



## **Jurnal Pertahanan**

Media Informasi tentang Kajian dan Strategi Pertahanan yang Mengedepankan *Identity*, *Nationalism* dan *Integrity*  
e-ISSN: 2549-9459

<http://jurnal.idu.ac.id/index.php/DefenseJournal>



### **THE ROLE OF RESERVE COMPONENT IN SUPPORTING TOTAL PEOPLE'S DEFENSE AND SECURITY SYSTEM (*SISHANKAMRATA*) TO CONFRONT THE THREAT OF THE SIXTH GENERATION WARFARE**

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#### **Article Info**

##### **Article history:**

Received : March 30, 2021

Revised : April 27, 2021

Accepted : April 27, 2021

##### **Keywords:**

Defense,  
Reserve Component,  
*SISHANKAMRATA*,  
Sixth Generation Warfare

#### **Abstract**

The exponential growth of information and communication technology in this globalization era brings enormous changes to the new world order. This also shifts the warfare paradigm to a new generation. The traditional conventional threats (physically) have developed into multidimensional (physical and non-physical) ones. The Total People's Defense and Security System (*SISHANKAMRATA*) adopted by the Indonesian is considered to be one of the most appropriate defense systems in confronting the threat of every war generation. The components of *SISHANKAMRATA* consist of the Indonesian National Military (TNI) as the main component and the National resources coming as the reserve and support component. Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning National Resource Management as a juridical basis regulating the components in the *SISHANKAMRATA* has just been passed. This study aims to explore the role of the reserve component as a national resource contributing to confronting the threat of the new generation of war; the sixth generation warfare. The method used in this study was a narrative analysis by developing literature studies, and previous researches. The results of this study confirm that the role of the reserve components is very important in *SISHANKAMRATA* facing the threat of modern warfare, including the sixth generation warfare.

DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v7i1.1196>

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

The rapid development of civilization has caused a paradigm shift of world war; the era of war has entered its new generation. The world today has entered the era of

globalization. The exponential growth of information and communication technology in the current era of globalization has brought us to a major change in the new world order that seems borderless, that may

penetrate national boundaries (Patomäki, 2007). Meanwhile, the fast and complex development of international geopolitical presents the dynamics of the development of the global, regional, and national strategic environment. The threats that were traditionally conventional (physical) have developed into multidimensional (physical and non-physical) ones both from overseas and domestic origins or the collaboration of both, carried out by state and non-state actors. These threats may be formed in ideological, political, economic, sociocultural, technological, and public safety dimensions of national security. Thus, war is not only a military domain. It involves the nation's power from entire aspects since it has a wide scope (Pesurnay, 2018).

The world today has entered into a new generation of war; an invisible war that can directly attack the country's central power. This is the kind of war formed in propaganda and information warfare, economic warfare, to cyber warfare. The shift in the current generation of war is influenced by the Industry 4.0 idea which is the idea that drove the era of the fourth industrial revolution from the first industrial revolution in the 18th century. The fourth industrial revolution is a combination of technology that merges boundaries of the physical, digital, and biological fields collectively or known as the cyber-physical system (CPS). These technologies change the order of almost every industry in every country (Sima et al., 2020).

The establishment of the Republic of Indonesia has a very long history of the struggle of all components of the nation for independence. Based on suffering the same fate, all the Indonesian people were united for their dream of independence. In guarding the independence after the proclamation of Indonesian independence from 1945 to 1949, the Indonesian National Military (henceforth called TNI) initiated guerrilla warfare. The guerrilla warfare had strengthened the synergy between TNI and the people, in which TNI and the people

work hand in hand that initiated a state defense system, namely the total people's defense and security system (SISHANKAMRATA) consisting of all potential national capabilities and strengths that work, integrally, and sustainably for national defense and security (Lee, 2013).

SISHANKAMRATA in Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning the state defense is divided into three components. Its main component is TNI while the reserve and support components are all national resources. Thus, the concept of defense of Indonesia involves all components of the nation which are the characteristics of the state defense system to be used to confront dynamic threats. The dynamic characteristic of war marks the difference in each generation. SISHANKAMRATA adopted by Indonesia is considered to be the most appropriate defense system in confronting the threat of every war generation.

