a href="http://resmilitaris.net">resmilitaris.net</a> Internet Source	2%
4	<a href="http://ijens.org">ijens.org</a> Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Universitas Pelita Harapan Student Paper	1%
6	<a href="http://giapjournals.com">giapjournals.com</a> Internet Source	1%
7	Submitted to Australian National University Student Paper	1%
8	<a href="http://aau.e-journal.id">aau.e-journal.id</a> Internet Source	1%
9	Submitted to Universitas Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai Student Paper	1%

---

10	<a href="https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id">repository.uin-suska.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	Submitted to Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia Student Paper	1 %
12	<a href="https://ijersc.org">ijersc.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
13	<a href="https://www.bircu-journal.com">www.bircu-journal.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
14	<a href="https://www.lemhannas.go.id">www.lemhannas.go.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
15	Yani Hendrayani, Uljanatunnisa Uljanatunnisa. "CSR in the Pandemic Era Based Values State-Defense: Content Analysis on the Official Website of Five State-Owned Enterprises", Society, 2021 Publication	1 %
16	<a href="https://id.scribd.com">id.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
17	Submitted to Universitas Siswa Bangsa Internasional Student Paper	1 %
18	<a href="https://www.techniumscience.com">www.techniumscience.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
19	Submitted to CSU, San Diego State University Student Paper	1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography Off