

Good Governance Analysis of the Role of the Reserve Army in Strengthening National Defense

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Abstract

Effective governance is a cornerstone of any modern nation's strength and security. This paper conducts a comprehensive analysis of the role of the reserve army in strengthening national defense, within the framework of good governance principles. The reserve army, a vital component of a country's defense strategy, represents a proactive and cost-efficient means of augmenting the regular armed forces during times of crisis. Through a lens of good governance, this study examines the organizational, strategic, and ethical dimensions of the reserve army's contribution to national defense. The analysis begins by exploring the concept of good governance, highlighting its significance in ensuring transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in defense policies. Drawing on case studies from various nations, the paper investigates how effective governance practices can positively influence the recruitment, training, and deployment of reserve forces. Special attention is given to mechanisms that promote equitable representation, inclusivity, and adherence to human rights standards within the reserve army framework. Furthermore, the study delves into the strategic alignment between the reserve army and the overall national defense strategy. It examines how coherent planning, integrated communication, and joint exercises between regular and reserve forces can enhance the overall preparedness and responsiveness of a nation's defense apparatus. The role of technology and innovation in optimizing the reserve army's effectiveness is also explored, emphasizing the importance of well-governed resource allocation and technological integration. In conclusion, this paper underscores the critical role of good governance in maximizing the potential of the reserve army to strengthen national defense. By aligning recruitment practices, strategic planning, and ethical considerations with principles of effective governance, a nation can build a resilient, adaptable, and citizen-oriented reserve force that significantly contributes to its overall security. The findings of this analysis provide valuable insights for policymakers, military planners, and scholars seeking to enhance the role of the reserve army within a framework of sound governance practices

Keywords: *Good Governance, Reserves Army, National Defense*

INTRODUCTION

The conflict escalation that occurred in Eastern Europe involving Ukraine and Russia is getting attention from all over the world. The conflict that occurred was not involving only military conflicts between the two former Soviet Union states has resulted in the destruction of cities and infrastructure in Ukraine as well as the humanitarian crisis, but it has also engendered a widespread impact on global economic and security conditions (Lemhannas RI, 2022). The phenomenon becomes a sign that the spectrum of threats to a country is still in the military field there is, and this needs to be a concern for all countries except Indonesia.

As a country with a strategic location, Indonesia has a strategic *bargaining position* in the affairs and relations between nations, both in regional and global scope support to achieve the national interest. In regards to national interests, the Indonesian people must continually develop and have *space consciousness* and *geographic awareness* as a State the archipelago is faced with a geographical position that becomes a crossing and this meeting of the interests of various countries contains a vulnerability and vulnerability due to the influence of developments in the strategic environment which can develop into a

threat to the resilience of the nation and National Defense. By being aware of the vulnerabilities that are owned as consequences of the country's strategic location, Indonesia is trying to involve citizens to be involved in a defense system universal country.

The national defense system is a system that is universe in which all citizens are involved state defense by the mandate of the State Constitution Republic of Indonesia 1945, implemented in the form of a defense program country based on love for the Motherland (Ministry of Defense, 2015). Besides that, the universal defense system also involves territory, and other national resources, which are prepared early by government and organized in a total, integrated, directed, and continues to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from various threats.

The existence of a threat to the life of the nation is something that must be overcome immediately, so that the right strategy must be chosen his efforts. The strategy used by the Indonesian nation in facing threats is to use a defense system and security of the people of the universe (*sishankamrata*). *Sishankamrata* himself is a system that was born based on the philosophy of law constitution to realize national resilience in Indonesia. National resilience for Indonesia is important because the country's location is in a cross-world position, which is a potential threat to national integrity, including national security.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is an investigative process aimed at understanding social or human issues by constructing a complex and holistic picture, based on the use of words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted within a natural environment (Creswell, 2003). The data collection technique used is a literature review. The literature review is related to theoretical studies and other references related to the values, culture, and norms that develop in social situations (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data collection related to answering the research questions was carried out through the examination of various references related to the writing's focus, obtained from books, journals, and both printed and online documents. Generally, reading and understanding of the reading materials were conducted to identify emerging main topics and issues, marking relevant parts of the text related to the identified main topic or issue, as well as creating a list of codes or labels related to the identified main topic or issue. Subsequently, a report or summary was created encompassing the results of the analysis, themes, and patterns that have been identified. The utilized literature sources are of good quality, including indexed publication articles and the use of source books relevant to the discussed topic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To carry out the Indonesian state defense system which is universal, will involve all national resources in particular all citizens refer to UU no. 23 tahun 2019, as UU no. 3 year 2002 regulates citizen participation there are 4 ways of defending the country, namely education citizenship, basic military training is mandatory for candidates qualified reserve component, service as a soldier TNI voluntarily and obligatory, as well as dedication by the profession (Lemhannas RI, 2020).

