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THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



Center for Rural Areas Empowerment
Institut Teknologi Bandung
INDONESIA

ENDINAMOSIS 2019

3rd International Conference on
Rural Development and Community Empowerment

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

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Message From Rector of ITB

Speech presented at Opening Ceremony of Endinamosis 2019

Honorary Ladies and Gentleman,

It is an honor for me to welcoming all participant of the International Conference on Rural Development and Community Empowerment, The Endinamosis. All praised should be devoted to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'alla, God Almighty for the grace which allowed us to be gathering together in this lovely morning.

For ITB, the role of higher education is not limited only on conducting education and research, but also serving the community both in local and national scales. Higher education holds an important role to improving the quality of live for human and the environment. For years, we have continuously producing ideas, community empowerment programs, products of applied technology that can be useful for community. In the national context, our contributions are parts of the "Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi", the shibboleth of Higher Education Mission in Indonesia.

While ITB has been known as the leading center of excellence in engineering studies, we treated social sciences and arts as important too. The future of rural areas has always been one of our main concern. We are very aware that the globalization, led to rapid urbanization should not leave the rural areas development behind. The rural areas as the primary location for many natural resources should be well preserved and managed. Balanced development between urban and rural areas is important to achieve more sustainable development. Therefore, a new approach should always be developed to answering the challenge.

A multidisciplinary approach might probably more appropriate to solve the community problems which usually have complexity in nature. Therefore, ITB has established "Pusat Pemberdayaan Perdesan" or Center for Rural Empowerment in 2013 to conducting and implementing multidisciplinary community services programs in rural areas. The Endinamosis, has been set by the institution to provide a biennial forum for discussing rural development challenges in a multidisciplinary perspective. This year, we are very proud to present this Endinamosis event for the third times after 2017 and 2015.

My appreciation to the organizing committee for all their effort in preparing this conference. I really hope that our campus could provide the conducive environment for your academic rendezvous. Make this event as an opportunity to shares ideas and knowledges, as well as to developed the research network and collaboration. So please enjoy your time in Bandung, and bring the experiences from this event for the benefit of rural areas developments.

Thank you.
On Behalf of ITB Rector,
Head of LPPM-ITB

Prof.Dr.Eng. Khairurrijal M.Si.

Message From The Chairs

Speech presented at Opening Ceremony of Endinamosis 2019

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, to welcome you this morning to this important International Conference. Special greetings to all our guests who come from abroad. We are welcome to our beloved country - Indonesia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Endinamosis 2019 is held in 2 and 3 November 2019, here in CRCS Building at Campus Ganesha ITB. The events arranged a meeting between experts and leaders from the academic and business world in an open forum, to brainstorm some of the recent pressing issues faced by Rural Development Scholars, Academics, and Practitioners. We expected for both reflection on the recent past, and forward looking of exchanging ideas and findings. Therefore, this Conference becomes a great opportunity for all of us to enhance our knowledge as well as to share our expertise and experiences during presentations and discussions given by the speakers.

This year events are the third times after 2015 and 2017. Since then, many things have changed in rural development agenda. The theme of our third Endinamosis is “Empowering rural areas in the industry 4.0 era”. This theme, has been selected to respond to the increasing influence of internet in the human activities. The disruptive era has changed many aspects of our daily lives. It may present many challenges, but it has also created the opportunity to increase the livability in rural areas. Understanding of how these disruption works in rural context might could help us to find possible innovative way to empowering its development.

To this end, we have received more than 100 papers submitted from different topics and background. The submission has come from Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Japan, and Korea. However, to maintain our discussion quality, only 80 percent are received to be presented in this event. There will be plenary session from the two keynote speakers held in this room. After the break, two parallel session has been scheduled in six different rooms. For the presenting speaker, please find your session in the schedule given, and make sure that you could participate and contribute in our interactive discussion. In the following days, we invite you to join an excitement field trip to Ciwidey.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Through this Conference, I do hope that the participants can extract invaluable lessons from the speakers and fruitful interaction among us. Before ending, I would like to congratulate the committee members to make this seminar to happen. Finally, I hope you have a good and pleasant seminar.

Thank You.

