

Strategy for Using Reserved Components in Facing Hybrid Threats to Strengthen National Defense

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Abstract— The formation of the Reserve Components was held to realize the mandate of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. Reserve components are used to complement the defense components consisting of main components, reserve components and supporting components. The policy for the formation of reserve components is one of the strategies chosen as an early effort in order to increase strength and strengthen the capabilities of the main components that are ready to be deployed through mobilization in the face of military and hybrid threats. This research uses qualitative methods, while data collection uses literature review and semi-structured interviews. Indonesia needs the right strategy in the recruitment of prospective reserve component members. The results of the study explain that the reserve components have been used by Indonesia in strengthening the TNI, such as the Presidential Decree No. 2 of 1948 which contains mobilizing all citizens over the age of 16 to participate in the people's resistance. During the liberal democracy period (1950-1959) it was known as the National Tjadian Corps (CTN) which functioned for national mobilization. Observing the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning PSDN, that the use of reserve components to deal with the threat of hybrids, Indonesia needs the right strategy in the recruitment and development of prospective reserve component members. Administrative requirements that are generally specified in the law, special requirements need to be added in order to be able to design reserve component personnel who have special abilities, for example IT experts, chemical weapons and biological.

Keywords— Strategy, Reserve Components, Hybrid Threats, Mobilization, National Defense.

INTRODUCTION

National defense is carried out through a strategy in order to achieve the stated strategic goals and objectives. The national defense strategy is formulated in three basic substances, including: 'what is defended, how to defend and with what to defend', which is described in the form of goals and objectives, how to achieve the targets and the resources used. The implementation of a universal defense strategy still refers to the development of a national defense system that is built on a priority scale through: increasing the professionalism of the TNI, preparing and developing people's power, as well as developing defense technology to support the availability of Alutsista (Defense White Paper, 2015).

The policy for the formation of reserve components is one of the strategies chosen by Indonesia as an effort to increase the strength and strengthen the capabilities of the main components. The National Defense Doctrine is a guideline for the implementation of the universal people's defense and security system (Sishankamrata) which involves all citizens, regions, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner. The purpose of national defense is to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats (Defense White Paper, 2015).

Reserve components are National Resources that have been prepared to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen forces. and the capabilities of the Main Components (Law number 23 of 2019). The reserve component is built and formed by carrying out enlistment, selection, basic military training, and assignment. The formation of reserve components can have a double effect on strengthening sectors related to strengthening defense. The presence of reserve components is very important and strategic to build an integrated defense system. The integration of the national defense component is a manifestation of the integration and synergy of the main components, reserve components and supporting components in military defense. Reserve components are prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to deal with military and hybrid threats (Law number 23 of 2019).

In line with the development of science and technology, the threat to state sovereignty through technology channels is also growing rapidly. This is a special concern in formulating a defense strategy that will be held. Threats through technology are part of hybrid warfare operations carried out by various countries in the world, especially countries that have great information technology power. There were 888 million cyber attacks recorded in Indonesia from the beginning

of the year until September 2021. If you look at the records of the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN), this shows a very drastic increase. Cyber attack data in Indonesia was only recorded at 325 million last years from January to October 2020 (Balqis Alyamayadita Rahman, 2021).

The essence of hybrid threats is a mixed threat which is an integration between military and non-military threats. Hybrid threats include combining conventional, asymmetric, terrorist and cyber warfare threats, as well as diverse and dynamic criminals. In addition to these various combinations of threats, hybrid threats can also be in the form of an integrated attack between the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and explosive weapons (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive / CBRNE), and information warfare, (Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 2015).

Observing the provisions on the use of reserve components to deal with military and hybrid threats, the question arises whether Indonesia has ever mobilized reserve components? How is the elaboration of the provisions of the RI Law number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense regarding the deployment of reserve components in the face of hybrid threats?

METHODOLOGY

In writing In this scientific study, the author uses qualitative research methods with a literature review approach. According to Creswell (2013), literature review is a research approach that is based on non-numeric data, which can be in the form of writing and images, and filtering of the data is carried out to make interpretations of the literature review.

This research study was conducted through literature sources such as journals, books, documents, theses, research reports, and scientific articles with valid and reliable sources.

