

## Strategy for Empowering the Reserve Component Based on Regional Preparedness to Strengthen the Core Duties of the Tni in Supporting National Defence

Dadang Ismail Marzuki<sup>1\*</sup>, Bangun<sup>2</sup>, Haposan Simatupang<sup>3</sup>

The Republic of Defense University

**Corresponding Author:** Dadang Ismail : [dadangismail1198@gmail.com](mailto:dadangismail1198@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

The background of this study is the increasing complexity of multidimensional threats that require a national defense system based on regional preparedness. Within the framework of the Total Defense System, the Reserve Component plays a strategic role in strengthening the core duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, yet its empowerment remains suboptimal. This study aims to analyze the current condition of empowering the Reserve Component based on regional preparedness, identify the constraints encountered, and formulate optimization strategies to strengthen TNI's core duties in supporting national defense. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach using data collected through interviews, observation, and document analysis. The results and findings indicate that normatively the Reserve Component has a strong legal foundation, but operationally it has not been effectively integrated into the TNI's territorial command system. The main constraints include uneven personnel distribution, discontinuous training, limited logistical support, and weak inter-agency coordination. The study concludes that empowering the Reserve Component based on regional preparedness must be implemented in an integrated manner to effectively and adaptively strengthen TNI's core duties. The recommendation of this study highlights the need for stronger policies, continuous development, and increased involvement of local governments in supporting the national defense system

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## **INTRODUCTION**

State defense in the twenty-first century is no longer confined to conventional military power; Rather, it encompasses a spectrum of multidimensional threats such as terrorism, cyber attacks, hybrid conflicts, natural disasters, and socio-political pressures. The transformation of the global strategic environment demonstrates that cyberspace and non-military domains have become new arenas of contestation that directly affect national stability and sovereignty (Buzan & Hansen, 2019; Rahman et al., 2024). In this context, modern states are required to develop defense systems that are adaptive, integrated, and grounded in national participation through a total defense approach.

As the world's largest archipelagic state, consisting of more than 17,000 islands, Indonesia faces considerable defense complexity from both geographical and geopolitical perspectives. With a land area of approximately 1.9 million square kilometers and maritime territory of approximately 3.25 million square kilometers, the country requires an evenly distributed and responsive defense posture. However, the active personnel strength of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), estimated at approximately 400,000 service members, continues to face challenges in securing such an extensive and dispersed territory. This situation reinforces the urgency of strengthening the Reserve Component (Komcad) as an integral element of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata) (Prasetyo & Yugianoro, 2022; Suryanto et al., 2021).

Normatively, the establishment of the Reserve Component is firmly grounded in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the Management of National Resources for State Defense. This regulation stipulates that national defense is implemented through the integration of the main component (TNI), reserve components, and supporting components. Reserve personnel are recruited voluntarily, undergo Basic Military Training (Basic Military Training/Latsarmil), and may be mobilized during emergency situations to support both Military Operations for War (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (Military Operations Apart from War/OMSP) (Widodo & Nugroho, 2021).

Nevertheless, a number of studies indicate a gap between the conceptual ideal and the practical implementation of Reserve Component empowerment. Key challenges include budgetary limitations, uneven territorial distribution, discontinuity in training programs, and limited integration within the TNI's territorial command structure (Ristiqomah et al., 2024; Hidayat, 2021). Furthermore, hybrid threats such as cyber attacks and disinformation campaigns require the enhancement of reserve capabilities based on specialized competencies, not solely in combat functions but also in technical support and societal resilience (Rahman et al., 2024).

International comparisons demonstrate that archipelagic states such as Japan and the Philippines have developed integrated reserve systems aligned with territorial defense structures and modern technologies, thus improving national readiness ratios (Hughes, 2020; De Castro, 2021). These experiences highlight that the empowerment of Indonesia's Reserve Component should be

directed towards a region-based readiness approach, strengthened civil–military interoperability, and sustained institutional development.