Chairman of Endinamosis 2019

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Defense Economy: Essential Role of the TNI on Helping Border Villages in Increasing Community Productivity, Case Study in the Border Area of Nusa Tenggara Timur

Posma Sariguna Johnson Kennedy¹, Ayub U.I. Meko², Suzanna Josephine L.Tobing¹, Rutman L.Toruan¹

¹Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Universitas Kristen Kristen Artha Wacana, Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia

E-mail: posmahutasoit@gmail.com

Abstract. This study aims to explain the phenomenon of the defense economy that economic and defense programs must run in harmony to obtain an acceleration in improving people's welfare. The main priority of the government program is not only to improve the economy but also to provide adequate security and defense. So that economic actors can carry out their commercial activities optimally. According to the defense economy, the impact of using the defense budget on the economy can appear from the approach of demand or consumption and supply or production. From the consumption side, the defense can protect national resources against various threats, so that public use becomes stable and even increases. In contrast, in this paper, we want to see a defense program from the production side. This paper aims to know how the Indonesian National Army (TNI) plays a role in helping local governments to develop border villages. The methodology is a literature review and focuses group discussions with local policymakers, especially in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province. The part of the TNI is more critical when in border villages because it is at the forefront, remote and relatively inaccessible. There are still many areas whose development is slow with low accessibility and is dominated by disadvantaged regions with minimal social and economic facilities and infrastructure. It was there that this role became increasingly important as a way of opening in both physical and non-physical forms. There were still few private, who dared to invest in border areas.

Keywords: Defense Economy, Border Village, Indonesian National Army (TNI), Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)

1. Introduction

The state is determined to maintain independence, guarantee territorial integrity, uphold the sovereignty, guarantee stability in all fields and livelihoods of the nation, such as in the political, economic, defense, and security fields, as well as social and cultural. Therefore, the state needs a robust and reliable national defense. For this reason, the government must realize national security. National security is a condition that is broad and describes the liberation of the state, society, and citizens from all forms of threats and actions, both influenced by external and internal factors. National security also interprets the need to defend and maintain the country's presence through economic, military, and political power and the development of diplomacy [1].

Although war is highly unlikely, local conflict, political instability, separatist movements, terrorism, organized crime, and various other security disturbances cannot be underestimated. In other words, development activities will only succeed if, in a country, there is no chaos, instability, and disruption of security and public order. The protection of Indonesian people is defined as the protection of all citizens, Indonesian territories, and all the resources within it. In this context, "security" is seen as a product, so real security is "owned" by citizens. In other words, security is a public good that must be enjoyed by all citizens.

For this reason, the state must change the security aspirations of the people into a product called "security." The task of security and defense is the country's first obligation, besides holding justice and

doing public works. The community needs this type of "national defense," but no one wants to produce it, or the private sector may provide it but in limited quantities. Such goods are called public goods.

Bakrie[2] states that there are two fundamental physical elements in building national power, namely the economy and the military. The weakness of the nation's economy is a form of defense in the broad sense and the limited ability of the military as a form of security in the narrow sense. The defense and economy of a nation is a unity because it determines the strength of a nation.

There is a significant conceptual difference between defense and the economy. The main difference lies in two concepts. That is, the economy prioritizes "sovereignty lies in unlimited human needs," while the defense character is "sovereignty in the hands of the state." It has consequences that, "If it is agreed to eliminate economic activity, it will negate human nature, and if eliminating defense activities, means denying the existence of the state." It is, therefore, necessary to connect two different characters so that they are closely related and complementary [3].

The defense has an essential role in the economy. Defense interacts with the economy through the function of protecting the country from threats. Although it seems that defense does not directly affect the economy, there is an essential impact of security. With security, the economy can work optimally. Conversely, the economy also influences defense through the amount of defense budget provided by the government. The supply and operation of the non-war defense are also able to play a role in the economy through channels that affect the economy to provide a multiplier effect on the economy.

In-Law UU No. 34 of 2004 [4], states, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) is a defense tool of the Republic of Indonesia. The task of TNI is to carry out national defense policies, to uphold national sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity, protect national security, carry out military operations for war and other than war, and participate in managing regional and international peace. In activities other than war, stated that TNI also had a duty to assist the government in the regions. Together with the local government, the TNI has cooperated in carrying out development in various fields jointly. Besides, the TNI also has a program called the Bhakti TNI, TNI as a state tool to support the development and implementation of government without ignoring vigilance and defense and security.

