



## Literature review on the history of Indonesia's universal defense system

**Brantas Suharyo G<sup>1</sup>, Nuhfil Hanani<sup>2</sup>, Fadillah Putra<sup>3</sup>, Dhiana Puspitawati<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>University of Brawijaya, Indonesia

[brantas74@gmail.com](mailto:brantas74@gmail.com)

---

### Article Info

#### *Article history:*

Received April, 14<sup>th</sup> 2024

Revised May, 28<sup>th</sup> 2024

Accepted May, 30<sup>th</sup> 2024

---

#### *Keywords:*

National Security System,  
Universal People's System,  
National Security Law.

---

### ABSTRACT

The debate over the concept of Indonesia's national defense and security system has been a significant topic since independence until the reform era. This article aims to discuss the dynamics of the Universal People's Defense System within the National Defense and Security System from the independence period to the reform era. A documentation study method is used to collect and analyze important documents such as laws, government policies, official reports, and relevant literature. Data analysis is conducted to identify significant changes in the concept and implementation of the National Defense System and its impact on the system's sustainability. Findings indicate that the national defense concept remains relevant and should be maintained. The Universal People's System involves all societal components, territorial integrity, natural resources, and other means, strengthening military and non-military defense integration, increasing respect, and enhancing deterrence. This concept is still valid in the reform era and remains upheld after the 1945 Constitution amendment. The debate on Indonesia's national protection and security system has been a fundamental issue from independence to the reform era, covering national security, protection, safety functions, and policies. Implications for education include integrating national defense topics in schools to foster public awareness and participation, contributing to a well-informed, participatory society.



©2022 Authors. Published by Arka Institute. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

---

## INTRODUCTION

Universal People's System is an abbreviation for "Universal People's Defense and Security System." The history of the Universal People's System originates from the concept of defense and security implemented by Indonesia in an effort to ensure state sovereignty and security. This concept is recognized as a holistic and integrated approach to overcome various challenges related to defense and security. The history of the Universal People's System begins at the time of Indonesian independence. Since the proclamation of independence on 17 August 1945, Indonesia has been faced with various security challenges, both from within and outside the country. Initially, national defense was more military in nature, considering the geopolitical situation and security uncertainty. However, as time goes by and developments in global security dynamics, Indonesia realizes that a defense approach that involves all components of society and integrates various sectors is very important. Therefore, the Universal People's System was developed as a concept that includes collaboration between the military, government and society in order to create optimal security conditions. In 1985, the concept of the Universal People's System was officially recognized and implemented through Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 1985 concerning the Universal People's Defense and Security System. With this policy, Indonesia mandates close cooperation between the TNI (Indonesian National Army), Polri (State Police of the Republic of Indonesia), and components of society in maintaining national security. The implementation of the Universal People's System does not only include military aspects, but also involves social, economic and political aspects. The main principle is that defense and security is not the exclusive responsibility of the military, but is a shared responsibility of all elements of society. In this way, the Universal People's System strengthens cooperation between the TNI, Polri and citizens to create a safe and stable environment. The Universal People's System continues to

develop over time in accordance with strategic developments and national security. The history of the Universal People's System reflects the spirit of unity and cooperation between the military, government and society in maintaining Indonesia's sovereignty and security.

The success of national and state life can be identified through two key factors, namely prosperity and security (Tušer et al., 2021). As stated by Hikam, success in the security sector is the main basis for realizing economic development in order to achieve prosperity (Gunneriusson, 2022; Court et al., 2024). Likewise, efforts to improve community welfare require significant achievements in the security sector (Hikam, 2018: 2). This perspective is reinforced by Hidayat's view, which states that welfare and security have an interdependent or intermistic relationship (Hidayat et al, 2017: 120; Cunningham & Kharod, 2024; Maltsev, 2023; Campioni et al., 2023). Prosperity and security, as basic needs of society, require appropriate policies and regulations, especially considering the development of various threats in the context of globalization (Verspieren & Shiroyama, 2019; Verspieren & Shiroyama, 2019). Therefore, maintaining and strengthening prosperity and security is an important task for the government in achieving sustainable development goals in this modern era.

Reform in the defense and security sector is a crucial aspect in efforts to bring about significant change at the national level. Along with demands for national reform, a number of problems arise, especially related to the definition of national security and state security, as well as the differences in function between defense and security. Debates regarding regulations and responsibilities in various ministries are also the main focus in the context of this reform (Sukmadi, 2010: 3). To respond to this challenge, appropriate steps need to be taken. An in-depth analysis of the country's environment, including ideological, political, economic, social and cultural developments at the domestic, regional and international levels, is a necessity (Witarti and Armandha, 2018: 88). Only with a comprehensive understanding of these dynamics can governments design defense and security policies that meet contemporary needs and challenges. The importance of synergy in government is also recognized as a key in building and increasing the effectiveness of the defense and security sector. So that the direction and targets of defense and security can be achieved, a structured agenda is needed that involves coordination and cooperation between related agencies (Alfajri, Setiawan, and Wahyudi, 2019: 104). This includes aligning regulations and assigning responsibilities, so that each element can contribute optimally according to their respective roles and functions. However, in implementing these reforms, the principles of national doctrine and philosophy must still be the guide. In line with Mukhtar's opinion (2017:134; Maulana1 et al., 2022), defense and security reform must be based on nationally recognized values and beliefs. This is important to maintain national cohesion and identity in the face of changing times and continuously developing global dynamics. Thus, this reform not only creates structural changes, but also ensures continuity with the broader national vision and mission.