Good Governance refers to UNDP (United Nation Development Program), 1997 has some necessary principles put forward namely: (1) participation, (2) legal certainty, (3) transparency, (4) responsibility, (5) agreement-oriented, (6) justice, (7) effectiveness and efficiency, (8) accountability, (9) strategic vision. These principles are values that are considered necessary to be applied by a system of government in its efforts to create relations and good relations with the community in the effort to create public services for the good.

Associated with the principles of good governance then can be known in the regulatory framework contained in the Act PSDN in setting the existence of a spare component has some quite fundamental issues are considered violating of constitutional rights possessed by citizens as well interfere with the life of democracy both substantially and procedurally. From a substantial perspective, there are several reasons the provisions contained in the law are contrary to values the value of human rights (HAM) in the constitution, and procedurally discussion of the PSDN Law minimal public participation later led to several open criticism from society even filing a judicial review of several Pasals in the law PSDN.

The first point that becomes a problem is related the broad spectrum of threats regulated in the PSDN Law. Pasal 4 Paragraph 2 states that threats consist of military, non-military, and hybrid threats. The broad spectrum of threats raises a new problem, where the Reserved Component has prepared and formed a government can be used to deal with Homeland Security threats are such affairs to deal with the dangers of communism, terrorism and domestic conflict has the potential to cause horizontal conflict in society. Matter This is different from the statement made by President Joko Widodo at the inauguration of the reserve components in October 2021 ago who said that the spare component will only be deployed in times of war.

The second point is related to community volunteerism resource deployment. The problem is contained in Pasal 17, Pasal 28, Pasal 66 ayat (2), Pasal 79, Pasal 81 dan Pasal 82 of the UU PSDN related to the determination of Komcad both natural and artificial resources as well national facilities and infrastructure do not pay attention to principles volunteerism. In the process of becoming a komcad, resources as well as facilities and infrastructure owned and managed by residents state or private parties only go through the process of verification and classification by the Ministry of Defense without the owner's or the manager's voluntary consent. With that in mind, the existing law does not provide recognition and protection of property rights which is part of human rights. This will open space for potential conflicts over natural resources and land conflicts between state and society (Institute for Community Studies and Advocacy, 2021).

The next point is related to the role of POLRI in the PSDN Law. Pasal 20 states the position of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) only plays a supporting component. Role owned by POLRI is not by what is contained in Pasal 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, in that Pasal states that TNI and POLRI are the main force in defense and state security; That in a state facing a threat non-military, POLRI is the main force. It is as provisions of Pasal 2 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) TAP MPR No. VI/MPR/2000 of 2000 concerning the Separation of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police, as well as the provisions of Pasal 7 paragraph (3) Law no. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense. In addition to the points that have been presented above

Fundamentally, there are still several things that are still not in accord legal basis owned by the implementation of the implementation reserve components in the field, referring to *the principle's implementation* of good governance, the government does not or has not *carried out* good governance, especially in element of community participation in formulating policy components reserves, vague legal certainty implies ambiguity what happens to legal translation in its implementation.

