

Evaluation of the Formation Mechanism and Management of Reserve Components to Improve National Defense Economic

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Article History

Received on 30 October 2024

1st Revision 12 November 2024

2nd Revision 29 December 2024

3rd Revision 21 January 2025

4th Revision 2 February 2025

Accepted on 7 February 2025

Abstract

Purpose: This study aimed to evaluate recruitment and training mechanisms of the formation and management of reserve components in national defense.

Research methodology: The research method used is qualitative research with a case study design, which aims to obtain in-depth research results through data collection that contains meaning and can significantly influence the substance of a study based on a phenomenon.

Result: Results Based on data collected through in-depth interviews, case studies, literature studies, and documentation..

Limitation: However, in the mobilization system, the coaching and supervision of reserve components are considered not to have achieved the realization and arrangement of the objectives that should be expected.

Contribution: The findings and results of this study show that the management of reserve components in the initial preparation and formation has been carried out well.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Mechanism, Reserve Components, National Defense*

How to cite: Saputro, G. E., Achmad, I., Santoso, T. I. (2024). Evaluation of the Formation Mechanism and Management of Reserve Components to Improve National Defense Economic. *Jurnal Studi Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*, 4(2), 97-103.

1. Introduction

The dynamics of the strategic environment play a role in the implementation of state defense building activities. The complexity of threats is considered significant and multidimensional, influenced by changes in the strategic environment, and has implications for national defense (Arifuddin et al., 2021). For this reason, preparation and readiness of national defense resources are needed to address the strategic environment with various forms of threats in it. Based on Law (UU) No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense in Article 2 states that the implementation of national resource management refers to the aspect of universality, presence for common goals refers to national alertness from various domestic and foreign threats in order to remain in the national interests of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and avoid elements, forms of threats, namely internal and external threats (Putu Swandina Sari Dewi & Satyayudha Dananjaya, 2023).

In addition, the urgency of national resource management also refers to defense efforts from all forms of threats that can disrupt maritime sovereignty which change all forms of national resources, such as resources in terms of personnel, natural, artificial, and also infrastructure. Readiness to overcome these problems is included in the urgency of forming and managing as early as possible all components of the state, both government, people, resources, and infrastructure to be prepared long before the threat comes (Gartika, 2022) Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense considers the implementation of defense involving all components of state-owned resources as a whole, organized and sustainable in order to fulfill the national interests of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which are embedded in the body of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, namely maintaining sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the entire nation and state. As well as the

mandate of Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense related to national defense efforts through the readiness of state-owned resource components, especially personnel resources (Sahabuddin & Ramdani, 2020) In preparing and facing dynamic problems that come with various patterns, the state has alertness and a unique strategy from a certain time period, as well as differences in location. The Armed Separatist Group (KSB) Free Papua Movement (OPM) has been conducting a shootout with TNI-Polri officers in recent years, and on February 9, 2021, the shootout became a military threat and a real threat because the separatist action did not avoid shooting and claimed civilian victims, and threatened the sovereignty of Indonesia's territorial territory (Nur Wahyu et al., 2022)

In addition, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) stated that the conservative and radical views among students and students contained a narrative of agreement with the establishment of a caliphate state, where 17.8% of students and 18.4% of students. The spread of these ideologies is spread and easily consumed via the internet for students and students who are internet users aged teenagers to 25 years and reach 83.4% in Indonesia (Berantas, 2018)

These radical ideologies give rise to acts of intolerance, terrorism and communal conflicts that disturb the security and safety of society as a whole. The Public Virtue Research Institute (2023) stated that there have been several incidents of such actions in recent years, namely the Kampung Melayu Bomb in 2017, the Surabaya and Sidoarjo Bombs in 2018, the Makassar Cathedral Bomb on March 28, 2021 (Widjayanto et al., 2021). This prevention can be implemented through community participation to be aware of the incident and participate through the management and formation of reserve components. Therefore, the urgency of both threats requires high vigilance by the entire nation considering the dynamic development of the strategic environment that has an impact on the future of society as a reserve component including the National Defense Resources (Simamora, 2016)

One of the various forms of government vigilance in preparing for threats is by forming state resilience. The implementation of state defense is shown in order to maintain the full sovereignty of the state, maintain the integrity of the territory and the safety of the entire country. State defense is a full and mandatory duty for every citizen which is carried out through government actors (Kusuma & Ibrahim, 2022). State defense is carried out to prevent and overcome every framework of threats originating from external or arising from within the state (Edy Prasetyono, 2021)

