ROLES OF GARUDA CONTIGENT (KONGA) IN THE WORLD PEACE MISSION

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Abstract - The Garuda contingent (Konga) is an army consisting of the Indonesian National Armed Forces which is assigned to world peace. The initial idea of the emergence of this force was due to a conflict in the Middle East on July 26, 1956. Indonesia has sent the Garuda I Mission to the Garuda XXVI-C2 Mission. According to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Monday, March 21, 2016, Indonesia became the 10th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping forces from 124 countries. At present, the Indonesian government has assigned 2,843 Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Indonesian Police (POLRI) personnel on duty at the 10 UN Peacekeeping Maintenance Missions.This research uses a qualitative method with case study approach .The Reseachersanalized the roles Indonesian peacekeepers to conflict countries was able to enhance the image of Indonesia as a sovereign country and a reflection of the idealism of the Indonesian nation to participate in creating world peace as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Keywords - Garuda Contingent (Konga), United Nations,World Peace.

I. INTRODUCTION

Republic of Indonesia presidential regulation number 86 of 2015 concerning sending peacekeeping missions that to carry out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice, the government of the republic of Indonesia needs to participate in peacekeeping missions that are part of foreign policy; to increase the participation of the government of the Republic of Indonesia in peacekeeping missions, it is necessary to prepare personnel, material, equipment, and funds to meet the demand for Participation quickly and accurately; and to implement the provisions of article 10 of law number 37 of 1999 concerning foreign relations and based on the considerations referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate a presidential regulation concerning the sending ofpeacekeepingmissions

Mohammad Hatta in his book entitled Our Democracy, emphasized that in the Preamble paragraph of the 1945 Constitution which read: "That in fact independence is the right of all nations and therefore colonialism over the world must be abolished, because it is not in accordance with humanity and justice. "This statement which was born from one's own suffering, not only determines internal politics but also influences the foreign policy of the Republic of Indonesia." In the fourth paragraph the opinion is strengthened by putting an obligation on the government to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and justice. social. Here also lies the fundamental basis of the Republic of Indonesia's foreign policy which is known as free and active politics (Muharudin, 2009). Free and active politics means that Indonesia is free to cooperate with any country, and actively participates in international organizations to work together and maintain world peace. According to Hatta, the goals of free and active politics include maintaining independence and maintaining the safety of the nation, obtaining goods needed from outside to increase the prosperity of the people, increase world peace, and strengthen inter-national brotherhood. To achieve this goal Indonesia runs the main points can be written as follows (Muharudin, 2009):

1. Politics Of Peace
2. Be friendly with all nations on the basis of price-respect, by not meddling in the matter of the structure and style of government of their respective countries. In particular, it has good relations with neighboring countries, most of whom suffered the same fate as Indonesia in the past
3. Strengthening the joints of international law and international organizations to ensure eternal peace
4. Trying to facilitate the course of international exchanges and payments
5. Assisting the implementation of international social justice, based on the UN Charter
6. Strive in the United Nations environment to achieve the independence of the nations which until now the country is still a colony, because in the absence of independence, international fraternity and peace will not be achieved.

Garuda's mission is inseparable from the formation of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations Peacekeeping Mission / MPP PBB). The UN MPP is the United Nations "flagship enterprise" formed as a "tool" of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. Based on UN DPKO data as of 31 October 2018, there were more than 100,000 personnel from 124 countries that were deployed in 14 MPP PBB. They come from both military, police and civil elements. The total UN MPP budget for the period July 2018 to June 2019 reached USD 6.69 billion.

The roleof the UN MPP was initially limited to maintaining a ceasefire and stabilizing the situation on the ground. This is to provide space for political

efforts in resolving conflicts. However, at present the tasks of the MPP PBB are becoming increasingly broad. The majority of PBBB MPP were previously faced with conflicts between countries, but now also demanded to be deployed in various internal conflicts and civil wars. The MPP PBB was even faced with increasing asymmetric conflicts, threats from armed groups, terrorism and radicalism, and infectiousdiseases.

Garuda'smissionisoneof Indonesia's commitments in implementing the UN MPP. Garuda's mission is a force consisting of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) which is assigned as a peacekeeping force in another country. The formation of the Garuda Troops began with the emergence of conflict in the Middle East on July 26, 1959. Three countries consisting of Britain, France and Israel launched a joint attack on Egypt. This also eventually led to debate among other countries.