In conclusion, the empowerment of the Reserve Component based on territorial preparedness constitutes an essential strategy to reinforce the core duties of the TNI and enhance national deterrence. Such optimization must encompass improvements in both the quantity and quality of personnel, integration within command systems, sustainable budgetary support, and the strengthening of public defense literacy. A comprehensive approach of this nature will strengthen Indonesia's universal defense system, ensuring its adaptability to military, non-military, and hybrid threats in an integrated and sustainable manner.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Total Defense Theory and the Role of the Reserve Component

Total Defense theory emphasizes that an effective defense system does not rely solely on professional armed forces but also on the organized participation of the entire nation. Within this framework, the reserve component functions as a strategic bridge between active military forces and broader national potential through structured regional preparedness. The reserve component is not merely supplementary manpower; Rather, it constitutes an integral part of the national defense architecture capable of expanding state capacity through sustained training, command integration, and rapid mobilization during emergencies (Buzan & Hansen, 2019). Empirical studies indicate that states implementing Total Defense models supported by robust reserve structures demonstrate stronger deterrence capabilities against multidimensional threats, including hybrid warfare and cyber operations (Rahman et al., 2024). As a result, empowering the reserve component through region-based preparedness becomes a critical strategy for building adaptive collective resilience in the contemporary security environment.

### 2. Territorial Defense Theory

Territorial Defense theory highlights geography as a fundamental determinant in designing effective national defense strategies. As an archipelagic state, Indonesia faces complex cross-domain threats, ranging from maritime and border challenges to non-military threats such as natural disasters and cyber disruptions. This approach conceptualises regional preparedness not merely as military readiness, but as the capacity of local territories to mobilize resources swiftly and contextually (Suryanto et al., 2021). Integrating the reserve component within territorial command structures enables strategic force positioning that enhances national deterrence posture. Operationally prepared regions can effectively support the TNI in both Military Operations for War and Military Operations Other Than War.

### **3. Civil–Military Integration Theory**

Civil–military integration theory posits that national defense effectiveness depends on constructive synergy between civilian society and military institutions. Strengthening the reserve component reflects structured integration between trained civilian citizens and formal military command systems, with regional preparedness serving as the coordinating foundation. Studies within the ASEAN context demonstrate that cross-sectoral integration enhances response capacity against multidimensional threats (Ristiqomah et al., 2024). This integration reduces institutional fragmentation while reinforcing both operational effectiveness and democratic legitimacy.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a qualitative strategic analysis design using the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) framework to formulate an empowerment strategy for the Reserve Component based on regional preparedness. The selection of SWOT analysis is grounded in its capacity to systematically identify internal institutional capacities and external environmental dynamics, thereby aligning with the integrated conceptual framework that combines Total Defense theory, Territorial Defense theory, and Civil–Military Integration theory. Through this approach, the study seeks to assess how internal organizational readiness and external strategic pressures influence the effectiveness of the Reserve Component in strengthening the core duties of the TNI and supporting national defense.

The unit of analysis focuses on the Reserve Component empowerment system, particularly its institutional structure, training mechanisms, territorial integration, mobilization readiness, and civil–military coordination processes. Data are collected through document analysis and comprehensive literature review. Primary sources include national defense regulations, strategic policy documents, TNI doctrinal publications, and official frameworks governing reserve mobilization. These are complemented by peer-reviewed academic journals discussing total defense systems, territorial security, hybrid warfare, and civil–military relations. Where applicable, expert perspectives and secondary policy analyzes are incorporated to enhance analytical depth.

