INDONESIA NATIONAL ARMY TO CONSTRUCT VILLAGE IN EMPOWERMENT OF DEFENSE AREA
(CASE IN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER (KODIM) 0814/JOMBANG 2018)

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Abstract - The TMMD policy is part of the TNI service operation carried out by the TNI together with the Regional Government and the community to help improve the welfare of the community and support the empowerment of defense territories. However, the implementation, the TMMD program that has been implemented has not been optimal because of problems in its implementation such as setting targets, lack of budget and manuals that have not been updated. The purpose of this research is to analyze the implementation of TMMD policies in the empowerment of defense areas in Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018. This study uses qualitative methods. Data obtained from the specified informants were then analyzed using interactive analysis techniques. The results showed that the implementation of TMMD policies in Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018 had not been implemented out optimally, both in terms of communication, resources and bureaucratic structure. This has an impact on the lack of results of the 101st TMMD implementation so that the empowerment of defense areas is not optimal. Efforts that can be carried out are by increasing the physical development budget of the Regional Government as well as adding food allowance and pocket money to the TMMD Task Force by TMMD Guidance, determining TMMD targets that must be bottom-up planning according to criteria, providing knowledge and skills for Kodim 0814/Jombang to work together with the Regional Government and the University, increasing the role of the Ministry of RI/LPNK by preparing rice for the people in the TMMD location and contact facilities can be sent before the implementation of TMMD.

Keywords : Implementation, Policy, Be United, Empowerment and Defense.
Introduction

The development of a dynamic strategic environment always brings changes to the spectrum of complex threats and has implications for national defense. The TNI as the main component in national defense faces military threats. The main task of the TNI is to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state \(^1\).

The TNI AD is part of the TNI as the main component of national defense in the face of military threats. The Army is in charge of carrying out the duties of the TNI in the field of defense, carrying out the duties of the TNI in maintaining the security of the land border area with other countries, carrying out the duties of the TNI in the development and development of the strength of the land unit, and carrying out the defense area on land \(^2\).

The TNI AD carries out the empowerment of defense areas through territorial development (Binter) which is carried out in the form of operations or coaching. The coaching activities are carried out through the development of the development of the Binter function, the development of the Binter method and the development of territorial capabilities which are directed to all soldiers and units of the Indonesian Army. Binter Method Development is coaching in the form of activities that include

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\(^1\) Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 About the Main Duties of the TNI
\(^2\) Law Number 34 of 2004 article 8 concerning the Duties of the TNI
Social Communication Development, TNI Service Development and Regional Resistance Development. The development of Bakti TNI is an effort, work and activity that is carried out continuously effectively and efficiently to improve/refine the method of Bakti TNI in the form and type of implementation of Operation Bakti and Karya Bakti.

Bakti Operations activities as the Dharma Bakti TNI to realize national goals, are carried out by utilizing all the capabilities of the TNI, together with Indonesian Government agencies and other components of the nation, to handle social and humanitarian problems at the request of the relevant agencies or on their own coordinated and coordinated initiatives. help people's difficulties so as to realize the improvement of community welfare and the realization of regional resilience. One of these TNI service operations was carried out through the TNI Manunggal Village Development (TMMD) program.

The TNI Manunggal Program to Build Villages (TMMD) is an integrated, cross-sectoral program between the TNI, Polri, Ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Agencies (LPNK) and Regional Governments as well as other components of the nation that are implemented in an integrated manner with the community. The targeted areas are prioritized, namely areas that already have village development programs, but whose implementation has not been reached by the local government, vulnerable areas in terms of defense, security and welfare, natural disaster areas and threatened by natural disasters, isolated areas, borders, remote and urban poor/slum areas. This program is a continuation of the ABRI Entering the Village program which began in