Canadian Foreign Minister at the time, Lester B. Perason, proposed the establishment of peacekeepers in the Middle East at the UN General Assembly. The proposal was approved, so that on 5 November 1956, the UN Secretary-General formed the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF). Indonesia expressed its willingness to join UNEF. until now Indonesia has sent Garuda I Mission to Garuda Mission XXVI-C2. According to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 21, 2016, Indonesia also became the 10th largest contributor to the UN Peacekeeping Force from 124 countries.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of 2017 concerning Garuda contingent of the Indonesian National Armed Forces Battalion Composite Task Force on the mission of maintaining the United Nations peace in the Central African Republic that to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice as mandated in the Preamble The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia requires the active role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in realizing world peace; that based on United Nations Security Council Resolution Number 2149 dated April 10, 2014 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the commitments of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia submitted at the Leader's Summit on Peacekeeping on September 28, 2015 in New York, United States, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia needed to send Indonesian National Army troops to the mission;

The United Nations, hereinafter abbreviated as United Nations, is an international organization or forum with the aim of maintaining world peace and security. In handling conflict situations, the United Nations has a "flagship enterprise" called UN peacekeeping operations (UN PKO) under the authority of the Security Council (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2016). The first UN OPP was conducted in 1948 where the UN Security Council sent UN military observer troops to the Middle East, called the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) mission. The task of the mission is to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its neighbors in Arabia. After UNTSO, the UN held a peace mission again, namely the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in 1949 and the First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I) in 1956 (Roser, Max & M. Nagdy 2018).

In line with UN peacekeeping operations, Indonesia is one of the countries that is active in contributing. Indonesia first provided assistance to the UN peacekeeping force in 1957 by sending a Garuda / Konga I contingent with a total of 559 military personnel to work to maintain peace in the Suez Canal region, Egypt. But in the last decade, Indonesia showed a significant increase in participating in the UN OPP precisely during the era of President SBY. Initially on January 31, 2004, Indonesia participated with a contingent of 201 personnel and was ranked 42 in the world from 94 countries contributing to the UN OPP. Then on January 31, 2014, Indonesia's ranking increased to 19 from 122 contributing countries with a contingent of 1,783 personnel (including 33 female peacekeepers) consisting of 3 individual police and 140 Formed Police Units (FPU), 19 military observers, and 1,586 TNI personnel (Hutabarat 2014, p. 187).

In addition, there is also evidence of SBY's other seriousness to strengthen Indonesia's commitment to participate in the PKO UN. First, the establishment of Presidential Regulation No. 85 of 2011, concerning the formation of the Peace Maintenance Mission Coordination Team (TKMPP). Secondly, Indonesia first provided three helicopter units in the implementation of the UN peace mission (2013) and became the first and only Asian country to send a warship on the Maritime Task Force (MTF) mission in Lebanon (2009). Third, establishing PMPP (Peace Maintenance Mission Center) located in the Indonesia Peace and Security Center (IPSC), Sentul, Bogor. The increase in commitment made by SBY is unprecedented. Based on the above problems, the formulation of the problem to be investigated is why there was a strengthening of Indonesia's commitment to participate in UN peacekeeping operations in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. This study aims to determine the factors causing the increased commitment to participate in Indonesian UN peacekeeping operations in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and how these factors influence the action. The reason for choosing the scope of research in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was because at that time an increase in Indonesia's commitment to participating

in the PKO UN was begun both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Based on the background above this researcher will analyze how the role of the Garuda Troops consisting of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the Indonesian National Army to assist the United Nations in maintaining world peace, especially in the Africa and Middle East Region.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative characteristics of case studies. Case studies are research methods that are carried out intensively, in detail, and in depth regarding specific cases, social symptoms, or specific social patterns. Case in this case can be interpreted as a concept, activity, time and object (the work of someone), policy, social class, organization, country, region, or other specific phenomena. Case study research is research with character problems related to background and the current conditions of the subjects studied and their interactions with the environment. The purpose of a case study is to conduct an in-depth investigation of a particular subject to provide a complete picture of a particular subject. NanangMartono in Sudaryono (2018: 88) explains that the case study focuses on describing the case and analyzing it so that it can produce new findings.

Secondary data sources are data sources that do not provide information directly to data collectors. This secondary data source can be in the form of further processing of primary data presented in other forms or from other people (Sugiyono, 2015: 256). This data is used to support information from primary data obtained both from interviews, and from direct observation to the field. The author also uses secondary data from the study of literature. In literature studies, the authors read the literature that can support research, namely the literature relating to this research. After collecting data, all data collected is then processed by the researcher. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods by thoroughly describing the data obtained during the research process. Miles and Huberman revealed that qualitative data processing is done through the stages of reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. The Concept of Peacekeeping

This research focuses on UN Security Council intervention decisions for several reasons, but especially because the Council is the key international security institution and the only one with a truly global reach. According to Article 24 of the UN Charter, the Council is responsible for the "maintenance of international peace and security." To fulfill this task the Council may resort to peaceful means as outlined in Chap. VI of the Charter. However, unlike many other international organizations, Chap. VII of the Charter gives it the right to employ coercive measures, including the imposition of sanctions (Article 41) or the use of military force (Article 42) against a UN member state, if the Council determines that a situation constitutes a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression" as described in Article 39. Unlike resolutions by the UN General Assembly, Security Council resolutions are binding for all member states and prevail over other conflicting treaties or member state agreements (Article 25, 103).

