

Implications of the Defense Program in the Context of National Economic Progress

(Case Study of Development in East Indonesia)

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Abstract – The eastern part of Indonesia is one of the strategic areas where this region is nationally concerned with the lives of many people, from the point of view of political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and defense and security interests. From a regional development point of view, there are still many areas in Eastern Indonesia that are developing slowly with low accessibility and are dominated by underdeveloped regions with very limited social and economic facilities and infrastructure. According to the defense economy, the impact of the use of the defense budget on the economy can be viewed from the demand or consumption and supply or production approaches. From the consumption side, the defense can protect national resources against various threats, so that national consumption becomes stable and even increases. On the other hand, this paper wants to see the defense program from the production side. By using qualitative methods through literature review, this paper aims to look at infrastructure development carried out by the TNI, with a case study of locations in Papua. The construction of the Trans Papua road which is covered in forests and security threats is the main obstacle. A trained Engineer Unit can do it well, which civilian agencies cannot afford. Apart from eliminating threats, defense programs must also be able to provide a multiplier effect on the welfare of the community, as has been done by the TNI in assisting infrastructure development in Papua. This shows an example that a productive defense program can boost the economy and welfare in a region, where the private sector cannot / dare to enter due to various constraints in the region.

Keywords – Defense Program, National Economy, East Indonesia Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

By the mandate of the Proclamation of Independence which states that "The transfer of power and others shall be carried out entirely and in the shortest possible time and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that: (1) the state protects the entire nation and all spills of blood; (2) promote public welfare and educate the nation's life. This means that maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, both land, sea, and air, including citizens, maritime boundaries, islands, and their natural resources is an absolute thing to do.

The eastern part of Indonesia is one of the strategic areas where this region is nationally concerned with the lives of many people, from the point of view of political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and defense and security interests. From a regional development point of view, there are still many areas in Eastern Indonesia that are developing

slowly with low accessibility and are dominated by underdeveloped regions with very limited social and economic facilities and infrastructure. In general, these areas are not touched by the dynamics of development so that the condition of the people is generally in poverty, even in some areas bordering neighboring countries, the people tend to be oriented towards neighboring countries in terms of social and economic services. (BNPP, 2010).

Significant problems from the eastern part of Indonesia, in this case, study, especially in the Papua region are vulnerabilities in the defense and security sector in the region, the isolation of the region and the underdevelopment in the level of regional development, the management of natural resources is still not optimal, and the low availability of quality. and the number of human resources. Regional isolation and the backward level of regional development include the lack of local government funding, the difficulty

of building a transportation network system that can serve well, and the condition of the road network which is still damaged.

Management of natural resources is still less than optimal, including unmanaged marine fishery potential, unmanaged oil and gas potential, unmanaged energy and minerals, illegal exploitation of natural resources, environmental management still causing pollution, and management patterns of agricultural commodities are still traditional and cultural which is inherited. Meanwhile, the low availability of quality and quantity of human resources, including the low level of a real education, low level of skills, lack of infrastructure and facilities for the service needs of the population, basic infrastructure and facilities, clean water, electricity, telephone, and others (Ahmadi, 2019).

Therefore, the approaches that must be taken in formulating policies and strategies for the development of the eastern part of Indonesia, especially Papua in the involvement of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) are:

- a. Welfare Approach; where the approach is taken is based on the development of economic activities to improve community welfare;
- b. Environmental Approach; namely an approach that considers environmental sustainability and minimizes the impact that development activities will cause; and
- c. Security Approach, namely an approach that considers the need for surveillance of regional security to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Development must prioritize the "security" function and the "prosperity" function by taking into account the realities of the development of environmental conditions in the area through measurable field studies and observations (Nugroho, 2019). One of the government's main programs is the acceleration of the development of the Papua region, especially with the development of major infrastructure, namely opening the trans-Papua road.

The construction of the 4,325 km Trans Papua road is not easy, because most of the roads are still cut off and covered in forests. Apart from that, security threats are also an obstacle, which the private sector/civilians cannot possibly face. For this reason, TNI assistance is needed to be able to open the planned roads and minimize security disturbances.

This study will explain government policies for national defense that are positive for the economy, especially in the Papua region. This research is included in the study of defense economics, which is the study of the choice of defense programs that can have a multiplier effect on the economy. The paper is not in the view of discussing military operations in Papua but in the form of a defense program that can help increase the production potential of the local

economy. It is hoped that this research will contribute to science to defense and economic development in Indonesia.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research method used is a literature review by looking at theories that support the role of defense programs to improve the economy and community welfare, and their application in the development of road infrastructure in Papua.