Furthermore, in data collection, the author uses a semi-structured interview method, where this type of interview is included in the in-depth interview category, which in its implementation is more free when compared to structured interviews.

The purpose of this type of interview is to find problems more openly, where the parties invited to the interview are asked for their opinions and ideas. In conducting interviews, researchers need to listen carefully and take notes on what the informants say (Sugiyono, 2018).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

National Defense Strategy

National defense policies and strategies are formulated through basic considerations in accordance with national goals and interests. The national defense policy refers to the vision and mission of the Government which is realized in a proportional, balanced and coordinated manner. To realize the government's vision and mission for the development of national defense, a national defense strategy is formulated which includes objectives, strategic targets, ways to achieve defense targets and resources in order to realize a strong, effective and high-defense state defense force and capability (Defense White Paper), 2015).

The strategic policy of national defense in dealing with military threats is carried out proportionally along with overcoming non-military threats. The history of the Indonesian nation's wars has recorded that conflict resolution using military force was carried out as a result of various peaceful conflict resolution efforts that failed. Taking lessons from this experience, national defense is carried out through efforts to build, maintain, and develop all components of national defense in order to realize deterrence to tackle every threat in an integrated and directed manner.

From the point of view of the national defense strategy, in the face of military threats, the use of military force is one of the efforts of the Indonesian people in upholding state sovereignty, maintaining territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation. Facing non-military threats placing Ministries/Agencies outside the defense sector as the main element supported by other elements of the nation's power, including the local government. Meanwhile, in dealing with hybrid threats, it is carried out in an integrated manner by deploying military and non-military forces in accordance with state political policies and decisions (Defense White Paper, 2015).

Formation of Reserve Components

The system for managing national resources for national defense does not mean ignoring other sectors, but the arrangement of national resources must be used as a driving force for structuring resources and other sectors. Integration and synergy of national resources is a concept initiated to multiply the national defense power. After the birth of Law no. 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, the integration of the components of national defense can be realized. A new chapter of the rise and glory of the Indonesian nation with the management of national resources integrated in the national defense system.

The Policy for the Establishment of Reserve Components is carried out to realize the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense and Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Regulations for Implementing Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. The formation of a reserve component that is currently underway will complement the national defense component, which consists of the main component, the reserve component and the supporting component.

The policy for the formation of reserve components is one of the strategies chosen as an early effort in order to increase strength and strengthen the capabilities of the main components (TNI) which are ready to be deployed through mobilization in the face of military and hybrid threats. The reserve component is built and formed by carrying out enlistment, selection, basic military training, and assignment. The formation of reserve components can have a double effect on strengthening sectors related to strengthening defense. The presence of reserve components is very important and strategic in building an integrated defense system. The integration of the national defense component is a manifestation of the integration and synergy of the main components, reserve components and supporting components in military defense. Likewise, the main elements and other elements that exist in non-military defense through a threat analysis mechanism are faced in the effort to organize and manage national defense against various threats that may occur.

The development of the Sishankamrata posture consists of the strength, capabilities and titles of reliable military and non-military defense according to the geographical characteristics of an archipelagic country, with the ability to carry out defense in land, sea, air, space, and cyber space/dimensions. In Sishankamrata the development of a military defense posture, including the Main Components, Reserve Components and Supporting Components, is aimed at realizing a military defense force that is reliable and capable of dealing with various forms of threats. The development of Reserve Components and Supporting Components is directed to have a strength capable of supporting the strength of the Main Components.

The development of a strong Sishankamrata is very important with a strategy of combining the strengths of the integrated three-dimensional matrix that is integrated and multiplied with Reserve Components and Supporting Components. The national defense system

can restore the TNI's identity to the TNI's Center of Gravity (CoG) concept, namely the TNI who is united with the people. The use of the Sishankamrata concept, which involves all national resources owned by the state, can develop and change according to the needs and strategy of national defense. The implication of this defense concept is very difficult for opponents who have complete strength consisting of: 1. troops, 2. weapons, 3. technology and 4. logistics. These four aspects have limits or limits on abilities, and a long term war supported by militancy will become a ghost for the enemy. you can see the experience of the wars in Vietnam, Iraq, Afghanistan. The costs of war or war costs incurred are very large, the enemy will think and calculate to attack the Indonesian archipelago, because they will definitely face a long-term war that will drain energy and cost and big casualties on their part.

