

CHAPTER III

RUSSIAN MILITARY CAPACITY

A. History of Russian Military

The role of the military in the Russian politics has a significant influence. If we take a look at history, when Russia was under Stalin administration, there was a significant development in the military sector, which previously was never that significant. The expansion of Nazi in Europe stimulated Russia to strengthen their military power in order to survive. Under Stalin, the military capacity increased significantly compared to the previous administration. When the Bolsheviks revolution emerged in 1917, the fighter did not come from military personnel. Because at that time, there is no national army which was established yet.

The second reason was the fighter of revolution coming from the labour class. At that time, they were called as the red army based on the previous civil war which distinguishes between red army (Bolsheviks) and white army (Mensheviks), and the war ended because the Bolsheviks won the war and took over the control in the Soviet Union. But then, the red army or the revolutionary army still had no clear structure and degree among the personnel. The Bolsheviks had no national interest, only the interest of people, especially the labour. At that time, to build the military power is not included as the top priority. At that time, the top priority of the Bolsheviks was to establish one single communist party. (Stone, 2006). After the death of Lenin as the leader of Bolsheviks party, the highest authority was held by

Stalin and was automatically replaced Lenin. Under Stalin administration, he implemented the policy which was called as Stalinism. Stalinism is a system about the relations between people and the dominant dictatorship government of Stalin. Stalin suggests the idea of international communism (comintern) after the World War II in order to keep his power by strengthening the system of bureaucracy, mass repression, the abolition of democracy, and national equality. Stalinism as the dictator system emphasizing on the bureaucracy has several vital instruments to enforce the system. And one of the instruments is the secret police which is established to conduct the surveillance of the subversive activity of each citizen on behalf of the stability and security of the country.

The security agency in the history of Russia, especially during the era of Soviet Union, had many names, but only KGB was the most popular name around the world. During the era of Stalin, the secret police became one of the instruments for repressive rulers to maintain power (Fahrurudji A. , 2005). As what has been mentioned previously, under Stalin administration, the military capacity of Soviet Union increased significantly. But far before that, the role of the military has a long journey in succeeding the politics of Russia, even until today. The development of technology has an influence in increasing the quality of military capacity. The Russian military are divided into four forces. They are land force, aerospace forces, and navy and strategic missile forces. ("Ministry of Defence of The Russian Federation" n.d). All of those forces have a different history and influence.

1. Land Force

Around the 1920s, the land force of the red army at its highest level. During the great patriotic war, it had a significant influence due to the battlefield at land. In the technical sense during the war, the preparations were in the best condition, facing the full-equipped enemy with the efficient structure which was mixed together. All of the equipment such as multiple rocket launchers, anti-tank weapons, air defense system, automatic rifle weapons, and mortars had increased significantly. 80% of land forces armament has been renewed. New massive changes in the army of Russia were after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. A military reform was essentially reduced to the simple reduction of the armed forces and the army as well. For example, from 1989 to 1997 staff declined over 1.1 million soldiers. Important Russia army from 2009 by providing forces new makeup of structural change has occurred. Brigade of preparation to the fight standing, consisting of the divisions which were difficult to control, became the main tactical formations of the army. As a result, the Army became more compact and mobile, capable of without any extra step to return to run the unit and the training successfully accomplish a very handy battle in modern warfare and armed conflict. To date, the army has the structure of troops of motorised infantry, armoured troops, Arugula and troops of anti-aircraft artillery, arms of Service, and Special Forces units and logistic subunits. Organizationally, it is composed of a combined arms forces such as operational command, motorized rifle including Mount an attack on

the Brigade of tanks and air, the Brigade, military bases, artillery, machine gun division training center, unit and training of the troops of rockets and artillery, air defense, special forces, several other organizations and installations. Associations and the training of the army formed part of the 4th military district unified strategic command and the core group of troops or forces in strategic areas ("Ministry of Defence of The Russian Federation" n.d).

