



## **Empowerment of The Aerospace Potential Centre in Preparing the Reserve Components of the Indonesian Air Force**

Jeffrey D. Ritiau, Joni Widjayanto, Afrizal Hendra, Sukma Wjiaya



Open Access



2022 Strategi  
Perang Semesta



Published at  
31 July 2022

### **How to cite this article:**

Ritiau, J. D., Widjayanto, J., Hendra, A., & Wijaya. S. (2022). Empowerment of the aerospace potential centre in preparing the reserve components of the Indonesian Air Force. *Strategi Perang Semesta*, 8(1), 91-102.  
<https://doi.org/10.56555/sps.v8i1.1195>

**To link to this article:** <https://doi.org/10.56555/sps.v8i1.1195>



## **EMPOWERMENT OF THE AEROSPACE POTENTIAL CENTRE IN PREPARING THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE INDONESIAN AIR FORCE**

**Jeffry D. Ritiau\***  
Mabes TNI AU

**Joni Widjayanto**  
Republic of Indonesia Defense  
University,  
INDONESIA

**Afrizal Hendra**  
Republic of Indonesia Defense  
University,  
INDONESIA

**Sukma Wijaya**  
Badiklat Kemhan,  
INDONESIA

### **Abstract**

The aim is to develop the capability to prepare reserve components for the air force in order to double the strength of the Indonesian Air Force in the context of national defense, this is based on the request of the Ministry of Defense to procure 500 personnel of Komcad every year. However, the implementation in the field is still not well organized and correct. This writing is done by using descriptive analysis method that describes the data and facts. Results To support the procurement of Komcad so that it can run well as expected with the Development of Capability for Preparation of Air Force Reserve Components at the Center for Aerospace Potential (Puspotdirga), it is necessary to have a strategy, namely an organizational change strategy and a Pusaltpotdirga Development Plan.

### **Article history:**

Received : June 6, 2022  
Revised : July 12, 2022  
Accepted : July 28, 2022  
Published : July 31, 2022

### **Keywords:**

Strategy  
Development  
Ability  
Preparation  
Komcad

## **Introduction**

The state of Indonesia is a country endowed by God Almighty with extraordinary natural wealth. This gift became the attraction of other nations who wanted and to control and utilize this natural wealth. This attraction is a situation that is not closed to the possibility of threatening the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The success of the Indonesian nation with great sacrifice thanks to the awareness of all people uniting to hold a resistance that is supported by exerting all existing forces and abilities. Resistance by exerting all strength and capability were part of the universal resistance which at that time was united between the forces of the army and the people as the Universal People's Security Defence System.

In the Era of Reform of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (amendment) Chapter III Article 10,11,12 and Chapter XII article 30, Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning of Indonesia Defence was changed from Total people Security and Defence System (TPSDS) to be the Total Defence System (TDS). The Law number 3 of 2002 concerning States Defence especially stated that the state defence system is a Total defence System (TDS) that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and is organized in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats

The combination of military defence and non-military defence requires all efforts so that the expected results can be achieved in the framework of national defence. Through the preparation, structuring, development and capability of the Indonesian Armed Forces is deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the strength of the main



components by managing the National Resources for the Defence of the Reserve Component State. Referring to the Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for State Defence, that the Reserve Component is a national resource that has been prepared to be deployed through mobilization to enlarge and strengthen the strength of the main component, namely the Indonesia Armed Forces. The Reserved Component consists of four resources: human, natural, artificial, and facilities and infrastructure.

The Indonesia Air Forces (InaAF) as a part of the Indonesia Defence Forces (InaDF), especially in this case is the Aerospace Potential Development Centre (APDC) is the Central Implementing agency at the level of the Air Force headquarters which is located directly under Chief of Staff of InaAF. APDC has the main task of organizing the development of the technical function of coaching aerospace potential to prepare reserve components and supporting components of state defence aspects of aerospace in realizing a tough state defence.

This is based on the request of the Ministry of Defence for each year to procure Reserved Component as many as 500 personnel. However, the implementation in the field is still not organized properly and correctly because there is no container such as facilities and infrastructure in the form of buildings for education and training. In addition, there is a need to change the concept of the organizational structure of the APDC considering the vulnerability of tasks and the wide range of organizations so that significant changes are needed. Based on this background, it can be formulated the problem of how the strategy needs to be carried out by the APDC in developing the preparation capabilities of reserved component.

