



Strategic Duties and Roles of Reserve Components (KOMCAD) in Strengthening Indonesia National Defense as an Assistant to the Indonesian National Army

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ABSTRACT

The defense of the Indonesian state, which adheres to the concept of a total people's defense and security system (Sishankamrata), requires the participation of all elements of society, including the Reserve Component, to strengthen national preparedness in facing various threats both from within and outside the country. This study aims to analyze and describe the role and inhibiting and supporting factors of the Reserve Component in the total people's defense and security system in the Jayakarta Military Regional Command, Jakarta. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with interviews and field studies at the Jayakarta Military Command, as well as data analysis from various primary and secondary sources related to the role of the Reserve Component. The results of the study indicate that the Reserve Component has a strategic role in supporting the TNI in the Jakarta area, especially in facing non-military threats such as natural disasters, social unrest, and cyber threats. In densely populated areas such as Jakarta, the Reserve Component is important in strengthening local security networks that involve the wider community. However, there are still several obstacles such as low public awareness of the importance of participation in Komcad, as well as limited facilities and infrastructure for their training and mobilization. On the other hand, Jakarta as the nation's capital has many supporting factors, such as adequate infrastructure, quick access to the center of government, and a diverse population that can be optimized for recruitment. This study also found that support from the government and coordination with the TNI at the local level are very important to improve the readiness of the Reserve Component in facing various contemporary threats.

Keywords: Jayakarta Military Command, Non-Military Threats, Reserve Components, Readiness, Sishankamrata.

1. INTRODUCTION

Defense is an important aspect in maintaining the existence of a country. This is because the defense aspect mandates that the country can survive and exist in the face of various obstacles or challenges that have the potential to divide and destroy the country. In this aspect, defense becomes the "main heart" of efforts to maintain the existence of a country (Tego Suroso, Fadhiil Ali Hakim, Wilopo, 2021). In Indonesia, the defense aspect is implemented with reference to a planned and integrated system called the universal people's defense and security system.

The universal people's defense and security system is the defense and security system that applies in Indonesia (BDO Siagian, Anak Agung Banyu Perwita, Rizerius Eko Hs, 2021). The people's total defense and security system, commonly referred to as Sishankamrata, is a people's defense and security system that places the Indonesian National Army (hereinafter referred to as TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (hereinafter referred to as the Police) as the main force and the people as the supporting force. This is as stated in Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 NRI Constitution which states that, "State defense and security efforts are carried out through the people's total defense and security system by the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian National Police, as the main force, and the people, as the supporting force". Referring to the legal-constitutional meaning of Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 NRI Constitution, Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 NRI Constitution actually states that the people's total defense and security system is part of the state's defense and security efforts that are oriented towards efforts to involve all components of the nation in state defense and security efforts.

The universal people's defense and security system is truly based on the legal ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila, and is based on constitutional provisions, especially Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 NRI

Constitution. The universal people's defense and security system is implemented because of the strategic geographical and geopolitical location of Indonesia, namely at the crossroads of the world, both in terms of trade routes, military routes, and routes of abundant natural resources which have the potential to cause tension between the surrounding countries.(Sakti, A. Anugrah & Busthami, 2021). From Indonesia's location and position, it has the potential to pose a threat to national integrity, especially in terms of national resilience.

Threats to national integrity can come from abroad and from within the country, including manifestations in military and non-military forms.(Prasetio, 2020). In this case, the people's defense and security system is used as a basis and strategic effort to prepare national resilience from various threats that have the potential to threaten the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Pinatih, 2020). Furthermore, the provisions regarding the universal people's defense and security system, in addition to being regulated in Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, are also regulated in Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense and specifically in Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. This is specifically as emphasized in the considerations regarding letter b of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources which emphasizes that, "the national defense system is universal in nature involving all national resources prepared in advance by the Government and organized in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable manner to uphold state sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats."

Furthermore, Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense has provided criteria for supporting components and reserve components for Indonesian citizens to participate in national defense and security efforts outside the TNI and Police. Article 17 of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense emphasizes that supporting components are a forum for voluntary citizen participation and utilization of Natural Resources, Artificial Resources, and National Facilities and Infrastructure in the implementation of National Defense. In this case, the supporting components consist of: (i) Citizens, (ii) Natural Resources, (iii) Artificial Resources, (iv) National Facilities and Infrastructure (Susanto, 2021)

In contrast to the supporting component, the reserve component is specifically oriented towards deployment through mobilization to increase and strengthen the strength and capabilities of the Main Component in facing military threats and hybrid threats (Saputra, 2020). It is also emphasized that because the reserve components are prepared in mobilization efforts, the reserve components are specifically intended to assist the country's defense and security efforts, especially the main forces, namely the TNI and the Police. Thus, under certain conditions in the law of war or humanitarian law, the reserve components can have the status of soldiers/combatants while the supporting components are non-combatants or only assist the main forces in the universal people's defense and security system.

This is as emphasized in Article 65 paragraph (2) of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management which states that, "Supporting Components as referred to in paragraph (1) are non-combatant". This is also emphasized in Article 64 paragraph (2) of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management which states that, "Supporting Components subject to Mobilization must have their status upgraded to Reserve Components". Based on the legal description, it can be concluded that reserve components that are oriented towards mobilization under certain conditions can have the status of combatants while supporting components remain only of an assisting nature and cannot have the status of combatants, unless the supporting components are upgraded to reserve components.(Ni Putu Era Daniati, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, 2021).

The importance of the role As a common phenomenon, almost every country has a reserve component instrument, either in the category of compulsory military service (Wamil) or voluntary military service (Milsuk), such as Malaysia with Askar Wataniah, Singapore with National Service, the United States (US) changed its compulsory military service from conscript to volunteer and then changed in 1973 to Milsuk (Asrin, 2015). The US Komcad has been recorded since the early days of independence, when the militia was involved in the war of independence and the regular army was formed. In 2018 the US had 1.1 million Komcad, which is 45% of the total US military. The US has 5 Federal Reserves (US Army Reserve, US Naval Reserve, US Air Force Reserve, US Marine Corps Reserve, and the US Coast Guard Reserve) and organizes the Army National Guard and Air National Guard militias that can be deployed for Federal or state service. The Coast Guard is a military force under the Department of Homeland Security that only has a defense function in times of war. All Reserves are voluntary, they are not military conscripts (Samudra, 2016).

In October 2019, Indonesia has created the PSDN Law which regulates Komcad, but until December 2020 the implementing regulations of the PSDN Law have not yet been determined. The limitation for making implementing regulations is a maximum of 2 (two) years from the date the PSDN Law was enacted (October 24, 2019). Of course, this indicates that the system for the formation, development and use of reserve components still does not exist.

Indonesia has not faced the threat of open war so that referring to the development of the strategic environment, both global, regional and national combined with the rapid development of science and technology, it is very possible that various national problems that are threats will arise. Threats are categorized into two, namely real threats and threats that are not yet real. The threat that is not yet real is a war between countries that uses all defense equipment. War is almost impossible in the country, because Indonesia is not an aggressor with a tendency to expand the country's territory, and Indonesia will not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, including separatist problems in other countries.