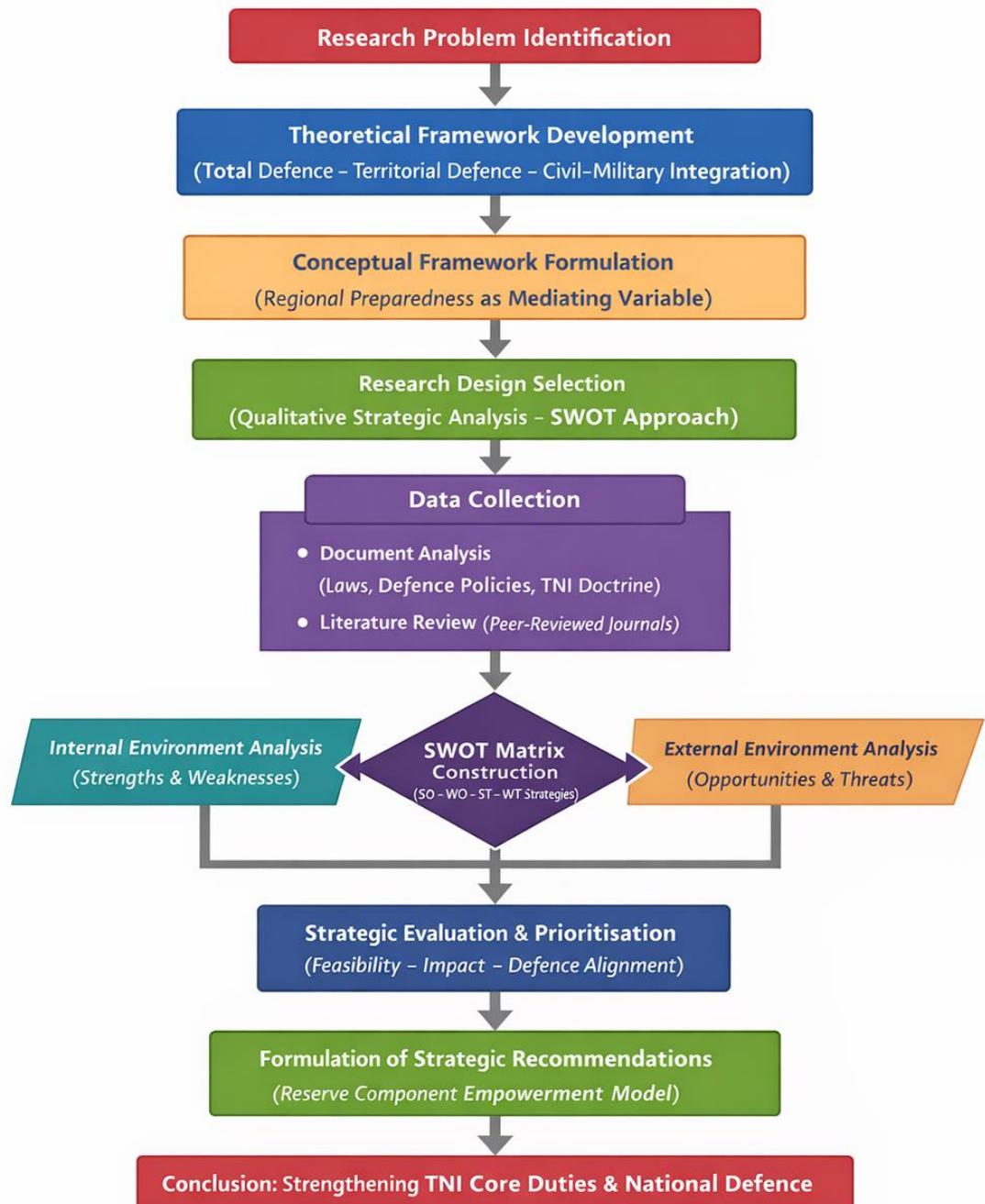
The analytical procedure begins with identifying internal factors that constitute organizational strengths and weaknesses. Strengths may include the existence of a legal framework, structured territorial command systems, and trained reserve personnel. Weaknesses may involve uneven regional distribution, limited budgetary support, and inconsistencies in training sustainability. Subsequently, external factors are examined to determine strategic opportunities and threats. Opportunities may arise from technological advancements, digital mobilization systems, and increasing public defense awareness, while threats include hybrid warfare, cyber security risks, geopolitical tensions, and asymmetric conflict dynamics.

These factors are synthesized then into a SWOT matrix to generate four categories of strategic alternatives: SO strategies (leveraging strengths to maximize opportunities), WO strategies (addressing weaknesses through available opportunities), ST strategies (utilizing strengths to mitigate threats),

and WT strategies (minimising weaknesses while avoiding threats). The resulting strategic options are evaluated based on feasibility, impact on regional preparedness, and consistency with national defense doctrine.