2. Navy

Perpetual teams were produced in sea battlefields as Russia was tending to operate various memorable issues, for example, accessing the world ocean and joining worldwide financial matters and governmental issues. The Baltic Fleet has existed ceaselessly since May 18th, 1703, while the Caspian Flotilla and the Black Sea Fleet since November 15th, 1722, and May 13th, 1783, separately. Northern and Pacific teams were set up, when in doubt, a transitory premise or a vacuum state was once in a while disbanded. The present-day Pacific and Northern armadas have existed as lasting teams since April 21st, 1932, and June 1st, 1933, separately. The mid-1980s saw the most grounded Russian Navy. It included 4 armadas and the Caspian Flotilla, an aggregate of more than 100 squadrons and units of surface boats, submarines, maritime airship and seaside resistance troops. At present, the Russian navy makes up the pillar of Russia's oceanic abilities. It is an instrument in a nation

outside arrangement, intended the interests of the Russian Federation and its partners in the World Ocean to ensure through military strategies keep up military-political strength in the oceans nearby Russia and guarantee its sea military security. The headliner inside the battle preparing of the Russian navy was the support of the Pacific Fleet and additionally the Peter the Great substantial atomic rocket cruiser, Northern Fleet, and Moscow rocket cruiser, Black Sea Fleet, in the East-2010 of Vostok-2010 vital workout. Preeminent commander-in-chief of the Russian Armed Forces, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev, watched the practice held in the Sea of Japan from the leading group of overwhelming atomic cruiser Peter the Great. In 2010 the Baltic Fleet took part in the BALTOPS-2010 global work out, while the Northern Fleet participated in the Pomor Norwegian-Russian workout. The Severomorsk substantial anti-submarine ship of the Northern Fleet together with various US, UK and French warships took part in the Frukus-2010 worldwide maritime practice held in the Atlantic ("Ministry of Defence of The Russian Federation" n.d).

3. Strategic Missile Forces

The starting point of the Strategic Missile Forces (SMF) is related to an advancement of household, remote rockets, and atomic rocket weapons, with the change of their battle utilize. The material reason for the foundation of the Strategic Missile Force was conveying in the USSR another branch of the

resistance business — the rocket and rocket designing. The Council of Ministers of the USSR's Resolution of 13.5.1946 № 1017-419 regarding inquiries of stream weapons decided the participation of the head mechanical services, in agreement with the exploration and test work. It was soon started and, the special committee on responsive innovation at the Council of Ministers of the USSR was set up. The Ministry of the USSR's Armed Forces established the extraordinary gunnery unit for improvement, readiness and dispatch of rockets like V-2, the research jet institute of the main artillery administration, the state central range of jet technology including the scope of Kapustin Yar, and the administration of reactive armament of the main artillery administration. The primary rocket development equipped with long-range ballistic rockets was turned into the unit of an exceptional reason for the Supreme High Command Reserve (SHCR) with the Commander was Major General of Artillery A.F. Tveretsky. In December 1950 the second progress of missile weapon happened. In 1951–1955 there were 5 more developments that got another name from 1953 – designing detachments of the SHCR. Until 1955 they were furnished with ballistic rockets R-1, R-2 with the range of 270 km and 600 km, outfitted with routine touchy warheads with General Designer Sergey Korolyov was in charge. By 1958, the workforce of the detachments completed more than 150 battle skilled rocket dispatches. In 1946–1954 units shaped some portion of the mounted guns of the SHCR and complied with the Commander of Artillery of the Soviet Army. Controlling

them was done by the uncommon segment of the Staff of Artillery of the Soviet Army ("Ministry of Defence of The Russian Federation" n.d).

4. Airborne Forces

History of the Russian Airborne Forces (AbF) started in the late 1920s. In April 1929, close to the town of Garm (the region of the present-day Republic of Tajikistan), a few planes handled a gathering of Red Army men, which crushed a unit of Basmatchi because of support of nearby occupants. On 2 August 1930, the practice of the Air Force (AiF) of the Moscow Military District closed Voronezh. Surprisingly, a little unit of 12 individuals was parachuted interestingly to perform strategic assignments. This date is authoritatively thought to be the birthday of the AbF. In 1931, the Leningrad Military District (LenMD) framed a model air mechanised landing unit with 164 individuals in number as a piece of the first air detachment intended for air land conveyance. Afterwards, an inorganic parachutist unit was shaped inside a similar air detachment. In August and September 1931 the Leningrad and Ukrainian Military Districts' practiced and the unit was landed and performed errands behind laid out adversary lines. In 1932, the revolutionary military council of the USSR received the choice to change the units into the air contingents of extraordinary reason. Before the finish of 1933, there were at that point 29 air landing regiments and units having joined the Air Force. The Leningrad Military District was entrusted with preparing of educators in