With complex situations as well as the dynamic and rapid development of the world, the Indonesian people must always prepare themselves with various methods to confront various warfare. Not only the threat of conventional warfare, but also modern warfare in the form of military, non-military, and hybrid threats from overseas and domestic origins. This includes taking strategy to confront the sixth generation warfare that controlling and manipulating space and time, including the public opinion and thoughts as the targets (FitzGerald, 1994).

This study was carried out in Indonesia with its interesting national characteristics of diverse ethnicity, language, and religion. The differences did not separate but instead create unity as stated in the motto of *Bhineka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). With its diversity, the Indonesian implements a defense system strategy that involves all components of the nation (SISHANKAMRATA) that united differences into a strong force. The focus of this study is the role of the reserve component, which is an element of

SISHANKAMRATA, in their involvement in confronting the new generation warfare, the sixth generation warfare. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policymaking in increasing the capability of the national defense system in Indonesia in confronting the new generation of warfare.

One of the literature used in conducting this study is a study by Donald J. Reed (2008) entitled 'Beyond the War on Terror: Into the Fifth Generation of War and Conflict'. It discusses the emergence of new paradigms and the characteristics in fifth-generation warfare with the terror that displaces actors from the warfare from a certain group instead of the country.

A study conducted by Diego A. Ruiz Palmer (2015) entitled "Back to the future? Russia's hybrid warfare, revolutions in military affairs, and Cold War Comparisons" describe how Russia applied hybrid warfare in the conflict in Ukraine. Bagus Artiadi's (2013) research entitled "The Need for the Development of a strong Cyber Defense System for Indonesia" discusses the development of defense in the world. This study suggests Indonesian people be aware of cyber threats and that there is a need for a strong cybersecurity defense system.

A study by Dicky RM Nainggolan (2017) entitled "Data Science, Big Data, And Predictive Analytics: A Platform for Cyberspace Security Intelligence" discusses cyberspace security; big data promises an opportunity to prevent and detect any sophisticated cyber-attacks by utilizing internal and external security. A study by Agus Setiadji (2020) entitled "Defense Economics Confronting the Sixth Generation Warfare" explores how to manage the war that the Indonesian nation will face in the future with economic theory. A study by Anton Suwito (2017) entitled "SISHANKAMRATA as an Effort to Increase Indonesia's National Defense" states that the total people's defense and security system (SISHANKAMRATA) is a strategy to deal with the military and non-military threats to increase Indonesia's

independence, dynamic, unified, and dignified national defense. A study by Sri Indriyani Umra (2019) entitled "The Implementation of State Defense Concept, Nationalism, or Civil Militarization" states that the implementation of state defense is to maintain and enhance the spirit and character of the nation's children who love their homeland and maintaining their national identity. Based on the foregoing description, this study examines the role of the reserve component that is a part of the SISHANKAMRATA in preparing for and confronting the threat of new generation warfare, the sixth generation warfare.

### **The National Defense Concept**

National defense is a dynamic condition that a nation has consisted of tenacity and resilience to develop national strength (Soepandji & Farid, 2018). National defense is needed to overcome all direct and indirect threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances that will endanger the unity, existence, and survival of the nation. The term national defense or national geostrategy is formulated as being able to strengthen national defense in overcoming internal or external, direct or indirect, challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances that may endanger the integrity, identity, and survival of the country.

Indonesia, located in a cross position located between two oceans and two continents, is a potential as well as a threat to national integrity, including national defense. These threats come from overseas and domestic origins in various dimensions, can be in the form of military and non-military threats as follows;

### **Military Threat**

The military threat is a threat that uses organized and armed forces endangering the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation. It can be in the form of aggression/invasion, territorial dispute, armed rebellion, sabotage, espionage, armed terror, and

threats to maritime and air security (Soepandji & Farid, 2018).

### **Non-military Threat**

Non-military threats are all threats using non-military factors that are considered endangering the nation. One of the non-military threats is the negative impact of globalization (Soepandji & Farid, 2018). Some of the negative effects of globalization include the consumptive lifestyle and consistently consuming imported goods, hedonism and individualism, the declining spirit of cooperation, solidarity, care, and social solidarity, and the fading religious values in social life. The current factual threat is a cyber-attack targeting public opinion (hoax) which can weaken Indonesia's national defense by colliding society with the state creating horizontal conflicts.