Through this method, regional preparedness functions as the mediating variable linking institutional capability to broader defense outcomes. The SWOT-based methodology ultimately produces a structured strategic mapping and prioritized recommendations aimed at transforming the Reserve Component into an effective force multiplier within Indonesia's universal defense system.

**Figure 1 Conceptual Framework**



Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2026

The diagram illustrates a structured and sequential research methodology designed to formulate a strategic model for empowering the Reserve Component based on regional preparedness. The process begins with the identification of the research problem, followed by the development of a theoretical foundation integrating Total Defense, Territorial Defense, and Civil–Military Integration theories, which collectively inform the conceptual framework positioning regional preparedness as a mediating variable. The study then adopts a qualitative strategic analysis using the SWOT approach, supported by data collection through document analysis and literature review. Internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats) are systematically examined and synthesized into a SWOT matrix to generate strategic alternatives (SO, WO, ST, WT). These alternatives are subsequently evaluated and prioritized based on feasibility, strategic impact, and alignment with national defense doctrine. The final stage produces strategic recommendations aimed at strengthening the core duties of the TNI and enhancing national defense effectiveness.

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

### **The Conditions of empowerment of the Reserve Component (Komcad) based on regional preparedness in supporting the principal duties of the**

The discussion concerning the empowerment of the Reserve Component (Komcad) based on regional preparedness in supporting the principal duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) cannot be separated from the broader framework of the national defense system, which is universal in nature. From the perspective of national defense theory, defense constitutes a fundamental function inherent in the existence and sovereignty of the state, rather than merely a technical military activity (Biddle, 2004). This concept underscores that the development of defense capability must reflect integration between the main and reserve components in order to create layered and sustainable deterrence. In line with total defense theory, the involvement of citizens and national resources within the defense structure is a prerequisite for the establishment of comprehensive national resilience (Wither, 2020).

Empirically, the development of Komcad from 2021 to 2025 demonstrates significant growth both quantitatively and in sectoral scope. The number of appointed personnel has exceeded 47,000, with a substantial increase in 2025 through the integration of various elements, including civil servants and corporate sectors. This expansion reflects an acceleration of policy aimed at mobilizing national potential to strengthen the defense posture. Nevertheless, when compared with Indonesia's population of over 270 million, this figure remains relatively modest, indicating that strengthening quality and sustainability of development remains a strategic concern. Within the defense in depth framework, reserve forces are assessed not solely by their numbers, but by their distribution, integration, and operational readiness in supporting the main component (Mahnken, 2011).

The transformation of potential into effective combat capability can be explained through the model of fighting power evolving into combat power, as proposed by Biddle (2004). This model emphasizes that forces available

administratively (available power) do not automatically become actual combat power without an effective activation process. Such activation requires a tested mobilization system, a clear command and control structure, logistical readiness, and integration into regional operational planning. Without these elements, Komcad risks remain at the level of projected force and may not fully contribute to enhancing national relative combat power.

From a strategic management perspective, Komcad empowerment can be analyzed through the framework of policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation (Bryson, 2018). Policy formulation is grounded in the need to strengthen the universal defense system amid multidimensional threats such as hybrid conflict and geopolitical uncertainty. Implementation is realized through recruitment, basic military training, and administrative integration within regional structures. However, the evaluation stage is particularly crucial, especially following the sharp increase in personnel numbers in 2025. Continuous monitoring is essential to ensure that both individual and organizational readiness do not deteriorate over time.

Readiness theory emphasizes that preparedness encompasses personnel, material, organizational, and territorial readiness simultaneously (Sloan, 2012). In this context, regional preparedness becomes a decisive factor in determining the effectiveness of Komcad as a force multiplier for the TNI. If ideological development, periodic training, and logistical support are maintained optimally, Komcad can strengthen the second layer of defense within the defense in depth concept and enhance national deterrence. Consequently, the primary challenge no longer lies in quantity, but in the ability to transform reserve potential into combat power that is capable of rapid and effective deployment in support of the national defense system as a whole.