Economic and Defense Relations

It is believed that there is a relationship between defense spending and the economy. In reality, there are varying effects for each country when the defense budget deals with the economy. However, from the studies of economists, there is still no convincing opinion from the empirical tests that have been carried out. For example, Kennedy (2016) tested whether the national defense budget can stimulate investment, it turns out that empirical results show that Indonesia's defense budget still has a crowding-out effect on investment, where there are many other opinions from different studies.

The channel that can be used by the government to influence the economy, especially economic growth, is through fiscal policy. The state can play a role through direct investment funding through the efficient provision of public services to encourage economic activity and stimulate long-term investment. Defense spending, a government policy, is expected to have a positive effect on the economy. The research method used is a literature review by looking at theories that support the role of defense programs to improve the economy and community welfare, and their application in the development of road infrastructure in Papua.

Brasoveanu (2010) describes the shape of the channel or channel in the economy which is affected by defense spending. These channels include:

- a. Research and development in the defense sector. Research and development in the defense sector can have a positive influence through externalities on the economy from the private sector. Military research and defense spending can stimulate innovations in technology. In developing countries, the defense can assist in the formation of socio-economic structures that support growth by engaging in research and development, providing trained personnel, training, and education, and building the infrastructure needed for economic development (Nugroho, 2020).
- b. Security (security). Defense spending can drive the economy as it provides security to maintain stability in the business environment and maintains comfortable conditions to attract foreign investors. The existence of security also maintains respect for property rights and the dynamics of the market to encourage growth in the

current global system. Recognizing that defense spending increases security, the defense will stimulate growth (Heo, 1996).

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- a. Request. The positive effect of defense spending can occur through an increase in aggregate demand (Keynesian effect). Increased demand plays an important role in increasing the utilization of idle capital, reducing the unemployment rate, and increasing profits to encourage higher investment, all of which lead to economic growth. Defense spending is also recognized as a fiscal policy tool to increase demand stimulation or reduce demand constraints. This effect depends on the multiplier effect, if it is assumed that there is no reciprocal relationship between the increase in taxes and financing for government spending, and there is no crowding-out effect due to this expenditure.
- b. Labor. Defense spending may increase the skills of a portion of the population through training and education for members of the military. So that it has a stimulating effect on growth if it can move the economy towards full employment, build human resources, maintain stability, and provide infrastructure (Setiadji, 2019).
- c. Investation. Capital expenditures can provide productive uses, such as use to the private sector of transportation networks originally built for military purposes. Investments in the defense sector drive positive externalities to the private sector, such as the development of public infrastructure, spillovers from technology, and human resource formation.
- d. Crowding out effect. Military spending can have a detrimental effect on economic growth by crowding out the private sector. The large defense expenditure distorts the allocation of resources and the separation of resources from productive activities due to the accumulation of weapons and an increase in military power. Military spending can be detrimental because it impacts investment, savings, human resources, and infrastructure programs. The expansion and crowding out of increased defense spending will depend on how it is used and how it is financed.
- e. Opportunity cost. To explain the negative relationship between military spending and growth, the economy focuses on the opportunity cost of defense spending. Military spending can hinder economic development by reducing savings and improper allocation of resources away from the more productive uses of the public or private sectors. In the same context, research, and development in the defense sector can separate research and development from the private sector. Government spending for national defense saves potential opportunity costs because it allows to lower economic output and slow down the GDP growth rate (Sumantri, 2019)
- f. Increased taxation. The limited government budget for increasing defense spending can be financed by cutting another public spending, increasing taxes, increasing borrowing, or increasing the money supply. The various means of financing to increase defense spending will have a secondary effect, which can hit the economy back. Defense spending, if financed by income from productive factors of production, will have a positive effect on economic growth. Conversely, if it is financed by income from the non-productive sector, it can have a positive or negative impact on economic growth, depending on the level of defense spending (Nugroho, 2020).
- g. Efficiency of resource allocation. If military spending is not managed through market mechanisms, it is likely to cause distortions in relative prices. The implementation of policies to support military programs may interfere with resource allocation and economic growth (Brasoveanu, 2010).
- h. Increase in the political power of the military. Defense spending may not come from the need for security, but because of rent-seeking from a complex military industry, so that it can increase weapons and military posture which exceeds its portion and can lead to an arms race or war (Sofyan, 2014).

Many of these effects occur at once, depending on the level of their utility and the externalities of defense spending and effectiveness in dealing with threats. Through these specific channels, defense spending has an effect on economic growth which can be seen from two sides, namely the supply side and the demand side.