The development of strategic issues such as globalization, industrial revolution, democratization, humanity, radicalism and terrorism have resulted in significant changes in the threat landscape faced by a country. As highlighted by Susetyo (2008:2) and Fagà & Casarotti (2022), the scope of threats is increasingly complex and not only limited to military aspects. Understanding security threats must also include non-military factors that contribute to national instability. Technological developments and globalization, for example, have brought new challenges such as an increase in asymmetric crimes and cybercrime (Ardiyanti, 2016: 107; Alexander, 2023; Malik, 2022). These threats are not only local, but can span across borders, requiring cross-border cooperation for effective handling. Apart from that, the phenomenon of telephone tapping from other countries is also a relevant issue in the context of national security (Luthfah, 2016:330; Sidenblad et al., 2023; Stokke & Kyaw, 2024; Alswaiti et al., 2023). The presence of new threats like this requires adjustments and increased capacity in involving non-military elements in the defense and security system. Threats to human security are also an important focus in this paradigm shift (Anggoro, 2003: 2)(Wu & Long, 2022; Kentor et al., 2023; Wang, 2023). It is not only about the country's physical resilience, but also involves protecting citizens from various risks, including social conflict, natural disasters and threats to human rights. All of this creates an urgent need to develop more holistic defense and security strategies, capable of accommodating the diverse types of emerging threats (Owens, 2022). It is important to recognize that national defense and security systems need to continue to evolve in line with changes and the complexity of threats. Further integration efforts between military and non-military elements, cyber

capacity development, and international collaboration in overcoming cross-border threats are the keys to achieving optimal security in this modern era.

The dynamics of the Universal People's Defense and Security System in the State Defense and Security System in Indonesia since the beginning of independence until the reform era reflects a complex journey and adapting to changing times and national security demands. Since independence in 1945, Indonesia's defense and security system has undergone a substantial transformation. At the beginning of independence, the main focus of the national defense system was more military, considering that the challenges faced were efforts to defend independence from various threats, including military threats from external parties. Therefore, the Universal People's System is implemented to combine military and non-military aspects to achieve national defense and security goals. During the initial period of independence until the Old Order, the Universal People's System continued to evolve in response to political dynamics and national security. This concept continues to develop to overcome various emerging threats, including border issues and regional conflicts. However, the main focus is still on the military aspect as the main form of defense. During the New Order, the Universal People's System was integrated into the state's defense and security structure. Although it is still heavily influenced by military policy, non-military elements are also increasingly taken into account. Emphasis on political stability and internal security is a priority, especially in dealing with separatist and communist movements. The reform era that began in the late 1990s brought significant changes in the dynamics of the Universal People's System. These reforms reflect recognition of the complexity of modern threats that are not only military in nature. There has been increased attention to non-military aspects such as human security, radicalism, terrorism, as well as global issues such as cybercrime. The sustainability of the Universal People's System in the reform era reflects the government's efforts to adapt to new challenges and make national security a joint effort between the military, government and society.

Throughout its journey, the dynamics of the Universal People's System in Indonesia reflect an adaptive response to changing strategic and security conditions. Non-military roles are increasingly strengthened, and the entire system seeks to become more holistic, integrating all components of society to achieve national defense and security goals. Based on the background description above, in this case the author must discuss the dynamics of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Universal People's System) in the State Defense and Security System (Sishankamneg) in Indonesia from the beginning of independence to the reform era.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The documentation study research method is a research approach that relies on analyzing and collecting data from various documents, notes, or other written materials (Sugiyono, 2018). This research does not involve direct interaction with research subjects, but rather focuses on the interpretation and analysis of various existing sources of information (Sugiyono, 2010).

In conducting a documentation study, researchers collect documents that are relevant to the research topic. This can include books, journals, reports, archives, newspapers, and other official documents (Moleong, 2017). Once the documents are collected, researchers conduct in-depth analysis to identify patterns, trends, or findings that are relevant to the research question (Rosmayati, 2023).

The main advantage of the documentation study method is its ability to explore events or topics historically, analyze long-term developments, and access information that may be difficult or impossible to obtain through other research. However, it should be noted that potential weaknesses include the researcher's lack of control over the availability and quality of the documents used. In addition, data interpretation can be influenced by the researcher's point of view (Nasution, 2003).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **National Defense System**

The definition of the National Defense System can be understood through the terminology used in Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense. Clearly, the National

Defense System is described as a "universal" system. This means that this system involves all aspects and elements in it, and is implemented in a total, integrated, directed and sustainable manner. The implementation of the National Defense System includes the involvement of "all citizens", "regions" and "other national resources". This indicates that every citizen has a role in running this defense system, the integrity of the country's territory must be maintained, and national resources are an integral part of preparations to face various threats. It is important to note that the preparation of the National Defense System is not only reactive to emerging threats, but also preventive and proactive. This system was deliberately prepared from the start to "uphold state sovereignty", "national territorial integrity", and "safety of the entire nation from all threats". In other words, the National Defense System is not only the responsibility of the military sector or security forces alone. Rather, this is a shared responsibility of all elements of society, government and national resources to protect the nation's sovereignty, territory and safety. The principles of "total", "integrated", "directed", and "sustainable" are the main basis for implementing the National Defense System in order to maintain the security and sovereignty of the country.