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3 Kasad Regulation Number Perkasad/93/XII/2008 of 2008 concerning Binter Bujuknik.
4 Kasad Rules Numbero Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012 of 2012 concerning the Technical Assistance of the TNI.
1980 and was carried out for 30 days to increase the unity of the TNI-People in order to strengthen national unity and integrity through activities that are integrated with all elements of society on an ongoing basis. The TMMD program is in line with the third Nawacita program, which is to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. The implementation of the TMMD is carried out by the TMMD Task Force throughout Indonesia, including at Kodim 0814/Jombang, Korem 082/CPYJ, Kodam V/Brawijaya. Kodim 0814/Jombang almost every year organizes regular TMMD activities. The hope to be achieved by the existence of the TMMD program which is routinely implemented is to be able to assist the Regional Government (Pemda) of Jombang Regency in improving people's welfare and helping overcome people's difficulties and fostering the spirit of defending the country for the realization of the unity of the TNI with the people. However, in reality the implementation of TMMD has not been optimal in helping to significantly improve the welfare of the people of Jombang Regency. This is indicated by several problems, among others: first, there are still many village roads that are heavily damaged in a number of sub-districts in the north and south of the Brantas River, Jombang Regency. Damage to inter-district roads along 1 km from Sumobito sub-district to Kesamben sub-district. Road puddles due to damage are estimated to have a diameter of between 5-10 meters. In Jogoroto sub-district there are about 13 km of damaged inter-sub-district roads. The condition of damaged roads between sub-districts is almost in all sub-districts in Jombang Regency 5. Second, the high number of

5Tritus Julan, “The road infrastructure in Jombang is bad”, in https://region.sindonews.com/read/917386/151/infraktur-jalan-di-jombang-bad-1414652941, accessed on April 10, 2019
Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) in Jombang Regency. A total of 1,111 units of uninhabitable houses (RTLH) that will be repaired are spread across 29 villages from 11 sub-districts of Jombang Regency. Third, the condition of irrigation canals in Jombang Regency are damaged. The irrigation canals along the Tembelang sub-district to the Jombang sub-district were damaged even though they had only been built for a year. Fourth, the religious fanaticism of the Jombang community is quite high, especially the cottage community which tends to be closed to the authorities. This vulnerability is illustrated by the presence of a terrorist network entering the Jombang Regency area. This became stronger after Densus 88 arrested one suspected member of a terrorist network in Pelemahan Hamlet, Banyuarang Village, Ngoro District, Jombang Regency, on Thursday 17 May 2018. The condition of acceptance of Pancasila as the basis of the state is also still not acceptable to a group of people, considering that there are several areas that have been the basis of the DI/TII and G.30.S/PKI movements. This is reinforced by the fact that there are still elements in the community who try to influence the community to support their movement. The problem that arises again is that the results of the implementation of TMMD cannot be felt and enjoyed in the long term and cannot be optimized to support the community’s economy because it has experienced damage. The damage is caused by the use of unmeasured

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6 Muji Lestari, “A thousand more uninhabitable houses in Jombang receive rehabilitation assistance”, in https://www.propertiterkini.com/1-111-unit-rumah-no-layak-huni-di-jombang-dibenahi-tak-ada-pungutan/, accessed on April 10, 2019
7 Muhammad Syafi’i, “It is only one year old that the irrigation canal in Jombang is already damaged”, in https://faktualnews.co/2017/08/20/baru-berusia-satu-tahun-saluran-irigasi-jombang-already-rusak/32468/, accessed on April 10, 2019.
8 Kukuh S. Wibowo, “Detachment 88 Arrests 3 Suspected Terrorists in Mojokerto and Jombang”, in https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1090043/densus-88-menangkap-3-terduga-teroris-di-mojokerto-dan-jombang, accessed on April 10, 2019.
9 Kodim 0814/Jombang, Analysis of Operation Areas for Kodim 0814/Jombang Quarter I, (Jombang: Stafintelkodim, 2018), page 24
roads, such as the use of vehicles with a tonnage exceeding the road capacity, as well as because the Regional Government itself has not fully paid attention to the maintenance of TMMD results. In addition to the problems that exist above, of course, TMMD activities are also strongly influenced by other factors, both internal and external factors, where these factors can be in the form of strengths, opportunities, constraints and threats.

Faced with the problems and factors that affect the activities of the TMMD above, to find out how and to what extent the success of the implementation of the TMMD in Jombang Regency in supporting the empowerment of the defense area, the researchers will discuss it in the title "Implementation of the TNI Manunggal Policy to Build Villages (TMMD) in Empowerment of Defense Areas at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018”

Based on the background of the problem above, there are problems related to this research. This problem can be formulated namely, How is the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Building (TMMD) policy in the Empowerment of Defense Areas at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018 and what are the factors that hinder the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Building (TMMD) policy in Empowering the Defense Area at Kodim 0814/Jombang 2018 year?