### **Sixth Generation Warfare**

The shift of war's generation occurs over time as the strategic and technological environment changes. This shift of war generation occurs due to the actor's efforts to solve specific problems associated with their war against a much stronger enemy. Chinese strategist Sun Tzu states, "do not repeat the tactics which have gained you one victory but let your methods be regulated by the infinite variety of circumstances" (FitzGerald, 1994). The point is not to repeat the used tactic which has added up to one win, yet letting the infinite number of circumstances govern it. Wars are always changing. All warring parties keep learning and adapting. However, wars are changing rapidly and on a larger scale than before. These changes are not only in terms of how wars are fought but also who is fighting and what they are fighting for. The nature and characteristics of war have shifted along with the development of technology. The possibility of a conventional war between two countries is considered to be getting

smaller. However, group interests have created new types of wars, including asymmetric warfare, hybrid warfare, proxy warfare, and cyber warfare (Setiadji, 2020).

There were five generations of wars so far. Currently, the world is encountering fifth-generation warfare. It is even said that it has begun to enter the era of fifth-plus-generation warfare. However, the rapid development of technology and information suggests that there is a shift into a more modern war generation, the sixth generation warfare. Information technology makes communication between humans and between nations easier and faster regardless of space and time (Rahmawati, 2017). Globalization is a process of changing the dynamics of the global environment as a continuation of a situation that has existed before, which is characterized by technological advances and information, causing interdependence and blurring of national boundaries (Scholte, 2000).

Setiadji (2020), in his book of *Ekonomi Pertahanan* (defense economics), states that the characteristics of the sixth generation warfare are that the enemy tries to target the enemy's sensors and weapons without being noticed, destroy strategic or military installations, and control information by sensor control of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), deception, false targets, big data, control of the command structure, control, and operations as well as disabling weapon systems. The facilities and infrastructure used in the war include the blind spot, electronic intelligence (ELINT), cyber, satellite, ECM, electronic warfare, and network electronic warfare remotely operated. Meanwhile, the weapons used are very specific, including fighter aircraft, UAVs, UUVs, unmanned ships, land special forces, submarines or ships, as well as high precision missiles. They aim to control and manipulate space and time.

### **The Concept of Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata)**

Law Number 3 of 2002 on National Defense states that State defense shall be all endeavor to defend national sovereignty, territorial integrity of the nation, and the safety of the entire Indonesian nation against threats and disturbances threatening the integrity of the nation. Meanwhile, a defense that is established involving all citizens, regions, and other national resources, which early prepared and held in total, integrated, directed, and continued by the Government to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from all threats. The state constitution has stated that the doctrine of the state defense system adopted by Indonesia is the total people's defense and security system (SISHANKAMRATA) which has historically been proven effective for independence (Reza, 2017).

Sishankamrata is an effort to push all national forces totally and integrally by prioritizing strength in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in ensuring the integrity of the nation and securing all efforts to achieve its national goals (Suwito, 2017).

Sishankamrata is divided into three components including:

#### **a. Main Component**

The main component of SISHANKAMRATA is the Indonesian National Military (TNI). As the main component in the Sishankamrata, TNI has the main task of upholding the sovereignty of the nation, maintaining the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protecting the entire nation and all Indonesian from threats to the integrity of the nation. In carrying out the main tasks, TNI carries out military operations by war and military operations other than war, such as overcoming armed separatist movements, overcoming armed

rebellion, overcoming terrorism, securing border areas, securing strategic national vital objects, carrying out world peace mission in accordance with foreign political policies, safeguarding the President and Vice President including their families, empowering the area of defense and supporting forces early in accordance with the total defense system, assisting government tasks in the regions, assisting State Police of the Republic of Indonesia for security and public duties regulated in law, helping to secure state guests at the level of heads and representatives of foreign governments who are currently in Indonesia, helping to cope with natural disasters, evacuation, and providing humanitarian assistance, assisting in search and rescue, and assisting the government in securing shipping and aviation against piracy and smuggling. In carrying out its duties, TNI requires support from all components of the nation.

#### **b. Reserve Component**

The reserve component consists of citizens, natural resources, including the national facilities and infrastructure that have been prepared to be mobilized to enlarge and strengthen the main components. Mobilization refers to the use of national resources and national facilities and infrastructure as a national defense force. The formation of the reserve component began to be implemented after the passing of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 which regulates the National Resource Management Act (PSDN).