Based on the mandate of Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the implementation of defense and security is required to be subject to the Universal People's Defense and Security System, which is managed by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the State Police (Polri) as the main force. Meanwhile, society is considered a supporting force in maintaining state security and sovereignty. This concept reflects the understanding that the success of a country's defense and security efforts does not only depend on formal security forces, such as the TNI and Polri, but also involves the active participation of the entire community. In this case, the government has formed two main institutions, namely the TNI and Polri, which have a central role in carrying out defense and security functions. However, the success of implementing the Universal People's System is not only determined by the TNI and Polri alone. Active involvement and support from the entire Indonesian nation is the key to success in carrying out this task. The implementation of the mandate of Article 30 paragraph (2) is realized through several statutory regulations, including Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning National Police, and Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning Indonesian State Army. Even though there have been legislative efforts, there are still several problems related to the security concept regulated in Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense. Further studies are needed to develop a better security concept, in line with the Improvement of the People's Defense and Security System (Universal People's System), as a basis for maintaining stability, security and state sovereignty.

The operational pattern of Indonesia's Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sistem Rakyat Semesta) includes defense operational patterns, domestic security operational patterns, strategic intelligence operational patterns, and defense and security cooperation operational patterns in Southeast Asia (Suwito, 2017; Zahorulko, 2020; Mongwaketse, 1994; Moss et al., 2021). To realize this concept, Indonesia needs to have a universal national defense system, and this is what is realized in the National Defense and Security System (Sishankamnas), which is a historical milestone and national defense doctrine.

The Universal People's System concept emphasizes the involvement of all components of society, maintaining territorial integrity, utilizing natural resources, and involving other facilities that have been prepared. In this way, the Universal People's System embodies defense integration, both military and non-military, so that this system becomes stronger, respected and has higher deterrence (Defense, 2015: 28). The nature of "early preparation" possessed by the Universal People's System shows that this system has been prepared from the start and continuously faces various threats that may arise. In addition, the "universal" nature of the Universal People's System emphasizes the involvement of the entire nation, driven by awareness of the "rights and responsibilities of the people," as well as the belief in "protecting and maintaining" the survival and territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia led by the state under the Ministry Defense. Thus, the Universal People's System becomes a strong foundation for maintaining stability, security and sovereignty of the country.

The function of organizing the National Defense System is not only limited to dealing with external military threats, but also involves handling internal conflicts (Indrawan, 2015: 84-96). To

achieve this, it is important to have awareness and a sense of responsibility from every citizen, which is based on a belief in collective strength and a spirit of never giving up (Rosikin, 2010: 23).

Until now, Indonesia still adopts the National Defense System as the main approach in national defense and security policy. The National Defense System was selected as the only "system" on which the policy was based. The characteristics of the State Defense System are not much different from the Universal People's System, which includes democracy, universality and territorial aspects (Kennedy, 2017: 71). The "populist" nature emphasizes that the interests of the people are the main priority, "universality" involves all national resources, and "territorial" includes all territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), both regarding domestic and regional threats (Yanti, 2014: 19).

As regulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia is declared a rule of law (*rechtstaat*), which means that in building national and state life, this country is based on the rule of law and not on power (*machtsstaat*) (Siallagan, 2016: 131). The concept of the rule of law, according to Jimly Asshiddiqie, places law as the commander in chief in the dynamics of the state (Asshiddiqie, 2011). To create a state of law, civil law order is very important (Wijayanti, 2016: 185). Ni'matul Huda also emphasized the importance of paying attention to the hierarchy of laws and regulations, where every regulation made must pay attention to the higher level of the hierarchy (Huda, 2006: 27-28).

The Universal People's Defense and Security System (Universal People's System) in Indonesia has a hierarchy of laws and regulations which serve as the legal umbrella for its implementation. Some of these levels include:

- a. Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD), which regulates state obligations and the main objectives of state defense and security, namely "protecting" the entire nation and "protecting" all of Indonesia's bloodshed.
- b. Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which determines the strategy, foundation and components of the security system.
- c. Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning State Police.
- d. Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense.
- e. Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian State Army.
- f. Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense.

### **Development of the Universal People's System Post-Independence**

The Universal People's System has taken root and developed in Indonesia since the beginning of the national struggle after the proclamation of independence in 1945. The fighting spirit to defend the country's independence and sovereignty became the forerunner of the Kamra Western Hills Tower. This struggle process includes actions to restore national security, especially in the face of rebellions, separatist movements and other security disturbances. Based on the experience of the national struggle, the state formulated the State Defense and Security Doctrine (*Hamkamrata*) which was ratified in 1982 through the Decree of the Minister of Defense and Security Skep/820/VII/1982. 12 July 1982. In addition, Law Number 20 of 1982 established the Universal People's System as the management system for the State Defense and Security Service.

The universality of the Universal People's System reflects efforts to create conditions for national security in a very broad sense, involving various components to maintain stability and survive dynamic developments in all aspects of national and state life.