In relation to the importance of the Reserve Component in Sishankamrata, it is important to analyze the role of the Reserve Component in Sishankamrata considering that in Sishankamrata, the Reserve Component also involves community participation. Data related to the number of Reserve Component members in Indonesia, namely in 2021 the number of Reserve Components included 2,324 personnel, in 2022 as many as 1,459 personnel, and in 2023 it reached 1,610 personnel. Of course, the number of Reserve Components differs each year because it is adjusted to the needs of the universal people's defense and security system. One of the military institutions that conducts recruitment related to the Reserve Component is the Jayakarta Military District Command, Jakarta. The Jayakarta Military District Command, Jakarta is a military defense territorial command that includes the province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta which also conducts Reserve Component recruitment. In 2021, the number of personnel from the Jayakarta Military District Command, Jakarta reached 500 personnel. In 2024, the number of Komcad members from Kodam Jayakarta was set at 1,145 personnel after going through an education and training process. This determination was made by the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and shows the government's commitment to continue strengthening the country's defense system by actively involving the community.

Jayakarta Military District Command, Jakarta in relation to recruitmentThe Reserve Component is interesting to study for at least three reasons., namely: first, Jakarta is the most densely populated province in Indonesia so it has a dense and spread out population. The large number of dense and spread out populations is what makes Jakarta quantitatively one of the potential areas in recruiting Reserve Component personnel to participate in national defense efforts. The second argument is that Jakarta as a metropolitan city has supporting facilities and infrastructure related to reserve component recruitment.

The availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure related to reserve component recruitment makes Jakarta the right research location because ideally the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure related to reserve component recruitment has relevance to optimizing the reserve component recruitment process. The third argument is that Jakarta is a multicultural province in Indonesia and is a "miniature" of Indonesian society. This is a special important point because as a "miniature" of Indonesian society, the recruitment of reserve components in Jakarta, in addition to increasing the strength of defense resources in Indonesia, is also an important factor in maintaining the unity of society because of the characteristics of Jakarta society which is monocultural and is a "miniature" of Indonesian society.

The urgency of Komcad is increasingly apparent from the changing global dynamics, where threats to state sovereignty are no longer just in the form of open war, but also include asymmetric threats such as terrorism, cyber attacks, and natural disasters. Here, Komcad functions as an additional force that can be activated quickly in crisis conditions, without the need for time-consuming new recruitment. In emergency or war situations, the country needs additional personnel who are ready, trained, and organized to support defense operations. Komcad provides flexibility in the deployment of human resources and increases the TNI's ability to act more effectively, especially in facing threats that require large-scale mobilization.

Komcad is also urgently seen in the context of limited defense resources. Indonesia's defense budget, although it continues to increase, still cannot meet all the needs of regular military forces to deal with diverse threats. With Komcad, the country has a reserve of military manpower that can be activated when needed without having to significantly increase the number of permanent TNI personnel. This is not only efficient in terms of budget, but also optimizes the use of broader human resources, involving the community directly in the country's defense system.

Komcad helps reduce dependence on the limited number of regular TNI, especially in crisis situations that require large-scale deployment of forces.

The urgency of Komcad is also related to the changing paradigm of global threats, where countries in the world are now facing hybrid threats or a combination of military and non-military threats. Hybrid threats such as cyber attacks, economic infiltration, and disinformation campaigns are often difficult to overcome with regular military forces alone. In this context, Komcad can be involved in non-military defense aspects, such as helping to secure critical infrastructure, protecting national vital objects, and maintaining stability in emergency situations. The existence of Komcad allows Indonesia to have an additional layer of defense that can be adjusted to the nature of the threats faced, both traditional and non-traditional.

In addition, the urgency of Komcad is also driven by the need to increase community involvement in national defense efforts. Indonesia's defense system, which adheres to the universal concept, emphasizes the importance of the participation of all people in maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Komcad opens up space for citizens to play an active role in defense, without having to be part of the regular military. With the involvement of civilians in Komcad, the state can foster a higher spirit of patriotism and awareness of national defense among the community. This is important, especially in facing internal threats that can divide the nation, such as separatism and terrorism.

Apart from the military aspect, Komcad is also important in disaster management and national crises. Given that Indonesia is a country prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions, the existence of Komcad can be utilized in humanitarian operations and post-disaster recovery. Komcad can play a role in evacuation efforts, aid distribution, and recovery of affected areas, thereby accelerating the recovery process and maintaining national stability. In times of crisis, such as a pandemic or major natural disaster, Komcad can be mobilized to support the government in maintaining order and providing logistical assistance to the community.

Overall, the urgency of forming and strengthening Komcad in Indonesia cannot be ignored. In conditions where threats to state sovereignty are increasingly complex and diverse, Komcad provides a strategic solution to strengthen national defense, maintain order in a crisis, and actively involve the community in national defense efforts. With Komcad, Indonesia can be better prepared to face various threats that can arise at any time, both from within and outside the country, and maintain the stability and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Role Theory

Role is an important aspect in society. This is because the role is a term that is related and familiar in everyday life in society. In relation to the term role, it is first necessary to distinguish between the understanding related to role and role. The difference between role and role needs to be made because the two terms are often considered the same or even used as substitutes as two terms that are interchangeable. Conceptually, role and role have significant differences. Simply put, it can be formulated that the main difference between role and role is related to its relevance to the position that exists in society (Yare, 2021). In this context, the role is related to the position in society. This means that to see the role of a person or group of people, one must first see their capacity in terms of their position in society (Yare, 2021).

The understanding related to the role as emphasized above is actually different from the concept of role where the role emphasizes the actions carried out by a person or group of people in certain events or circumstances. The role in this context emphasizes more on the actions of a person or group of people due to certain events or circumstances (Ashari & Setyawan, 2021). This emphasizes that the role has nothing to do with the structure and position in society. The next difference between the role and the role is that the role is carried out systematically and regularly, which means that it can only be carried out according to the position in society. This emphasizes that the role is actually limited according to its position. The role in this case is unlimited because it is related to how each individual tries to participate or do something related to certain conditions or events (Ashari & Setyawan, 2021).

2.2. Social Capital Theory

Social capital is believed to be one of the main components in driving togetherness, mobility of ideas, mutual trust and mutual benefit to achieve mutual progress. The theory of social capital is mainly rooted in the ideas of trust,

norms and informal networks. The following is the definition of social capital according to experts (Sunyoto Usman, 2018):

- a. Coleman (1990) defines social capital by its function. It is not a single entity, but a combination of different entities that have two characteristics in common, namely being an aspect of the social structure, and facilitating certain actions of individuals within that structure. These entities include obligations, expectations, trust, and information flows. Social capital is embedded in the structure of relationships between actors and this facilitates the actions of individual actors in forming the basis of social capital. Coleman identifies three forms of social capital: reciprocity (including trust), information channels and information flows, and norms enforced by sanctions (in Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009).
- b. Putnam (1993) defines social capital as a feature of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks that can increase the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated action. Putnam (2000: 18-19) said that social capital refers to the relationship between individuals and social networks and norms and trust so that he assumes that social networks have value and social contact affects the productivity of individuals and groups (in Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009).
- c. Cox (1995) defines social capital as a series of processes of relationships between humans supported by networks, norms and social trust that enable efficient and effective coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit and good (in Hasbullah, 2006).
- d. Fukuyama (1995) defines social capital in terms of trust as the ability of people to work together for common goals in groups and organizations. He argues that interpersonal trust is the basis for emerging social relationships. Mutual trust can increase cooperation between individuals, reduce transaction costs, and increase business transactions. Fukuyama emphasizes the quality of social relationships (interpersonal trust, shared norms and understandings, etc.), which allow people to get along with others, and help to develop social capital (in Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009).
- e. The World Bank (1999) defines social capital as something that refers to institutional dimensions, the relationships created, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of social relationships in society (in Hasbullah, 2006).
- f. Cohen and Prusak (2001) provide an understanding that social capital is a stock of active relationships between communities. Every pattern of relationships that occurs is bound by trust, mutual understanding and shared values that bind group members to create the possibility of joint action being carried out efficiently and effectively (in Hasbullah, 2006).
- g. Lin (2001: 19) defines social capital as an investment in social relationships with expected results in the market. Operationally, Lin defines social capital as a resource embedded in a social network that can be accessed and used by actors for certain actions (in Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009).
- h. Robison et al. (2002) wrote that in their view, social capital can be deconstructed into where it is located, what it produces (how it is used), and how it is produced. However, the basic idea of their definition has almost the same framework as Bourdieu's who said that, "It's not what you know, but who you know." (in Bhandari and Yasunobu, 2009).
- i. Hasbullah (2006) defines that social capital is a resource that can be viewed as an investment to obtain new resources. Resources are something that can be used for consumption, storage and investment.