Optimizing the role of the TNI is in no way to interfere with or take over the roles and tasks of other institutions. Optimizing the part of the TNI is merely a moral calling, fulfill the mission of assisting other institutions such as regional governments if needed according to the TNI's capability. The aim to realize the active participation and real contribution of the TNI in assisting the government in carrying out national development. The main goals, namely increasing national unity and integrity, increasing intelligence, and people's welfare, helping to enforce discipline, order, and law and help improve the image of the Indonesian nation in the eyes of the world through international cooperation under the auspices of the UN flag. (Pangdam I/BB in Dalini[5])

Significant problems from the borders between Indonesia and Timor Leste are the vulnerability of defense and security at the border, territorial isolation, not optimal management of natural resource management, and the low availability of quality and quantity of human resources. The border area development needs a welfare approach, security, and the sustainability environment approach. Private economic actors do not want to enter border areas because of security problems and very high costs. The military sector needs to play a significant role as the initial driver of development in this 3T (lagging, forefront, and outermost) regions [6].

Although the dual function of the TNI has been abolished for a long time, it does not mean that the TNI's role in empowering the welfare of the community has been abandoned. Through various Bakti TNI programs, such as the TNI Manunggal Building Village program, it is hoped that it will help accelerate the development of the 3T region. TNI Manunggal programs are implemented to assist the government in empowering the defense area, increasing the acceleration of region development, improving people's welfare, strengthening the national outlook in the life of society, nation, and state, to realize the Unity of the Indonesian Republic. These TNI programs are expected to increase the empowerment of rural communities in achieving regional resilience and resilience and uniting the nation. This program is also able to improve the welfare of the community and strengthen the national outlook in everyday life. The program is also expected to be able to answer the aspirations and interests of villagers, to reduce public unrest about the lack of facilities and infrastructure.

Based on the explanation above, this research aims to find out the role of the TNI in regional development through defense programs in terms of production, that help local governments develop border villages. Examples of cases seen were TNI programs and activities in the Indonesia-Timor Leste border area (RI-RDTL) from the Udayana Military Regional Command (Kodam IX) through the Border Security Task Force (Satgas Pamtas) Infantry Battalion 742/Satya Wira Yudha.

2. Literature review

The defense has an essential role in the economy, especially in facing threats. In this modern era, world insecurity that occurs generally comes from non-military threats. Non-military threats are all internal threats, such as political, ideological, information, socio-cultural, economic, financial risks, which can attack and paralyze a country's activities at any time [7].

In more recent developments, the spectrum of "threats to" is expanded to reach, but not limited to, human security, both as individuals and as groups/collectives. The expansion of this concept is evident from the formula of the United Nations, which requires that the idea of "security against" be changed from "emphasis on national security" towards greater emphasis on "people's security." It also experienced a shift in pressure, from security achieved through "weaponry" to security realized through "human development"; from an emphasis on "territorial" security towards "work, food and environmental security" [8].

Defense economics is a study of resource allocation, income distribution, economic growth, and stabilization, which is applied to topics related to defense. It includes defense expenses, both domestic and international, as well as macroeconomic variables such as labor, output, and growth. The defense economy approach is the sewing activity of various economics that has to do with defense or the military [9].

In the relationship between defense and the economy, it is necessary to explain the transformation that occurred. 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, one of the government's policies, is expected to have a positive effect on the economy. These effects can occur at the same time, depending on the level of the externality of defense expenditure and effectiveness in dealing with threats. Through specific channels, defense spending affects economic growth can be seen from two sides, namely the supply side and the demand side.

Through a supply-side approach, a channel of military spending impact on economic output, is through the availability of production factors. Both factors are labor and capital (physical and human resources), and technology that together influences potential economic output. One approach commonly used in research on the relationship between defense spending and economic growth from the supply side is the neoclassical production function approach. It is reviewing supply-side descriptions through changes in aggregate output. This theory assumes that real per capita output and capital stock growth will be at a constant level in a certain period despite short-term fluctuations. It is also expected that an increase in labor and capital at a stable level will also increase aggregate output at a constant rate [10]. Then changes in total production can be explained through differences in capital and labor.

West & Thompson [12] in Kennedy [11] states, because of defense spending, the effects that emerge in the economy have an impact on supply-side agricultural output, which can be explained through the following neoclassical theory:

- If there is a resource allocation effect that causes too much competition between private and military investment, there will be a decrease in aggregate output growth. The neoclassical model explains that growth rates are a function of capital growth. So when this effect arises, the transmission that occurs will reduce capital growth and continue with a decrease in the growth rate of aggregate output.