During the New Order, the Universal People's System was realized as part of efforts to organize National Defense and Security with the aim of achieving national goals. This is regulated through Law Number 20 of 1981, which stipulates the priority of the "ABRI" Trained Community as a basic component and Community Protection as a special component (Indarti, 1994: 1-3). The Universal People's System is considered the key to ABRI's success in security operations, such as the strategy of forming militias in anti-insurgency (separatism) military campaigns (Kontras, 2006: 41). The understanding of ABRI at that time was built through a doctrine known as *Catur Dharma Eka Karma* (*Cadek*) in 1988, creating ABRI as an entity capable of creating itself. ABRI is also considered an institution that is united with the people, where the success of its military operations is determined by

the active participation of the entire community (Widjajanto, 2014: 12-13). Although in the end, many parties considered this operation to contain elements of violence.

Reza's opinion shows that the formation of militias which were secretly supported by ABRI based on the Universal People's System concept increased attention to human rights violations in non-international armed conflicts. According to him, the Universal People's System became the main strategy for national defense based on the experience of the physical revolution of "armed war" in the struggle for independence of the Republic of Indonesia (1945-1949), which was later recognized in the second amendment to Law no. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Reza, 2017: 155).

Meanwhile, Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 1982 states that the doctrine of the Universal People's System places "the people" as the source of state defense. At that time, the doctrine of the Universal People's System was proposed to be included in the amendments to the 1945 Constitution by the Ad-hoc Committee I of the MPR Working Body. This has the potential to create military violence against the people, with impacts including: first, the loss of the guaranteed immunity rights of the "people" in the Geneva Convention. Second, the requirement of proportionality (calculation of losses) is ignored, where the character of "universality" gives full authority to the military to explore resources for the purposes of war, even though this should be considered a normal occurrence in the context of war. Third, the authority to declare war by a "democratic" government is not absolute (Widjajanto, 2014: 14).

### **Post-Reformation Development of the Universal People's System**

In the reform era following the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the concept of the Universal People's System was still considered effective and maintained. Even though it was maintained, there was a shift in concept with the separation of the National Police from the TNI and their respective duties, as well as a change in terminology from Sihaneg to Total Defense, in accordance with the mandate in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (Tap MPR) Numbers VI and VII of 2000 (Samego, 2018: 3). According to Bambang, the two MPR Decrees have fundamental problems, namely (1) the black and white concept of defense and security which has implications for regional sovereignty and integrity, and (2) the narrowing of the meaning of security in society so that the police's duties become less comprehensive (Darmono, 2010: 20). However, on the other hand, it needs to be acknowledged that the two MPR decrees are the starting point for overhauling the security system in this reform era (A'raf Al A'raf, 2015: 35; Prihatono, 2006; Wang, 2023; Wulan, 2020; Samborska, 2020; Terziev & Nichev, 2017; Alchemy & Melenchuk, 2022; Serohin et al., 2021). This shows significant changes in the concept and structure of Indonesia's national security after the era of reform and amendments to the 1945 Constitution.

In this reform era, the role of society as a reserve component, especially in the context of non-physical state defense (if there is no war), has experienced a shift. The implementation of national defense focuses more on "non-physical" aspects to shape the noble morals and personality of the nation and the nation's children (Umrah, 2019: 177). This reflects a change in focus from national security which is not only limited to the military aspect, but also to other aspects that are holistic and involve all elements of society.

Clear legal regulations are needed to build an integrated security concept, which is reflected in the National Security Draft Law (RUU) (Djuyandi, 2014: 456). During the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), discussion of the National Security Bill was stopped. However, in the era of President Joko Widodo, precisely in 2014, discussions were resumed and were even included in the 2015 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) by the Chairman of Commission I of the DPR, which at that time was Mahfudz Siddiq. However, Mahfudz stated that careful thinking is needed so that mistakes are not repeated. The National Security Bill continues to be debated both in the legislature and in society, especially regarding the tug-of-war between the TNI and Polri which has the potential to threaten multidimensional national security (Setyadi, 2014; Simanjuntak, 2020; Wulandari et al., 2020).

Article 3 of the National Security Bill emphasizes that the aim of implementing National Security is to create a safe situation for the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia,

both physically and mentally, for every individual citizen, community, government and state. This goal is designed to protect national interests and face various threats from both inside and outside. The National Security Bill is comprehensive and recognizes the need for safe conditions in all aspects of society (Elmawazini et al., 2022; Sahlan et al., 2022; Ie et al., 2006; Savin, 2020; Agoraki et al., 2023; Turkey, 2022). Furthermore, Article 5 of the National Security Bill contains the scope of national security which includes human security, public security, internal security and external security (Ashton et al., 2021; Order, 2021; Chen, 2022; Stanciu, 2003; Jel et al., 2022; Bodnieks, 2022). Human security, as explained in Article 6, emphasizes the shared responsibility to protect human rights as an integral part of national security. Public security, as described in Article 7, places responsibility on the Police as an effort to maintain public security and order. Meanwhile, domestic security, as explained in Article 8, emphasizes the TNI's responsibility in maintaining territorial integrity and sovereignty. Finally, external security, as mentioned in Article 9, emphasizes the TNI's responsibility in preventing and suppressing military threats from outside.

These basic provisions give authority to state apparatus, both TNI and Polri, to maintain national security by facing and responding to various types of threats that may arise. The National Security Bill details the responsibilities and roles of each security agency in achieving these goals, creating a robust and coordinated framework for national security.

The combination of defense and security functions in the National Security Bill gives rise to complex dynamics, especially in the context of the relationship between the TNI and Polri. Previously, defense and security functions were regulated separately in the TNI Law and the Police Law, with clear authority for each institution. However, with the unification of functions in the National Security Bill, the potential for conflict and friction between the TNI and Polri becomes more likely to occur.