Research methods

The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use. Based on this, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely the scientific method, data, purpose and
usability\textsuperscript{10}. Qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative\textsuperscript{,} and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations\textsuperscript{11}. In preparing this thesis, the researcher used qualitative research methods because the researchers collected data by means of interviews, face to face and interacting with people at the research site. Qualitative research is a research approach that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from people and observable behavior\textsuperscript{12}. Besides that, researchers also want to explore and exploit sources so that valid data is obtained and the research results achieved can be maximized. Researchers also use a case study approach\textsuperscript{,} namely in-depth and detailed research on everything related to the research subject.

The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on the ground. In addition, this theoretical basis is also useful for providing an overview of the research background and as a material for discussing research results.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of the TNI Manunggal Policy to Build Villages (TMMD) in Empowering Defense Areas at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018

Kodim 0814/ Jombang has the main task of carrying out capacity building, strength and power titles, organizing territorial

\textsuperscript{10} Sugiyono, \textit{Qualitative Research Method} (Bandung, Alfabeta, 2018), p. lm . 2.

\textsuperscript{11} Sugiyono, \textit{Qualitative Research Method} (Bandung, Alphabeta, 2014), p. lm . 9.

\textsuperscript{12} Lexy J Moleong, \textit{Qualitative Research Methodology, Revised Edition}, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2017), p. 3
development to prepare defense areas on land and maintaining security in
the Jombang Regency area in order to support the main tasks of Korem
082/CPYJ.

Policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve
its goals. Policy implementation is seen in a broad sense as a legal
administration tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures and
techniques work together to implement policies to achieve the desired
impact or goal. According to the explanation in the literature review, the
theory of Policy Implementation used in this study is the theory of George
Edwards III which identifies 4 (four) factors that influence the success or
failure of policy implementation, including: communication factors,
resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure, which will be described
below:

1. Communication
   a. Transmission. The process of transmitting or delivering
      information about TMMD policies carried out by Kodim
      0814/Jombang officials to related parties and the target
      communities of TMMD has been going well.

      Distribution of good communication will be able to produce
      a good implementation as well. They were distributing information
      both about TMMD and the implementation of non-physical targets
      in the form of lectures and counseling to the community. Its are of
      course, considered very good as a basis in helping to improve the
      welfare of the community in order to realize the unity of the TNI

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13 Budi Winarno, Public Policy (theory and process), (Jakarta: Media Pressindo, 2007), pp. 101-102
14 George C Edwards III, Implementing Public Policy, (Washington: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1980), page 1
and the people so that the task of the TNI AD, especially in empowering the defense area can be achieved.

b. Clarity Based on the results of interviews with competent informants, the implementation of TMMD policies related to communication has found clarity. This can be seen from the target group, in this case the community can understand what has been conveyed by the Satkowil apparatus in the field related to the goals and objectives of TMMD activities. Quantitatively, both the physical and non-physical targets can be achieved by the TMMD Task Force of Kodim 0814/Jombang\(^{15}\).

c. Consistency The implementation of TMMD policies, especially in the consistency of determining TMMD targets has not been carried out properly because there are still areas whose conditions are more concerning than Sidokaton Village, Kec. Kudu, Kab Jombang.

The form of consistency that can be done in the implementation of the TMMD program in Jombang Regency includes consistency between the target plan and activities carried out with inherent supervision from the leadership element.

2. Resources.

a. Man Not all of the personnel involved in TMMD activities have skills in carpentry, and there is no special training to support this task. To support the achievement of non-physical targets, the local government of Kab Jombang has selected capable personnel from related agencies and students who are carrying out KKL

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\(^{15}\) Kodim 0814/Jombang, 101st TMMD Implementation Report FY 2018, (Jombang : Stafter, 2018), p 35
Meanwhile, the village government regulates the mobilization of community workers who participate in TMMD activities.