2.3. Theory of Authority

The word authority comes from the basic word authority which is interpreted as the right, authority and power that is owned to do something. Authority is formal power, power granted by law or from the executive power of administration (Lubis, 2022). In legal terms, the definition of authority is the ability granted by laws and regulations to cause legal consequences. The word "authority" means the ability to provide public legal subjects with legal rights in the legal rights of the authorized parties. That authority can be explained as the entirety of the rules relating to the acquisition and use of government authority by public law subjects in public law (Widodo, 2012).

Authority or power in the concept of constitutional law is described as "rechtsmacht" (legal power) (Ridwan Ridwan HR, 2018). Authority related to power in public law there is a slight difference between authority (authority, gezag) is what is called formal power, power that comes from that given by law or legislature. Authority (competence, bevoegdheid) only concerns a certain onderdeel (part) of the authority (Muhadi, 2010).

The concept of *bevoegdheid* in the Netherlands is used both in the field of public law, therefore *bevoegdheid* does not have a legal character, while in Indonesia, the concept of authority is always interpreted as a concept of public law, because authority is always associated with the use of power. In accordance with the opinion above, authority is the power to carry out all actions in the field of public law, while the power to carry out actions in the field of private law is called rights (Hasibuan & Rumesten, 2023). The terms power, authority, and authority are often found in the literature of political science, government science, and law. Power is often equated with authority and power is often interchanged with the term authority, and vice versa, even authority is often equated with authority. Power usually takes the form of a relationship in the sense that there is one party that rules and another party that is ruled (the rule and the ruled).

2.4. Social Network Theory

In its simplest form, a social network is a map of all relevant ties between the nodes under study. The network can also be used to determine the social capital of individual actors. This concept is often depicted in a social network diagram, which represents nodes as points and ties as connecting lines. A social network is a social structure made up of nodes (usually individuals or organizations) that are connected by one or more specific types of relationships such as values, visions, ideas, friends, descendants, and so on. Social network analysis views social relationships as nodes and ties. Nodes are the individual actors in the network, while ties are the relationships between those actors. There can be many types of ties between nodes.

Social networks are relationships created between many individuals in a group or between one group and another (Sugiarta et al., 2018). The relationships that occur can be in formal or informal forms. Social relationships are a depiction or reflection of cooperation and coordination between citizens based on active and reciprocal social ties. In viewing the activities of a group of individuals as a social action, that is where the theory of social networks plays a role in the social system. Almost all sociological problems are problems of aggregation, namely how the activities of a group of individuals can cause observable social effects. This is what makes sociology very difficult to understand and comprehend a phenomenon in depth. Social network theory starts from the study of variations in how individual behavior gathers (aggregates) into collective behavior.

According to Robert MZ Lawang, the origin of the word network is defined as a translation of the words net and work (Sunarto, 2004). Net is translated into the language as a net, namely a weave like a net consisting of many bonds between nodes that are connected to each other. Meanwhile, the origin of the word work means work. So if combined into a network, the emphasis is on work not on the net, it is understood as work (working) in the relationship between nodes like a net. Meanwhile, according to Mitchell (1969) at the inter-individual level, a social network can be defined as a series of unique relationships between a number of people with additional properties that are the characteristics of this relationship as a whole which are used to interpret the social behavior of the individuals involved (Scott, 1992). The network is likened to a net, the net will be stronger if the ties between nodes are many or complex and are able to achieve their goals by working together based on the social relationships that have been established between nodes or members.

2.5. Military Sociology Theory

Military sociology theory views the military as a social institution that has a significant role in society. The military is not only responsible for maintaining state sovereignty through physical defense, but also plays a role in forming social structures, patriotic values, and interactions between the military and civil society. In the Indonesian context, the state defense system follows the concept of the "Universal People's Defense and Security System" (Sishankamrata), which places the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as the main force, and society as a supporting force.

Indonesia, as a country with a strategic geographical position and rich natural resources, always faces various potential threats both from within and outside the country, which can be military and non-military threats. Based on the Total People's Defense and Security System, all state resources, including citizens, must be ready to be deployed to defend the sovereignty and safety of the nation. The Reserve Component (Komcad) acts as a supporting element for the TNI, which can be mobilized at any time when the threat increases. Komcad is needed to increase the strength of the TNI in dealing with emergency situations, such as war or other military threats. This is in accordance with Law

No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, which explains the need for strategic community involvement in national defense.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Approach

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is research with a descriptive character that is oriented towards describing natural conditions, directly to the data source and the researcher is the key instrument, the data collected is in the form of words or pictures so that it does not emphasize numbers and emphasizes more on meaning, data analysis is carried out inductively (Warul Walidin AK, Saifullah, 2015). This descriptive method is used to describe the role of the Reserve Component in relation to the universal people's defense and security system.

3.2. Research Focus

The focus of this research is to analyze the important role of the Reserve Component in the Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata), especially in the Jayakarta Military Regional Command area, Jakarta. The focus of this research covers two main aspects:

1) Role of Reserve Components:

This study focuses on how the Reserve Component functions as a supporter of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) in maintaining national defense. This component plays a strategic role as an additional force involved in military and hybrid threat conditions. The study also analyzes how the role of the Reserve Component can be optimized in a defense and security system that involves all elements of the nation.

2) Inhibiting and Supporting Factors:

Another focus is to identify factors that support and hinder the role of the Reserve Component in carrying out its duties. This includes a review of the availability of resources, infrastructure, and policy support needed to ensure that the Reserve Component can function optimally in supporting the TNI. This study also considers the geographical conditions and population density in Jakarta, which are both potential and challenges in the recruitment and utilization of the Reserve Component.

Through this study, research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the strategic position of the Reserve Component in the national defense system, as well as how to strengthen its role amidst the dynamics of various global and domestic threats.

3.3. Population and Sample

Talking about population is entering the area of generalization consisting of objects and subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiono, 2002). Population can be interpreted as the total number of analysis units whose characteristics or traits are investigated.

The purpose of the research conducted is to understand the characteristics of the population or to find patterns of relationships between these characteristics. To achieve the intended purpose, the population determination research is several members of the reserve components and parties related to the reserve components.