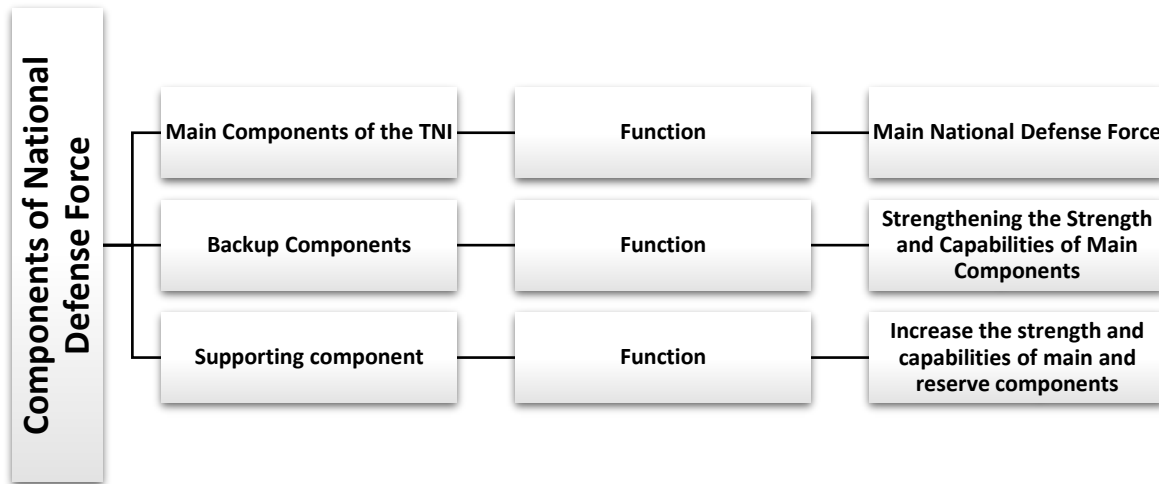
Article 5 of the TNI Law stipulates that the TNI plays a role as an instrument of the state in the field of defense, while Article 2 of the National Police Law stipulates that the police function is one of the functions of the state government police in the field of maintaining security and public order. This unification creates ambiguity regarding the role of each institution in the national security context.

The National Security Bill recognizes the role of the TNI and Polri as elements of national security, together with other non-ministerial state institutions. The mention of the TNI and Polri together with other state institutions creates a coordinated framework for handling threats to national security. However, issues surrounding the merger of the functions of the TNI and Polri remain the focus of debate. The process of discussing the National Security Bill at the DPR level is still ongoing, and while the public hopes that it will be passed soon, careful efforts are needed to resolve sensitive issues that arise as a result of the unification of defense and security functions. Given this dynamic, it is important to achieve a good balance in determining the role of the TNI and Polri in facing national security challenges.

Ultimately, national security policy includes various main objectives that are detailed and integrated (Huangfu, 2021; Vergara-perucich, 2021; Silitonga & Rony, 2021; Bebbington et al., 2018; Srivastava, 2023). According to Sulistiyo, there are at least five main objectives in national security policy. First, as a guarantee for the state from all forms of threats. Second, to increase the effectiveness and optimize security administration. Third, as a guideline in maintaining national security in its implementation. Fourth, as a means of domestic consensus. And fifth, to increase trust and security cooperation (security relations) (Sulistiyo et al, 2009: 168).

According to Barry Buzan, the success of national security policy can be measured by a country's ability to integrate military power, economy, advanced technology, political stability and social life in an integrated and efficient manner (Qin et al., 2023; Zhu et al., 2024; Poverino et al., 2022; Kim & Kim, 2022; Bobadilla et al., 2022). In other words, a successful national security policy is one that is able to create national prosperity through good coordination between various aspects of state life (Buzan, 2008; Hermawan, 2007:35). Indirectly, national security policy not only aims to protect the country from threats, but also becomes the basis for improving social welfare and domestic security (Dawson, 2020; Boongaling & Azcuna, 2022; Krykunet al., 2021; Sjamsoeddin et al., 2023).