The Purposes of the United Nations accoding to Charter of United Nation Chapter 1 article 1 are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

"We should not forget that our peacekeepers – civilian, police, men and women, military personnel – are saving lives every day. They are protecting civilians and they are helping peace processes be implemented… It is important to recognize the added value of peacekeeping and what we bring to the societies and nations that are destabilized."Under-Secretary-General Jean-Pierre Lacroix

UN Peacekeeping is the largest and most visible representation of the United Nations. It is a collective investment in global peace, security, and stability. This investment has a proven track record. Over 70 years, our peacekeepers have made a tangible difference in the lives of hundreds of millions of the world's most vulnerable people, creating conditions for lasting peace, but a viable political process is central to the work of our operations, as peacekeeping is meant to support and not substitute national efforts.

Peacekeeping, however, ispolitical and its success depends on active and sustainable political processes

or the real prospect of a peace process. Peacekeeping cannot substitute for the political will and determination of the parties to end the conflict and protect their people, nor the host state's sovereign responsibilities.The Security Council has a vital role in securing this commitment and cooperation, while providing missions with realistic and clear mandates.Peacekeepers protect civilians, actively prevent conflict, reduce violence, strengthen security and empower national authorities to assume these responsibilities. This requires a coherent security and peacebuilding strategy that supports the political strategy. UN peacekeeping helps host countries to become more resilient to conflict, laying the groundwork to sustain long-term peace, including by addressing root causes of conflict.There are currently 14 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peace Operations such as Haiti, Westeren Sahara, Central African republic, Mali, Congo, Golan, Cyprus, Lebanon, Abyei, Kosovo, South Sudan, India and Pakistan, and Middle East.



Figure 1: Peacekeeping Operations
Source:www.peacekeeping.un.org

A stronganeffective partnership between the UN Secretariat, the Security Council and the countries that contribute uniformed personnel, has made possible for 55 peacekeeping operations around the world to have, through the years, successfully completed their mandate. This partnership is essential as we continue to evolve, striving every day to become more agile and adapt to the volatile environments we operate in. UN peacekeeping is also committed to working smarter and using modern technology as well as other innovations.All of this allows our peacekeepers toprotect civilians, prevent conflicts, build rule of law and security institutions, promote human rights, empower women, and deliver field support.

3.2. Conflict Resolution Theory

In Peacebuilding as Democratic Education, Bickmore (2012) identified the three goals of peace and conflict theory as peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding. She advocates for the curriculum to teach non-violent conflict resolution in schools, because it is "inevitable in social life" (p. 116), by teaching "peacemaking" (p. 116) and "peacebuilding" (p. 117) skills, such as conflict dialogue, in the form of debates, justice circles, guided classroom lessons. The Following circular model is based on her explanation of "the conflict cycle" (p. 117).



Figure 2 three goals of peace and conflict theory as peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding
Source: Bickmore (2012)

Bickmore (2012) concludedthat "What is missing and sorely needed is a well-grounded theoretical framework for understanding why those promising democratic peacebuilding pedagogies are so rare, especially in under-resourced public schools serving divers populations, and what can be done about it. Such research has immense significance for addressing core goals in citizenship education and peace/conflict education theory, as well as practical utility for education." (p. 124).

In the theory of conflict resolution in the study of peace there are three things that can support the creation of peace, including peacekeeping, peacemaking, peacebuilding — three different but interrelated terms. Usually these three terms mean the same thing: "peace" but the goals and actors are different. The existing term is also used by the United Nations as a unifying tool or a tool of "peace" in a conflicted area.

Peacemaking is a diplomatic effort that is used to resolve problems between conflicting parties without acts of violence that lead to a peace agreement, and this phase is usually after the conflict subsides and after the peacebuilding and peacekeeping phase. Peacekeeping is where there is an intervention from a third party to help conflict areas that are in a state of transition that is interpreted as separating the two parties in trouble by providing security and non-military initiatives.

Actors in this phase are usually carried out by diplomats, or military envoys. Peacebuilding itself is a work scheme to prevent conflicts from coming back. Very useful for managing conflicts or provoking conflicts that can be resolved peacefully. Whereas in this phase, it is usually carried out by non-governmental organizations engaged in human rights values and so on.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Garuda Contigent (Konga) of Indonesia Armed Forces

The Garuda contingent is a soldier of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) who is a UN peacekeeping force. Internationally UN peacekeepers are recognized as professional and highly qualified soldiers who can be counted on to maintain world peace. Because for the first time, the army was deployed to maintain peace, not to fight. Not all soldiers can meet the requirements as a UN force. Garuda's contingent of UN peacekeepers as an illustration to represent the world as a mission in an effort to create peace. Thus all the tasks that the Garuda Contingent performed must be in accordance with generally recognized UN standards. International Humanitarian Law (HHI) and the Declaration of Human Rights (HAM) provide guidance so that it helps the Garuda Contingent carry out his duties in the best possible way.