## Method

This writing is carried out using a descriptive method of analysis that exposes data and facts. According to Whitney (1960:204) the descriptive method is the search for facts with proper interpretation. Descriptive research studies problems in society as well as the procedures that apply in society and certain situations including the relationship of activities, attitudes, views and ongoing processes and the influences of certain phenomena so that they are a comparative study.

## Results And Discussion

One of the purposes of establishing the Indonesian government as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of The Republic Indonesia is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed. To ensure the achievement of this goal, state defence is an essential factor, namely the ability to defend against every form of threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges from within and outside the country. The reserved Component as a result of integration into total power and usually as a result of the limited number of active duties personnel for economic reasons, today fulfils a wide array of roles including logistics, disaster relief, national emergencies, or operations abroad. The reserved component is a flexible workforce and as a source of civic skills.

In order to strengthen the country's defence for the establishment of the reserve component of the air dimension APC has carried out socialization and supported the implementation of the Reserved Component registration, this was done with the aim of developing the capability of preparing the reserve component of the air dimension in order to double the strength of the Air Force in the context of national defence. It is necessary to have a strategy, namely the organizational change strategy and the APC Development Plan.



## A. Organizational Strategy

Organizational Change Strategy through the concept of a policy of improving the organizational structure with a higher rank, namely what was originally Aerospace Potential Centre (APC) headed by one-star rank to be two-star rank. The following is the concept of the main job description and organizational structure of the APC, as follows:

1. APC has the main task of organizing the development of the technical function of coaching aerospace potential to prepare reserve components and supporting components of state defense aspects of aerospace in realizing the space, of a formidable state defense.
2. To carry out the main duties mentioned above, APC carries out the following functions:
  - a. Main Functions. There are four main functions of APC, as well as:
    - 1) Aerospace Potential Development. Organizing activities including guidance on the potential of human, natural and artificial resources.
    - 2) Organizing the development of the management of air potential management in the technical functions related to territorial development methods, including social communication and regional resilience.
    - 3) Research and Development Founding. Organizing activities related to the research and development of the apparatus.
    - 4) Air potential management Information Center Development. To collect, process and present data and information on the Air Potential Management.
  - b. Duties in carrying out Military Organic Functions. Organizing activities in the fields of personnel, logistics, Air Potential Management, planning as well as supervision and as follows:
    - 1) Personnel. Organizing activities in the field of use, maintenance and separation of personnel in order to support the duties of the APC.
    - 2) Logistics. Organizing activities in the fields of supply, maintenance, transportation, logistics administration.
    - 3) Territorial. Organizing activities in the field of Air potential management in order to support the duties of the APC.
    - 4) Planning. Organizing activities in the field of planning formulation, implementation and control of programs and budgets.
    - 5) Supervision and Inspection. Organizing activities in the field of supervision and general inspection.
  - c. The Commander of the Aerospace Potential Center (CAPC)

The CAPC is held by an Air Force two Stars with the rank of Vice Marshal of the InaAF, with the following obligations:

    - 1) As a Special Staff Officer of Chief of Indonesian Air Force Staff, the duties are as follows:
      - a) Formulate and prepare policies related to the development of Air potential management's technical functions.
      - b) convey considerations and suggestions to the Chief of Staff IAF according to their field of duties.
    - 2) As a Supervisor of The Technical Function of air potential management, carried out duties as follows:



- a) Organizing the guidance, supervision, and assistance of the technical functions of Air Potential Management.
- b) Organizing the development of systems and methods in order to support the duties of the Air Force;
- c) Organizing capability development and training in the field of Air Potential management in order to support the duties of the Air Force;
- d) Coordinating with territorial development institutions outside the Air Force, as well as Army Territorial Centre and Maritime Potential Centre.
- 3) CAPC in carrying out his duties is responsible to the Chief of Staff of InaAF, in the implementation of daily duties coordinated by the Vice Chief of Staff of InaAF.
- d. The Deputy Commander of the Aerospace Potential Center (DCAPC)
  - 1) The DCAPC is held by First Marshal of the IAF, is an aide to the CAPC, with the following duties of obligations:
    - a) Coordinate all staff activities in the process of planning, implementing, and supervising and controlling budget;
    - b) Determine work management and work procedures in the APC environment;
    - c) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to their field of duty.
  - 2) The DCAPC in carrying out his duties is responsible to the CAPC.
- e. The Inspector
  - 1) The inspector is held by a First Marshal of the IAF, is an aide to the CAPC with the following obligations:
    - a) Organizing supervision and inspection in the field of treasury, general field, ability and training development, and logistics.;
    - b) Coordinate the implementation of the review of the Financial Statements, and listen to resources; and
    - c) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to their field of duty.
  - 2) The Inspector in carrying out his duties was assisted by two Chief Inspectors, held by an Air Force Officer of Colonel, consisting of:
    - a) The Chief of General Inspector (CoGI);
    - b) The Chief of Treasurer Inspector (CoTI);
  - 3) The inspector in carrying out his duties is responsible to the CAPC, coordinated by the DCAPC.
- f. The General Director (GD)
  - 1) The GD is held by a one-star Air Force with the rank of First Marshal of the InaAF, is aided to the CAPC with the following obligations:
    - a) Planning, implementing, controlling and supervising APC personnel and logistics development activities;
    - b) Coordinate, compile, and prepare APC plans, work programs and budgets; receive and implement the Year of Programs;
    - c) Convey considerations and suggestions to the CAPC according to their field of duty.
  - 2) The GD in carrying out his duties is assisted by with the rank of Colonel of IAF consisting of two elements, as well as follows:





- a) The Deputy Director of Planning, Programs and Budgets (DDPPB); and
  - b) The Deputy Director of Personnel and Logistics Development (DPLD).
- 3) The GD in carrying out his duties is responsible to the CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by the DCAPC.
- g. The Directorate of Aerospace Potential Development (DAPD)
  - 1) An Air Force Star holds the DAPD with the rank of First Marshal of the IAF, is an assistant to CAPC who is responsible for organizing activities including coaching aerospace potential which includes coaching demographics, geography. And the social conditions held ranging from data collection activities to the storage, processing and presentation of the air potential management data and information, Air Force service activities and Air Force social communication, as well as air defense area development, with the following obligations:
    - a) Organizing the development of management of aerospace potential technical functions related to the territorial.
    - b) Development activities aimed at realizing a strong fighting the space, toll and power in order to assist in the implementation of the operation military for war and the operation military other than war;
    - c) Prepare and present data on human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, and infrastructures.
    - d) Develop and prepare work plans in the field of guidance on the potential of human resources, natural resources, artificial resources, and infrastructures.
    - e) Organizing all activities related to the collection, presentation of Air Potential management territorial data and dissemination.
    - f) Organizing all activities related to the maintenance of data on the number of the Command Unit Area.
    - g) Organizing all activities related to processing, storing or banking and maintaining data through social media;
    - h) Convey considerations and suggestions to according to his field of duty.
  - 2) The DAPM in carrying out his duties is assisted by four Deputy Director, each of whom is held by an Air Force Officer with the rank of Colonel, consisting of:
    - a) The Deputy Director of Social Communication Development and the Indonesia armed forces Services (DDSCDIAFS);
    - b) The Deputy Director of Regional Resilience Development (DDRRD);
    - c) The Deputy Director of Aerospace Resources Development (DDARD); and
    - d) The Deputy Director of Air potential management Information Center (DDAPMIC).
  - 3) The DAPM in carrying out its duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DAPC.
- h. The Director of System and Methods (DSM)
  - 1) The DSM is held by an Air Force one star officer with the rank of First Marshal of the InaAF, with the following obligations:



- a) Organizing preparation/revision, printing, and distribution activities as well as carrying out dissemination activities for doctrines in the territorial or air potential management field;
  - b) Organizing activities related to territorial management development or air potential management including technical;
  - c) Organizing activities for the preparation and evaluation of the Task Force organization and duties, and carrying out activities; and
  - d) Submit considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to their field of duty.
- 2) The DSM in carrying out its duties is assisted by two Deputy Director, consisted of as follows:
  - a) The Deputy Director of Doctrine, Regulation and Instruction Development (DDDRID); and
  - b) The Deputy Director of Management and Organizational Development (DDMOD).
- 3) The DSM in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DCAPC.
- i. The Head of the Expert Staff Group (HESG)
  - 1) The Head of the Research and Development Expert Staff Group is held by a High-Ranking Air Force Officer with the rank of First Marshal of the IAF, is an assistant to CAPC who is responsible for providing advice and input according to the field of expertise, as well as carrying out assessments, as well as research and development of aerospace potential systems, methods, human resources, and infrastructure for aerospace resource capabilities in APC, with the following obligations:
    - a) Lead, coordinate, control, and supervise all activities of expert staff and Research and Development.
    - b) Carry out research and development related to the Territorial Apparatus, Systems, Methods, and Applied Technology.
    - c) Carry out analysis on the dynamics of territorial development, Regional Resilience, Service, and Social Communication;
    - d) Carry out research and development and evaluation of the implementation of air potential management territorial;
    - e) Improving the quality of personnel's ability to maintain mentality and improve well-being, in air potential management activities;
    - f) Carry out research and development and evaluation of applied technology in Area Command Unit and its utilization;
    - g) Carrying out analysis and evaluation of the implementation of the expert staff and research and development programs; and
    - h) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to his field of duty.
  - 2) The HESG in carrying out his duties is assisted by four Expert Officers, with the rank of Colonel, consisting of:
    - a) Associate Officer of Science and Technology;
    - b) Intermediate Officer of State Defense Systems;
    - c) Regional Potential Expert Intermediate Officer; and
    - d) Associate Officer of Research and Development Expert.



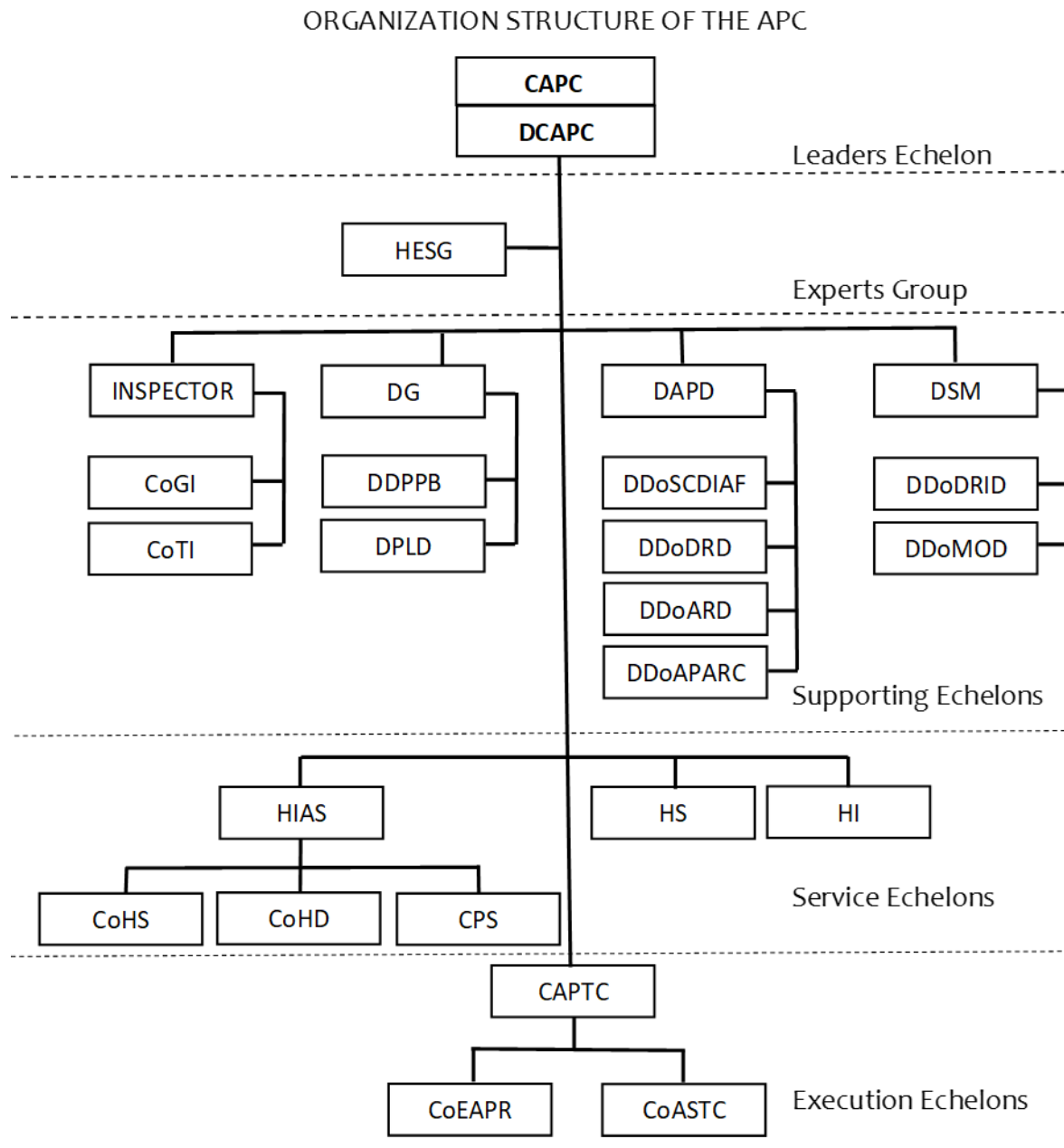
- 3) The HESG in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DCAPC.
- j. The Head of Internal Affairs Section (HIAS)
  - 1) The HIAS is held by of Lieutenant Colonel, is an element of the APC service responsible with the following obligations:
    - a) Leading, controlling, coordinating, and supervising activities in the internal affairs department;
    - b) Organizing personnel administration and logistics related to the field of headquarters;
    - c) Organizing activities for facility preparation, transportation, transportation, and equipment maintenance;
    - d) Organizing the enforcement of the basic military rules in the APC environment;
    - e) Planning, preparing, and controlling office environments, warehousing, training facilities, and housing;
    - f) Carry out maintenance and maintenance of APC organic materiel including vehicles, weapons and munitions;
    - g) Planning and implementing administrative activities and unit development in the Home Base of APC environment; and
    - h) Submit considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to his field of duty.
  - 2) The HIAS is held by an Air Force Officer with the rank of Major, consisting of three sections, as well as:
    - a) The Chief of Headquarters Section (CoHS);
    - b) The Chief of Health Polyclinic (CoHP); and
    - c) The Commander of Provost Section (CPS).
  - 3) The HIAS in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC.
- k. The Heat of the Secretariat (HS)
  - 1) The HS is held by Lieutenant Colonel, is an element of the service responsible for organizing activities, with the following obligations:
    - a) Making proposals for work programs and budgets of the APC Secretariat;
    - b) Organizing secretarial activities;
    - c) Organizing the dynamism of archives within the Pusportdirga;
    - d) Organizing correspondence, documentation, filing, duplication and other office administration;
    - e) Carrying out and controlling administrative activities and internal affairs within the APC Secretariat; and
    - f) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to his field of duty.
  - 2) The HS in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DAPC.
- l. The Head of Information (HI)
  - 1) The HI is held by the Air Force Lieutenant Colonel, is an element is responsible for in the field of public information, with the following obligations:
    - a) Organizing unit lighting activities, public lighting, special lighting and strategic writing for the benefit of APC;