In 2021 as the implementation of Law number 23 of 2019 concerning PSDN, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense has carried out the recruitment of reserve component members. The registration of prospective reserve component members will be held on 2-7 June 2021. There are a number of requirements that must be met for those who are interested in joining Komcad. These conditions include, among others, having faith and piety to God Almighty, being loyal to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Then, being at least 18 years old and a maximum of 35 years old, physically and mentally healthy, not having a criminal record issued in writing by the National Police. . After fulfilling these requirements, the prospective Komcad members will take part in a series of administrative selection and competency selection. For those who passed, will undergo basic military training for 3 months. During the basic training, each candidate for Komcad will receive pocket money, field personal equipment, health care, as well as work accident insurance and death insurance.

In this recruitment, the government appointed five headquarters of the Regional Military Command (Kodam) as registration locations, namely Kodam Jaya (Jakarta), Kodam III/Siliwangi (Bandung), Kodam IV/Diponegoro (Semarang), Kodam V/Brawijaya (Surabaya), and Kodam XII/Tanjungpura (Pontianak). In this first stage of recruitment, the government has just opened a komcad for the land unit with a quota of around 2,500 participants. The stages of forming a reserve component start with announcements by the central and regional committees and continueregistration. then carry out administrative and competency selection. The competency selection will be carried out in the rindams, which will start on June 7-17, 2021. Then the

participants will take part in basic military training for 3 months. Selection participants who meet the requirements and are selected to enter the Basic Military Training stage for 3 months, as many as 2,500 people from June 21, 2021 to September 21, 2021.

Thus the formation of reserve components is the implementation of the right strategy in realizing a strong Sishankamrata. The strategy of combining the strengths of the integrated three-dimensional TNI and multiplying it with Reserve Components and Supporting Components is an elaboration of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI and Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. The national defense system can restore the TNI's identity to the TNI's Center of Gravity (CoG) concept, namely the TNI who is united with the people.

Use of Reserve Components

The use of Reserve Components has been recorded since the beginning of the history of the founding of Indonesia, which was once applied to the incident of the II Dutch military aggression. The use of spare components is carried out through mobilization, as is done by IRs. Sukarno by issuing Presidential Decree No. 2 of 1948 which contained mobilizing all citizens over the age of 16 to participate in the people's resistance. As part of the concept of national defense, the term "reserve" itself began to be known during the liberal democracy period (1950-1959) under the name of the National Tjadian Corps (CTN) which functioned for national mobilization. During the Guided Democracy period, the notion of the concept of "reserve" changed slightly. This concept refers to the voluntary military or mandatory military (R Soebijono, 1960). In Government Regulation Number 51 of 1963,

The laws and regulations related to Mobilization and Demobilization are: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1959 concerning Dangerous Conditions; Law No. 27/1997 on Mobilization and Demobilization.

The regulation on Mobilization and Demobilization in Law No. 27/1997 is a delegation from Law No. 20/1982 on the Principles of National Defense. The enactment of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense in lieu of Law Number 20 of 1982 no longer uses the term Trained People. The implication of the passing of the Law on National Defense is that the Law on Mobilization and Demobilization has lost its subject based on the latest legislation, namely Law number 23

of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. The term Trained People was changed to Reserve Components.

Regulations regarding the use of reserve components are regulated more clearly in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. Article 29 of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning PSDN states that reserve components are prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to enlarge and strengthen the strength and capabilities of the Main Components in dealing with military threats and hybrid threats. Furthermore, in article 63 it is emphasized that in the event that all or part of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is in a state of military emergency or a state of war, the President may declare Mobilization. In declaring Mobilization, the President must obtain the approval of the House of Representatives. Article 64 emphasizes that Mobilization is imposed on Reserved Components.

Facing the Hybrid Threat

History has recorded that from time to time the form of war continues to develop, and now we have entered the era of the Fourth Generation of War. In the Fourth Generation War, there was a shift in the actors in the war. If previously only states could go to war, now non-state actors such as terrorist groups, separatist movements, and security disruptive movements can become subjects in war so that a new concept in war is created, namely asymmetric war (William Lind, 2004). In addition, the Fourth Generation War was also marked by ideological struggles, manipulation, media propaganda, and the political power of a country's diplomacy. Therefore, nowadays war is dominated by non-conventional wars. In other words,

In the field of defense, a country in conflict can not only carry out conventional war, but can use a mixed strategy between conventional and non-conventional wars. At present the threat of conventional war is very small, due to the growing situation and the existing technological advances. Current conditions encourage the use of new types of war such as asymmetric warfare, hybrid warfare and proxy warfare.