The mastery and skills of implementing the TMMD program must be qualified and commensurate with the target group. The Kodim 0814/Jombang apparatus must completely control territorial capabilities.

b. Budget The implementation of TMMD policies related to budgetary resources was found to be constrained, still not fulfilled when faced with the scale of development priorities to be built both in terms of quality and quantity.

The need for additional budget support from TNI Headquarters and local governments is an effort to improve the quality and quantity of the TMMD targets to be achieved.

c. Equipment The implementation of TMMD policies related to equipment resources can be fulfilled. The use of heavy equipment and so on depends on the physical targets to be built. The unity of the TNI with the people in the TMMD is prioritized.

The use of equipment depends on the form of the physical target to be achieved. The facilities and infrastructure needed to complete the targets that have been set need to be prioritized. At the time of the opening of the TNI Manunggal Building a Village (TMMD), the required facilities and infrastructure must be ready, so that the TMMD Task Force and the people assisted by other personnel (HR) are ready to work.

d. Authority The authority will vary both in terms of program form and implementation as well as the skills required based on the assigned field of work within the limits of the authority carried out
The dimension of authority in the resource factor has been running quite well. The actors of the TMMD policy at the 0814/Jombang Kodim have been given the authority according to their level.

Giving sufficient authority to subordinate elements to make their own decisions will affect the results in carrying out a policy. This authority becomes important when the subordinate element is faced with a problem and requires it to be resolved immediately with a quick and appropriate decision.

3. Disposition.
   a. Appointment The determination of the TMMD and Task Force personnel by Dandim 0814/Jombang is in accordance with the expected conditions.

   The appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel are people who are dedicated to the policies that have been determined through an assessment and selection system by the Dansatgas.

   b. Incentive In the implementation of TMMD at Kodim 0814/Jombang, no incentive support was found for the community. From these findings, it is necessary to have a role and assistance from the ministry of RI/LPNK to provide additional food ingredients and other means of contact to the community.

4. Bureaucratic Structure.

Ismet Sulila, Implementation of Public Services in the Context of Regional Autonomy, (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015), p. 53.
a. SOP (Standard Operational Procedure) The SOP for the implementation of the TMMD, which has been guided by Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012, concerning the TNI Service Technical Manual. The guidelines need to be revised so that they can adapt to the latest developments in the TMMD policy.

So far, the Regional Government does not yet have an SOP on the mechanism of working relations in the implementation of TMMD, so that in this TMMD program it seems that the TMMD Task Force is more dominant while the Regional Government seems passive. The unavailability of this SOP can cause cracks in the implementation process. SOPs contain instructions that explain the expected way required by workers to do the job. With the SOP, workers have instructions that contain the stages of work implementation (work instructions) that provide supervision of the process and work results.  

b. Fragmentation Fragmentation that is too long will also add to the burden of policy implementation. Moreover, if it is coupled with a weak organizational structure and the lack of competence of the implementing agency, it will eventually lead to implementation failure. TMMD Task Force, District Government Jombang and the target village community of TMMD have coordinated and worked hand in hand in organizing the 101st TMMD in Sidokaton village, Kec. Kudu Kab. Jombang. Coordination between the TMMD Task Force, the District Government Jombang and the TMMD target village communities are carried out in an inherent

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17 Wiwin Setiawati, Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at PT Sketsa Cipta Graha in Surabaya, AGORA Journal Vol. 3, No. 1, 2015, p. 514.
18 Afifa Aisha Rahmat, Policy Implementation: Process and Problems (International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research, : July-September 2015), pp. 306-311.
way with a tiered reporting system according to the chain of command.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of TMMD Policy in Empowering Defense Areas at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018

In the implementation of the TNI TMMD as one of the activities to increase development, it is influenced by several factors, both from within (internal) and from outside (externally), namely:

1. Internal factors.
   a. Strength.
      1) Civil and Military Integration in TMMD The integration between the TMMD Task Force and other supporting staff from the community component. It includes Non-Governmental Organizations, Youth Organizations, Student Regiments, FKPPI and Scouts, which provide moral strength both in quality and quantity and will result in better results.
      2) The integrity of the members of the TMMD Task Force to carry out their duties is quite high The TMMD Task Force personnel are the best personnel owned by each unit. Every personnel has the belief that the task must be successful, moreover the task is to help the community. With the support of the Kaporlap provided by PJO TMMD, plus food and pocket money, it really helps the smooth implementation of tasks in the field.
      3) Experience of Task Force Personnel in implementing TMMD The TMMD program is part of the TNI service
program which is routinely carried out every year in the regional command line units. So that with the experiences of these members, each soldier will be accustomed to carrying out tasks related to TNI service.