Through a supply-side approach, the channel that can explain the effect of military spending on economic output is the availability of production factors, be it labor, capital (both physical and human resources), as well as technology which jointly affect potential economic output. . This theory

assumes that real per capita output and capital stock growth will remain at a constant level in a certain period even though there are short-term fluctuations. It is also assumed that an increase in labor and capital at a steady level will also increase its aggregate output at a steady level (Solow, 1970). Then changes in aggregate output can be explained by changes in capital and labor.

One approach commonly used in research on the relationship between defense spending and supply-side economic growth is the neoclassical production function approach. Namely by reviewing the description from the supply side through changes in aggregate output.

West & Thompson (1990) states, due to the existence of defense spending, there will be effects in the economy which have an impact on a great output from the supply side, which can be explained by the following neoclassical theory:

- a. If a resource-allocation effect appears that causes investment to crowd-out, there will be a decline in aggregate output growth. The neoclassical model explains that the growth rate is a function of capital growth. So when this effect appears, the transmission that occurs will reduce capital growth and is followed by a decrease in the growth rate of aggregate output.
- b. The emergence of the resource-mobilization effect will have an impact on reducing savings from households. According to the neoclassical model, of course, a decrease in saving will lower the movement of the growth rate.
- c. If there is a spin-off effect on other sectors of technological improvement, then according to the neoclassical model, the technological improvements that occur will lead to higher economic growth.
- d. The occurrence of an aggregate demand effect in the presence of a multiplier effect in the economy cannot be explained by neoclassical theory. In this model, it is not possible to happen, because the economic resources are assumed to be full employment.
- e. If a debt accumulation effect occurs, high-tech products or services purchased with foreign debt without transferring technology will lower technology growth. In the neoclassical model, this low growth is due to very limited access to foreign technology.

The channel that explains the effect of military spending on the economy's output via the demand side is through the level and composition of expenditure. What happens here is that there is a multiplier effect that increases demand (Keynesian multiplier effect). This increase will increase utility and reduce the unemployment rate. According to Benoit (1973, 1978), spending on the military can have a

positive effect on economic growth. He explained that this effect comes from the Keynesian model based on a multiplier mechanism for underutilized countries.

West & Thompson (1990) also states that due to the existence of defense spending, there are effects in the economy that have an impact on aggregate output from the demand side, which can be explained through the Keynesian theory approach, namely:

- a. If a resource-allocation effect appears, it will crowd-out investment. The Keynesian model explains that growth slows down in subsequent years. For example, if the agricultural sector slows behind the industrial sector because military spending depresses investment in agriculture, the growth rate will also slow down.
- b. The emergence of the resource-mobilization effect will have an impact on reducing household savings. According to the Keynesian model, the low level of the savings ratio is the cause of the low movement of the growth rate.
- c. If there is a positive spin-off of military spending, according to the Keynesian model, there will be an increase in growth.
- d. The aggregate demand effect that appears, of course, can be explained by the Keynesian model based on the multiplier mechanism. The multiplier effect is static, but it can have dynamic effects in the long run.
- e. If a debt accumulation effect occurs, it will reduce capital growth. In the Keynesian model, this effect results in a reduction in resources for exchange with abroad.

Uk Heo (1996) concluded, from the various effects caused by defense spending, in general, there are three differences in the results of the analysis of the relationship between defense spending and economic growth, namely those that provide positive, negative, or no relationship. . The arguments of these groups are:

- a. The group that argues that defense spending has a positive impact on economic growth argues that defense spending will stimulate economic growth either directly or indirectly.
- b. The group that argues that there is a negative relationship between defense spending and economic growth focuses on arguments for two types of trade-offs, namely the allocation effect (the guns vs butter trade-off) and the growth effect (the guns vs growth trade-off).

- c. The third group found that there was no relationship between military defense spending and economic growth. Defense spending can have a negative or positive effect on growth at certain times and under certain conditions. Defense spending may inconsistently influence economic growth in a statistically significant manner.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Hartley (2005) identifies the positive effect of defense spending. Defense benefits directly from technology and its influence on other sectors, where the spin-off is used by the civilian sector which can increase growth. From the supply or production side, in developing countries defense spending can increase growth if some share of spending is spent on providing social infrastructure. One of the things done by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) is to assist the government in the construction of the Trans Papua road to eliminate the current isolation of the region. The availability of road and bridge infrastructure is needed to facilitate distribution and reduce the price of goods in this easternmost region of Indonesia.

Papua has many problems attached to it. The general picture of Papua is the weak management of regional development implementation by the government and / together with local governments. This can be seen from the physical reality of Papua which is still isolated and fragmented. The economy still mainly relies on very expensive air transportation routes and slow sea transportation. Land transportation routes are still not optimally empowered.

