

The Role of Joint Area Defense Command in National Defense

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Abstract

Joint Regional Defense Command I is one of the main operational commands of The Indonesian National Army which is located directly under The Indonesian National Army Commander and was formed to anticipate various vulnerabilities that arise, both potential threats originating from abroad and within the country which could disrupt national security and act as a restorative force. regarding the state's security conditions which are disturbed due to security chaos in its territory in accordance with the policy of The Indonesian National Army Commander. However, readiness is not yet optimal. This research aims to formulate the role of the Joint Regional Defense Command I in facing threats in the South China Sea in the context of National Defense using exploratory analytical qualitative research methods. Research data was obtained through structured interviews, literature and other supporting studies related to organizations, operations and human resources and analyzed descriptively. This research uses role theory according to Biddle and Thomas, including Expectation, Norm, Performance and Evaluation. The research results show that the role of Joint Area Defense Command I in dealing with potential threats in Indonesia's western defense area is very important. Faced with current conditions, there are several problems which result in the role of Kogabwilhan I not being optimal from the factual conditions obtained from the research data. The areas of organization, operations and human resources are the main factors in the operational readiness of Joint Area Defense Command I. The research conclusion is that organizational, operational and human resource readiness are the main things that need to be considered by Joint Area Defense Command I in order to support the main tasks of the The Indonesian National Army. Facilities and infrastructure need to be improved gradually and continuously to support organizational operations in order to face threats to the South China Sea in the context of national defense.

Keywords: *Joint Area Defense Command I, National Defense, Threats.*

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INTRODUCTION

National defense is one of the government's functions carried out through the Universal People's Defense System which aims to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the country, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats. (Saputro et al., 2020). To realize this effort, a universal defense system was prepared as regulated in the dictum of article 30 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The national defense system as regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, is a defense system that is universal in nature involving all citizens, territories and all other national resources and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated manner. focused and ongoing (Saputro et al., 2021) Every citizen has the right and obligation to be actively involved in maintaining and protecting state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation (Duha & Saputro, 2022)

The rights and obligations of citizens are realized through active participation in national defense efforts, namely attitudes, behavior, responsibility and honor that are imbued with awareness and love for the Republic of Indonesia. (Mulyani et al., 2022). All citizens according to their roles and functions are prepared or prepare themselves to face various threats that disrupt national stability and state security as a consequence of the development of an increasingly dynamic strategic environment. (Ambodo et al., 2022)

The Indonesian National Army ensures that organizational development in the military institution has been adapted to the complexity of future challenges. One of the new organizations formed within the **INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARMED FORCE** is the Joint Regional Defense Command (Saputro et al., 2020). The formation of Joint Area Defense Command I is contained in Presidential Decree no. 66/2019 concerning the Organizational Structure of the Indonesian National Army.

Joint Area Defense Command I was established by Presidential Decree Number 27 of 2019 concerning the Establishment of a Joint Regional Defense Command and Increasing the Status of 23 Military Resort Commands from Type B to Type A." Joint Regional Defense Command I or Joint Area Defense Command I I is the main operational command of the Indonesian National Army Headquarters. The new unit which is directly under the command of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander (Mulyani et al., 2022). The function and role of Joint Area Defense Command I will integrate various Indonesian National Armed Force bases such as those in Natuna, Morotai, and Biak, and was formed based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 66 of 2019 concerning the Organizational Structure of the Indonesian National Army dated 18 October 2019.

As the Indonesian National Armed Force Operations Commander Joint Area Defense Command I I, in carrying out his duties, he focuses on preparing abilities and strengths to be able to carry out the activities assigned to him as well as possible. (Tarigan & Saputro, 2021). The target of capacity building is aimed at

ensuring the implementation of Indonesian National Armed Force operations in the jurisdiction of Joint Area Defense Command I in accordance with the orders of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander. Meanwhile, the target of strength building is focused on organizations, personnel, defense equipment, non-defense equipment, facilities and services, systems and methods, as well as operations and training (Mardamsyah et al., 2022).

Joint Area Defense Command I is the Indonesian National Armed Force Kotamaops (Main Operations Command) which is located directly under the Commander of the Indonesian National Army with the task of being the initial operative and restorer when conflict occurs in its territory, both for War Military Operations (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) as well as as deterrent in the event of a threat (Mardamsyah, 2022). This Kotamaops was also formed to anticipate national security disturbances and is expected to be able to anticipate various vulnerabilities that arise, both potential threats originating from abroad and within the country, including acting as a restoring force for the state's security conditions which are disturbed due to security chaos in its territory which is implemented in accordance with the policy of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander.