### **Constraints in Empowering the Reserve Component Based on Regional Preparedness**

Constraints in empowering the Reserve Component (Komcad) based on regional preparedness must be understood within the framework of the universal defense system that underpins national defense and the execution of the core duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). From the perspective of national defense theory, defense constitutes a fundamental function of the state, reflecting its capacity to organize and mobilize all national resources in an integrated manner (Biddle, 2004). Consequently, obstacles in Komcad empowerment are not merely administrative in nature but have direct implications for the effectiveness of national deterrence.

A principal constraint lies in the gap between quantitative expansion and qualitative readiness. Although the number of Komcad personnel has increased significantly, readiness is not determined solely by personnel numbers, but by the actual capability to be mobilized rapidly, effectively trained, and properly integrated (Sloan, 2012). Without sustained training, periodic evaluation, and interoperability with active units, operational capability risks gradual degradation. Thus, the challenge is not simply to enlarge force numbers,

but to ensure that both combat and administrative readiness are consistently maintained.

Within the defense in depth framework, constraints also arise in the distribution and integration of defense layers. Layered defense requires continuity between the main and reserve components through effective command, control, and integrated training systems (Mahnken, 2011). However, limited frequency of joint exercises and uneven standards of development across regions hinder the formation of optimal defense depth. Indonesia's geographical characteristics as an archipelagic state further intensify logistical, mobilization, and infrastructure challenges, resulting in uneven regional preparedness.

From a strategic management perspective, difficulties also emerge at the stages of policy implementation and evaluation. Cross-sectoral coordination is particularly critical, as Komcad recruitment involves civilian elements such as civil servants and private sector employees. Synchronizing reserve obligations with primary institutional duties frequently generates administrative complications. Moreover, the absence of fully integrated data systems and nationally standardized performance indicators hampers real-time monitoring of readiness (Bryson, 2018). As a result, activation processes during crises may not operate optimally.

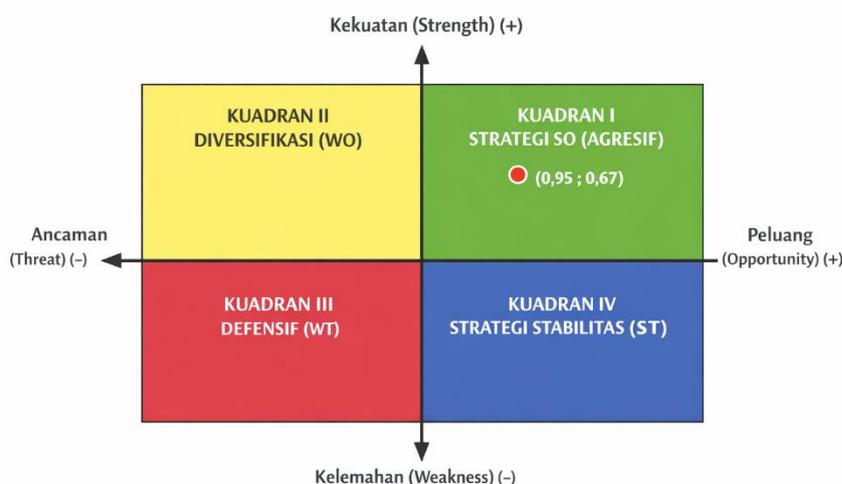
Budgetary and logistical limitations represent additional significant constraints. Within the ends-ways-means framework, the objective of strengthening national deterrence (ends) requires appropriate development and mobilization methods (ways), supported by adequate resources (means). Imbalance among these elements risks undermining strategic effectiveness (Echevarria, 2017). A rapid increase in personnel numbers without proportional support in funding, facilities, and equipment may create quality disparities. Effective defense resource management is therefore essential to ensure that Komcad genuinely functions as a force multiplier (Biddle, 2004).

From the perspective of total defense, constraints are also linked to collective awareness and central-regional coordination. Comprehensive defense demands synergy between the military, local government, and society (Wither, 2020). Differences in regional development priorities, fiscal capacities, and levels of civic defense awareness result in uneven support for Komcad development. This disparity affects regional preparedness, particularly in border areas and disaster-prone regions.