The central government pays great attention and concern to development in Papua to improve the welfare of the community. One form of government concern, for example, is the construction of roads along approximately 900 km in isolated areas to open roads to cities. With the construction of certain axis roads in isolated areas, it will improve the welfare of people in remote areas, especially the products of people in remote areas that will increase their selling value, and make marketing easier because of easy and smooth transportation. In the construction of the main road to isolated areas, the community must join together to help and succeed in its development.

Since 2014, the government has wanted Papua to be more advanced, so the economy needs to be accelerated so that people's welfare will increase. The welfare process must begin with the development of adequate infrastructure. Not only for the sake of infrastructure, but this beautiful road is the pride of the Papuan people.

East Indonesia's Economic Progress

Accelerating the development of the Eastern Indonesia region in Papua by opening the trans-Papua road is one of the main focuses of the government. The government has

allocated funds for the construction of a 4,325-kilometer trans-Papua road. Trans Papua infrastructure development aims to improve the welfare of the Papuan people so that they can exploit and utilize existing natural resources, both agriculture, and energy that is needed by the people of Papua Province. All of these are very difficult to market, because of the limited means of transportation to deliver the existing community crops. There is only air transportation, and even then it is very expensive.

To make people's economy more lively, it is necessary to open as many land transportation facilities as possible. Among them are along the border from Jayapura-Merauke, Keerom, Bintang Mountains, and Boven Digul. Likewise from Jayapura-Wamena or Wamena-Bintang Mountains. Apart from that from Jayapura-Sarmi- Nabire-Enarotali-Sorong around the Bird's Head area, then along the southern coast until returning to Merauke. This is expected to open up regional isolation and support planning and accelerate economic development between districts in Papua. With this connecting road, the flow of people and goods from one district to another can be faster.

The Role of the Defense Program in the Development of Eastern Indonesia

The construction of the Trans Papua road is not an easy matter. Most of the roads are still cut off and covered in forest. Also, security threats are an obstacle. In realizing all of this, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) together with the TNI in this case the XVII/Cenderawasih Regional Military Command are working together to build to accelerate the construction of road and bridge infrastructure in the Papua border area. This infrastructure development can open isolation in several areas in Papua. The TNI is expected to be able to overcome these problems, namely opening up roads that are still covered in forests. The Indonesian Army deployed an engineering unit that was prepared and trained to build and fight. This is what civilian agencies do not have.

The role and contribution of the community are very much needed, especially in terms of assisting development and land acquisition. Kodam XVII/Cenderawasih mobilized its personnel and prepared heavy equipment for the construction of the road. The army with the people of the country is strong. Assisted by the community, the soldiers work in the field, so that the construction can run smoothly and safely. The active participation of all levels of Papuan society is involved to support development in Papua so that regional isolation can be opened up, and progress and smooth development can be realized. In the end, it will improve the welfare of the people of Papua and West Papua in all fields. Another hope from the construction of the trans-Papua road is to provide space for both local and foreign tourists visiting Papua. Papua which is rich in natural resources and exoticism is expected to be an attraction for local and foreign tourists.

The TNI gained the confidence to dedicate itself to the nation and state after the Ministry of Public Works and Public

Housing (PUPR) made the TNI Engineer a working partner. The TNI engineers opened up trans Papua that had not been touched by technology, besides that the civilian workers did not know what threats were in the middle of the forest. If the contractor is just let go, it will be difficult to work. The TNI engineers helped open the previously planned road so that security disturbances could be minimized. With the deployment of the TNI engineering unit, all workers can be safe and comfortable doing trans Papua work according to the government's target.

From the available data, the Trans Papua project has claimed several victims. Namely the death of four civilian workers who worked on a road construction project from Sinak to Mulia, Jayawijaya Regency. The four were shot by an armed group in Agenggen Village, Sinak Region, Puncak Regency in March 2016. With the existence of victims from the civilian side for the work, the TNI AD Engineering unit became at the forefront of paving the way, which was then continued by the Ministry of PUPR in asphaltting until the completion stage.

The Army Engineering Unit has become multi-functional, apart from being tasked with opening roads, cutting trees, clearing forests, also building roads, and splitting mountains. The working system is carried out in parallel, so the engineer unit has to work extra. The general contractor behind him will immediately harden and pave the road. The general contractors must be escorted by the TNI, otherwise, they cannot freely and safely work in completing the targets set by the central government. The work on the construction of the Trans Papua road continues to be accelerated in line with the increasingly urgent need for a national road in Papua. Currently, residents, especially those living in the interior of Papua, do not have road access and only rely on air transportation, which is very expensive, so not all people can reach it.

