

Management Of National Resources Potential In The Context Of Supporting The State Defense

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Abstract – National defense is organized to defend state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. In preparing the national defense, it is necessary to manage national resources by increasing the potential and capacity of the national defense force through human resources, natural/artificial resources, and infrastructure. The literature study was conducted to understand the utilization of national resources in supporting national defense. The various problems faced make the management of national resources complex. The results of the literature study are expected so that in the future the government can utilize the enormous potential contained in the potential human resources prepared early on to strengthen the main components, natural/man-made resources, with effective and efficient use to support national defense and national facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of welfare and at the same time be utilized for the benefit of national defense. National resources can be utilized in a totally directed and integrated manner to support the interests of national defense.

Keywords – National Resources, Management, National Defense, Potential

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the world is currently increasing rapidly when viewed from various aspects of life, which can have consequences for the condition of a country's defense. The existence of a country is very dependent on the nation's ability to defend itself. The existence of a country is very dependent on the nation's ability to defend itself from any threats both from outside and from within the country itself. Thus, the Indonesian government is always committed to improving national defense efforts.

National Defense is all efforts to defend state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The implementation of national defense is carried out through a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources, is prepared early by the government, and is carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable manner in order to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security from all kinds of threats." A universal defense system characterized by democracy, universality, and territoriality. The universal characteristic implies that all national resources and infrastructure are utilized for defense efforts. The national defense system consists of military defense and non-military defense, which are oriented to synergize in a harmonious and balanced manner within the national defense order. Military defense is used to deal with military threats by placing the TNI as the main component, which is supported by reserve components and supporting components. Meanwhile, non-military defense is used to deal with non-military threats by placing ministries and agencies outside the field of defense as the main element according to the form and nature of the threats faced and supported by other elements of national strength. The roles and functions of military and non-military defense are very strategic and decisive in

the national defense system, which in itself is a potential that can be developed within the framework of empowering national resources.

Empowerment of national resources in support of the national defense system means all efforts to utilize the overall defense potential by involving all potential national resources consisting of human resources, natural and man-made resources, values, technology, and funds need to be synchronized with subsystem measures in national defense. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense stipulates that the management of the national defense system is one of the functions of the state government. In this case, the policy of empowering national resources for defense purposes is part of the government's policies and strategies in the field of defense, which are part of the national defense system. National resources are a very large capital that has the potential to be used and utilized in the governance of national defense. The national resource management system for national defense is a strategic step so that a universal defense system can be applied and competitiveness as a nation is built (*nation competitiveness*). The management of national resources for national defense has a number of strategic aspects, namely the multiplication of defense forces, which has a thrilling and significant effect. If the management of national resources can be carried out properly and with high synergy, the national defense will be stronger and more reliable in facing all possibilities that will occur.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The author conducted this research using qualitative research methods. Method in this paper using a descriptive analysis approach and literature study (*library research*), namely collecting data or scientific papers related to the object of research by collecting data of a literary nature, or in other words, a study carried out to solve a problem that basically rests on a critical and in-depth study of the relevant library materials.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The development of the world is currently increasing rapidly when viewed from various aspects of life, which can have consequences for the condition of a country's defense. The existence of a country is very dependent on the nation's ability to defend itself. The existence of a country is very dependent on the nation's ability to defend itself from any threats both from outside and from within the country itself. Thus, the Indonesian government is always committed to improving national defense efforts.

National defense efforts must be based on awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This is the basis for the implementation of the national defense system and is a constitution that must be implemented. To run the constitution, Law Number 3 of 2002 in Article 6 explains that national defense is carried out through efforts to build and foster capabilities, deterrence of the state and nation, and overcoming every threat. Therefore, national defense is supported by the existence of a national paradigm as a basis to be used in the development of strengthening national defense.

3.1 Condition of National Resources in Supporting National Defense

In Indonesia, all of its natural resources can be developed for the production process (development), but it's just not optimal to process its natural resource wealth as capital in nation-building. Many foreign industries make more use of it by investing in their industries in this country to take advantage of their natural resource wealth, which will be processed and later sold, and the proceeds are divided in half between paying for the workforce, namely the Indonesian people themselves, and a portion taken for the income of the foreign industrialized country. So national resources in Indonesia every year will just disappear, because they are not fully utilized.