- b) Organizing the writing of mandates and the creation of scientific articles for the benefit of APC leadership;
  - c) Organizing the provision, management and dissemination of information on APC units;
  - d) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to his field of duty.
- 2) The HI in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DCAPC.
- m. The Commander of the Aerospace Potential Training Centre (CAPTC)
  - 1) The CAPTC is held One Star Air Force First Marshal of the IAF, is the implementing element of APC which is located directly under CAPC.
  - 2) The CAPTC is in charge of organizing ability development and training in the field of air potential management with the following duties:
    - a) Prepare, plan, and implement exercise methods and curriculum in APC;
    - b) Lead planning in making proposed work programs and budgets in the field of territorial capability development;
    - c) Carry out territorial capability development for Regional Command Officers and Non-Regional Command Officers with debriefing activities for territorial development of Non-Regional Units, technical assistance in the utilization of Non-Regional Potential Development Officers of the Air Force, Technical assistance for Development of Readiness of regional officials, and territorial capabilities of air potential management, Technical assistance in the implementation of territorial development of the Task Force Operations; Security of border areas and Security of Critical areas; and Meetings of territorial technical coordination of APC;
    - d) Carry out training assistance, assessment and development of capability development and training in the territorial field of air potential management as well as the development of 10 components of education in the territorial field of carried out by CAPTC and regional educational institutions to optimize training results;
    - e) Prepare and present human resources data and infrastructure, organization and APC Scouts who already have the ability in the aerospace field in order to compile air dimension defense reserved and supported component; and
    - f) Convey considerations and suggestions to CAPC according to his field of duty.
  - 3) The CAPTC in carrying out his duties assisted by two centers that commanding by the rank of Colonel, consisting of:
    - a) The Commander Exercise of Aerospace Potential Center Reserve (CEAPCR); and
    - b) The Commander of Aerospace Sports Training Center (CASTC).
  - 4) The CAPTC in carrying out his duties is responsible to CAPC, in the performance of daily duties coordinated by DCAPC.