- The impact of resource mobilization will affect reducing savings from households because it is absorbed into military capital. With the neoclassical model, of course, a reduction in savings will reduce the movement of growth rates.
- If there is a spin-off effect on other sectors of technological improvement, then according to the neoclassical model, technological developments that occur will lead to higher economic growth.
- The occurrence of the effects of aggregate demand with the multiplier effect in the economy cannot be explained in neoclassical theory. In this model, it is not possible because economic resources are assumed to be full employment.
- If the effects of debt accumulation occur, high-tech products or services purchased with foreign debt without transferring technology will reduce technological growth. In the neoclassical model, this low growth is due to limited access to international technology.

The influence of the defense budget can also have an impact on economic growth through the demand side through the level and composition of spending. What happens here is the multiplier effect, which increases demand (the Keynesian multiplier effect). This increase will increase utility and reduce unemployment. According to Benoit[13][14], spending on the military can have a positive influence on economic growth. He explained, this effect came from the Keynesian model based on the multiplier effect for underutilized countries.

Brasoveanu[15] in Kennedy[16] describes the form of channels in the economy that are affected by defense spending. These channels include research and development in the defense sector, security, demand, labor, investigations, crowding-out effects, opportunity costs, increased taxes, efficient resource allocation, increased political power from the military.

Hartley[17] identified the positive effect of defense spending. In periods where unemployment is high, defense spending can have a stimulating effect. Defense provides a direct benefit from technology and its impact on other sectors, where spin-offs are used by civilian areas, which can increase growth. In developing countries, defense spending can increase growth if some part of the expenditure is used to provide social infrastructure. Defense spending protects citizens, where internal and external security will increase exchange in the market. In developing countries, defense spending helps build and support human resources.

3. Method

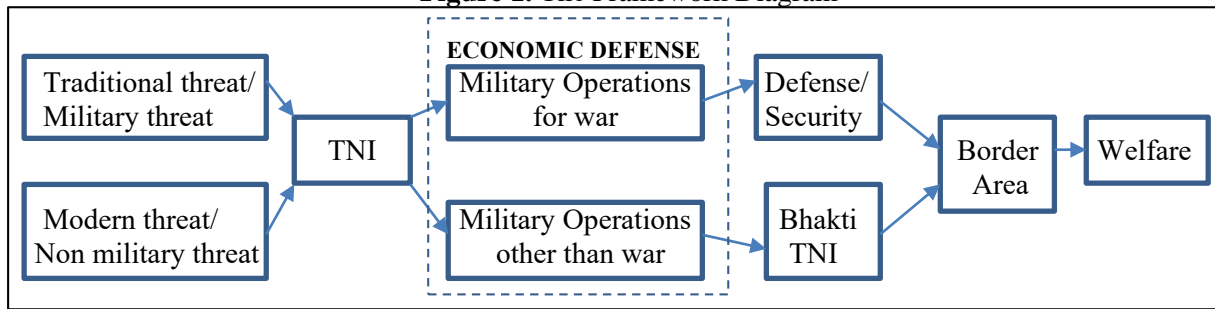
To see the role of defense with the economy is quite tricky and complicated, because it does not have a direct impact, but needs to be seen on a case by case basis. Smith[18] states although many factors need to be explained in a combination of economy and defense, under economic theories, explain the complex social systems. It is still believed that there is a relationship between defense spending and growth, even with the possibility of small effects in the long run.

The method used is a qualitative methodology by conducting interviews and focus group discussions. We also look at various literature that supports this study. The study sites were Nusa Tenggara Timur Province, in the City and Regency of Kupang, the Napan and Wini Border (Timor Tengah Utara Regency), the Motaain Border (Belu Regency), and the Motamasin Border (Malacca District). Interviews were conducted with Korem 161 Wirasakti, Bupati of Kupang District, Bupati of Belu District, Bupati of Malaka District, Secretary of the Timor Tengah Utara and Belu Districts, and Head of the State Cross-border Post (PLBN) in Wini, Motaain and Motamasin. Observations or surveys are also conducted at the Border of Napan, Wini, Motaain, and Motamasin.

The concept of this method is to build qualitative data into themes that are more meaningful and easier to understand. This method focuses on getting data in-depth and useful. The intended meaning is the value behind the data that is visible so that research does not focus on generalization but the goals[19].