The Reserve Component is prepared to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the main components in confronting military threats and hybrid threats. The implementation of reserve components is managed based on a defense system of a democratic state, upholding the principle of justice, paying attention to the environment, and respecting human

rights according to the laws and regulations (Indrawan & Efriza, 2018).

The reserve components are formed according to the composition of the main components: the land, sea, and air dimensions. The recruitment process for the reserve component was through the selection. After being selected and declared passed, each participant will be appointed and determined as a reserve component. The active period of a reserve component only applies when attending refresher training or during the mobilization. At this moment, each member of the reserve component is subject to military law. The active period automatically ends when they return to their usual activities, for example returning to being a worker or their original profession.

In the development of the open and rapidly changing world, it may be assumed how substantial the non-military threat this nation is facing in this global era. Globalization presents a spectrum of intangible threats that is difficult to detect. If this nation is not smart enough in playing its role in globalization, it can completely erode this nation's generation. Various kinds of latent and physical threats are difficult to deal with conventionally that further will spread along with globalization without one's ability to filter it. For this reason, the reserve component of Indonesia must be able to play an effective role in dealing with bad influences endangering the nation.

#### c. Support Components

Support components also consist of citizens, natural resources, and man-made resources, as well as the national facilities and infrastructure which can directly or indirectly increase the strength and capability of the main components and reserve components. Indonesian citizens who are included in the support components are members of the State Police of the Republic of

Indonesia, trained citizens, experts, and other citizens of the element of citizenship. The trained citizens included in the support components are retired Indonesian National military and the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, members of the student regiment, members of the civil service police, members of the special police, members of security forces, members of community protection and members of other social organizations who can be compared to trained citizens. The expert refers to the citizen who has expertise in a certain field of science. Meanwhile, another citizen of the Citizen element is a veteran member of the Republic of Indonesia and the state civil apparatus (ASN).

Considering the fast and rapid development of the world, the current threats of Indonesia are not only military threats and non-military threats, but also hybrid threats. The hybrid threat is a combination of military threats and non-military threats that threaten national defense and security. Hence, all components of the nation should work together to ward off future threats.

#### **The State Defense Concept**

Defending the state is the right and obligation of every Indonesian citizen. This is stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution which reads "Every citizen has the right and duty to participate in the defense of the country". Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense. This is as stated in Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution, the second amendment that reads "Every citizen has the right and duty to participate in the defense of the country". Based on Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it can be concluded that the defense of the country is the rights and duties of every Indonesian citizen. This implies that every citizen must

participate in defending the state according to their respective abilities and professions (Reza, 2017).

Regarding the role of citizens in defending the state, it is stated in Article 9 of Law Number 3 of 2002 that reads:

- a. Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state which is realized in the implementation of national defense;
- b. The participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country, as meant in paragraph (1), is carried out through: (1). Civic education; (2). Mandatory military basic training; (3). Serving as a soldier of the Indonesian National Army voluntarily or compulsorily; and d. Dedication by the profession.
- c. Provisions regarding civic education, mandatory military basic training, and dedication by the profession shall be regulated by law.

Defending the state is not only the duty and responsibility of TNI (Indonesian National Military) but all people also. All efforts to defend the country have a very broad, dynamic, and contemporary spectrum. Thus, the national defense must be based on awareness of the rights and duties of citizens, as well as confidence in their strength (Suryatni, 2019). This is stated in the defense law, in article 1 Paragraph (1), which reads “the execution of Indonesia’s national defense is intended to maintain and protect the country’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation from national threats”. The objective of the state defense program is to be part of the implementation of the state defense and security system.

## METHOD

The logic framework of this research is depicted in the flow diagram shown in Figure 1. This research is divided into three main parts including 1) input; 2) process, 3) output. The input in this study refers to the dynamics of the existing warfare model along with the development of the world situation. This study used qualitative