Das sein is a reality that has happened. Meanwhile, das sollen are rules and norms, as well as facts about what should be done. Both have the meaning of the gap between reality and hope, as well as between reality and expectation. Das sein is the implementation of everything whose occurrence is regulated by das sollen (Suyono, 2016). The current reality is that one of the functions of Joint Area Defense Command I is to integrate various Indonesian National Armed Force bases in Natuna. Thus, Joint Area Defense Command I will coordinate joint operations when carrying out OMP as well as OMSP (deterrence and combat power) with faster reactions. As a relatively new organization, Joint Area Defense Command I currently still requires intensive strength and capability development so that it can carry out its duties and functions optimally. (Priyotantoko et al., 2021). This thinking needs to be placed in a strategic planning framework in order to create an ideal conception to contribute to the development of the country's defense posture in general and the development of Indonesian National Armed Force strength, especially Joint Area Defense Command I. Aspects that need to be considered in building the strength and capabilities of Joint Area Defense Command I include doctrine, personnel, materials, management of operations, facilities or infrastructure and various joint operations support (Ulfah et al., 2021). In this text, various problems have been identified which can then be grouped into factors causing the development of the concept of strength and capability of Joint Area Defense Command I to face threats resulting from the geopolitical dynamics of the IndoPacific region in order to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Some of these problems are: The first problem is that there has been no development of a relevant joint operations doctrine and an ideal Joint Area Defense Command I organization to face threats and regional geopolitical dynamics. the Indonesian National Armed Force operational doctrine has not explained in depth and raised the role of joint operations proportionally according to current developments in modern warfare (Manurung et al., 2022). The second problem is that Kogawilhan's authority has not been realized in the face of regional geopolitical dynamics. The authority of the Joint Area Defense Command I Commander is still limited because it is a new

institution and still has various obstacles and challenges (Jaya et al., 2022). The third problem is the inadequate quality and capability of personnel who are still limited in fulfilling the main tasks and functions of Joint Area Defense Command I to face threats resulting from regional geopolitical dynamics. The lack of personnel in quantity and quality is a challenge in building an ideal Joint Area Defense Command I organization (Royke et al., 2021). The fourth problem is inadequate support for defense equipment readiness and capabilities which are still limited in facing threats due to regional geopolitical dynamics. The large number of defense equipment that is old and obsolete also fulfills the Minimum Essential Forces (MEF) which will only be realized in 2024 (Deksino, 2020). The fifth problem is that facilities and infrastructure have not yet been developed and supporting facilities are still limited when faced with threats due to regional geopolitical dynamics. (Trilaksana & Mawanto, 2022).

Solutions to these five problems need to be found to prepare the the Indonesian National Armed Force joint operational capabilities to face the challenges of warfare in the 21st century which contain volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity (VUCA). Moreover, there are currently various types of modern combat with the emergence of Hybrid Warfare, Asymmetric Warfare, Proxy War and Network Centric Warfare. This new type of warfare forces the Indonesian National Armed Force to be able to adapt and build its strength and capabilities (Mawanto, 2020). The Indonesian National Armed Force needs to formulate a conceptual approach in its efforts to build the strength and capabilities of Joint Area Defense Command I to face the various threats that have been presented previously. This conceptual approach is implemented using several strategies and efforts, but first it needs to start with perfecting the joint operations doctrine paradigm within the Indonesian National Armed Force, strengthening the organization, strengthening authority, renewing defense equipment and strengthening carrying capacity (according to the concept of military power development or force planning theory). These steps are expected to increase the effectiveness of Indonesian National Armed Force joint operations amidst the dynamics of the current strategic environment in order to encourage the development of the strength and capabilities of Joint Area Defense Command I (Saputro, 2022)

LITERATUR REVIEW

Strategy for Integration of the Joint Defense Region I Command and the Regional Government of Riau Islands Province in Military Operations in Support of Military Campaigns. In this case, discussing integration strategies regarding the capabilities and strengths of Kogabwilhan. Joint Area Defense Command II is tasked with initial action, recovery and deterrence according to the policy of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander, while the Riau Islands Government's functions include security, economic development and infrastructure. The correlation with the research in this text is that Joint Area Defense Command I, faces threats due to the geopolitical dynamics of the Indo-Pacific region so the discussion is broader (Saputro & Suwito, 2022)