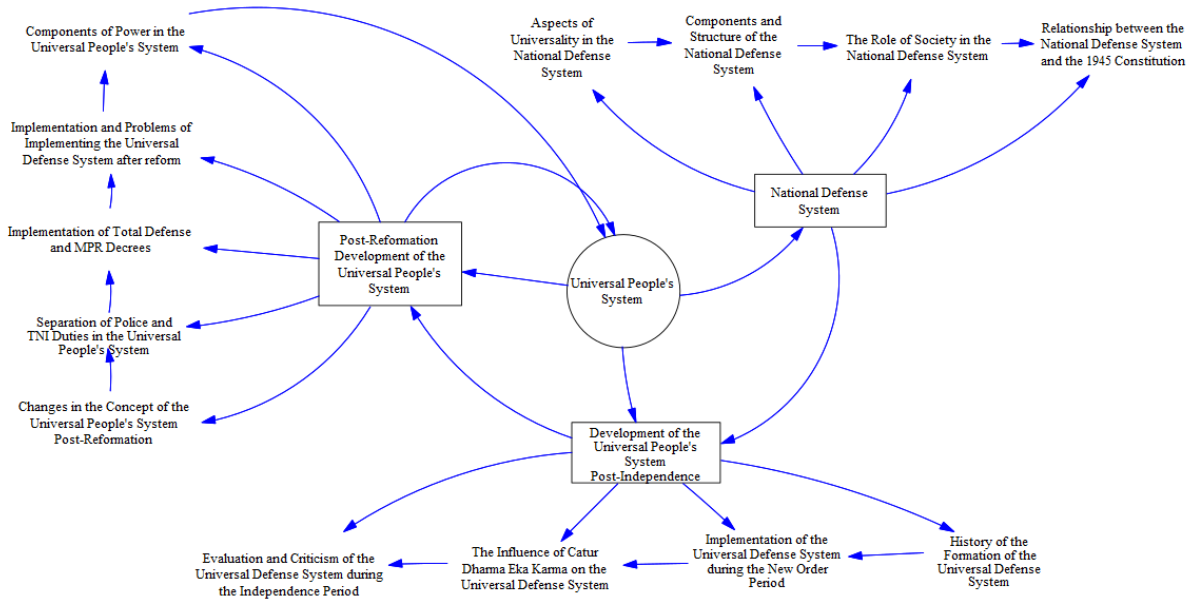
According to the provisions of Law Number 1 of 2002 Number 3 concerning National Defense, the components of the National Defense Force are divided into 3 components, namely the main component is the Indonesian National Army which is prepared to carry out defense tasks, and the reserve component is prepared to support the main component. Mobilization of national resources is meant by "mobilization" to expand and strengthen the strength and capabilities of the main and supporting forces, and is a national resource that can be used to increase the strength and capabilities of the country. main force and reserve force. Therefore, the defense and security force components based on Law no. Law Number 20 of 1982 is included in Law Number 2. 3. Regarding national defense.



**Figure 1. Components of National Defense Force (RI Law No. 3/2002)**

In this way, the TNI has confirmed its important role as one of the main components of national defense. Meanwhile, the National Police, TNI, and special forces/community protection have become vital reserve forces through a well-planned recruitment and training system. Support from national resources and national infrastructure is an integral part in strengthening the entire national defense system. With strong cooperation between all of these components, Indonesia can ensure that security and sovereignty are well maintained amidst current global dynamics.





**Figure 2. System Dynamics Research Model of the Universal People's System of the Indonesian Defense and Security System**

This diagram is a research model that describes the development and implementation of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Universal Defense System) in Indonesia. This diagram is structured into three main categories: "Post-Reformation Development of the Universal Defense System," "State Defense System," and "Post-Independence Development of the Universal Defense System." In the category "Development of the Universal Defense System Post-Reformation," there are several topics discussed, such as changes to the concept of the Universal Defense System after reform, separation of duties of the National Police and TNI, implementation of total defense, challenges and problems in implementation, as well as the force components in the Universal Defense System. The "State Defense System" category includes university aspects in the State Defense System, components and structure of the State Defense System, the role of society, as well as the relationship between the State Defense System and the 1945 Constitution. Meanwhile, in the category "Post-Independence Development of the Universal Defense System," the topics discussed includes the history of the formation of the Universal Defense System, implementation during the New Order era, the influence of Catur Dharma Eka Karma, as well as evaluation and criticism of the Universal Defense System during independence. This model describes how various aspects of the Universal Defense System have developed and been implemented in various periods of Indonesian history, as well as showing the relationship between various components in the national defense and security system.

## CONCLUSION

Indonesia, with the State Defense System as the foundation of national defense and security policy, still maintains characteristics that are not much different from the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Universal People's System). This concept has unique characteristics in national defense politics that need to continue to be maintained and developed. Several things can be developed and proposed to strengthen this concept: Firstly, the integration of all societal components—including the private sector, academia, and community organizations—should be actively enhanced. This broader participation can enrich national defense efforts and foster a more resilient society. Secondly, the Defense and Security Doctrine must be updated to reflect current realities. The Hamkamrata doctrine, ratified in 1982, requires modernization to address contemporary challenges. Input from defense experts, community leaders, and other stakeholders will be crucial in this process. Thirdly, strengthening deterrence through modernization and capability enhancement in sectors such as technology and human resources is vital. A robust deterrent capability will ensure that the Universal People's System remains effective in safeguarding the nation. Lastly, the Universal People's System

must adapt to new and emerging threats, including cyber and non-conventional threats. Developing capabilities in cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and information technology is essential to counter these modern challenges.

Suggestions for progressing the Universal People's System concept are to actively involve all relevant parties, carry out periodic evaluations to ensure linkages with global dynamics, and continue to optimize the role and involvement of society in maintaining national security. Thus, this concept will remain relevant and effective in facing growing challenges. For educational contexts, these insights highlight the need for integrating national defense education into curricula, promoting public awareness of national security issues, and preparing future generations to contribute to national defense efforts.