The Garuda Contingent represents the United Nations in a country where the Garuda Contingent is assigned to help recover from the trauma caused by the conflict. Therefore the Garuda Contingent is prepared to face various obstacles in the lives of individuals and the general public in accordance with UN standards. At the same time, the agreement between the United Nations and the country where the Garuda Contingent was assigned gave privileges and immunities that the Garuda Contingent could not use, because the world was watching the Garuda Contingent in terms of behavior, actions and speech.

The Garuda contingent must always be disciplined and work professionally to achieve the goals of the United Nations. Therefore the Garuda Contingent must understand the mandate and mission as well as the existing provisions, but behind that all the Garuda Contingent must also respect the environment of the country where the Garuda Contingent works, local law and tradition. Therefore the Garuda Contingent is expected to treat the local community with respect, courtesy and consideration. Furthermore, acting impartially, integrity and wise. In addition, the Garuda Contingent also provided support and assistance to the weak and sick. The Garuda contingent must also obey superiors and follow the chain of command and respect other peacekeepers without discrimination.

In other words, the Garuda Contingent must be kind to his fellow friends and report everything that has to do with exploitation and sexual harassment, where this act has no tolerance. The Garuda Contingent must be responsible for the money and goods that are the responsibility of the Garuda Contingent and take care of all UN equipment that is the responsibility of the Garuda Contingent.

So that the Garuda Contingent is expected to do all things in accordance with applicable standards and avoid embarrassing things that will cause loss of trust in the United Nations or endanger the achievement of UN mission objectives and endanger the status and security that ultimately get disciplined action and are considered to have committed criminal acts. From this section, the Government of the countries involved in the mission is expected to convince all members of their contingents to act according to UN standards through effective training before departure to the mission area. The UN will continue this training by providing correct information about local laws and regulations as well as other training for successful assignments.

The commander of each contingent is a person who is responsible for the discipline and order of the members of the contingent while serving in the mission area. Therefore the Commander is given the authority to take steps in accordance with his duties and report to the Force Commander for serious violations committed by its members. The commander was also assisted through training sections carried out by the United Nations to his forces that were related to their respective areas of duty.

4.2. Indonesia's Role in Garuda's Mission

Recently 1,158 TNI soldiers who were members of the 2019 UNIFIL Garuda Contingent received the UN Medal Parade award at the Indobatt Headquarters, Adchit Al Qusayr Village UNP 7-1, South Lebanon. The UN Medal Parade is a form of appreciation given by the UN to Peacekeepers who have served in world peace missions in a vulnerable period of at least 6 consecutive months without flaws. the granting of the 2019 Garuda Contingent Parade UN Medal which was held to coincide with the 74th anniversary of the TNI on Saturday, October 5, 2019, began with a ceremony led by Irup HOM / FC Major General Stefano Del Col, with Commander Ceremony of Major Inf Tri Putra Yudha.

The awarding of the UN Medal from the United Nations to TNI soldiers The Garuda Indonesia contingent UNIFIL 2019 is a proof of the professionalism of the TNI soldiers recognized by the world, of course not only being the pride of the TNI soldiers but also the pride of the Indonesian people. "This is in accordance with the theme of the 74th anniversary of the TNI anniversary, which is a professional TNI and is a Community Pride.



Figure 3TNI Soldierswho are membersof the 2019 UNIFIL Garuda Contingentreceived the UN Medal Parade awardatIndobattHeadquarters.
Source :Photo / Doc. Dispenad.

"With today's departure, Indonesian troops serving (simultaneously) currently number 3,532 personnel. That means we have reached 88.3 percent of the target of 4,000 personnel that we planned. I instruct that the target of 4,000 be immediately reached," (President Joko Widodo , 2019).

The Indonesian National Army which has joined the United Nations peacekeeping mission to date has reached 3,532 people. The troops carrying the name of the Garuda Contingent reached 88.3% of the target of 4,000 personnel. President Joko Widodo said this in his speech before releasing the maritime task force of the TNI to be dispatched to Congo as many as 850 personnel and as many as 120 Lebanese personnel in the framework of the peace mission. The release was carried out at the TNI Peace Maintenance Mission Center in Sentul, Bogor Regency, Friday 31 August 2018.

Based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2018, the government seeks to participate in maintaining world order by sending 4,000 peacekeepers until 2019. The troops will be stationed in the UN assignment area. Indonesia's contribution is indisputable. Indonesia has credentials, track record and a long history. Once again, this is a belief in the Indonesian people as well as a mandate that we must carry and carry out together. Indonesia has sent more than 38,000 UN peacekeepers. Indonesia is now included in the ranks of the top 10 countries sending peace forces.