Furthermore, the outcome of Sishankamrata in this context is related to the certainty of a sense of security. Certainty is reflected in every aspect of the country's internal life, namely political life, the realm of state and community finances and customs (Roringkon et al., 2022) Maintaining a sense of security is not the main task of government instruments, but the obligation of all citizens and the state community to the government. Sishankamrata has a people's element in its direction. This means that defense and security issues are also the people's concern. This concerns the conscience of defense based on national defense, supervision, and national vigilance (Wahyuni, 2021) With a defense system for all people and people's security implemented through a people's war of resistance, the entire country, in conditions determined by law, with all the people of the state and the natural components of the state, as well as artificial and territorial structures So the incarnation of Sishankamrata is a concept that uses a combination of the TNI/Polri with everyone (Detik News, 2021) If this unification is achieved solidly and harmoniously, there will be practically no more major threats to the nation, even from outside. Because the people are willing to sacrifice themselves for the Indonesian homeland without being asked. It remains to be seen how the state tries to win the sympathy of the people and achieve equality in all areas so that people can fully trust it. Therefore, Sishankamrata is run as a defense implementation system that requires all national infrastructure in an integrated and centralized manner, especially for the people and general public components (T. Mas Turi, 2022)

2. Literature Review

Reserve components can consist of trained troops ready to be deployed in the event of a threat, as well as logistics and other supporting infrastructure. Research by Wicaksono (2020) revealed that reserve components can help accelerate the mobilization process and increase the country's defense readiness. The process of forming reserve components begins with the selection and training of individuals who meet the requirements to become part of the reserve forces. This formation involves not only the military,

but also the civilian sector that can be mobilized when needed. According to Pratama (2021), training and readiness of reserve forces must focus on two main aspects: mastery of basic military skills and the ability to adapt to emergency situations. This formation must also consider existing resources, both in terms of budget and training infrastructure.

Management of reserve components requires a strategy that involves coordination between government agencies, the military, and the civilian sector. An evaluation conducted by Anggoro (2022) shows that ineffective management can result in unpreparedness in responding to threats. One of the main challenges faced is the sustainability of training and readiness of reserve forces that cannot be continuously activated without great cost. Therefore, efficient and technology-based management is important to monitor and optimize the performance of reserve forces.

Technology plays an important role in the management of reserve components. With technology, the recruitment, training, and mobilization processes of reserve forces can be carried out faster and more efficiently. As suggested by Nugroho (2021), the use of a digital platform to manage reserve force data can facilitate real-time planning and monitoring. In addition, technology also allows reserve forces to receive distance training, which is very useful in maintaining their skills even when they are not in active service.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the reserve component formation and management mechanism is key to determining the extent to which defense reserves can contribute to improving the country's defense readiness. According to research by Suryanto (2023), this evaluation must involve an assessment of the quality of training, participation rate, and physical and mental readiness of reserve forces. One of the indicators of success used is the ability of reserve forces to be immediately deployed in a short time when the country faces a threat.

3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design to analyze the mechanism of formation and management of reserve components in improving national defense. In collecting data, researchers identified two main sources: (1) primary data sources through in-depth interviews with informants who have direct knowledge of defense policies and reserve management, and (2) secondary documents in the form of regulations, government reports, and other related documents.

The selection of informants was carried out purposively, considering their experience and role in the field of national defense, such as defense ministry officials, military commanders, and defense policy experts. Interviews were conducted using semi-structured techniques, which allowed researchers to dig deeper into information. The interview procedure began with determining a schedule and location that was convenient for the informants. During the interview, researchers used an interview guide consisting of several key topics, but still provided space for informants to develop discussions according to their experiences. In data analysis, researchers used thematic analysis techniques. Data collected from interviews and documents were analyzed by identifying the main themes that emerged related to the formation and management of reserve components.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Condition and Planning of Reserve Components

Planning for the formation of reserve components begins with the preparation and observation of implementing regulations from the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the management of national resources for national defense which was ratified on October 24, 2019. (Puslatpur et al., 2023) Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning PSDN regulates the development of implementing regulations in the form of Form 9 Government Regulations (PP) and 2 presidential regulations. One of the main challenges in planning the formation of reserve components is the limited budget and resources available (Roringkon et al., 2022).

The formation of reserve components requires large investments in training, equipment, and infrastructure. However, the funds allocated for this program are often limited, given the priorities of

the state budget which are divided between various sectors (Edy Prasetyono, 2021). This condition makes the planning and implementation of the reserve component formation program less than optimal (Indrajit, 2020). For example, inadequate training or inadequate facilities can affect the quality of reserve force readiness, which ultimately impacts their effectiveness when needed. In addition, lack of funding also hinders the recruitment of high-quality individuals with the required skills and competencies.