Hybrid warfare is a theory of military strategy first proposed by Frank Hoffman, a Member of the Advisory Board at the United States Institute for Foreign Policy Research. The concept of hybrid warfare combines political warfare, conventional warfare, irregular warfare and cyber warfare, in the form of nuclear

attacks, biological and chemical weapons, and information warfare (G. Taufan Gestoro, 2021).

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 by using substitute players to avoid direct confrontation with the excuse of reducing the risk of direct conflict which risks fatal destruction. Usually the third party acting as a substitute player is a small state, but sometimes it can also be done by non-state actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Organizations (Ormas), community groups or individuals. Indications of a 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, spread of pornography and free sex. Proxy wars or proxy wars are a very big threat to the Indonesian nation and state (Academic Manuscript of the PSDN Law, 2019). Hybrid or combination war is a war that combines conventional war techniques, asymmetric warfare, and proxy wars to gain victory over the opposing party (Academic Manuscript of PSDN Law, 2019).

The hybrid threat is a challenge to the peace and security of all countries in the world. The new concept of a hybrid threat first gained recognition when Hezbollah successfully prepared the military to fight the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) in Lebanon in 2006. Even a largely conventional war would have 'hybrid' elements such as the use of 'cyber attacks' and 'biological hacking'. Cyber conflict and cyber warfare serve as examples of the use of new technologies in the hybrid threat sphere. In 2007, it was proven that DDoS attacks succeeded in crippling the security and resilience of a country, as happened in Estonia. As is known, in the hacker attack to Estonia, the entire network, both banking, telecommunications, and other vital networks was completely paralyzed. As a result, the activities of society and the state have also become completely paralyzed. This attack coincided with a feud between Estonia and Russia over the government's planned relocation of Tallinn's tomb (EH Riyadi, 2016).

Observing the provisions on the use of reserve components to deal with the threat of hybrids, Indonesia needs the right strategy in the recruitment of prospective reserve component members. Administrative requirements that are generally specified in the law, special requirements need to be added in order to be able to design reserve component personnel who have special abilities, such as IT experts, chemical, biological, nuclear and explosive weapons, so that these

professionals will become components capable of dealing with threat of hybrid warfare.

The next stage is the development of reserve component members, in the form of administrative and capacity development. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, then Refresher training Spare Components is an exercise to maintain and improve and maintain capabilities in the field of knowledge and skills for the benefit of national defense. The implementation of the Reserve Component refresher training is carried out for a minimum of 12 days and a maximum of 90 days. The refresher training material is in the form of basic training and advanced training.

The implementation of the Reserve Component refresher training is carried out based on a refresher training curriculum whose material is adjusted to the needs of the Force Headquarters. The refresher training curriculum may vary from each force to the needs of the preparation of personnel capabilities in the context of carrying out the operations to be carried out. The refresher training curriculum is a guideline for educational institutions in maintaining and improving the ability of reserve component members. Faced with the threat of hybrid warfare, the reserve component curriculum must accommodate materials on hybrid warfare, so that reserve components can be used in dealing with the threat of hybrid warfare.

CONCLUSION

The history of the Indonesian war has recorded that reserve components have been used in conflict resolution using military force. Regulations regarding the use of reserve components are regulated more clearly after the issuance of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense. Article 29 of the Law explains that reserve components are prepared to be deployed through mobilization in order to enlarge and strengthen the strengths and capabilities of the Main Components in dealing with military threats and hybrid threats. Indonesia needs to implement the right strategy in the recruitment and development of reserve component members, so that they have the necessary competencies when used in dealing with hybrid threats.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the above discussion, it is suggested to the Ministry of Defense that in building a reserve component posture, it is necessary to consider the threat of hybrids. The recruitment and development of reserve components must consider the required competencies, so that the manning of the reserve

component units that are formed can carry out their duties properly.

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