This qualitative research is based on the assumption of reality or social phenomena that are unique, complex, and in which there are regulations in the form of norms or certain patterns, but full of variations. The data or information obtained is traced as widely and as deeply as possible according to the existing variations, so that the description of the phenomenon being studied can be displayed in its entirety. In the sampling procedure, the most important thing is how to find key informants or certain social situations that are relevant to the data needs according to the focus of the research.

In order to obtain the required information completely and comprehensively, there are three stages in sample selection, namely (a) initial sample selection, whether it is an informant (to be interviewed) or a social situation (to be observed), which is related to the focus of the research, (b) selection of further samples, in order to expand the description of information and track variations in information that may exist, (c) stopping the selection of further samples, if it is assessed that no more variations in information are found (replication of information acquisition has occurred).

The informants in this study were individuals who were directly involved in the recruitment and training process of the Reserve Component (Komcad). This included members of the TNI, officials responsible for recruitment policies, and individuals who were already part of Komcad. Through in-depth interviews, the information obtained from these informants focused on their roles, responsibilities, and experiences in the context of the defense and security system in Indonesia, especially in the Jakarta Military Regional Command area, Jakarta.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

This qualitative analysis was conducted using thematic analysis techniques, where data obtained from interviews were organized into key themes that reflected the patterns, perspectives, and experiences of the respondents. This process began with interview transcription, followed by in-depth reading to understand the context and nuances of each response. The researcher then coded the data, identifying relevant categories related to focus indicators such as the tasks, authorities, obligations, and activities of Komcad members. Through this coding, the researcher was able to draw broader conclusions about how Komcad operates and interacts with the TNI and the community. Data analysis referring to the views of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana was conducted through (Miles, Huberman, 2014): data condensation, data display, and Conclusions drawing.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. The Role of Reserve Components in the Total People's Defense and Security System at the Jayakarta Military Regional Command, Jakarta

National defense is an effort to protect the sovereignty of the state, the integrity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and the security of the Indonesian state. In this context, defense is within the scope of at least the government, territorial, and civil systems. National defense is regulated by Article 30 (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that national defense and security efforts are carried out through a total people's defense and security system by the Indonesian National Army and the Republic of Indonesia National Police, as the main force, and the people as the supporting force (HM Ahman, 2022).

In Law Number 3 of 2002 on Defense, efforts to maintain and protect the nation are called defense. Defense efforts are needed to defend the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and protect Indonesia from external and domestic threats. Based on Law No. 34, Article 11 paragraph (1) of 2004, the TNI's stance is being built and prepared as part of the country's defensive stance to face threats from the armed forces. Article 11 (2) states that the position of the TNI as referred to in paragraph (1) must be determined and prepared in accordance with the country's defense policy.

It is explained that the national defense posture is a form of national defense that is placed in the national defense system and is reflected in the integration of strength, capacity, and deployment of national resources consisting of main units, reserve units, and supporting units. The TNI's attitude is the strength and capability, as well as the title of National Defense and Security of National Defense (Hankam Neg), which is designed to assist in the implementation of strategies to achieve the goals and objectives of defense and security. Here, the defensive attitude has three main aspects: power, ability, and deployment.

The security paradigm in Indonesia has undergone changes that are based on the past of the Indonesian nation during the New Order which should have been democratic but what happened was the opposite where the use of defense and security forces still overlapped. During the New Order, Indonesia used a state center approach, so that the new format of defense and security in Indonesia changed into a citizen and civil society participation approach that gave birth to security regulations that are currently being implemented in Indonesia. The approach currently used is known as Security Sector Reform (SSR) which in Western European countries has been successfully implemented in the 1990s (Tamara, 2021). Therefore, the spectrum and concept of national security itself becomes broader so that the focus in the concept is no longer limited to security. Not only territorial but also security and human security through a military approach becomes a sustainable development approach.

A Latin proverb says that *si vis pacem para bellum*, which means if you want peace, prepare for war (Siswanto, 2021). This meaning also contains the meaning that every country must prepare defense for peace. Indonesia adopts a defense system called the Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata). The total defense system means that all components, starting from citizens, territories and other national resources, participate in organizing national defense. Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution states that every citizen has the right and obligation to defend the

country.

In the 2015 Indonesian Defense White Paper, three types of threats are recognized, namely military threats, non-military threats, and hybrid threats (Supriyatno, 2014). In the framework of national defense efforts to face threats, both real and potential threats, Indonesia adopts a universal people's defense and security system (Sishankamrata), a defense system that involves all citizens according to their roles and functions. The fundamental thing about the universal defense system is the importance of national defense awareness from all levels of Indonesian society. The key factor in realizing sustainable development in countering various forms of threats is human resources (Indonesian Defense White Paper, 2015). In facing military threats, Indonesian national defense places the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as the main component. There are also Reserve Components (Komcad) and Supporting Components (Komduk) that assist the TNI in facing military threats. Meanwhile, to face non-military threats, which places ministries and institutions outside the defense sector as the main elements according to the type of threat and is assisted by the TNI and Polri to help support the work of ministries and institutions. In facing hybrid threats, Indonesia will carry out military defense first in facing military threats supported by non-military defense forces from ministries and institutions as supporting components.

The Reserve Component (Komcad) is a supporting element of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) which is formed based on the country's needs to strengthen national defense in facing both military and non-military threats. Komcad is recruited from Indonesian citizens voluntarily, and after undergoing basic military training, they can be mobilized at any time when the country faces a crisis situation. The formation of Komcad is regulated in Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, which explains that every citizen can participate in defense efforts through Komcad as an additional component of the TNI.

The main task of Komcad is to support the TNI in maintaining the sovereignty of the state and the safety of the nation from threats that may arise, both from outside and within the country. Komcad acts as a reserve force that is trained and prepared to assist national defense operations, especially when the regular military strength of the TNI is deemed insufficient.

Komcad has specific tasks that are adjusted to the situation and conditions of the threats faced. Some specific tasks that can be carried out by Komcad include:

1) Territorial Defense:

One of the main tasks of Komcad is to maintain territorial security, especially in areas prone to military and non-military threats. Komcad can serve in border areas or strategic areas to assist the TNI in defending the region from enemy attacks or foreign infiltration. They can also play a role in border security, monitoring and maintaining territorial integrity from external threats such as military infiltration or illegal cross-border activities.

2) Participation in Combat Operations:

In a war or military conflict situation, Komcad can be activated to support TNI combat operations. They will be placed on the front lines or other operational areas to assist in combat, logistics, and defense. As additional troops, their task is to strengthen combat formations, support attack operations, and assist in the defense of strategic areas under TNI command. This task is only carried out in emergency conditions or full mobilization, where the country requires additional manpower to face the enemy.

3) Internal Security:

Komcad also has the task of assisting in enforcing domestic security and order, especially in crisis situations such as rebellion, acts of terrorism, or social unrest that threaten national stability. In such conditions, Komcad can be assigned to assist security forces in maintaining security, conducting patrols, and preventing escalation of conflict. Komcad can also assist in recovery operations after security disturbances occur, such as helping to maintain order in areas affected by conflict.

4) Resource Mobilization:

One of Komcad's very important tasks is to be involved in mobilizing national resources when the country faces a major threat or national disaster. This includes utilizing Komcad's human and logistical resources to assist military and humanitarian operations. They will be deployed to strengthen TNI's logistical capabilities, manage the distribution of essential materials, and support the procurement and utilization of strategic resources such as transportation, communication, and infrastructure.