Overall, the constraints in empowering Komcad encompass budgetary limitations, sustained training requirements, logistical challenges, cross-sector coordination issues, and geographical as well as infrastructure disparities. These challenges do not signify policy failure but rather reflect the complexity inherent in developing a comprehensive defense system. Addressing them requires a systemic approach involving national standardisation, strengthened interoperability, integrated data systems, and a balanced alignment between strategic objectives and available resources. Through such measures, Komcad can genuinely function as a reinforcing layer and force multiplier within the national defense system.

## Strategic Constraints in Empowering the Reserve Component Based on Regional Preparedness in Strengthening National Defense

Figure 1 SWOT Quadrant



Gambar: Kuadran Analisis SWOT

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2026

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis of the empowerment of the Reserve Component in strengthening regional preparedness, the SO ( *Strength-Opportunity* ) strategy was formulated with the aim of maximizing the internal strengths of Komcad to seize external opportunities in the national defense system. This strategy is aimed at strengthening regional integration, accelerating the digital transformation of Komcad management, increasing specialization capacity, and expanding cross-sector synergies to support an adaptive and sustainable overall defense system. The alternative SO strategies that can be implemented are as follows:

### Alternative 1 - SO ( *Strength-Opportunity* ) Strategy

Alternative 1 consists of the following strategies:

1. Optimizing regional mobilization based on an integrated digital system to strengthen Komcad command and control across all regions (S2, O3).
2. Implementing recruitment expansion based on national defense programs to expand community participation in the universal defense system (S7, O4).
3. Developing cyber specialist training as part of the hybrid threat capability transformation (S15, O7).
4. Integrating the Komcad database nationally on an application basis to improve data accuracy and mobilization effectiveness (S8, O9).

5. Strengthening the synergy between Komcad and Regional Government in the implementation of OMSP based on regional resilience (S3, O2).
6. Establish collaborative training centers with educational institutions to improve the professionalism and discipline of members (S4, O5).
7. Developing a community-based early warning system to support strengthening national territorial resilience (S11, O10).
8. Promote strategic collaboration with the national defense industry in the development of Komcad specializations (S15, O8).
9. Optimizing civil-military cross-professional networks to strengthen technical and managerial capacity support (S12, O12).
10. Modernizing application-based Komcad management to improve system efficiency and transparency (S8, O3).
11. Developing a youth cadre program to maintain the sustainability of defense resources (S14, O4).
12. Implementing capacity building through international cooperation to improve competency standards (S4, O14).
13. Strengthening political stability based on people's participation in the universal defense system (S7, O15).
14. Developing a regional-based rapid response system for disaster management (S9, O6).
15. Optimizing regulatory legitimacy to expand the scope of Komcad empowerment across regions (S6, O1).

The strategic optimization of the Reserve Component (Komponen Reserve/Komcad) based on regional preparedness must be positioned within the broader architecture of Indonesia's universal defense system. National defense is not merely a military function but an integrated system that mobilizes national resources to safeguard sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national survival. Contemporary defense scholarship emphasizes that modern security environments are increasingly complex, characterized by hybrid threats, grey-zone competition, cyber warfare, and multidomain operations (Hoffman, 2021; Echevarria, 2021). As a result, the empowerment of reserve forces cannot be limited to administrative expansion but must focus on structured readiness, operational integration, and sustainable capability development.

From the perspective of layered defense (defense in depth), the Reserve Component represents an essential reinforcing layer capable of strengthening territorial resilience. Modern deterrence theory suggests that credible defense posture relies not only on active forces but also on the availability of trained reserves capable of rapid mobilization (Mazarr, 2020). In Indonesia's archipelagic context, with dispersed geography and varying regional threat profiles, the

distribution of reserve forces across territorial commands (Kodam) provides strategic depth. However, the effectiveness of this layer depends on interoperability, command integration, and logistical readiness. Without sustained training cycles and operational synchronization with active TNI units, reserves risk remaining a latent capability rather than an operational force.