Another challenge is the lack of coordination and integration between the various parties involved in the formation of reserve components, be it military agencies, government, or the civilian sector (Detik News, 2021). The recruitment and training processes are often not well coordinated between different institutions, resulting in a mismatch between the skills needed and those possessed by reserve forces (Wahyu, 2018). In addition, the involvement of the civilian sector in the formation of reserve components is also hampered by a lack of understanding and awareness of the importance of their contribution to national defense (Putu Swandina Sari Dewi & Satyayudha Dananjaya, 2023). This leads to a lack of community participation in this program and the difficulty of achieving the ideal target number of reserve forces.

To address the challenges and obstacles in planning the formation of reserve components, an integrated strategy based on existing resources is needed. First, the government needs to allocate the budget more efficiently by prioritizing the development of infrastructure and training that can improve the readiness of reserve forces without burdening the budget excessively (R.E Suryana, 2020). In addition, to overcome coordination problems, a better system needs to be built between military agencies, the government, and the civilian sector through more frequent and clear coordination forums (Wahyuni, 2021). This will ensure that each party has the same understanding of their roles and responsibilities in forming the reserve component. In addition, educational and outreach campaigns on the importance of the reserve component can also increase public awareness, thereby attracting more individuals to participate in this program.

4.2 Implementation of National Resources through the Army Reserve Component for National Defense.

One of the main obstacles in the implementation of national resources through the army reserve component is the limitations in training and competency development of reserve troops (Hidayat, 2022). Although the army has a crucial role in national defense, many reserve troops do not receive adequate training due to limited budgets and training facilities (T. Mas Turi, 2022). This results in the unpreparedness of the reserve troops when deployed in emergency situations. In addition, the lack of time available for intensive training reduces the effectiveness of the reserve troops in adapting to new technologies and evolving military tactics (Gartika, 2022). Therefore, the implementation of continuous training in accordance with the needs of military modernization is a major challenge in ensuring the readiness of the army reserve component.

Another challenge is the problem of coordination and integration between the various institutions involved in organizing the army reserve component (Widjyanto et al., 2021). National resources for national defense, especially in terms of reserve troops, involve many parties, such as the Ministry of Defense, the Indonesian Army, and the civilian sector. However, there are often obstacles in communication and coordination between these institutions, which can lead to overlapping programs or misalignment between defense needs and implementation in the field (Simamora, 2016). In addition, the existence of ground force reserve troops is often not prioritized in the national defense structure, so that their placement and use in emergencies can be less effective (Nurhuda et al., 2021). To overcome this, a more integrated and technology-based management system is needed, which can facilitate coordination and maximize the use of existing human and material resources. To overcome the limitations of training and competency development of ground force reserve troops, an effective strategy is to increase partnerships between the military and educational or training institutions that have the latest facilities and technology (Palar et al., 2022).

In addition, utilizing technology-based training, such as digital simulations and distance training, can be an alternative to reduce budget and time constraints (Firmansyah et al., 2022). A more structured and sustainable training program, involving various related elements, such as the private sector and other government institutions, can ensure that reserve troops acquire relevant skills and are ready to face challenges in the field. Strengthening the budget for training and improving supporting facilities, such as integrated training centers, are also important steps to improve the quality of reserve troop readiness. To overcome coordination problems between the institutions involved, it is necessary to establish a more efficient and integrated management system (Susdarwono, 2020). One way is to build a coordination center that can unite all information related to reserve components, from recruitment to troop deployment in emergency situations (Kusuma & Ibrahim, 2022). Information technology and data-based systems can be utilized to monitor reserve troop readiness in real time, making it easier to make decisions when needed (Nurwahyu et al., 2022). In addition, improving communication between institutions by strengthening the role of national and regional coordination forums can facilitate program synchronization and prevent overlap. With this approach, the implementation of national resources through land-based reserve components will be more effective and responsive to changes in the dynamics of threats to national defense.

5. Conclusion

Planning the formation of reserve components for national defense, as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2019, faces a number of significant challenges, especially in terms of budget constraints, resources, and coordination between various parties. The formation of reserve components requires large investments in training, equipment, and infrastructure, which are often hampered by limited budgets. In addition, the lack of coordination between military agencies, the government, and the civilian sector also exacerbates the mismatch between the skills of reserve forces and existing needs. To overcome these obstacles, an integrated strategy is needed that involves efficient budget allocation, strengthening coordination between institutions, and increasing public awareness and participation through educational campaigns. With these steps, it is hoped that the formation of reserve components can run more effectively and optimally to strengthen national defense.

Limitation

Data on the effectiveness and readiness of reserve components may be limited by security or state confidentiality factors. This requires research to rely on secondary data that may not cover all aspects of reserve component formation and training or may have limited access to current data.

Acknowledgment

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian National Armed Forces for the permission, information, and data that have been provided so that we can understand and analyze the reserve component formation policy in more depth.

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