Based on field observation findings, the presence of Komcad also provides extensive benefits to the local community. For example, in emergency response activities for disasters, such as the major floods that occurred in

early 2024, Komcad members helped evacuate victims in flood-affected areas in West Jakarta. Their active participation in this humanitarian operation is highly appreciated by the community because it accelerates the distribution of aid and the recovery of affected areas.

In conclusion, the role of the Reserve Component in Kodam Jayakarta is an important element in supporting national defense and domestic security tasks. Although there are still some obstacles in community participation, with the support of infrastructure, adequate training, and synergy with the TNI, Komcad is able to play its role effectively in maintaining the stability of Jakarta as the center of government and the country's economy. The implementation of this role must continue to be developed, both through improving the quality of training and community participation in national defense programs.

The results of the interviews and field findings produced two main propositions that provide a deeper understanding of the role of the Reserve Component (Komcad) in the universal people's defense and security system. The major proposition that emerged from the research results is that Komcad plays a significant role in strengthening the national defense system by providing trained and ready human resources. The study shows that the existence of Komcad not only supports military operations, but also contributes to social stability in society, especially in facing non-military threats such as terrorism and natural disasters.

Meanwhile, the minor propositions identified relate to factors that influence the effectiveness of Komcad. Findings from the interviews indicate that the lack of public understanding of the role of Komcad is an obstacle to recruitment and participation. Many members of the public are not aware of the importance of their contribution to defending the country, which has implications for the low number of active and trained Komcad members. This makes it clear that in addition to recruitment, socialization and education about the importance of national defense are also needed to increase public participation.

The correlation between the major and minor propositions leads to innovation or novelty in this study. This study not only confirms the strategic role of Komcad, but also highlights the challenges that must be faced to maximize its effectiveness. Thus, the results of this study provide a basis for policy recommendations aimed at increasing public understanding of the role of Komcad and the importance of their contribution to the defense system. These recommendations include the need for educational and socialization programs involving community leaders and educational institutions to reach more individuals, so that the role of Komcad in maintaining national security and sovereignty can be more optimal in the future.

The national defense system includes a reserve component that is very important to maintain national security and readiness in facing any attack. Komcad consists of personnel, equipment, and supplies needed to handle crises and battles. In defending the country, military and civilian personnel are trained and prepared to face combat situations, in addition to personnel, equipment plays an important role in the reserve component. Weapons, vehicles, medical equipment, and communication devices are all necessary equipment. To ensure that all of this equipment is available for use when needed, it must be properly stored and maintained on a regular basis. In addition, the reserve component can assist the country in responding to unexpected emergencies such as disease outbreaks or natural disasters, assisting in evacuation and recovery efforts, as well as logistical and medical support.

The ability of a country to develop national defense strength must always be correlated with the country's ability to transform its national resources into efficient weapons. National defense is one of the human resources that plays a significant role in national security. National defense problems, as well as the emergence of increasingly diverse threats, require the use of reliable human resources to implement or formulate national defense policies. In order to maintain its sovereignty, Indonesia does not only prioritize the armed forces. As a result, it is necessary to master the ability to manage defense technology and human resources. (Zulkarnain & Josias Simon Runturambi, 2022). Security human resources do not only include active TNI and conscripts, but also Reserve Components and Support Components.

Civilians such as civil servants, laborers, or retired TNI or Polri members, young people who have undergone military training, and volunteers from other community groups such as PMI or the Indonesian Red Cross. Komcad also consists of hardware and supplies needed to support national defense activities. By carrying out military training and education in advance, this can be called the Military Reserve (Cadmil) part of the Reserve Component. As much as possible, in the education and training process that is prepared, it is designed to defend the nation. In accordance with the characteristics of Cadmil, such as the function of mobilization and demobilization, although not included as part of a permanent institution, it depends on the development of strategies, potential conflicts that may arise, dangers

from different countries, etc. The goal is for the needs of national interests. When managing military missions outside of combat, such as responding to natural disasters, Cadmil will be very helpful.

Society, artificial resources and natural resources, national facilities and infrastructure that are not included in the main components, can be said to be Komcad. Komcad can be used to support military actions other than war, especially humanitarian missions. The formation of reserve components is expected to contribute to the rise of patriotism, especially among the millennial generation. The next generation of the nation is one of the most valuable state assets and is the forerunner of the successor of a nation because the safety of the country is a requirement that must be realized if the country wants to unite into a prosperous, safe, sovereign, and peaceful country. As a result, the existence of the next generation must be considered. Efforts that can be made to maintain this safety are one of them through national defense.

The formation of Komcad in national defense is something that is ultimately needed. Given that there are still types of threats to national security. One of the important components of a country's defense is to guarantee interests in order to defend its population. Defense also functions to protect a nation from political systems and external dangers (Sulaiman & Subagyo, 2024). In reality, organizing a defense system is not easy, but rather a complicated process. To support the actions of the reserve forces, good infrastructure is also needed. This includes hospitals and military installations that are available for immediate use. The presence of reserve components needs to be held in defense against various dangers. Therefore, to protect its security and sovereignty, every country must have a mature strategy and a strong system.

During the Covid-19 outbreak, the Reserve Component acts as the first line of defense for medical workers in dealing with non-military threats. The answer to addressing risks, interruptions, obstacles, and current problems lies in the reserve component. Because the reserve component comes from various types of education and professionals, it is very important to have a common understanding to work towards the same goal to protect the sovereignty of the country. Although the reserve component is not subject to military service like the TNI and only has a semi-military touch, there are still many advantages and disadvantages associated with the plan to form a reserve component. It is stated in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense concerning the formation of the Reserve Component. When it is stated that there are three types of national resources, namely human, natural, and artificial. The so-called human resources are those who provide their time, money, and resources for the country. Thus, the people are required to protect the country if the country's independence, as well as the country's sovereignty, are challenged. In essence, defending the country is also a basic right and obligation as a citizen. The government, military, and society must work together harmoniously and well-coordinated to protect the people. To ensure safety, the public must actively participate by reporting any suspicious or potentially dangerous activity.

The Reserve Component itself cannot be prepared suddenly when a threat that endangers the country comes directly in a short time, so it must be prepared early, the Reserve Component is very important for the country's defense system for three reasons: first, it is mandated by the constitution and other related laws. Seen in the 1945 Constitution Article 5 Paragraph (1), Articles 10, 20, 27 Paragraph (3), 30 and Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, in Article 8, Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, in Article 7 and Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management. Komcad has 2 different points of view regarding the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and legislation that confirms the existence of the reserve component as a defense force. The first point of view is that the state has the authority to force its citizens to follow all efforts to defend the country, if citizens ignore this they will be subject to fines, detention, and other punishments. The second point of view, citizens are free to voluntarily register as Reserve Component troops. The second reason is because the threats in this country are increasingly complicated to handle. Therefore, many members are needed who have the ability to defend the country such as Komcad, one of the steps to face the big threat. Finally, several countries have chosen to utilize all the capabilities of their population in maintaining and defending their sovereignty by increasing national defense through the use of Komcad and Komduk.