a. Condition of Human Resources

According to the projections of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population in 2022 will be more than 275 million. At the global level, Indonesia is ranked as the fourth-most populous country in the world. But in reality, although in terms of quantity, the population of Indonesia is quite large, in terms of quality of education, it is relatively not high. Human resources can be seen from two aspects, namely the quantity aspect and the quality aspect. The quantity aspect includes the amount of available national resources. While the aspect of quality includes the capabilities possessed by human resources both physically/intellect and mentally. Most Indonesian people live on the island of Java in a position where the population distribution is uneven. The level of education in general is still low, unable to keep up with the demands of life's needs in line with global

developments that are increasingly stringent in the competition for mastery of science and technology capable of supporting national defense.

b. Natural/Artificial Resource Conditions

Broadly speaking, natural resources can be classified into two main parts, namely:

- 1) Biological Natural Resources; includes all renewable natural resources. In a sense, natural resources that can be cultivated or can be reproduced, such as plants, animals (livestock, marine animals, and others), coral reefs, and so on.
- 2) Non-biological Natural Resources; includes all natural resources whose main characteristics are non-renewable by humans. That is, if these natural resources are unwisely exploited it will accelerate the destruction of these non-biological natural resources, such as land, petroleum, minerals or minerals (such as nickel, copper, zinc, iron, tin, gold and others).

c. Condition of Facilities and Infrastructure

National facilities and infrastructure are the result of human cultivation and can be used as supporting tools for the interests of national defense in the framework of supporting national interests. As a result of cultivation, these national facilities and infrastructure include transportation, communication, education, health, and strategic industrial infrastructure. National facilities and infrastructure consist of national facilities and infrastructure that have land, for example, roads, toll roads, bridges, factories, power plants, airport energy sources, mines, and others. National facilities and infrastructure located at sea include, for example, wharves and seaports, shipyards, sea lanes, sea mines, and others. National facilities and infrastructure in the air and aerospace include, for example, aircraft, the *Flight Information Region* (FOR), the *Air Defense Identification Zone* (ADIZ), satellites, ground stations, drones, hot air balloons, and others. The current condition of national facilities and infrastructure has not been optimally utilized in national defense. There are still many national facilities and infrastructure built without paying attention to aspects of national defense.

3.2.Potential of National Resources in Supporting National Defense.

Management of natural resources, man-made resources, and infrastructure requires a process that starts with arrangement, development, and use. Structuring and coaching are carried out when the country is in a state of peace, together with all components of the nation. The use of national resources can be carried out during peacetime and wartime. In peacetime, it is carried out to prepare defense, while in wartime, it is carried out when the state is in an emergency situation to strengthen national defense. The state is expected from an early age to have prepared its national resources, which will be used in the future through the management of natural resources, artificial resources, and infrastructure.

The management of natural resources, man-made resources, and infrastructure requires a cross-sectoral role, not only from the Ministry of Defense but carried out by all components of the nation to unite and complement each other in preparing the nation's resources. Elements in natural resources, man-made resources, and infrastructure are elements that exist in all aspects of people's lives; therefore, separate laws and regulations are needed so that there is effective and efficient management in the framework of strengthening national defense while still paying attention to democratic principles and human rights.

a. Human Resource Potential

The Development of Human Resources is within the scope of authority across government agencies, which includes managing the composition and distribution of the population as well as improving the quality of Indonesia's human resources through education, health, law, and the economy. On the other hand, the existence of the law on reserve components and supporting components will facilitate the implementation of human resource development oriented towards inculcating patriotism, nationalism, and awareness of defending the country. Meanwhile, fostering awareness of defending the country is aimed at making every citizen psychologically and intellectually prepared to be transformed into a national defense force.

Potential human resources for national defense as a reserve and supporting component must be prepared early on to strengthen the main component, namely the TNI, whenever needed. The national insight and level of awareness of defending the country need to be developed in order to have a strong and steady spirit of defending the country. Increasing the ability to defend the state should be followed by improving the quality of education that is evenly distributed in the productive age and the mastery of technology. In order to be able to implement it, synergy and efforts are needed for all stakeholders according to their respective

fields of duty to be able to improve the quality of human resources for the benefit of national defense. The expected increase in human resources is as follows:

- 1) **Human resources who have Pancasila morality;** namely First, moral devotion, which is based on the precepts of belief in the One and Only God, is the attitude and behavior of humans by prioritizing divinity through obediently practicing their religion or belief, with mutual respect between adherents of different religions. Second, human morality is based on just and civilized humanity, actualized in daily attitudes and behavior by upholding human rights (HAM). Third, the morality of togetherness and nationality is based on the third precept of Indonesian unity. Its actualization is closely related to moral devotion and moral humanity. This moral is synonymous with the spirit of unity among fellow citizens. Fourth, populist morality is based on the fourth principle of democracy, which is led by wisdom in representative deliberations. The actualization of populist morality is the attitude and behavior of openness, consistency, and certainty, as well as the implementation of wisdom. Fifth, moral justice based on the fifth precept, social justice for all Indonesians The actualization of moral justice is the attitude and behavior of justice and honesty based on faith and piety.
- 2) **Human resources who have an understanding and awareness of the insights of the archipelago as a form of nationalism;** First, as a citizen, especially as a national leader, one is expected to have insight into national and statehood in the future. Can take into account existing influences, so that they do not tend to show narrow insights, even only regional ones. It is necessary to have human resources who are statesmen, of course, who can respond appropriately to the wishes and aspirations of the people (stand in favor of the interests of the people). Second, in the state structure, in this case the government, what is expected is attention to the development of human resources because, as a strong country, it should also be manned by people who are educated, willing to work hard, and have good morals and character.
- 3) **Knowledge-Based Society;** Draft *Knowledge-Based Society* (knowledge-based society), initiated by Peter F. Drucker (1966), then colored mainstream, the way of thinking is not only business practice but also academics, the civil military, and or the government in building a foundation prioritizing intellectual capital. The development of a country that rests on reliability in *human capital*, turns out to have a path that is much better than a country that only relies on natural resource wealth. The defense system will be very tough if it has the support of superior science and technology. From another point of view, the progress and sophistication of science and technology have caused the patterns and forms of threats to become more sophisticated and complex. The quality and quantity of transnational crime are increasing due to advances in Information Technology. So far, crime has been organized across countries (*Transnational Natured Crimes*) in various forms, including terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, piracy of intellectual property rights, crimes against women and children, as well *cyber crime*.
- 4) **Improving the Quality of National Education;** Referring to the vision and mission of the working cabinet government in the 9 Nawacita and Trisakti programs, among others; personalities in the field of culture related to national education are committed to realizing education as a form of national character. This is in accordance with Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. Have a noble character, be healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic and responsible citizen. In the law it is stated about the formation of character, it can be said as an effort to form character. Given the importance of character in building strong human resources, it is necessary to do character education properly. For this reason, the concern of various parties, including the government, society, families, and schools, is needed.
- 5) **Increasing State Defense Awareness through Building National Character;** The starting point for fostering awareness of defending the country lies in the revolutionary point of developing national character. National character development and future national development policies depart from the Trisakti concept, namely sovereignty in politics. Independent in the economy and personality in culture. Personality in culture is the basis for the formation of character, which is contained in every aspect of life, be it legal, economic, political, socio-cultural, or national defense aspects. State defense awareness is implemented through education and training strategies, empowerment, socialization, cooperation, and coordination among government ministries and institutions.

Human resources must be able to be fostered and directed appropriately so that they are able to develop their potential, including: a) professional people who have expertise and skills so they can work productively; b) humans who develop their intellectual abilities so that they are able to become pioneers of change; c) an entrepreneur with an entrepreneurial spirit who is able to create jobs for himself and for others.

b. Natural/Artificial Resource Potential

The development of natural and artificial resources is directed at efforts to manage them independently as well as by corporations that support national interests, for the welfare of the community, and from an environmental perspective. The implementation of fostering natural and man-made resources is also directed to the interests of national defense in facing the possibility of an extraordinary situation (*contingency*), such as a state of emergency or war. Implementation of non-military defense in the development of natural and man-made resources through the preparation and development of regional defense logistics and the readiness of these resources for the benefit of developing a defense strategy until the implementation of a protracted war This development is coordinated by the Ministry of Defense with the relevant ministries.

The government's commitment in terms of legislation related to the management of natural resources and artificial resources in a sectoral manner has been demonstrated by the formulation of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management and Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Central and Regional Financial Balance. In practice, distortions often occur, such as differences in views on natural and man-made resources between the central government and local governments as well as among the public. These different views are generally only concerned with the issue of rights to sectoral management of natural and artificial resources which have an impact on the pros and cons of the expansion of an area rich in natural and artificial resources. What needs to be considered is how the local government maintains and manages natural and man-made resources properly for the maximum use in the development and welfare of the community. Several strategic concepts in the utilization of natural/man-made resources in supporting national defense are as follows:

1) Potential Natural/Manufactured Resources in supporting National Development for the Interests of National Defense.

Utilization of natural and man-made resources based on the principles of equitable development throughout Indonesia is a shared responsibility. National development through the utilization of natural and man-made resources at present and in the future is expected to always pay attention to aspects of national defense. Every management and utilization of natural or man-made resources is not solely for the purpose of improving the economy, culture, or politics; it must also be beneficial in the aspect of national defense.