Strategic management theory provides a structured lens through which the optimization process can be understood. Effective defense transformation requires alignment between strategic planning, implementation mechanisms, and performance evaluation (Barrett, 2020). In the Indonesian case, the formulation phase involves threat assessment, mapping of regional human capital potential, and alignment with national defense policy frameworks. Implementation requires standardized national curriculum, integrated training modules, digital personnel databases, and logistical support systems. Evaluation mechanisms must incorporate measurable readiness indicators, including mobilization time, participation rates in refresher training, and interoperability performance during joint exercises. Empirical studies indicate that performance-based defense governance significantly enhances institutional effectiveness and public accountability (Flournoy & Cancian, 2021).

Within the Total Defense framework, the empowerment of Komcad must integrate civilian sectors, local governments, and national institutions. Contemporary defense literature emphasizes that societal resilience and civil-military integration are central to comprehensive defense strategies in the 21st century (Jakobsen, 2022). Indonesia's inclusion of civil servants (ASN), professionals, and university graduates into the reserve structure reflects an attempt to broaden the defense base. However, such diversification requires careful coordination to prevent disruption of civilian public services while ensuring operational readiness. International experiences demonstrate that reserve systems are most effective when supported by clear legal frameworks, employment protection mechanisms, and structured mobilization protocols (Kim, 2021).

The Ends-Ways-Means framework offers an analytical tool to assess whether the optimization strategy is balanced and realistic. The strategic end is to enhance national deterrence and strengthen the TNI's core duties. The ways include standardized training, digital mobilization systems, integrated command structures, and region-based readiness centers. The means encompass financial resources, instructors, infrastructure, technological systems, and regulatory support. Strategic imbalance—particularly insufficient means to support ambitious ends—may undermine policy effectiveness. Research on defense resource management underscores that sustainable capability development depends on coherent budgetary planning aligned with threat-based priorities (Hartley, 2021).

Readiness theory further emphasizes that quantitative growth does not automatically translate into operational effectiveness. Military readiness is multidimensional, encompassing personnel competence, equipment availability, organizational command systems, and territorial support structures (Cancian, 2020). For Komcad, readiness includes not only individual skills but also

collective training proficiency and rapid mobilization capability. The proposed roadmap—short-term consolidation (2025–2026), medium-term capacity strengthening (2027–2029), and long-term transformation (2030–2045)—reflects a phased readiness-building approach. Short-term priorities focus on regulatory harmonization, digital database integration, and curriculum standardisation. Medium-term objectives emphasize interoperability through annual joint exercises and region-based logistical reinforcement. Long-term transformation envisions integration into a smart defense system incorporating artificial intelligence, cyber defense units, and digital command platforms.

The empirical data shows significant quantitative expansion of Komcad in recent years, indicating strong political commitment to reserve development. Nevertheless, expansion generates multidimensional challenges. Budget constraints, logistical disparities between regions, variations in training standards, and data integration issues may limit effectiveness. Defense economics research highlights that resource allocation inefficiencies can erode operational capability if not matched with institutional reform and oversight mechanisms (Bruneau & Matei, 2020). Therefore, performance-based monitoring systems—such as SMART-based Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)—are essential to ensure measurable progress.

Digital transformation emerges as a central strategic pillar. Integrated national databases containing personnel competencies, geographic distribution, and mobilization status significantly reduce response time during crises. Studies on defense digitalization suggest that real-time information systems enhance command responsiveness and strategic coordination (Horowitz, 2020). In Indonesia's context, digital mobilization systems could reduce bureaucratic friction and strengthen defense-in-depth responsiveness across regions.

Another strategic priority concerns competency-based recruitment. Modern warfare increasingly demands cyber specialists, medical responders, logistics engineers, and communications experts rather than solely conventional combat personnel. Multidomain operations research emphasizes the importance of specialized reserve forces capable of supporting cyber and information operations (Kreps, 2022). By mapping professional competencies within the civilian sector, Komcad can function as a national talent reservoir, strengthening Indonesia's deterrence posture beyond traditional force metrics.