To strengthen the reserve component in support of the defense of the Republic of Indonesia, the following steps can be taken: (1) Training and Skill Enhancement: Provide training and education to reserve component members to acquire the necessary skills in emergency or conflict situations. This includes first aid training, basic military skills, and relevant technical abilities. (2) Joint Exercises: Conduct joint exercises involving reserve component members, active military personnel, and other relevant agencies. These exercises can include simulating emergency or conflict scenarios to enhance readiness and coordination. (3) Evacuation and Disaster Response Planning: Involve reserve component members in evacuation and disaster response planning. They can be valuable resources in natural disaster situations or other emergency circumstances. (4) Information Dissemination: Provide clear information to reserve component members about their roles in national defense and how they can contribute in specific situations. (5) Provision of Equipment and Gear: Ensure that reserve component members have adequate equipment and gear to perform their tasks. This includes clothing, communication tools, and specialized equipment according to their respective roles. (6) Motivation and Recognition: Recognize and reward reserve component members who excel or make significant contributions to national defense programs. (7) Formation of Communities: Establish communities or associations for reserve component

members. This can foster solidarity and cooperation among members. (8) Involvement in Research and Development: Involve reserve component members in research and development activities related to national defense. They can provide insights and recommendations based on their field experiences. (9) Partnerships with the Private Sector: Develop partnerships with private companies to provide training and skill development for reserve component members, as well as resource support. (10) Promotion of Nationalistic Values: Encourage nationalism and a sense of patriotism through various activities and events that strengthen national identity and awareness of the importance of national defense. By implementing these steps, the reserve component can be strengthened, readiness to support national defense can be enhanced, and their contributions in emergency or conflict situations can be more effective and organized.

To ensure a strong national defense, a comprehensive approach involving several factors and integrated strategies needs to be adopted. Developing a robust national defense involves preparation, cooperation, and policies focusing on several key aspects. First and foremost, defense efforts must be based on a deep understanding of potential threats and challenges that the country might face. This involves a thorough analysis of military, economic, cyber, and other non-traditional threats. With a good understanding of potential risks, the country can formulate appropriate strategies to confront and respond to any situation.

It is also important to build an efficient and modern military force. This involves investing in the training and arming of military personnel, as well as the development of technology relevant to defense needs. Moreover, cooperation with international partners in terms of joint exercises, intelligence sharing, and military technology development can enhance defense capabilities.

Apart from the military aspect, strengthening national defense is closely related to economic and technological factors. Developing a stable and resilient economy will provide the country with the resources needed for defense investment. Cybersecurity also becomes increasingly crucial, given that many aspects of modern life rely on information technology.

The government should promote nationalistic awareness and patriotism among its citizens. A sense of love for the homeland will encourage active participation in national defense. This can be achieved through education that emphasizes national values and through acknowledging the contributions made by defense heroes.

Furthermore, diplomacy and international cooperation also play a crucial role. The country should build good relations with other nations, both regionally and globally. This cooperation can encompass defense collaboration, trade, and political diplomacy to ensure regional stability and shared interests.

Overall, strengthening national defense is a cross-sectoral effort that requires strong coordination and collaboration among various institutions and societies. With this holistic approach, the country can build a solid foundation to face challenges, maintain sovereignty, and ensure national security.

CONCLUSION

To deal with the dynamics of growing threats in a broad spectrum demands all countries to improve their readiness to face threats. This is based current phenomenon of the dynamics of the global strategic environment there tends to be an escalation indicating that the military threat still exists, p This has negative implications for economic activity and specifically for defense and security.

In dealing with this, Indonesia is a country with a strategic location and has abundant resources to increase its readiness by implementing a defense system universe that involves all the resources owned by the state to be deployed in times of war. But that effort carried out by the government in the process of increasing readiness its defense through the PSDN Law is not by several values – values that need to be put forward in good governance.

In the process of formulating the PSDN Law, the government tend not to involve the wider community which has implications for several points in the law are currently being

challenged such as: the spectrum of threats to which a backup component can be deployed, further related to the voluntarism of resource owners or managers national policy, and the inappropriate role of POLRI in wartime with the Constitution.

Initiation to form a reserve component through the PSDN Law is a good thing and needs to be appreciated because this will provide a force multiplier effect owned by the TNI as key component in dealing with threats and governance of National Defense. Just by paying attention to several points of problems in the process and substance of the PSDN Law, the government needs to reformulate comprehensively taking into account the principles of good governance so that the PSDN Law, especially in the mobilization of national resource capabilities, can optimally and become a form of strengthening the elements of national defense optimally and does not have the consequences of violating the law in the future day. This is a form of government commitment to respect the state constitution and implement the principles of good governance.

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