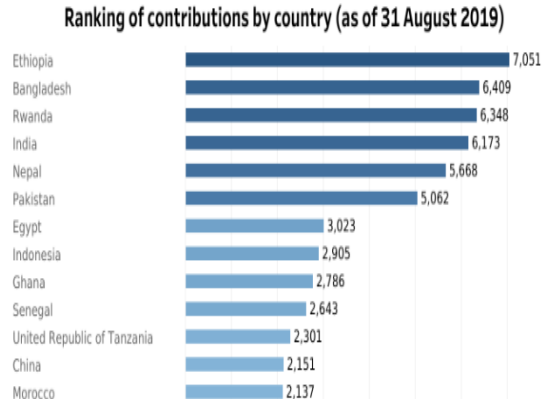


Figure 4: Ranking of contributions by country as of 31 August 2019
Source:www.peacekeeping.un.org

At present, the number of Indonesian personnel serving in various UN MPPs (according to combined data as of August 31, 2019) is 2,905 personnel and ranks Indonesia 8th out of 124 Troops / Police Contributing Countries (T / PCC). Garuda Contingent Personnel and Troops are assigned to 8 (eight) UN MPPs, namely UNIFIL (Lebanon), UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), MINUSCA (Central African Republic), MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo), MINUSMA (Mali), MINURSO (Sahara) West), UNMISS (South Sudan), and UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan). In order to support national governance and encourage increased Indonesian participation in the MPP PBB, the following actions have been taken:

1. Formation of the Peace Maintenance Mission Coordination Team (TKMPP) through Presidential Regulation No. 85 of 2011, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed of Ministers / Institutional Leaders related to the MPP of the United Nations.
2. Determination of the Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers that have been standardized in a road map to place Indonesia in the ranks of the top 10 contributing personnel to the UN MPP through contributions of up to 4,000 personnel by the end of 2019. For this reason, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia as the Head of TKMPP has issued Minister of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning the Vision Road Map of 4,000 Peace Preservation Personnel 2015-2019 as a strategic reference in realizing the Vision 4,000 Peacekeepers.
3. Establishment of the TNI Peacekeeping Mission (PMPP) in 2012 as a training center for TNI personnel to be sent to the UN MPP, as well as a hub for similar training centers in the region. In the future, the Indonesian Police will also build a training center for Polri personnel who will be sent to the UN MPP.
4. Issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 86 Year 2015 concerning Dispatching Peace Preservation Missions. This Perpres is the umbrella legal basis for sending Indonesian personnel and troops to various MPPs, both held by the United Nations and regional organizations.

4.3. The role of Indonesia in the UN Peacekeeping Mission

Indonesia's commitment to participate in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice is mandated by paragraph IV of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This commitment is always realized through Indonesia's active participation and contribution in the MPP PBB.

In the international context, participation is an important and concrete indicator of the role of a country in contributing to maintaining international peace and security. Whereas in the national context, this involvement is a means of increasing the professionalism of individuals and organizations directly involved in the deployment of international operations.

Strategically and economically, Indonesia's participation in peacekeeping missions can also be utilized to encourage the development of national strategic industries in the defense sector. Some Indonesian products used in the UN MPP include Armored Personnel Carriers ANOA and KOMODO

and SS firearms from PT. Pindad, and military / police uniforms made by the national private sector.

Indonesia's contribution to the United Nations MPP began in 1957, when Indonesia sent 559 infantry personnel as part of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Sinai. The dispatch was followed by the contribution of 1,074 infantry personnel (1960) and 3,457 infantry personnel (1962), as part of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) in the Republic of the Congo.

4.4. Indonesian Peace Maintenance Mission Coordination Team (TKMPP)

Through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 85 of 2011, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has formed a Peace Maintenance Mission Coordination Team (TKMPP) whose membership consists of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (Steering), the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Chair), the Minister of Defense, the Minister Law and Human Rights, Minister of Finance, State Minister of National Development Planning, Cabinet Secretary, Commander of the TNI, Head of the Indonesian Police and Head of State Intelligence Agency. While acting as the Secretary of TKMPP and at the same time as the Chief Executive of the Day is the Director General of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TKMPP has the task of preparing policy formulation and coordinating the steps needed in the implementation of Indonesia's participation in missions to maintain world peace based on national interests. Meanwhile, to carry out this task, TKMPP carries out functions:

1. Coordinating the planning, preparation, implementation and termination of Indonesia's participation in world nurturing missions;
2. Preparation of a comprehensive study and preparation of recommendations on policies for Indonesia's participation in world maintenance missions;
3. Preparation and formulation of Indonesia's position and strategy in negotiations on Indonesia's participation in missions to maintain world peace based on national interests; and
4. Monitoring and evaluating Indonesia's participation in world peacekeeping missions.

Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Policy of Dispatching World Peace Peacekeeping Missions. Principles for Implementing World Peace Maintenance Missions:

1. The sending of TNI troops in carrying out the World Peace MaintenanceMission is the Government's approval on the basis of foreign policy, as well as acting as the ambassador of the nation in the field of defense;
2. The task of maintaining world peace operations is carried out without partiality between the two warring parties, and it does not incriminate one party at all;
3. Based on the agreement of the local country and / or the warring group to carry out the mission;
4. World peace-keeping operations are carried out based on the official legality of the United Nations Security Council and other international organizations;
5. The use of armed force is an act of self-defense, if attacked by one or two parties in conflict, in accordance with the rules of engagement in force in the TNI and the United Nations;
6. Seizing the sympathy of the people, as a form and attitude of the TNI carried out in socializing in order to create a safe and secure conditions in the mission area;
7. Operations carried out simultaneously and integrated in a single unit by using measures that are professionally measured; and
8. The World Peace Maintenance Mission Mission involved, is guaranteed to be able to move freely in the mission area.

The Mission to Maintain World Peace includes:

1. Ceasefire supervision missions are carried out in order to maintain the condition of the ceasefire of the disputing parties in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of the two disputing parties both on land, sea and air;
2. Disarmament and demobilization missions in order to reduce the intensity of the dispute, reduce the strength of weapons, and withdraw weapons from the disputing parties;
3. The mission of protecting security and safety in order to guarantee the security and safety of the people, officials are very very very important person (vvip), securing the installation and protecting the people from pressure and violence from the disputing parties;
4. The rehabilitation and reconstruction mission is carried out to repair and rebuild facilities and infrastructure in the mission area;
5. The development mission is carried out to build facilities and infrastructure in the mission area;
6. The law and order enforcement mission is carried out by this military police unit which carries out its functions and principles to uphold the law and order function especially military discipline for all personnel in the area of the mission of the United Nations; or
7. Special mission is a civil-military coordination approach community approach (civic mission), health service mission / community outreach program (cop), and the mission of the international monitoring team (IMT) is carried out to complete certain tasks in accordance with the mandate and mission standards united nations, international and / or regional organizations with the approvalof the government.

4.5. The Role of Indonesian Female Peacekeepers

Indonesia's role in world peace is not just in the form of a pledge, but is evidenced through the sending of the Garuda Contingent. Indonesia became one of the first countries to join the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force at the end of 1956. Despite having a long history, the Garuda Contingent was considered to be gender biased due to the lack of women's involvement.

"The masculine approach is still applied by the Indonesian military. The role of women in the security sector is very limited. This is certainly not a good note where Indonesia as a Non-Permanent Member of the UN Security Council did not adopt the UN spirit embodied through resolution 2122 in 2005, namely by increasing the involvement of women in peacekeeping forces, "(Angganararas Indriyosanti, 2018), Peace and Cluster research researcher Conflict Studies Institute of International Studies (IIS)).

Based on the opinion of Johan Galtung who is a peace activist, inevitably he is always in contact with many cases of violence. From many cases of violence Johan Galtung feels the need to rethink the need to include the gender dimension in efforts to bring about peace. Gender-based violence occurs throughout the world, in situations of no war and even more in situations of conflict. Gender based violence, where the majority of victims are women, comes in various forms. The notion of gender as a social construction becomes one of the elements that embody power relations in society. Furthermore, an understanding of patriarchal gender can be the key to the production and reproduction of violence at all levels. Until the age of 81, Galtung had more than 50 years of experience seeing how women and men deal differently with peace and security issues; in formal and informal politics, in mediation and mediation training, in peacekeeping operations, and in meetings.

"Very much the peace process that exists in the world is carried out on the shoulders of women ... and the most important thing in peace negotiations is the role of women who are able to be holistic, dialectical, have high empathy and compassion, are non-violent, prefer dialogue, able to handle conflict, and create peace in creative ways" (Galtung, 2009).

However, increasing the number of women (gender balancing) will not solve the problem just like that the effort must also be followed by gender mainstreaming. The female peacekeeping personnel selection system is limited to the appointment track, there is no submission track. Even that was accompanied by special requirements in the form of a husband's permission to serve in the Garuda Contingent. This gives the impression that careers in peacekeeping forces are not attractive to female military members. Based on research by the Peace and Conflict Studies Institute of International Studies (IIS). Female personnel who have passed selection and dispatched are not given clear responsibilities. Placement of personnel is aimed at areas that are not in direct contact with conflict resolution. This step shows that the government is not gender conscious either. In fact, the role of women is increasingly vital in resolvingincreasinglycomplexconflicts.

The opinionof Ayu Diasti Rahmawati, MA - UGM International Relations Lecturer and IIS researcher - highlights two things in Angganararas research, namely, the importance of the inclusiveness of women in the Garuda Contingent and the correlation between the increase in the number of female personnel and the quality of personnel according to the United Nations Peace Operations Department. He said that the root of the problem was the existence of a patriarchal structure in the field of international security.