## REFERENCES

- Agoraki, M. K., Giaka, M., Konstantios, D., & Patsika, V. (2023). Firms' sustainability, financial performance, and regulatory dynamics: Evidence from European firms. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 131, 102785. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jimonfin.2022.102785>
- Alexander, B. (2023). Debilitating mobilities: the logic of governance in Brazil's military-humanitarian response. *Mobilities*, 18(3), 520–536. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2022.2130708>
- Alkema, V., & Melenchuk, V. (2022). Modern Management Technologies Logistics Ensuring The Performance Of Security And Defense Tasks In Conditions Of Hybrid Warfare Introduction . After the Revolution of Dignity in 2014, a military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukrai. 3(3), 71–81.
- Alswaiti, G. T., Worlton, T. J., Arnaouti, M., Cahill, G., Russell, A., Hide, G. R., Horne, S., Clarke, D. L., Robinson, A. K. L., van der Wal, H., Ayvar, A., Bala, M., Gavitt, B., Aldhaferi, A. S., Al Mughery, A. S., Brown, Z., Baird, M. D., Joseph, M., & Ratnayake, A. (2023). Military and Civilian Trauma System Integration: A Global Case Series. *Journal of Surgical Research*, 283, 666–673. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2022.11.022>
- Ashton, B., Star, C., & Coveney, J. (2021). Promoting Recall and Preserving the Historical Authenticity of Data Used to Investigate Food Regulatory Policy in Australia. 20, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069211041430>
- Bebbington, D. H., Verdum, R., & Bebbington, A. J. (2018). The current state of administrative legal relations in the sphere of execution of the state defense order. 106(106), 183–208.
- Bodnieks, V. (2022). Defensive lawfare and deterrence: Analysis of Latvia's approach to legal bases in the context. 42(May 2023), 55–67. <https://doi.org/10.35467/sdq/163435>.
- Boongaling, C., & Azcuna, A. (2022). Forest Ecology and Management Now or later? Optimal timing of mangrove rehabilitation under climate change uncertainty. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 503(August 2021), 119739. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2021.119739>
- Campioni, L., Poltronieri, F., Stefanelli, C., Suri, N., Tortonesi, M., & Wrona, K. (2023). Enabling civil–military collaboration for disaster relief operations in smart city environments. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 139, 181–195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2022.09.020>
- Chen, F. (2022). Variable interest entity structures in China: are legal uncertainties and risks to foreign investors part of China's regulatory policy? Variable interest entity structures in China: are legal. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10192557.2021.1995229>
- Court, M. F., Polatty, D. P., & Horne, S. T. (2024). 21 - Civil-Military Coordination in Disaster Response (G. B. T.-C. D. M. (Third E. Ciottone (ed.); pp. 126–131). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-80932-0.00021-5>
- Cunningham, C. W., & Kharod, C. U. (2024). 88 - Integration of Law Enforcement and Military Resources With the Emergency Response to a Terrorist Incident (G. B. T.-C. D. M. (Third E.

- Ciottone (ed.); pp. 556–563). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-80932-0.00088-4>
- Dawson, M. (2020). National Cybersecurity Education : Bridging Defense To Offense. XXV(1), 68–75. <https://doi.org/10.2478/raft-2020-000>
- Elmawazini, K., Atallah, G., Rafiquzzaman, M., & Guesmi, K. (2022). International Review of Financial Analysis Do regulatory policies matter to corporate innovation? ☆. International Review of Financial Analysis, 84(July), 102398. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2022.102398>
- Fagà, G., & Casarotti, C. (2022). A fast assessment methodology for screening of local civil protection plans on a territorial scale basis: A case study of an Italian province. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 81, 103284. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.103284>
- Fernández de Bobadilla, M., Vitiello, A., Erb, M., & Poelman, E. H. (2022). Plant defense strategies against attack by multiple herbivores. Trends in Plant Science, 27(6), 528–535. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tplants.2021.12.010>
- Gunneriusson, H. (2022). Warfare and Military Studies, Overview (L. R. B. T.-E. of V. Kurtz Peace, & Conflict (Third Edition) (ed.); pp. 206–212). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-820195-4.00262-4>
- Huangfu, H. (2021). The Impacts of Regional Regulatory Policies on the Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in China : A Mediation Analysis.
- Ii, P. A., Vida, E. S. D. E., De, E., Villalbí, J. R., & Pérez, C. (2006). de las lesiones por accidentes de tráfico. Gaceta Sanitaria, 20(Supl 1), 79–87. <https://doi.org/10.1157/13086030>
- Jel, O., Lupak, R., Mizyuk, B., Zaychenko, V., & Lviv, B. (2022). Agricultural and Resource Economics : International Scientific E-Journal Lviv University of Trade and Economics Central Ukrainian National Technical University Stepan Gzhytskyi National University of Veterinary Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. 8(1), 70–88.
- Kentor, J., Clark, R., & Jorgenson, A. (2023). The hidden cost of global economic integration: How foreign investment drives military expenditures. World Development, 161, 106105. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.106105>
- Kim, M., & Kim, B. J. (2022). Defense strategies against cascading failures in networks: “Too-big-to-fail” and “too-small-to-fail.” Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications, 586, 126488. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2021.126488>
- Krykun, P., Zatynaiko, O., & Korendovych, V. (2021). Comprehensive review of the security and defence sector of Ukraine as a constituent part of security and defence management. 11(3), 0–3. <https://doi.org/10.33445/sds.2021.11.3.5>
- Malik, T. H. (2022). Military-civilian partner selection for mental health management: An analysis of organisational and technological legitimacy. Ethics, Medicine and Public Health, 20, 100733. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemep.2021.100733>
- Maltsev, V. (2023). The economics of military innovation under anarchy: The case of the Ukrainian Civil War of 1917–1921. Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 210, 180–190. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2023.04.020>
- Maulana<sup>1</sup>, A., Rosmayati<sup>2</sup>, S., Azka, Y., & Maulana, H. (2022). Eksplorasi Hubungan Komunikasi dan Perilaku Individu. Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan (ILPEN), 1, 54–61.
- Memesan. (2021). The current state of administrative legal relations in the sphere of execution of the state defense order. Повидиш Владислав Володимирович, 2(17), 197–206. [https://doi.org/10.37772/2309-9275-2021-2\(17\)-27](https://doi.org/10.37772/2309-9275-2021-2(17)-27)
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mongwaketse, T. B. (1994). The Sandf As A Human Post-1994. 38(2), 28–52.