Fiscal sustainability remains a structural constraint. Although defense allocations have increased nominally, competing priorities such as modernization of primary weapon systems (*alutsista*) and infrastructure development limit available resources for reserve training cycles. Defense budgeting literature stresses that long-term capability planning must balance modernization with personnel sustainability to avoid structural gaps (Hartley, 2021). Therefore, integrating Komcad development within the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) framework ensures policy continuity across governmental periods.

Ultimately, the optimization strategy must be systemic rather than incremental. The findings indicate nine key imperatives: national standardisation, digital integration, competency-based recruitment,

interoperability enhancement, budget prioritization, cross-sector synergy, performance-based evaluation, technological transformation, and policy continuity. Collectively, these elements reinforce the transformation of Komcad from an administrative reserve into an operational force multiplier.

In conclusion, the strategic optimization of the Reserve Component based on regional preparedness represents a long-term institutional transformation process. Quantitative growth provides a foundation, but qualitative readiness determines strategic value. Through phased development, balanced resource allocation, digital integration, and multidimensional capacity building, Komcad can evolve into a credible second-line defense layer within Indonesia's universal defense system. Such transformation will significantly enhance national deterrence and strengthen the core duties of the TNI in responding to both conventional and hybrid threats in an increasingly uncertain global security environment.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the empowerment of the Reserve Component (Komponen Reserve/Komcad) based on regional preparedness has demonstrated normative progress but has not yet achieved optimal operational effectiveness in strengthening the core duties of the TNI and supporting the national defense system. Legally and conceptually, Komcad already possesses a strong foundation under Law Number 23 of 2019 and its derivative regulations, which regulate recruitment, basic military training, and mobilization mechanisms. This confirms that Komcad has been positioned as an integral element of Indonesia's Universal Defense System. However, implementation at the regional level remains largely administrative rather than functional.

Empirically, Komcad has not been fully integrated into the TNI's territorial command structure. Its involvement is still predominantly limited to the initial basic military training phase, while sustained, scenario-based, region-specific training aligned with local threat characteristics has not been systematically developed. Consequently, operational readiness remains largely theoretical and has not been consistently tested in tactical or joint operational settings. Furthermore, regional potential mapping has not yet been fully synchronized with territorial defense planning, resulting in the limited impact of Komcad as a force multiplier in both warfighting operations and military operations other than war (OMSP).

The study also identifies multidimensional constraints. Geographically, Indonesia's archipelagic structure complicates equitable distribution, logistical support, and rapid mobilization, particularly in border and outer island regions. From a human resource perspective, the heterogeneous civilian backgrounds of Komcad members are not yet supported by a structured and continuous development system. Logistical limitations, including insufficient training facilities, equipment, and sustainable budget allocations, further hinder operational flexibility. Institutional coordination among the Ministry of Defense, the TNI, regional governments, and other stakeholders remains sectoral rather than fully integrated, weakening collective regional preparedness. These

constraints are structural and systemic in nature and require comprehensive reform rather than incremental adjustments.

To address these issues, strategic optimization must emphasize systemic integration between Komcad, the TNI, and regional potential. Strengthening Komcad within the territorial command framework is essential to ensure that training, development, and mobilization are aligned with local geographic and threat characteristics. Training transformation is particularly crucial: moving beyond basic training towards continuous, scenario-based exercises covering natural disasters, social conflict, cyber threats, and non-conventional infiltration will enhance both relevance and operational readiness.

Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms must be institutionalized through integrated command and control frameworks involving the Ministry of Defense, the TNI, regional governments, and related agencies. Sustainable budgeting, region-based logistics systems, and national digital personnel databases are necessary to ensure rapid mobilization and strategic decision-making. Incentive policies and non-military career protection for Komcad members are equally important to maintain long-term commitment and morale.

In summary, the optimization of Komcad requires an integrated strategy combining regulatory strengthening, organizational reform, regional synchronisation, sustainable resource allocation, and human capital development. Through a phased and systemic transformation, Komcad can evolve from a predominantly administrative reserve into an operationally credible territorial defense layer, significantly reinforcing the TNI's core duties and enhancing Indonesia's national defense resilience in an increasingly complex security environment.

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