Securitycannolongerbe monopolized by masculinity, but needs to be transformed by including the value of feminism. Rape in war crimes in Rwanda and Bosnia, where UN Peacekeeping Forces were involved, Ayu said was a symbol of party one failing to protect subjects deemed incapable of doing anything. The role of women is needed to stop the recurrence of similar cases. At this point, cultural and gender debates in peacekeeping sending countries - especially countries that are not yet inclusive of women's involvement - need to be further investigated. The increase of women in the peacekeeping force will also increase the degree of men in pursuing a sense of security and peace, "Ayu said in her conclusion. This also confirms that gender mainstreaming is important in achieving non-violentpeace.

Femalepeacekeepersact as role models inspiring women and girls in often male-dominated societies to push for their own rights and for participation in peace processes. Steps Indonesia can take to increase the involvement of women personnel in the peace forces. The hope is to be able to catch up with Indonesia from the Philippines, Congo and Pakistan which have already involved women in their contingents. Affirmative action to improve the quality of women's roles can be done through ability-based selection. Then to increase the qualifications of selected members, training also needs to be done. In addition, increasing the exposure of women to the Garuda Contingent with a more crucial role is no less important. In fact, if necessary create gender-specific units in the troops sent.



Figure 5 :Woman in Peacekeeping
Source: www.peacekeeping.un.org

Indonesian ForeignMinister Retno Marsudi in the UN Security Council open debate at the UN Headquarters in New York, United States, on Tuesday, May 7, 2019 expressed Indonesia's strong commitment to enhance the role of female peacekeepers in the UN peacekeeping mission due to female personnel within the UN peacekeeping force it is more effective to approach local communities in areas of conflict and war. The UNSC Open Debate on the theme "Sowing the Seeds of Peace: Training and Capacity Building to Improve the Safety and Performance of the UN Peacekeeping Force" was held within the framework of the Indonesian Presidency in the Security Council in May 2019.



Figure 6: Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi (second right) observes UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres (center) giving information at the UN Security Council meeting in New York, United States, Tuesday (7/5/20199). This trial was lead by Retno Marsudi.
Source: (Liputan6.com/Pool/Kemenlu)

Femalepeacekeepers are more effective in binding people's hearts and can provide comfort for victims of trauma due to conflict and war while women's participation in the peace process increases the likelihood of creating sustainable peace by 20 percent and contributes to a longer and more resilient peace. Therefore we must make peacekeeping more conducive for women peacekeepers, by working in partnerships to overcome significant obstacles to women's participation in peacekeeping, and developing special training schemes to enable women peacekeepers tooptimizetheirpotential.

Indonesia has sofarsent more than 100 female peacekeepers deployed to eight UN peacekeeping missions. However, in addition to increasing the role of women in UN peacekeeping missions, Indonesia is also determined to continue to increase the role of women as agents of peace. Indonesia has organized a Regional Peace and Security Training for Women, which took place in Jakarta, for young female diplomats in the Southeast Asian region.

4.6. The Role of Indonesian Non-Permanent Membership in the UNSC 2019-2020

Indonesia has officiallybecome a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (DK). The election of Indonesia is referred to as a form of international community trust in Indonesia's diplomacy capabilities. Indonesia will assume the role of a non-permanent member of the UNSC for two years, from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020. Apart from Indonesia, there are four other UN member states that also started membership of the UNSC in the same period. These countries are South Africa, Belgium, the Dominican Republic and Germany. Becoming a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council is not new to Indonesia. Previously, Indonesia had held this position in the period 1973-1974, 1995-1996, and 2007-2008. During the election of members of the UNSC by all UN member states in June 2018, Indonesia received 144 votes from 193 UN member states. As a member of the UNSC, Indonesia will be part of "the process of formulating policies to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the mandate of the UN Charter".

Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi revealed in June 2018 that there were four focuses of Indonesia as the UNSC Permanent Member. "First, strengthen the ecosystem of peace and global stability by increasing the capacity of UN peacekeeping forces, including the role of women. Indonesia, called Retno, will also increase cohesiveness between organizations in the region and the United Nations, encourage a comprehensive global approach to combating terrorism and radicalism, and encourage development At that time, Foreign Minister Retno also stressed that the Palestinian issue, would remain a concern of Indonesia, as long as he was a Non-Permanent Member of the UNSC.

To carryoutitsvarious roles, since 1 January 2019, Ambassador Dian Triansyah Djani has been given responsibility as Chairperson of the UNSC Resolution Committee of 1540 regarding weapons of mass destruction and Sanctions Committees related to terrorism such as the UNSC Resolution Sanction Committee 1267. In addition, Indonesia will also chaired the 1988 UNSC Resolution Sanction Committee. Indonesia will also be the Deputy Chair of the Sanctions Committee for South Sudan and the Sanctions Committee on Iraq. Based on the UN website, www.un.org, Indonesia will also assume the position of President of the UN Security Council in May 2019. The office of the president of the DK is held by each member in turn, for one month, in order based on the alphabet of the name of the country. The UN Security Council has five permanent members (United States, United Kingdom, France, China, Russia) and 10 members chosen by the assembly for a two-year term. Five countries are chosen as temporarymemberseachyear.