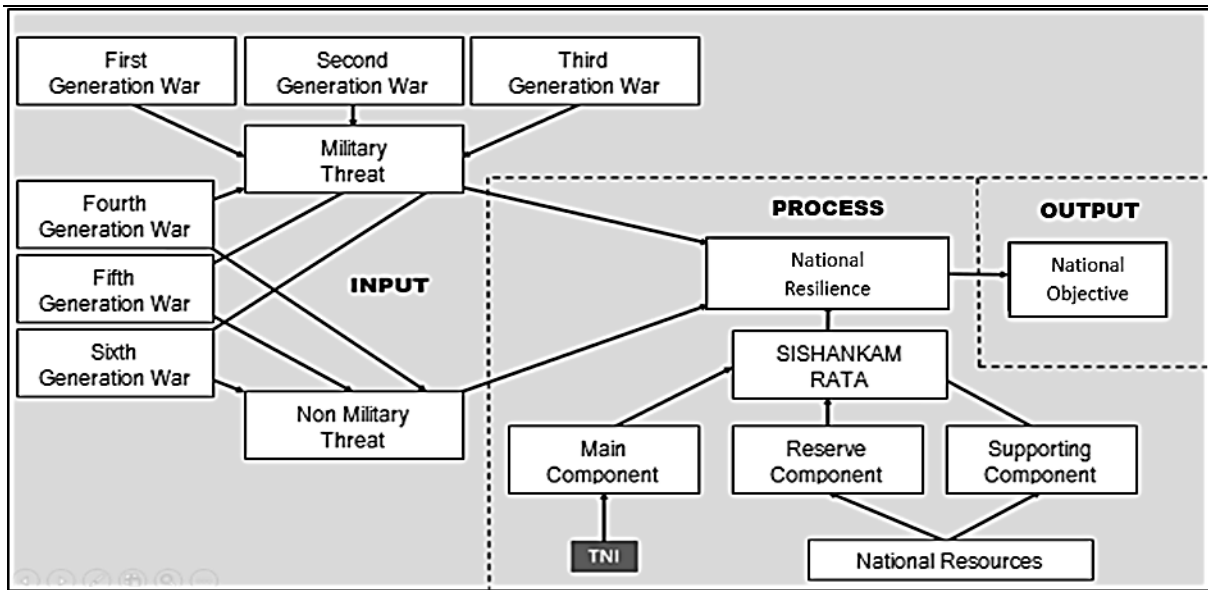
analysis with a narrative interpretation, in which the qualitative data obtained were interpreted narratively to conclude relevant to the research problem.

The situation of the world at its time makes the generations of warfare are grouped based on their characteristics. In the past generation, warfare was easier to identify since it was a purely military threat of the confrontation of the state against the state. In a more modern generation, warfare has transformed that the threat is not only purely military but can be in the form of a non-military threat. The dimensions of warfare are increasingly blurred that it is not only the state against the state but can be the state against certain groups. Besides, the development of technology and information has increasingly blurred warfare so that modern warfare is increasingly complex and difficult to identify. After input, the next stage in the process, which is the threat of war of the generation of modern warfare as a threat to the national security of a country. These threats can be grouped into military threats and non-military threats (Katoch, 2005).

To overcome this threat, Indonesia develops the SISHANKAMRATA defense system to ward off existing threats the main component of TNI, the reserve component, and its support components come from the national resources. The synergy of the three components wards off the threats for strong national defense to achieve a nation's national goals as the output of this research.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The current development of the strategic environment shows transforming warfare. The subject of warfare in the modern era is dominated by conflicts between state actors and non-state actors. This is different from previous wars that involved state actors. The current wars, such as the war on terrorism, are classified by strategists and military historians as modern generation wars starting from the fourth generation wars. The war on terror represents progress in the dimension of the conflict and has



**Figure 1.** Thinking Framework of the Study  
 Source: Processed by Authors, 2021

been characterized in many ways, as a type of new generation warfare in which the enemy is not a nation, but a movement and a doctrine that is referred to as an ideological war and as a war without national borders (Reed, 2008).

Fourth-generation warfare marked modern warfare as a result of changing the international community in the political, economic, social, and technical fields that affect the nature of war. The form of threats continues to develop from what was previously a pure military threat to a hybrid threat in the form of a military threat and a non-military threat. In non-military threat types, there are three main threats. First, there is a threat that is not a factual or traditional threat that is very unlikely to occur and this must be resolved immediately through unity and minimizing the differences. The second is a factual threat consisting of the threat of terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed rebellion, natural and environmental disasters, border area dispute, piracy and theft of natural resources, disease, cyber and intelligence warfare, and drug trafficking and abuse.