From the description of the duties and functions of APC, the concept of APC organizational structure, as well as shown in Figure-1 as follows:



**Figure 1.** The Concept of APC Organizational Structure

## B. Aerospace Potential Training Center Development Plan Strategy

The construction of a facility for the formation and training of both north Sumatra jumping human resources and training in the context of territorial capabilities for regional command officials is the center point of the APTC development plan. It is hoped that with the existence of two main objectives, this is a territorial coaching training center for regional command officers and as a sports training center, the aero sport center will be developed, the development of national potential in the context of state defense in the air can be prepared early and continuously in accordance with the state defense law number 3 of 2002 can be carried out properly.

The strategy can be carried out through the following efforts:



1. Determination of a feasible and strategic location to be proposed as the location of the APTC.
2. Preparation of APTC Construction Facility Construction Targets such as:
  - a. Facilities and Infrastructure Basic Military Training (Ability of Combatants for Reserved Component); Facilities and Infrastructure Course or Exercise;
  - b. Facilities and Infrastructure Aerospace Sports Courses or Exercises (Trike, Flying Gliders, Paramotors and Para Trike);
  - c. Office of CAPTC; Classroom for 6 Room (Capacity capacities of 50 Students Per class);
  - d. Messing, Warehousing, Prayer Room (Place of Worship in One Complex) Area Clinic-Level Health Facilities, Locker Room and Integrated Bathroom; and
  - e. Aircraft Hangars and Other facilities and equipment; and Aircraft Maintenance Hangar.
3. Spatial Concept of APTC Facility.
4. The Concept of Submitting a APTC Development Plan.

## Conclusion

To support the procurement of reserved component so that it can run well as expected with the Development of the Capability of Preparing Air Dimension Reserve Components at the Aerospace Potential Center, it is necessary to have a strategy, namely the organizational change strategy and the APC Development Plan. Through an organizational action strategy in which the development of a larger structure with a longer coordination range is expected to be able to optimize efforts in the context of preparing the reserve component of the air dimension. To develop the APTC are expected to be able to improve the ability of territorial officials in the context of efforts to develop the territory itself to all national potentials and efforts to foster the capabilities of all components of the nation in the context of efforts to empower national potential through aerospace aspects.

## References

- Bury, P. (2019). The Changing Nature Of Reserve Cohesion: A Study Of Future Reserves 2020 And British Army Reserve Logistic Units. *Armed Forces & Society*, 45(2), 310–32. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327x17728917>.
- Edmunds, T., Dawes, A., Higate, P., Jenkins, K. N., & Woodward, R. (2016). Reserve forces and the transformation of British Military Organisation: Soldiers, citizens and society'. *Defence Studies*, 16(2), 118–36. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2016.1163225>.
- Jenkins, K. N., Dawes, A., Edmunds, T., Higate, P., & Woodward, R. (2019). Reserve forces and the privatization of the Military by the nation state. *The Sociology of Privatized Security*, 107–36. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-98222-9\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-98222-9_6).
- Kirke, C. (2008). Issues in integrating territorial army soldiers into regular British Units for operations: A regular view. *Defense & Security Analysis*, 24(2), 181–95. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14751790802124980>.
- Mjøset, L., & Holde, S van. (2002). The comparative study of conscription in the armed forces. *Comparative Social Research*. Emerald Insight.
- Peraturan Menteri Pertahanan Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pembentukan, Penetapan, dan Pembinaan Komponen Cadangan
- Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) no 97 tahun 2015 tentang Kebijakan Umum Pertahanan Negara.



Undang Undang RI Nomer 23 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Nasional Untuk  
Pertahanan Negara Komponen Cadangan

Undang Undang RI Nomor 34 Tahun 2004 Tentang Tentara Nasional Indonesia

UU RI Nomor 3 Tahun 2002 Tentang Pertahanan Negara