In addition, the involvement of the Reserve Component and Supporting Component is part of a strategy to cut routine employee expenses so that TNI defense equipment can be developed and modernized. The reserve component was created as a state protection to face various ultimatums that may occur to a nation, such as external attacks, natural disasters, and system failures related to national defense. In addition to the reasons above, there are several reasons why Cadmil is useful in defending the country. It can help the country respond to every threat successfully. A

country with an adequate reserve system will be able to react more quickly and efficiently in unexpected circumstances. Creating a Komcad can also help the country strengthen its ability to prevent foreign threats. With an adequate reserve system, it will be better prepared to maintain its security and territorial integrity in challenging circumstances. A ready-to-use reserve system, for example, will allow defense forces to react quickly in the event of an unwanted attack, allowing the danger to be dealt with immediately and the country to remain safe. Adequate reserve techniques will make it easier to protect and provide assistance to its population in unfortunate events. This will help reduce casualties and damage as much as possible. Increase public trust in the national security system and governance. People will seek protection and proper assistance from the government in times of trouble. For a country to survive, it is essential to form a reserve component as a defense mechanism. Because if a nation cannot protect itself from various dangers, then it cannot continue to exist. This basic military training shows that citizens are involved in contributing to the defense of their country. In addition, non-military threats to the sovereignty of the country are now possible, meaning that individuals who are prepared and have received military training will be able to help defend their country. Every nation in this era of globalization needs to be aware of its defense and security capabilities. To ensure that they are ready to face future threats or emergencies, the country must have a strong reserve component. The government places great importance on maintaining security and safety conditions to protect the community. Therefore, the government must have a strong Komcad program to avoid and resolve conflicts that can endanger the safety and security of the community.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the urgency of forming this Reserve Component was formed as part of an effort to maintain national security to defend the entire population of Indonesia from incoming threats. The formation of Komcad is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the management of national resources for National Defense and Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law Number 23 of 2019. The Reserve Component is formed starting from the registration stage, selection, basic military training and determination. The formation of the reserve component as part of the defense system is necessary for three reasons, including the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and two laws relating to national security. Second, because the threats to state sovereignty are increasingly complex. Finally, the state can decide to utilize all the capabilities of its citizens in maintaining and defending state sovereignty in order to increase state defense by utilizing the strength of the reserve component and supporting components.

The urgency of forming a Reserve Component (Komcad) in the Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata) is increasingly apparent in the context of Indonesia's national defense which faces global and regional threats. As an archipelagic country with a strategic position between two oceans and two continents, Indonesia is very vulnerable to growing military and non-military threats. Komcad, which is an integral part of this total defense system, is positioned as the main supporter of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) to overcome these various threats.

Sishankamrata places the TNI as the main component in maintaining state sovereignty, while the people become a supporting force that can be mobilized in an emergency. This concept gives an important role to the community, including Komcad, in increasing military strength when needed. This study reveals that the urgency of Komcad's existence lies in its ability to provide an additional layer of defense that is responsive to various emergency situations.

Field observations conducted showed that the basic training given to prospective Komcad members prepared them to face threats not only from the military aspect but also from natural disasters and national crises. The training, which lasted for several months, covered a variety of materials, ranging from ideology and fighting spirit to basic military tactics skills. This aims to form Komcad soldiers who are not only able to play a role in military operations, but also in humanitarian operations, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, where Komcad was deployed to assist the medical sector in handling the health crisis.

This study also identified several obstacles faced in the implementation of Komcad. One of the biggest challenges is the low level of public awareness of the importance of Komcad in national defense. In urban areas such as Jakarta, with a strong individualistic lifestyle, socialization efforts face significant obstacles. Many people still do not fully understand the benefits of joining Komcad, which is often perceived as only a form of additional military training without significant rewards.

However, there are several supporting factors that have been identified in field observations. One of them is the support of adequate infrastructure in Jakarta and various military facilities that are ready to be used for training. In addition, government policies that continue to encourage the development of Komcad through Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management further strengthen the urgency of establishing Komcad in Indonesia.

Ultimately, the existence of Komcad is vital because it can provide flexibility and resilience to the national defense system. In a scenario where the TNI requires rapid assistance, the existence of Komcad allows the deployment of additional personnel without the need for large-scale mobilization that takes time. This system strengthens national readiness to face external and internal threats, while integrating the role of society in maintaining national security.

For the future, this study recommends an increase in more intensive socialization programs to the community. More structured policies are needed, including clear incentives for Komcad members to attract more participation from the community. With increased awareness and greater support from various parties, Komcad is expected to play an increasingly important role in maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are significant findings that emerged after conducting interviews and data analysis. These findings allow researchers to develop major and minor propositions related to the role and function of the Reserve Component (Komcad) in the context of national defense. The major proposition that can be formulated from the results of the study is that increasing community participation in Komcad can significantly strengthen the people's defense and security system. This is based on evidence that Komcad members who have a high awareness of their role in maintaining state sovereignty can contribute more effectively in dealing with threats. This proposition underlines the importance of education and socialization about national defense to the community so that they understand their responsibilities and contributions in the broader defense system.

On the other hand, minor propositions reflect specific aspects found in the study, such as that Komcad members involved in social and humanitarian activities showed higher motivation to serve in emergencies. This finding suggests that non-military activities, such as disaster management training and national defense awareness programs, play an important role in building good relations between Komcad and the community. Involvement in social activities can strengthen solidarity and increase a sense of ownership of the national defense system, which in turn can affect their readiness when needed.

The correlation between these major and minor propositions provides new insights into the urgency of Komcad in a more holistic defense context. By understanding this relationship, decision makers can formulate more effective strategies to engage the community in defense efforts, as well as create programs that focus not only on the military aspect, but also on developing positive social relationships. The novelty of this study lies in a deeper understanding of how active community participation in Komcad not only strengthens the defense system, but also contributes to social stability and national security as a whole.

During the time of the Minister of Defense (Menhan) Matori Abdul Djilil, the discourse on reserve components had begun to be heard. According to him, maintaining sovereignty, territorial integrity and security and safety of all Indonesian citizens is one form of effort in a state defense (Gartika, 2022). In accordance with the contents of the preamble and body of the 1945 Constitution, namely the form of national defense that is universal means involving all people and all national resources, national facilities and infrastructure, and the entire territory of the country as a single defense unit. The reserve component is one part of the national resources that have been prepared to strengthen the ability of the main components to maintain the defense of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from various threats that can then be deployed through mobilization. The mobilization of the reserve component is only carried out when a country is in a state of war emergency that poses threats such as aggression from other countries, as well as natural disasters. The provisions for the mobilization of the reserve component are regulated in Article 29, the reserve component can only be mobilized on the orders of the President with the approval of the Indonesian House of Representatives. The activities of the reserve component are formed by the Ministry of Defense in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 23 of 2019 concerning the Management of National Resources (UU PSDN). This is managed or implemented by the Directorate General of Defense Potential (DITJEN POTHAN).