The war generation transforms from time to time, from classical warfare to modern warfare. In the era of globalization,

advances in technology and information continue to develop. The threat continues to evolve into cyber threats that can threaten a country. Cyber threat is a new form of threat and is classified as fifth-generation warfare. With the increasingly incessant cyber-attacks, the national security paradigm has shifted to a broader aspect including ensuring citizens' personal. The main duty of a country is to provide security for its citizens, including security from cybercrimes (Artiadi, 2013). This led the Indonesian government to form the National Cyber and Crypto Agency which is responsible for cybersecurity in Indonesia. The Ministry of Defense also formed a Cyber Defense Center, followed by TNI forming cyber units in each unit. The defense and cyber-security sector is crucial since cyber threats can come from state or non-state actors without direct physical meetings (Ardiyanti, 2014). This is by the characteristics of the fifth-generation warfare of non-contact warfare.

According to Setiadji (2020) the fifth generation warfare is currently starting to transform into fifth-plus-generation warfare. The military, such as in the United States, starts to combine special land forces with the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in space, Unmanned Underwater Vehicles



(UUV) in the sea and along the coast, and several robotic systems. The American military strategy is maximizing the use of robotic technology and artificial intelligence. Besides, the formation of the American Sixth Force, namely the Space Force, indicates that America is preparing for a new generation of warfare by trying to control space and time. Thus, Indonesia needs to be prepared in anticipating the threat of sixth-generation warfare.

Responding to the latest threat trends, it is deemed necessary for TNI to continuously take anticipatory steps to deal with them. It is certain that with the rapid development of technology and information, the characteristics of warfare will continue to develop and evolve. Thus, TNI must be prepared to confront the threat of the more complex sixth-generation warfare. Indonesia must strengthen its defense system with SISHANKAMRATA, a more ready system for modern warfare. TNI as the main component in the national defense system must be able to empower and optimized the entire potency of the nation to carry out early detection, early report, and prevention of the recent threats that will undermine the country's sovereignty and disrupt the country stability. To strengthen the defense system, in line with the Sishankamrata doctrine, TNI is assisted by all national resources that are members of the reserve and support components. Several steps can be taken in activating the reserve component. It is an anticipatory action against various possible threats to the new generation warfare, including:

#### **Strengthening SISHANKAMRATA as the Source of the Reserve Component**

Strengthening the SISHANKAMRATA as a defense strategy for the Indonesian people is by strengthening all components of Sishankamrata. The SISHANKAMRATA, with its main component of TNI, the reserve component, and support components must be equally strong to be relied upon in warding off all threats in each era.

#### **Carrying Out training for Reserve Component**

The training of the reserve components is one of the strategic steps to strengthen the national defense system. The passing of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 which regulates the Management of National Resources is the legal basis needed in the training of reserve component. Citizens who are involved in Reserve Component are considered to be carrying out voluntary service for national defense. The involvement of natural resources and national facilities and infrastructure in the activities of the Reserve Component is considered as utilization for the national defense effort. Government Regulation reinforces the status of the reserve component based on that during an active period, it is directly involved in national defense activities. Hence, when the state needs defense interests, the state can mobilize reserve components to increase TNI's strength in confronting military and non-military threats. Meanwhile, the reserve components such as natural resources, man-made resources, and national infrastructure are very much needed to fulfill the limited assets of TNI.

The human resources from the reserve component are a citizen with respective abilities and professions. From human resources, some personnel already has professions, special skills, or are trained citizens registering themselves as reserve components. This is very positive and beneficial for the development of the strength of the defense system. With their respective ability, equipped with basic military training, they can add and support TNI in confronting the threat of modern warfare, or the sixth generation warfare. For example, suppose that in certain situations TNI lacks personnel whose expertise in Information Technology (IT) will be overcome with the existence of reserve component personnel who basic or expertise in IT. Thus, the national defense system will be stronger with TNI as the main component, strengthened by the

reserve component with their respective ability making Indonesia better prepared for the sixth generation of warfare.

### **A Synergy of All Components of the Nation**

Synergy in confronting the threat of modern warfare is a necessity and imperative for all components. TNI under the Ministry of Defense must be able to spearhead the synergy among various components to confront the threats. The synergy is not only limited to ministries and institutions but also to involve experts, professionals, and academics in strengthening the defense system given the increasingly complex characteristics of modern warfare. The mechanism for building communication, coordination, technical and strategic cooperation must be promoted by the Ministry of Defense to form cooperation of all components to ward off, detect, fend off, and prevent early potential attacks from threats resulting from the rapid development of science, technology, and information.