Establishment of Joint Area Defense Command I in Supporting the Defense Area's Resilience. This research discusses that increasing military managerial capabilities must be based on good planning, organization, implementation arrangements and

supervision, so that they can be controlled optimally. research perspective, where this fourth literature uses a national resilience perspective, while this text uses a national defense system perspective, especially in the strengths and capabilities of Kogabwilhan (Gusriandari et al., 2023)

Building military strength in order to support Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis. Discusses the development of Indonesian National Armed Force strength at the Navy level. Indonesia must provide infrastructure and services, as well as maritime security and safety in accordance with international standards in Indonesian territory (Syafri & Saputro, 2023)

Increasing the Strength of the Indonesian National Armed Force as the Main Component of National Defense in Responding to Threats. Discussing the development of Indonesian National Armed Force strength at the level of Army strength. Focusing studies on Merauke, Papua Province with the topic of Increasing the Strength of the Indonesian National Armed Force as the Main Component of National Defense in Responding to Threats (Dalimunthe et al., 2023)

Yoshilistyo, Vincentius Rio (2019). Indonesian Air Power Development Strategy in the Minimum Essential Force Program. Discussing force development within the Indonesian National Armed Force scope. Discussion of Indonesian Air Force Development in the Minimum Essential Force Program. the concept of Revolution in Military Affairs or RMA where RMA is the application of the latest technology to a country's military power combined with the use of new military doctrine and operational concepts so as to fundamentally change the character and procedures of operations (Amanda & Saputro, 2023).

METHODS

Discussion Research using the literature study method aims to provide an overview of a particular group of people or a description of a symptom or the relationship between two or more symptoms. The group in this research is the Indonesian government, while what is meant by symptoms in this research is terrorism. Data collection techniques in this research used interview and documentation methods. Interviews were conducted with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Finance (Meleong. Lexy, 2021). Data analysis in this article is carried out through, (1) Data reduction, namely by summarizing, sorting the main data, then focusing and arranging the data systematically, (2) Data display, namely presenting certain data in the form of matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. if necessary, (3) Verify the data, namely by looking for patterns, relationship themes and comparative similarities and then making conclusions.

Indicators regarding behavior in relation to roles, namely: a. Expectation (hope). Role expectations are other people's expectations about appropriate behavior. b. Norm (norm). Norms are a form of hope. The types of expectations according to Secord & Backman are as follows: (a) Anticipatory expectations, namely expectations about a behavior that will occur, (b) Normative expectations (prescribed role expectations) are obligations that accompany a role. c. Performance (manifestation of behavior). Manifestation of behavior in the role. Roles are realized in real behavior, not just expectations. d. Evaluation (assessment) and sanction (Robertson et al., 1966)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Faced with previous research, Indo-Pacific Cooperation Strategy to Support National Defense: Indonesian Perspective by Juniarti Joint Area Defense Command I is located directly under the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander, Joint Area Defense Command I as the defense organizer as Kotamaops (Subagyo, 2021). Kogabwilhan's relationship with other Kotamaops is limited to Kotamaops in its defense area, where Joint Area Defense Command I together with Kotamaops in its area plans operations and controls Kotama which carries out operations in its defense area. This means that Joint Area Defense Command I plays a role in the function of using Kotamaops powers in its area.

Joint Area Defense Command I as a municipal ops has the main function of preparing forces through planning, organizing and preparing Kogasgab/Task Force for OMP and OMSP, the function of organizing military operations through planning, preparing and carrying out operations in the form of joint operations at the tactical and strategic levels and administrative functions through activities regarding personnel, materials, installations, services, finance and general administration (Kriswanto, 2019).