4.2. Factors Related to the Role of Reserve Components in the Total People's Defense and Security System at the Jayakarta Military Regional Command, Jakarta

The General Policy of National Defense has outlined that the deployment of national defense forces is carried out in accordance with the scale of the threat and certain conditions that affect national interests. The meaning of threats based on the General Policy of National Defense, namely (Ibrahim et al., 2023):

- 1) Facing military threats. Military threats are threats that use armed and organized forces and are considered to have the ability to endanger state sovereignty, the integrity of the state's territory, and the safety of the entire nation. The

- deployment of military defense forces is carried out by placing the TNI as the main component supported by Reserve and supporting components;
- 2) Facing non-military threats. Non-military threats are threats that use non-military factors that are classified into threats that have ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, public safety, technological and legislative dimensions, which are considered to be able to endanger state sovereignty, the integrity of the state territory and the safety of the entire nation.
 - 3) The deployment of non-military defense forces is carried out by placing ministries/institutions outside the defense sector and Regional Governments as the main elements supported by the TNI and other elements of national strength. The main elements referred to are ministries/institutions and Regional Governments that handle affairs in the field according to non-military threats that have dimensions of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, public safety, technology, and legislation.
 - 4) Facing the threat of hybrid warfare. The threat of hybrid warfare is a mixed threat and is an integration of military and non-military threats. Threat of hybrid warfare faced using a military defense pattern with non-military defense forces formed into Supporting Components according to the nature and escalation of the hybrid threats that arise.
 - 5) In the field of defense, a country in conflict or confrontation can not only wage conventional war. Nowadays the threat of conventional war is very small because of the increasingly developing situation and technological advances. Current conditions encourage the use of new types of war such as asymmetric warfare, hybrid warfare and proxy warfare.

Asymmetric warfare is a war between belligerents or warring parties whose military strengths are very different. Proxy War is a confrontation between two great powers using substitute players to avoid direct confrontation on the grounds of reducing the risk of direct conflict that risks fatal destruction. Usually the third party acting as a substitute player is a small country, but sometimes it can also be done by non-state actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Organizations (Ormas), community groups or individuals (Subagyo, 2022). Indications of proxy war include separatist movements, mass demonstrations and clashes between groups and can also be seen through various forms of provocative media coverage, drug trafficking, the spread of pornography and free sex. Proxy war is a very big threat to the Indonesian nation and state. Hybrid or combination war is a war that combines conventional warfare techniques, asymmetric warfare, and proxy warfare to gain victory over the opposing party. Philosophically and sociologically, war is essentially aimed at building peace. So war and peace are actually in the same logical range. If peace is created to realize the welfare of society, then so is war, it is carried out for the same reason.

History records that the Indonesian nation is a nation of patriotic and militant fighters in fighting for its goals. The war of independence is historical evidence, when the colonial power with modern weaponry and professional soldiers was defeated by the strength of spirit and unity of the entire people. The mobilization of all national resources starting from the army, people's militias, and all resources and capabilities owned are arranged in a shoulder-to-shoulder system to become a comprehensive defense force. The concept of universality is able to increase the ability of militia troops on par with professional military troops, this advantage should be maintained and become a standard system for building the country's defense force.

The current national defense has actually accommodated this through the Total People's Defense System, and it is emphasized in the constitution that the national defense system is a universal defense system, namely a system that involves all national resources and infrastructure for national defense efforts. According to the Defense White Paper issued by the Ministry of Defense, the National Defense System is defined as:

“A universal defense system is characterized by the people, universality, and territoriality. The characteristic of the people means that the orientation of defense is devoted by and for the interests of the entire people. The characteristic of universality means that all national resources and infrastructure are utilized for defense efforts...”. In other words, a universal defense system is a defense system that involves all resources owned by the state, be it human, natural, and artificial resources, facilities and infrastructure, territory, technology to win a war. The universal people's defense system can develop and change according to defense needs and strategies, various variants may be developed to adapt to current threat models.

The concept of Universal War is still relevant to be applied in this country. It just needs various modifications so that its application can follow the dynamics of the strategic environment and be in line with global issues. War is

described as a large-scale conflict between (several) countries or within a country, which is related to the issue of sovereignty and/or territory of a country. Translating war in the global era is not as easy as defining classical medieval warfare, the form of warfare is already very complex and much more deadly than gunpowder explosions or dagger thrusts.

War and battle are two terms that have different definitions. The definition of war is not only limited to armed combat, but also battles that involve all aspects of social, national and state life. War does not have to be carried out against another country (cross countries), but can be a large-scale internal conflict. In war, the military will carry out Military Operations for War (OMP) in accordance with Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law Number 34 of 2002 concerning the TNI. From time to time, the form of warfare continues to develop, and now we have entered the Fourth Generation of War. In the Fourth Generation War, there has been a shift in actors in warfare. If previously only countries could go to war, now non-state actors such as terrorist groups, separatist movements, and security disturbance movements can also become subjects in war, thus creating a new concept in war, namely asymmetric warfare (Ferry Ismail & Program, 2020). In addition, the Fourth Generation War is also marked by ideological struggles, manipulation, media propaganda, and the political power of a country's diplomacy. Therefore, in the present era, war is more dominated by non-conventional warfare. In other words, war will utilize non-military elements to achieve victory. This condition is the driving force behind the preparation of this Bill so that universal defense becomes a concept that can be applied.

To build universality in defense, the country must be supported by other forces such as: ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and technology that are oriented towards national resilience so that the country's defense system does not only rely on military strength but also non-military strength. The form of non-military strength can be translated as a form of defense support strength which in essence the country needs a reliable force to assist military strength and is ready to be used when needed.

The formation of the Reserve Component is also different from National Defense (manifested in the form of National Defense Awareness Development). National Defense is a form of effort to foster student awareness to participate in national defense (HM Ahman, 2022). The education is to foster and improve national defense efforts by instilling a national commitment, including developing values. In the future, regulations regarding the involvement of the people in the national defense system in the form of Supporting Components and Reserve Components need to be outlined in a strong legal basis so that it will be protected from arbitrary use by the government.

Supporting Components are components of national defense consisting of human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, and national facilities and infrastructure that can directly or indirectly increase the strength and capabilities of the Main Components and Reserve Components.

Human resources included in the Supporting Components include the National Guard, namely the community that is part of an organization that has paramilitary capabilities. The elements of the National Guard come from the Indonesian Police (POLRI), the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) owned by the Regional Government (Pemda), the Community Protection (Linmas) element coordinated by the Regional Government, the Student Regiment whose guidance is under the university, the Student Regiment Alumni, and youth organizations.

Natural resources are everything found in nature that is useful for humans to meet their needs, including in national defense efforts. Preparation of national resources and national infrastructure in national defense efforts managed through national defense efforts to face military threats is an important thing in increasing the potential and capacity of national defense forces.

In the national defense effort, in addition to natural resources, there are also artificial resources, namely natural resources that have been increased in their usefulness to meet the needs and interests of national defense. Natural resources and artificial natural resources are transformed into regional logistics and strategic material reserves to be prepared as Supporting Components, which can be briefly explained as follows (Siswanto, 2021):

- 1) Regional logistics are logistics prepared in regions based on the wealth of natural resources in the region in order to support regional resistance operations, including food supplies, personal equipment supplies, fuel and lubricant supplies, building and construction materials supplies, ammunition/explosives supplies, health supplies and spare parts supplies.
- 2) Strategic material reserves are materials and/or mining products and industrial equipment for defense that are prepared as supplies to meet the needs of national defense. Strategic material reserves consist of metal minerals, coal, petroleum refining products, natural gas refining products, petrochemical products, and industrial equipment.

Other forms of Supporting Components are national infrastructure, for example highways, ports, airports, rail

networks, buildings, etc. Facilities and infrastructure are grouped into land, sea and air infrastructure.