2) Potential Natural/Manufactured Resources in supporting the National National Economy for the Interests of National Defense.

The role of natural and artificial resources and regional economic growth in creating economic growth towards maturity requires an important role from the leading sector. Indonesia's natural and man-made resources have very important benefits for the nation's economic progress. The management carried out so far feels that it can contribute to increasing state revenues. The income derived from the export of natural resource commodities can help increase the availability of Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves. However, by optimizing the use of the natural and man-made resources that we have, the increase in state revenue can be increased. The management of natural and man-made resources must truly be utilized for the greatest possible benefit of the people. The strategy for the management and utilization of natural and man-made resources can be carried out to increase the nation's economic development so that it can contribute to aspects of national defense.

3) Potential Natural/Manufactured Resources in supporting the National Industry for the Interests of National Defense.

Well-planned and well-integrated management of natural and manufactured resources from various aspects will make a positive contribution to various aspects of national and state life, including the advancement of science and technology. The aim of managing natural and man-made resources is to promote domestic industry. Natural and man-made resource commodities do not only act as commodities that can be traded and generate income quickly. However, natural or man-made resources must be treated as a strategic commodity that greatly influences the progress of a nation. Utilization of natural and manufactured resource commodities as a strategic component includes the provision of fuel and raw materials to support domestic industries, including the defense industry. With the

progress of our domestic industry, we are not dependent on foreign industry to meet the needs of high-tech and modern machines and equipment.

c. Potential of Infrastructure.

The development of national facilities and infrastructure is carried out for the benefit of welfare and, at the same time, can be utilized for the benefit of national defense. Development of facilities and infrastructure as much as possible to synchronize welfare interests with defense interests. Implementation of the arrangement of national facilities and infrastructure is carried out in one of them by making a *database* regarding the potential of national facilities and infrastructure that can be used to support national defense. The control of national facilities and infrastructure objects is carried out by involving all *stakeholders* who have the authority to improve the national facilities and infrastructure. For this reason, in the context of arranging and fostering these facilities and infrastructure, several things are prioritized as follows:

- 1) Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure
- 2) Health Facilities and Infrastructure
- 3) Telecommunications Facilities and Infrastructure
- 4) logistics facilities and infrastructure.
- 5) maintenance and repair facilities and infrastructure.

National facilities and infrastructure, as a segment of the supporting components of national defense, have a very important role in supporting the economic, social, and cultural activities of the community. Considering that most of them are in the midst of community settlements and so that their utilization can be more optimal both for economic/prosperity interests and for defense purposes, their utilization must be regulated by policies that can realize the fulfillment of these two interests. In order to support the development of the strength of the main components, the development of science and technology is expected to produce *prototype* defense equipment that can be developed by the domestic defense industry. In this case, the development of the strategic defense industry is a vital part of the defense strategy, namely realizing defense independence and producing high deterrence. The scope of the development of facilities and infrastructure can be started with the development of human resources, technology transfer, and technological engineering for defense equipment that is developed for domestic production. In this case, defense cooperation with other countries, including activities to procure defense equipment from abroad, must be able to accommodate, as much as possible, the interests of technology transfer.

IV. CONCLUSION

- a. Potential human resources for national defense as a reserve and supporting component must be prepared early to strengthen the main components. The national insight and level of awareness of defending the country need to be developed in order to have a strong and steady spirit of defending the country. Increasing the ability to defend the state should be followed by improving the quality of education that is evenly distributed at productive ages and mastery of technology, so that the potential of human resources as one of the elements of strength in national defense can be expected. In order to be able to implement it, synergy and efforts are needed for all stakeholders according to their respective fields of duty to be able to improve the quality of human resources for the benefit of national defense.
- b. Management of natural/manufactured resources requires effective and efficient arrangement, development and use in the needs of the state, which can support national defense. The cross-sectoral role is not only that of the Ministry of Defence, but is carried out by all components of the nation united and complementary in preparing the nation's natural/artificial resources. The elements in natural resources, man-made resources are the elements contained in the earth, water and air throughout Indonesia.
- c. The development of national facilities and infrastructure is carried out for the benefit of welfare and at the same time can be utilized for the benefit of national defense. National facilities and infrastructure are seen from their form, use and function so that they can be utilized in enhancing the national defense capability. Development of facilities and infrastructure as much as possible to synchronize welfare interests with defense interests. The control of national facilities

and infrastructure objects is carried out by involving all stake holder who has the authority to improve the national facilities and infrastructure.

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