In accordance with the policy of the Indonesian National Armed Force leadership since the issuance of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander's Telegram Number TR/1295/2021 dated 31 December 2021, the preparation of the Operational Directive was issued by Indonesian National Armed Force Headquarters, while the involvement of Joint Area Defense Command I in operations carried out by Kotamaops in the Joint Area Defense Command I area was only the deployment of several Joint Area Defense Command I personnel to be involved in The Operations Command is tasked with carrying out supervision and evaluation of operations (Widyaningrum et al., 2020)

In accordance with Indonesian National Armed Force Commander Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Duties of Kogabwilhan, Joint Area Defense Command I is tasked with being the initial operative if a conflict occurs in its territory for both OMP and OMSP and as a deterrent force if there is a threat from outside and as a restorer to the state's security conditions which are disturbed due to chaos. Security in the area is carried out according to the Commander in Chief's policy (Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy, 2022)

In accordance with Indonesian National Armed Force Commander Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Duties of Kogabwilhan, the position of Joint Area Defense Command I is directly under the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander, but in carrying out its duties it is based on the policy of the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander. Currently, the Indonesian National Armed Force commander's policy is that operations carried out by Kotamaops and Joint Area Defense Command I only receive orders for monitoring and evaluation. (Sudirin et al., 2022)

DISCUSSION

Indicators regarding behavior in relation to roles, namely: a. Expectation (hope). Expectations about roles are other people's expectations about appropriate behavior, which should be shown by someone who has a certain role.

Joint Defense Area Command when confronted in the book *The Evolution of Management Thought* by Daniel A. Wren and Arthur G. Bedeian Henry (Suci, 2019). Fayol explains the main functions of an organization, namely planning, organizing, directing and controlling: Planning is an activity of preparing company goals and then continuing with preparing various plans to achieve company goals. which has been determined. Planning is carried out in determining the overall goals of the organization and is the best step to achieve those goals (Alexander, 2022). The manager evaluates various alternative plans before taking action and then reviews the selected plan whether it is appropriate and can be used to achieve the goal. Planning is the most important initial process of all management functions, because other functions will not be able to run without planning. Some activities in planning are determining the direction of goals and targets, developing strategies to achieve goals and targets, determining the resources needed, setting standards for success in achieving goals and targets. "The realization of stronger and more ideal Joint Area Defense Command I authority in the face of regional geopolitical dynamics in order to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia"

The second indicator, according to Biddle and Thomas in Sarwono (2015: 216-217), is norms which are a form of hope.

Realizing support for the readiness and capability of defense equipment which is still limited in facing threats due to regional geopolitical dynamics." In accordance with what Henry C. Bartlett said in his work on "Force Planning Approaches", he explains that combat capability is largely determined by the level of modern equipment for troops, both defense equipment and more capable and technically superior facilities. . Support from all stakeholders is needed in formulating strategies and supporting Kogabwilhan's capabilities.

Building facilities and infrastructure as well as supporting facilities to face threats resulting from regional geopolitical dynamics." In Indonesia, development of Reserve Components is currently being encouraged, as stated in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense which is also included in Government Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Laws. (Wahyu, 2018)

Kogabwilhan's duties are currently only involved in supervising and evaluating operations carried out by Kotamaops in its area. The position of Joint Area Defense Command I is that of Indonesian National Armed Force Kotamaops which is located directly under the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander and as Kotamaops which controls operations carried out by other Kotamops and/Kogasgab formed in the Joint Area Defense Command I area.

Joint Area Defense Command I has the main function of force alerting, military operations and administration. In carrying out its duties, Joint Area Defense Command I is currently only involved in monitoring and evaluating operations carried out by Kotamaops in its area. (Makruf & Thamrin, 2018). Joint Area Defense Command I was formed through processes and procedures and based on studies faced with the development of potential threats, so that basically the

formation of Joint Area Defense Command I provides benefits for the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander as an extension in planning, implementing, commanding and controlling operations.

The third indicator, according to Biddle and Thomas in Sarwono (2015: 216-217), is Performance (the form of the actor).

Realization of the authority of the Joint Area Defense Command I Commander as a restorative force in military operations other than war (OMSP). Apart from being a deterrent force, Pangkogabwilhan's authority also helps the government in OMSP. The focus of OMSP in various countries is preventing war, resolving conflicts, pursuing peace, and supporting civil governments in overcoming domestic crises. An alternative term for OMSP is Peace Support Operation (PSO). OMSP includes efforts, enforcement and maintenance of peace, so it is hoped that the Pangkogabwilhan's authority can be strengthened to include various coordination to create and maintain peace. OMSP does not involve the use or threat of violence, but prioritizes providing humanitarian assistance and disaster management (Lesmana et al., 2022). In Law No.34 of 2004 there are 14 tasks related to OMSP. It is important for military forces to synergize with other institutions/organizations, especially those related to diplomacy, economics, government and even politics and domestic security.