air landing and improvement of airborne strategic benchmarks. In 1934, every activity of the Red Army got 600 paratroopers required. In 1935, the moves of the Kiev Military District 1188 paratroopers were parachuted. In 1936, in the Belorussian Military District 3000 paratroopers were landed, 8200 men with cannons and other military gear were air landed. Enhancing preparing amid activities, paratroopers picked up their involvement in genuine battle. In 1939, the 212th airborne unit took part in overcoming the Japanese at Khalkhin Gol. For boldness and chivalry demonstrated 352 paratroopers were granted requests and decorations. In 1939–1940, amid the Soviet-Finnish war, the 201st, 202nd and 214th squadron battled together with rifle units. On the premise of the experience picked up in 1940, the new detachment staff was affirmed as made out of three fight segments: the parachute, lightweight flyer, and air-landed ones. From March 1941 the AbF started to shape airborne corps (ABC) of detachment creation with three units for every troop. By the start of the Great Patriotic War, five corps was framed completely. However just with the staff because of the absence of military gear. The principle combat hardware of the airborne developments and units were transcendently light and overwhelming assault rifles, 50mm and 82mm mortars, 45mm against the tank and 76mm mountain weapons, light tanks (T-40 and T-38), fire hurlers. The faculty bounced with parachutes of the kind of PD-6, and afterwards the PD-41. Little cargoes were landed utilizing para borne delicate sacks ("Ministry of Defence of The Russian Federation" n.d).

B. Russian Defense Industry

Beside the military forces which influence the development of military capacity in certain countries, defense industry also has a significant influence as the provider of military equipment. Russia, as a sovereign state which is considered as the strong military power country in the world, has their own defense industry which produces military equipment, in order to increase the military capacity of Russian military itself. And one of the companies which actively produce their product until today is Rosobornoexport. The history of Rosobornoexport company itself started from the establishment of state intermediary agency for military-technical which cooperate with foreign countries, established on 8th May 1953 after the USSR council of Minister decided to establish the general engineering department inside the Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

Furthermore, in order to provide military technical cooperation activities, special trade bodies were established. Around the 1990s, there were two government state unitary enterprises in Russia; they are Rosvoorouzheiniye State Cooperation and Promexport which act as a state arms exporter. Rosoboronexport Federal State Unitary Enterprise is the combination of those two enterprises which are united as one single company in November 2000, based on the Presidential decree No. 1834, 4th November 2000. It was created in order to improve the performance of Russian military including the reconstruction of military system and technical cooperation between foreign state and Russian federation. It is recorded that Rosobornoexport has

become the open joint stock company since July 1st, 2011 ("Rosobornoexport" n.d). As the joint stock company, they produce a lot of military equipment. The products from Rosobonoexport are divided into several parts based on the types and several of arms which they produce.

They divide their arms product such as land forces, aerospace systems, naval systems, air defense systems, and special weapons and ammunitions. The product from land force include T-90MS, T-90s, T-90SK, T-72M1, BMPT, BMPT-72, BMP-3, BMP-3F, BMP-2M. The products from aerospace systems are MIG-29M, MIG-29M2, MIG-29K, MIG-35. The products from air defense systems are Antey-2500, Buk-M2E, Dzhlg1, Igla-S, Pantslr-S1, Pecgora-2m, Tor-M2E, Tunguska-M1 ("Rosobornoexport" n.d).

C. The importance of Russia as the Strategic Partner

After describing the military capacity of Indonesia and Russia, the difference in both countries military capacity can be seen. The issue in Indonesia as a sovereign state which lacks in technology, facility, and human resources, stimulate Indonesia to overcome this issue by military cooperation. As what has been described previously, Russia has a strong military capacity influenced by their defence industry. Indeed Indonesia also has several defense industries which are still active until today. But then, the technology which owned by Indonesia and Russia are so different. The capacities to produce good arms products not only include quantity but also in quality. Russia has a long history in developing their military capacity through the

long times to research and develop in order to increase their arms products is the long journey that becomes the factor of why their products are recognized by the world.

For Indonesia, it is a good opportunity to cooperate with Russia in order to increase and fulfill the needs of Indonesia military capacity. In another side, the country which has a strong military power also has a strong economic power. To establish defence industry, the government of Indonesia indeed needs a lot of money. But the effect is it stimulates the government in a certain country to increase their economic capacity. Thus, when they already establish a stable and strong economic power, defence industry establishment would be possible (Karim, 2014).