At the regional level, especially in Southeast Asia, there are several countries that also have Reserve Components. These countries have more similarities with Indonesia in terms of demographics and socio-cultural, including:

1) Philippines

The Reserve Component is known in the Philippines though with a different language. The Reserve Component consists of 2 parts: Auxliary Reserve Units recruited from civilians working in the public sector. Second, Citizens Armed Forces Geographic Units (CAFGUS) recruited from ordinary civilians. CAFGUS itself is divided into non-active military reserve and militia units (paramilitary groups) assigned to carry out counter-insurgency activities. Specifically for the Auxliary Reserve Units (which is one component of the reserve forces), its members are appointed from civilians but who work in the public sector (civil servants). This unit is indeed intended to provide support for the regular army.

2) Malaysia

In Malaysia, citizen involvement in national defense is known as the National Service Training Program (PLKN) or Malaysian National Service. The basis for the formation of National Defense in the form of compulsory military service in Malaysia is basically an effort to create unity as Malaysian citizens. This is because of the strong racial politics in the Malaysian development paradigm which provides more facilities to indigenous people/bumiputra. The mandatory military service training in Malaysia is carried out for 3 months in a physical training camp filled by young people from various ethnicities. The total training time itself reaches 9 months and can be extended for 2 years. The National Service training program does not apply to people with mental illness, disabilities, people serving sentences, in hospital care and drug treatment. The National Service Training Program (PLKN) is the involvement of civil society as an implementation of a strategy of denial that prevents the attacker from gaining victory.

3) Singapore

Singapore is also one of the countries that enforces compulsory military service in its country to form a Reserve Component in times of emergency. Although geographically Singapore is a small country, Singapore has a high priority for its security sector. With a population of 5.1 million, Singapore has a main component of around 1.3 million people and a Reserve Component of 950 thousand people. Singapore's seriousness in the defense sector is due to its geographical location in the region, where Singapore is flanked by two larger neighboring countries, namely Malaysia and Indonesia. Over time, Singapore's efforts to build its military strength and strengthen its Reserve Component have also been carried out to strengthen Singapore's position in the world of international negotiations. The Reserve Component is one of the important indicators for calculating the overall military strength of a country. If we look closely at the number of Reserve Components in the Asian region, the following comparison will appear:

Table 1 Comparison of Major Components and Reserves in Asia

Country	Active Frontline Personnel	Reserved Personnel	Fit For Services
China	2,333,000	2,300,000	618,588,627
India	1,325,000	2,143,000	489,571,520
South Korea	624,000	2,900,000	21,033,275
Indonesia	476,000	0	107,538,660
Thailand	306,000	245,000	27,490,939
Singapore	71,000	950,000	2,105,973
Malaysia	110,000	296,000	12,422,580

In terms of numbers, Indonesia currently only has 467 thousand active TNI personnel without any support from reserve personnel. This number is very small compared to human resources that are quite large require a good governance system to be effective in strengthening national defense. Opinions regarding the management of Reserve Components and Support Components are divided into pro and con camps. Some people who are against it argue that building the main component with modern weapons and professional personnel will be better than forming Reserve Components and Support Components. On the other hand, those who are in favor argue that building Reserve

Components and Support Components based on national defense development is not just about building defense strength, but a process of developing human beings with character and organizing the readiness of all resources in facing threats.

The army as a state apparatus must always receive support from all the people as the backbone of defense, this is important for the TNI because the epicenter of the TNI's strength is not only in professional soldiers with sophisticated weapons but also in the unity of the TNI with the people. With the establishment of the Reserve Component, the number of regular soldiers of 476 thousand 43 will receive additional potential reserve strength from the demographic bonus of 130 million people.

Building the readiness of a militant and patriotic society with good capacity will give birth to competitive advantages and the same national vision. The Reserve Component and Supporting Component which began with the Development of National Defense Awareness are efforts to channel the potential of people's militancy so that they are gathered into a force that is beneficial to the interests of the state.

So far, when the state neglects not to channelize the potential of the people, the indoctrination process is carried out by To form the Reserve Component and Support Component, the state spends less budget than forming regular army personnel because the state acts selectively and only chooses citizens whose potential is in accordance with the format of the planned war system. However, the function of the Reserve Component and Support Component still has a significant contribution to defense.

As a comparison in other countries, the United States builds a reserve force with only 1.6% of the total defense budget but the contribution of the reserve force is 49% of the US defense force. Russia builds a reserve force with only 1.5% of the defense budget but the contribution of the force given reaches 38%, China with 2.1% of the budget contributes 45% of the defense force. The regulation on the Reserve Component is a derivative of the Law on National Defense. Therefore, there are principles in the Law on National Defense that must be used as a reference in this regulation.

In Article 1 number 6 in conjunction with Article 7 paragraph (2) of the Law on National Defense, the Reserve Component is one of the containers and forms of citizen participation as well as national facilities and infrastructure in national defense efforts in facing military threats. Based on Article 8 of the Law on National Defense, citizens who are included in the Reserve Component are citizens who have been prepared to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the TNI as the main component.

National resource management is part of the national defense system. Management of the national defense system is the authority and responsibility of the President as Head of State. In managing the national defense system, the President establishes a general national defense policy that serves as a reference for planning, organizing, and supervising the national defense system (Article 13 of the Law on National Defense).

In formulating general national defense policies, the President is assisted by the Minister of Defense. Furthermore, the Minister of Defense determines policies on the implementation of national defense based on general policies determined by the President. The Minister of Defense also formulates general policies on the use of TNI and other defense components and determines policies on budgeting, procurement, recruitment, management of national resources, and development of defense technology and industry required by the TNI and other defense components (Article 16 of the National Defense Law). Thus, the regulation on national resource management policies implemented by the Minister of Defense must be based on general national defense policies.

Considering that the Reserve Component is to enlarge and strengthen the main component (TNI), the regulation for determining the Reserve Component needs to refer to the core defense strength of the TNI, namely referring to the three dimensions, namely the land dimension, the sea dimension, and the air dimension. According to Article 4 paragraph (1) of the TNI Law, the TNI consists of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, which carry out their duties in dimensions or in combination under the leadership of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

The role of the Reserve Component in the people's defense and security system at the Jayakarta Regional Military Command (Kodam), Jakarta, is as a supporting force for the Indonesian National Army (TNI) in facing various threats, both military and non-military. The Reserve Component is recruited to strengthen regional preparedness, especially in Jakarta which has a high population density and cultural diversity. In addition to functioning as a military

reserve that can be mobilized in an emergency, they also play a role in maintaining regional stability and security, as well as assisting in handling national disasters and crises. The existence of the Reserve Component in a metropolitan area such as Jakarta is considered strategic because of the adequate facilities and infrastructure and the potential for large citizen participation.

Inhibiting factors for the role of the Reserve Component in the people's defense and security system at the Jayakarta Military Regional Command, Jakarta, include the lack of public awareness of the importance of participation in the Reserve Component and limited budget and facilities for training and coaching. In addition, the complexity of the dense and heterogeneous city of Jakarta often adds to the challenges in coordinating and implementing their role. However, supporting factors include the availability of supporting infrastructure, such as military facilities and good transportation access, as well as the great potential of a diverse and multicultural population for recruitment. Support from the local government and the proximity of the Jayakarta Military Command to the center of government also strengthen the effectiveness of the Reserve Component's role in this region.

5.2. Suggestion

- 1) There needs to be regular promotion and outreach to attract public interest regarding the Reserve Component.
- 2) It is necessary to consider providing special salaries or allowances for the Reserve Component as well as to attract public interest in becoming Reserve Component members.
- 3) A comprehensive policy is needed from the government so that the role of the Reserve Component can effectively support the tasks and functions of the TNI in the universal people's defense and security system.

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