The fourth indicator, according to Biddle and Thomas in Sarwono (2015: 216-217), is evaluation.

Currently, the implementation of Joint Operations is guided by the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander's Decree Number Kep/1058 of 2020, reference instructions for joint operations of the Indonesian National Army in military operations for war. The forms of Opsgab are Military Campaigns (Kammil), main Joint Operations (Opsgab) and support operations whose use is in accordance with the main tasks of the joint command (Tobing et al., 2019).

Joint Area Defense Command I is a Indonesian National Armed Force Municipal Operations Command which is located directly under the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander. The role of Joint Area Defense Command I in carrying out the command for the implementation of joint Indonesian National Armed Force operations both in the framework of OMP and OMSP in its area of responsibility really requires attention. The optimal strength and capabilities of Joint Area Defense Command I are certainly a very influential factor, especially in anticipating the very dynamic spectrum of threats in the Indo-Pacific region with the presence of AUKUS, the conflict in the South China Sea, the QUAD and FPDA as well as the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war. Based on the description above, directly or indirectly, geopolitical dynamics in the Indo Pacific region will pose a threat to state sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the dynamics of this threat must be anticipated by the the Indonesian National Armed Force, especially Joint Area Defense Command I as the organizer of joint operations.

If functions of Joint Area Defense Command I capabilities are not optimal, it will result in a lack of combat power and the combined strength of the three Indonesian National Armed Force dimensions to carry out joint operations in anticipating dynamic threats due to geopolitics in the Indo-Pacific region in order to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Paying close attention

to this requires thinking about how to conceptualize the ideal strength and capability development of Joint Area Defense Command I as a form of Indonesia's readiness to hold joint operations and integrate all Indonesian National Armed Force forces in the region. One of the functions of Joint Area Defense Command I is to integrate various Indonesian National Armed Force bases in Natuna, Morotai and Biak. In this way, Joint Area Defense Command I will coordinate joint operations when carrying out OMP as well as OMSP (deterrence and combat power) with faster reactions. As a relatively new organization, Joint Area Defense Command I currently still requires intensive strength and capability development so that it can carry out its duties and functions optimally. This thinking needs to be placed within a strategic planning framework in order to create an ideal conception to contribute to the development of the country's defense posture in general, as well as building the strength of the the Indonesian National Armed Force especially functions of Joint Area Defense Command I.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on this research, using role theory according to Biddle and Thomas, among others, Expectation which has the hope that the realization of functions of Joint Area Defense Command I authority is stronger and more ideal in the face of regional geopolitical dynamics in order to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. "In terms of norms, Joint Area Defense Command I as Kotamaops has the main function of preparing forces through planning, organizing and preparing Task Forces for OMP and OMSP, the function of organizing military operations through planning, preparing and carrying out operations in the form of joint operations at the tactical and strategic levels and administrative functions through activities regarding personnel, material, installation, services, finance and general administration. From a performance perspective, the Indonesian National Armed Force Commander and Minister of Defense prioritize and encourage the construction of Joint Area Defense Command I, 2, 3 headquarters which are equipped with supporting facilities. The Indonesian National Armed Force Commander, supported by the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and Commission 1 of the Indonesian House of Representatives, realized and implemented the development of supporting infrastructure for joint operations by increasing the state budget for defense. From an evaluation perspective, it was concluded that the capability of Joint Area Defense Command I was not optimal, which would lead to a lack of combat power and the combined strength of the three Indonesian National Armed Force dimensions. to carry out joint operations in anticipating dynamic threats due to geopolitics in the Indo-Pacific region in order to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia

Suggestion. The Indonesian National Armed Force Commander and Minister of Defense need to review and issue policies to re-actualize joint operations doctrine and follow this by creating derivative regulations taking into account the complexity of the new generation of warfare. As explained in the previous chapter, it includes the use of multi domain battle, multi domain operations, Gray zone strategy in war, the occurrence of liminal warfare (liminality war), and virtual societal warfare, and also the use of Surrogate warfare (war strategy by building conventional proxy forces to against other countries) shows that the dimensions of

war not only touch the physical dimension but also the virtual and cognitive dimensions.

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