### **Strengthening the Domestic Defense Industry as a Support for the Reserve Component**

The defense industry is one of the important factors in today's modern era. A country with a developed defense industry will have more capability in its defense force. The defense of a country will be more sophisticated if it is supported by the country's ability to produce various kinds of supporting facilities and infrastructure through its defense industry. Strategies in strengthening the defense system include strengthening national resources including the defense industry. The need for maintaining regional security, predicting future threats, anticipating political and security dynamics in the region, and fostering national pride are strategic factors to determine the direction for the independent defense industry. With the independence of the defense industry, the

strengthening of the Sishankamrata can be done without depending on other countries.

The Indonesian Ministry of Defense's policies in building the defense industry include seven national defense industry programs, namely: fighter jets, submarines, medium battle tanks, propellants, national rockets, national missiles, and national radars. Through this policy, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense wants to create a strong, independent, and competitive defense industry with three targets including; 1) The realization of the national strategic industry to support defense interests, 2) The realization of the domestic defense industry for the fulfillment of the Defense Equipment (Alpalhan) and to support the production of equipment that supports the national economy; 3) realization of mastery of technology and quality of human resources to support the development of the defense industry. Technological innovation and mastery in developing the defense industry to support the availability of defense and security equipment is a shared responsibility and commitment to strengthening the Indonesian defense system.

### **Building State Defending Awareness of All Components of the Nation as a Reserve Component**

The state defending awareness is an important part of the national strategy to confront various threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges to the nation. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 on State Defense Article 9, State Defense is the attitude and behavior of citizens who are animated by their love for the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in establishing the survival of the nation. These attitudes and behaviors need to be nurtured from an early age and are continuously maintained and developed through defending awareness training for all components of the nation.

The essence of state defending

awareness is an effort to build the character of the Indonesian whose nationalism and patriotism and strong national defense to ensure the existence of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and the sustainability of the implementation of national development in achieving national goals. In the concept of the Total's people defense system, state defense involves all components of the nation, including all citizens, state institutions, social institutions, to political parties (political superstructure and infrastructure). To implement a total defense system, State Defense Awareness Program (PKBN) is needed for all citizens.

The State Defense Awareness Program aims to build deterrence to strengthen the defense of the Republic of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation. State Defense Awareness Program is aimed at building, shaping the mental attitude and character of all Indonesian citizens who are imbued with his love of the Republic of Indonesia based Pancasila as the state ideology, are willing to sacrifice for the nation and state, and have the initial ability to defend the state, both psychologically and physically. Thus, all threats that may appear in modern generation warfare can be avoided as early as possible.

### **Pancasila Building for the Reserve Component**

Global, regional and national dynamics that develop in the country demand an effective and highly deterrent form of national defense, which is based on awareness of the rights and duties of citizens and a belief in one's strength. Therefore, the emphasis on state defense to form an immovable mindset of all components of the nation is an important part to do. In confronting the threats, especially ideological threats, it is necessary to have a concept of building a strong and final national insight into all Indonesian people. "Thus, people are not easily influenced and provoked by

materialist thoughts that destroying the nation's ideology of Pancasila".

Pancasila for Indonesian is the solution to fix various social and ideological problems which need the effort to socialize them more in everyday life. To deal with all forms of these threats, this country may be seen as the human body carrying antibodies to survive all kinds of diseases from the surrounding environment. In the context of state defense, the antibody is Pancasila. Therefore, to strengthen the national defense system, it is necessary to build the spirit of Pancasila from an early age so that all components to be used as the most effective deterrent in confronting the threats.

### **CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION**

To ward off threats and to prepare for modern warfare, Indonesia continues to strive to strengthen the components of the SISHANKAMRATA. The power of the main components alone is unlikely to be able to confront the threats. The main component of TNI requires the reserve component and support component to strengthen the State defense system for a stable condition of national security. History has proven that the main source of strength for the Indonesian nation is TNI and the people.

Several steps can be taken by the Indonesian people in activating the reserve component as anticipation against possible threats of new generations warfare, including:

- 1) Strengthening SISHANKAMRATA as the source of the reserve component;
- 2) Carrying out training for the reserve component;
- 3) Synergy of all components of the nation;
- 4) Strengthening the Domestic Defense Industry as a supporting force for the reserve component;
- 5) Building of state defending awareness in all components of the nation as a reserve component;

6) Pancasila building for the reserved component.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors of this study express their heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to all parties who have participated in completing and supporting this research.

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