4) There is support from PJO TMMD) The support provided by PJO TMMD is in the form of budget support for the needs of the Task Force from meals, pocket money, repair of toolkits, spare parts fees and so on. Coupled with Kaporalp support from headgear, camouflage shirts, work shoes and PDL clothes.

b. Weaknesses.

1) The limited time for the implementation of the TMMD program is only 30 days. The limited time available, faced with the TMMD target, forced the TMMD Task Force to carry out Pre-TMMD activities which were not supported by the food allowance and pocket money by the Upper Command.

2) Not all Task Force personnel have the knowledge and skills related to physical and non-physical target activities. The limitation of personnel who have the ability according to the target, results in the implementation of TMMD not being able to run smoothly and being slow in its implementation so that it affects the results achieved.

3) Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012 has not yet updated regarding TNI Service and there is no written SOP from the Jombang Regency government in implementing the TMMD.
program The unavailability of this SOP can cause cracks in the TMMD policy implementation process.

2. External Factors.

a. Opportunity.

1) There is support for contact facilities for the community from the Ministry of RI/LPNK. There are 22 Indonesian Ministries and LPNKs which take turns hosting TMMD with PJO TMMD every year. So that there is support received from the Ministry of RI and LPNK to the TMMD Task Force.

2) There is a synergy between the Student Community Service Program and the TMMD program even though it is not finished with the TMMD. The importance of synergistic involvement of students in the TMMD program can be seen from the basis and purpose of implementing student community service activities in the context of service for a certain period of time to stay and work together to help rural communities in working on development problems.

3) TNI institutions get the first position of public trust. The level of public trust in the TNI as a trusted government institution with a total of 90.4% which was carried out on June 29-5 July 2018 by the Indonesian Survey Institute is the main capital in implementing the TMMD Policy in all corners of the country.

b. Threats.
1) Terrain and rainy season weather conditions that can hinder the implementation of activities. Weather and terrain conditions are the biggest challenges for the Task Force in carrying out TMMD activities. Weather conditions that often rain during the day will automatically affect physical work, and if forced to do so, it can't run optimally.

2) Determination of TMMD targets has not been implemented in a *bottom-up planning manner*. The potential problem that will arise is that some people will have a perception of no interest in the TMMD program and assume that TMMD activities are a form of TNI's concern for rural development without any community obligation to participate.

3) Budget support from the local government to support the implementation of the TMMD is relatively small, not yet commensurate with the targets to be worked on. If the local government does not provide optimal budget support for the TMMD program, then basically the local government itself will lose. This is because the TMMD program provides an advantage, which is that it is much cheaper than development carried out by the private sector.

4) Community involvement in TMMD target areas has not been optimal. The lack of community involvement is an impact if the implementation of the TMMD program is not carried out in a *bottom-up planning* so that it will affect the achievement of TMMD results.
5) There is no budget from the local government for the improvement and maintenance of TMMD results. This affects the benefits taken by the community will always decrease, because the damage will always get worse and in the end can not be utilized at all by the community.

Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Manunggal TNI Policy to Build Villages (TMMD) in the Empowerment of Defense Areas at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018 can be concluded not yet maximized. This can be viewed from the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure as following:

1. Communication, The process of transmitting or delivering information about the TMMD policy carried out by the 0814/Jombang Kodim apparatus to related parties and the TMMD target community, has gone well. The consistency of TMMD targeting has not been implemented in a bottom-up planning manner, prioritizing the top-down or the local government's attention. In terms of clarity, the community can understand what has been conveyed by the Satkowil apparatus in the field regarding the aims, objectives, targets and plans for the implementation of the TMMD.

2. Resources The TMMD Task Force personnel are fulfilled in quantity but not all in quality have the knowledge and skills to support the achievement of physical and non-physical targets. The capacity of budget resources for support from the local government is still insufficient when faced with the scale of development priorities to be built, both in terms of quality and quantity.
of equipment resources can be met properly, because the targets set are not too heavy. In terms of authority (authority), it has been going quite well. The TMMD policy actors at the 0814/Jombang Kodim have been given authority according to their level in accordance with the organizational structure.