Since 2016, the TNI has been involved aiming to accelerate the development of Trans Papua, where not just anyone/civilians can build roads in Papua. The engineering team works to scrape the waist and ridge of the Jayawijaya mountains which cross the districts of Nduga and Jayawijaya. Conquering the mountains of Papua to build roads is not an easy thing. It is not uncommon to have to use explosives to destroy rocks that obstruct road construction. The TNI AD engineers have to work hard to overcome it. Rocky terrain, extreme weather to the threat of landslides, and security disturbances are things that are faced daily. The high values of struggle that are applied to create prosperity for the Papuan people have become a powerful weapon to overcome various obstacles that exist.

The total force mobilized by the TNI Army ranks is 394 personnel. Heavy equipment needed in making roads consists of excavators, dozers, graders, dump trucks, tandem rollers, tired rollers, vibrations, and water tanks, with 78 units of road opening and 60 heavy equipment asphalt pavers.

The Implication of Defense Program Approach on Regional Economic Progress

After the shooting of the Trans Papua road worker in Sinak, Puncak Regency, the private company asked the TNI to help with the trans-Papua work. The workers do not want to work because their lives are threatened due to the actions of armed civilians who always come to the workers. The government asked the TNI to help jointly work on trans Papua, apart from participating in road works, it also functions to secure road project workers. The TNI is at the forefront of work on the Trans Papua road construction project. Apart from the terrain which is still forested, the conflicts in Cendrawasih have made the TNI have to intervene. Otherwise, the Trans Papua will not be completed as planned.

The first step for the TNI to help make trans Papua is to approach the local community to be proactive in supporting road construction. The TNI noted what the community's needs were, after that through a territorial approach program then built several houses for the community in Sinak and its surroundings, including distributing 300 shoes to school-age children. After the TNI came to the community, the TNI invited the Sinak community to take part in maintaining the safety of road construction workers. Thus the workers from the company want to finish their work again. The territorial approach program also received attention from parties on the opposite side of the government, making 150 residents immediately declare themselves to go down the mountain and return to the bosom of the Republic of Indonesia. This is an extraordinary historical event, the TNI can dampen the community and at the same time awaken 150 followers of the Free Papua Organization (OPM). Since the shooting incident of company workers, Sinak has become safe and the community supports the construction of roads to revive the economy of the Sinak community in particular, and in general, the Papuan people.

People in the interior of Papua want development in all fields, especially road and residential infrastructure. When the TNI takes the territorial approach that is needed by the community, such as building houses/houses for the community, the people themselves are busy guarding road construction. This is a concrete example that the Papuan people want to be noticed. Because they are poor, it is realized that if all the infrastructure has been made, the economy of the Papuan people will gradually improve.

So far, the people of Papua can only survive for their small families, while no facilities and infrastructure can change their lifestyle in the environment. Now the environment that Papuans need in agriculture, how to do good farming, and how to market it. They will make changes, both economically and culturally after the infrastructure is in place, be it roads, markets, or meeting places for transactions.

It is this limited infrastructure problem that makes it difficult for Papuans to develop. It is time for the government to facilitate the Papuan people to be independent and develop

so that there is no gap between Indonesians in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua. It is believed that if that happens, people who were opposing will turn 180 degrees and support the government, such as the 150 Sinak people who will return to the ranks of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

From the findings, it can be concluded that national defense programs, as a whole, can increase the use of domestic resources, such as the Trans Papua road construction program. The military sector is also capable of guarding and ensuring the safe movement of the economy, even though the national economic, social, and political structures vary widely and change from time to time.

IV. CONCLUSION

Defense and the economy are two mutually influential variables. Without defense, threats or disturbances will arise so that the economy cannot run properly. Conversely, the defense can only be increased if national income also increases.

In addition to eliminating threats, defense programs must also be able to provide a multiplier effect on the welfare of the community, as has been done by the TNI in assisting infrastructure development in Papua. This shows an example that a productive defense program can boost the economy and welfare in a region, where the private sector cannot / dare to enter due to various constraints in the region.

V. FUTURE WORK

The challenge ahead for Indonesia's defense is the need to increase the defense budget because defense issues will become increasingly complex. Apart from being caused by very limited natural resources which could lead to potential conflicts in the future, there is also a demand from the community that the budget through defense programs must also be able to provide benefits to the economy and the welfare of the community.

For further research, it is necessary to examine the influence of defense and the role of the TNI on the welfare of the people in the border, remote, and frontier areas in more depth, because it is the frontier of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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