- Moss, N., Henrico, I., & Smit, H. (2021). Food wastage management at the South African Military Academy officers ' mess. 49(2), 83–111. <https://doi.org/10.5787/49-2-1312>
- Nasution. (2003). *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif*. Bandung : Tarsito.
- Owens, M. T. (2022). Civil-Military Tensions and the US Civil-Military Bargain. *Orbis*, 66(4), 597–616. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orbis.2022.08.013>
- Polverino, G., Sagastume-Espinoza, K., Simmons, L. W., & Kelley, J. L. (2022). Background matching explains repeatable individual variation in the defence strategies of a stick insect. *Animal Behaviour*, 194, 185–192. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2022.10.003>
- Qin, X., Jiang, F., Cen, M., & Doss, R. (2023). Hybrid cyber defense strategies using Honey-X: A survey. *Computer Networks*, 230, 109776. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comnet.2023.109776>
- Rosmayati, S., & Maulana, A. (2023). Bibliometric Analysis of Teacher Leadership Using VOSviewer. *Al-Tanzim: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 233–245. <https://ejournal.unuja.ac.id/index.php/al-tanzim/article/view/5256>
- Sahlan, S., Ayyub, R., Armin, K., & Bekka, A. (2022). The Implementation of Using of Land Rights for Industry. 9(1), 49–66.
- Samborska, B. O. (2020). Efficiency of Social Protection of the Rural Population in the United Territorial Community. December 1966, 333–348. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2020.v9n3p333>
- Savin, A. (2020). New Directions In Eu Digital Regulation Post-2015: Regulating Disruption. 1, 93–120. <https://doi.org/10.5937/pravzap0-26241>
- Serohin, V. O., Serohina, S. H., Gryshko, L. M., & Danicheva, K. P. (2021). Recognizing And Implementing International Human Rights Standards In Domestic Legislation : An Exposure Under Ukrainian Law. 10(Ii), 161–176.
- Sidenblad, A., Jansson, J., & Andersson, S.-O. (2023). Physicians and nurse's perceptions of leadership in military pre-hospital emergency care. *International Emergency Nursing*, 66, 101237. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ienj.2022.101237>
- Silitonga, T. B., & Rony, Z. T. (2021). Planning Evaluation in Career Development of Lecturers from Indonesian Armed Forces at Indonesia Defense University. 58, 4186–4197.
- Sjamsoeddin, S., Yusgiantoro, P., Juni, H., & Saragih, R. (2023). Transformational Bureaucratic Leadership Model to Support National Defense Policy in Indonesia. 227–239.
- Srivastava, A. (2023). Governance in financial institutions : key elements and preventing the failures. 7(3), 424–434. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJEB-05-2022-0049>
- Stanciu, C. (2003). Particularities of control in the romanian army. 345–351. <https://doi.org/10.53477/2971-8813-22-41>
- Stokke, K., & Kyaw, N. N. (2024). Revolutionary resistance against full autocratization. Actors and strategies of resistance after the 2021 military coup in Myanmar. *Political Geography*, 108, 103011. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2023.103011>
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Terziev, V., & Nichev, N. (2017). Analysis Of The Environment For Military Educational System Functioning And Its Impact On The Preparation Of Cadets For Military Professional Activities In The Republic Of Bulgaria. 3(8), 371–374.
- Turk. (2022). Regulatory And Legal Framework For Organizing The Activities Of Military Historical Museums.

- 
- Tušer, I., Jánský, J., & Petráš, A. (2021). Assessment of military preparedness for naturogenic threat: the COVID-19 pandemic in the Czech Republic. *Heliyon*, 7(4), e06817. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06817>
- Vergara-perucich, F. (2021). The big bang of neoliberal urbanism : The Gigantomachy of Santiago ' s urban development. 39(1), 184–203. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2399654420946759>
- Verspieren, Q., & Shiroyama, H. (2019). From the Seas to Outer Space: The Reverse Dynamics of Civil-Military Situational Awareness Information and Responsibility Sharing. *Space Policy*, 50, 101329. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spacepol.2019.07.003>
- Wang, Y. (2023). Intelligent cluster construction of internet financial security protection system in banking industry.
- Wang, Z. (2023). Do U.S. military bases impair the economic growth of the host countries? *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 80, 1655–1665. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2023.09.014>
- Wu, X., & Long, J. (2022). Assessing the Particularity and Potentiality of Civil–Military Integration Strategy for Space Activities in China. *Space Policy*, 62, 101514. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spacepol.2022.101514>
- Wulan, H. (2020). Indonesian Defense Management Models Are Adaptive And Competitive. 10(2), 1–11.
- Zahorulko, A. (2020). Conceptual Principles and Efficiency.
- Zhu, Z., Chen, M., Zhu, C., & Zhu, Y. (2024). Effective defense strategies in network security using improved double dueling deep Q-network. *Computers & Security*, 136, 103578. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2023.103578>