3. Disposition or Attitude of Actors The determination of the lower unit officials in this case and the TMMD SSK and Task Force personnel by Dandim 0814/Jombang is in accordance with the capabilities and experience of the Task Force personnel. In terms of incentives, there are no incentives given to people who participate in TMMD activities, so there needs to be a role and assistance from the ministry of RI/LPNK to provide food ingredients and other means of contact.

4. Bureaucratic Structure The Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the implementation of the TMMD. Which has been guided by Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012 concerning the TNI Service Manual, needs to be revised so that it can adapt to the latest developments in TMMD policies. So far, the local government does not yet have an SOP on the mechanism of working relations in the implementation of the TMMD, so that in this TMMD program it seems that the TMMD Task Force is more dominant while the local government seems passive. In terms of fragmentation (distribution of responsibilities), the Dansatgas has delegated its duties and authorities to lower units, this will give subordinate elements flexibility in innovating but coordination must be carried out closely by utilizing the existing chain of command.
Inhibiting factors in the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Building Policy (TMMD) in Empowering the Defense Area at Kodim 0814/Jombang in 2018 include: limited knowledge and skills of Task Force personnel, small budget support from the local government, difficult terrain conditions and weather factors the rains caused the implementation of TMMD to be hampered, community involvement was not optimal which reduced the sense of togetherness of the unity of the TNI - the people, there was no maintenance budget from the local government to maintain and preserve the results of the TMMD.

To improve the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Building Policy (TMMD) in empowering the defense area at the Kodim 0814/Jombang in the future. Innovative efforts can be made, which are obtained from the results of the analysis and discussion of the implementation of the TMMD that has been implemented practical recommendations as follows:

1. The TMMD policy basically aims to prepare the potential for regional defense in the context of implementing a universal defense system Therefore, in addition to implementing physical targets, non-physical targets are more important to achieve in order to foster a sense of love for the homeland and the spirit of community nationalism So it is recommended for future researchers to be able to examine the benchmarks for the success of TMMD in achieving non-physical targets in empowering defense areas to prepare defense potential.

2. In order to support the smooth implementation of TMMD and accelerate the achievement of community welfare. I request that PJO TMMD can increase budget support for pocket money and meal
allowances for TMMD Task Force personnel. So that the existence of the TMMD Task Force while living with the community does not burden people who are generally still not prosperous.

3. There is a need for rice support from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs for the people involved in TMMD. This is motivated by the support of the existing TMMD PJO which is only given to TMMD Task Force personnel, so with the provision of rice for the people involved in the TMMD implementation for food purposes during the TMMD implementation, it is hoped that the community will be more motivated to participate in participating in TMMD activities.

4. There is a need for a revision of Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012 concerning the Technical Service of the TNI. The revision of Perkasad/36-02/XII/2012 needs to be implemented because the Bujuknik still regulates TMMD activities that are carried out for 21 days while the current TMMD implementation is carried out for 30 days. In addition, the implementation of the Regular TMMD, which was originally held 2 times a year, is now held 3 times a year, this of course will have implications for the planning, preparation, implementation and termination of the TMMD implementation.

5. Increasing the role of the Ministry of RI/LPNK in TMMD activities. Given that TMMD activities are cross-sectoral activities that also involve the Ministry of RI/LPNK, the role of these government agencies must also be increased.
a. The role of the Ministry of RI/LPNK in question is that the existing PJO TMMD support is only given to TMMD Task Force personnel. Its more appropriate if the RI/LPNK Ministry could also prepare rice support for people involved in the implementation of TMMD for food purposes during the TMMD implementation, faced with The TMMD target location is an area where the community is not yet prosperous it is hoped that the community will be more motivated to participate in TMMD activities.

b. Support for contact facilities for the community, such as sports facilities, religious books, state defense books and so on can be provided to the community at the TMMD location prior. Technical delivery directed to the Kodim who will carry out TMMD activities so that the community receives timely support from the ministry RI/LPNK will be much more effective in helping the realization of a prosperous society.

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