The issue of UN peacekeeping is one of the priorities of Indonesia's temporary membership in the UNSC, in Indonesia's efforts to contribute to the strengthening of the ecosystem / geopolitics of peace and global stability. Peacekeeping issues, among others, are also based on Indonesia's credentials as the largest T / PCC for the UN MPP among the fifteen member countries of the UNSC in 2019-2020. Indonesia will therefore pay close attention to issues of peacekeeping, including aspects of the safety and security of personnel and aspects of increasing the role of female peacekeepers.

4.7. Indonesian Challenge

Seeing this condition, it seems that Indonesia, which has just been elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, will face a steep road to play a large role in creating world peace, especially against the ups and downs of conflicts that occur in the Middle East. In fact, Indonesia's role in the UN Security Council forum will be highly expected by third world countries. That is because Indonesia is seen as a representative of developing countries and also representatives of Muslim countries that are members of the OIC, given the background of the country of Indonesia is as the third largest democracy with the largest Muslim population in the world.

Two years of membership is not a long time, because reviewing the experiences of non-permanent member countries so far, it takes at least one year to get a "sense and feeling" to move to the Security Council. Even more so if you have to speak in a meeting forum or have a direct dialogue with five other permanent member countries which incidentally have decades of tongue-licking experience in a fixed and the same forum.

In the next two years it will also certainly be a touchstone for Indonesia in carrying out the mandate given by UN member states so far. It is hoped that as soon as possible Indonesia must establish a network with other non-permanent member countries, including the international public which has always provided support for independent countries of the same class as Indonesia. Regarding Bush's planned visit to Indonesia, regardless of whether or not it is done, hopefully this will not contribute to taming Indonesia's integrity and independence in the Security Council forum, but instead provides a strong signal to the world that in the future Indonesia's role will really be taken into account in the international stage, especially by "veto power" like the United States though.

4.8. Vision and Way Forward

Along with the dynamics of the challenges and mandate of the UN MPP, Indonesia will encourage the increase in critical enablers needed by missions, such as Explosives (jihandak) capabilities, medical, air field support units or Specialized Police Teams. Indonesia is committed to increasing the number and role of Indonesian female peacekeepers, in order to support the achievement of the United Nations target of deploying female personnel of at least 15% as military observers and staff officers and 20% as police personnel at the MPP PBB by 2020. The existence of female personnel at MPP PBB has been proven to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the mandate, including in winning the hearts and minds of the local community.

Female personnel also have a unique role in assisting UN MPP efforts to prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). In this connection, on the occasion of the High-Level Meeting on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in September 2017 in New York, Indonesia has signed a Voluntary Compact: Commitment to Eliminate SEA, and will implement that commitment, including through a comprehensive training curriculum that emphasizes the importance of prevention SEA to Indonesian peacekeepers. To improve the safety and security aspects of personnel, Indonesia will continue to improve the quality of equipment and equipment as well as unit capabilities, in line with the commitment to strengthen the UN MPP contained in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative launched by the UN Secretary General in 2018.

V. CONCLUSION

Garuda Indonesia UNIFIL Contingent 2019 achievement received the UN Medal Parade at the Indobatt Headquarters in the UN Peace Forces is a form of award given by the UN to Peacekeepers who have served in world peace missions in a vulnerable period of at least 6 months in a flawless manner according to known UN standards in general as well as International Humanitarian Law (HHI) and the Declaration of Human Rights (HAM) provide guidance so as to assist the Garuda Contingent in carrying out the task in the best way. This showed that the international trust in the Garuda troops very well. In addition, Indonesia is officially a Non-Permanent Member of the Security Council (DK) of the United Nations (UN). The election of Indonesia is referred to as a form of international community trust in Indonesia's diplomacy capabilities. Indonesia will serve as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for two years.

The presence of female personnel in the UN MPP has been proven to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the mandate, including in winning the hearts and minds of the local community. The involvement of female personnel in peacekeeping forces provides a new role for Indonesia for World Peace such as the Philippines, Congo and Pakistan which had already involved women in their contingents. Affirmative action to improve the quality of women's roles can be done through ability-based selection. Then to increase the qualifications of selected members, training also needs to be done. In addition, increasing the exposure of women to the Garuda Contingent with a more crucial role is no less important. In fact, if necessary create gender-specific units in the troops sent.

SUGGESTION

1. Indonesia have to realize its commitment to increase the number and role of Indonesian female peacekeepers, in order to support the achievement of the United Nations target of deploying female personnel of at least 15% as

military observers and staff officers and 20% as police personnel in the UN MPP by 2020.

2. Increasing female personnel to assistMPP PBB efforts in preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). In addition, Indonesia has signed a Voluntary Compact: Commitment to Eliminate SEA, and will implement its commitment.
3. To improve the safety and security aspects of personnel, Indonesia must continue to improve the quality of equipment and equipment as well as the capability of the unit, in line with the commitment to strengthen the UN MPP contained in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative launched by the UN Secretary General in 2018.

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