The following diagram is the framework of this paper:

Figure 1. The Framework Diagram



The Indonesian nation faces the traditional and modern that must be overcome by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as their primary task. In addition to the responsibility of maintaining national defense/security, the TNI is also tasked with assisting local governments in the form of Bhakti TNI services. In economic defense, the main objective is the welfare of the community, including those in the border area.

4. Discussions

4.1. The Duty of the TNI to Help Local Governments [5]

In-Law No. 34 of 2004 states that the Indonesian National Army is a defense tool of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia whose task is to carry out national defense policies to uphold national sovereignty, maintain territorial integrity, and protect national security, carry out military operations for war and military operations other than war, and participate actively in the task of maintaining regional and international peace. In activities other than the war, TNI also had a duty to assist the government in the regions. Together with the local government, the TNI has cooperated in carrying out development in various fields jointly. The TNI also has a program called the Bhakti TNI. It can be interpreted as involving the TNI as a tool for the state to support the development and implementation of government without ignoring national security and vigilance.

One form of TNI service is TNI Manunggal of Villages Development (TMMD). This service is a form of concern and the role of the TNI in carrying out development that is carried out in an integrated manner with relevant agencies and involving the community as the subject of development by prioritizing the most basic needs of the community. In addition to TMMD service, the TNI is also in the form of Social Welfare Manunggal, Manunggal of Reforestation, Manunggal of Food Forest, Manunggal of Food Basic, Manunggal of Agricultural, Manunggal of Literacy, Manunggal of Transmigration, and Manunggal of KB Health. As a basis for the implementation of TMMD activities, as the Operational Platform is as follows [20]:

- RI Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI.
- Kasad Decree Number Kep/23/IV/2007 dated April 24, 2007, concerning Ratification of the coming into force of the "AD Kartika Eka Paksi" Army Doctrine.
- Parent Manual on Territorial Development, endorsed by Skep Kasad Skep/98/V/2007 Number dated May 16, 2007.
- Decree of TMMD Operational Responsible Number: Skep/01/V/2002 dated May 14, 2002, concerning the Appointment of Assistance Team from Departments and Non-Departmental Government Institutions in the PJO Staff of the Manunggal TNI Building the Village.

By-Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 7 paragraph (2) concerning the TNI Basic Tasks states that one of the main tasks of the TNI besides war is to assist the functions of the regional government. The purpose of helping the services of the government in the regions is to support the implementation of government functions in conditions and situations that require facilities, tools, and the ability of the TNI to solve the problems being faced, including helping to overcome the effects of natural disasters, rehabilitating infrastructure, and overcoming obstacles caused by strikes and communal conflict. What is meant by[5]:

- Facilities. What are the facilities is everything that is used to achieve goals. One of the facilities owned by the TNI is the existence of a TNI hospital that is not only intended for members of the TNI but can also be used by other communities. If a disaster occurs in an area, the hospital can be used as a place to help victims of natural disasters, and existing medical personnel will be ready to help. Also, other facilities owned by the TNI, in this case, can be seen from the existence of Koramil (Military Rayon Command) in each district or pos area built by the TNI. As for the usefulness of these facilities that are in the event of a natural disaster or conflict, then the place can be used as a location to store assistance in the form of food, clothing, medicines, or other necessary support.
- Tools. A tool is an object that is used to do something. In terms of assisting local governments, the TNI has much equipment that can be used if needed by local governments. These include trucks, planes, helicopters, ambulances, ships, etc. If a disaster occurs in an area, then the equipment owned by the TNI is essential, for example, a TNI truck can be used to evacuate residents, planes, helicopters, or ships can be used to send aid and leave victims to areas that are difficult to reach. Likewise, the TNI ambulance can be used to evacuate victims.
- Ability. It is a capability or strength possessed by the TNI in assisting local governments. This ability demands the professionalism of a TNI member. A TNI member not only can operate weapons or in the defense field, but he also has other skills that can be used for operations other than war. If there is a conflict or separatist in the area, then with all the capabilities they have, the TNI will try to stop the conflict. The ability of the TNI, which it also has, is in terms of health. Within the TNI itself, there are health workers available who are not only intended for members of the TNI itself but also the whole community. Not infrequently, the health team is deployed in conflict and disaster areas. One battalion, even owned by the TNI, the Zeni Tempur Battalion, has a unique ability, in which its members can construct the road, bridge, housing, and others. Regional governments can utilize the strength of the TNI in accelerating the process of local development.

The Pattern of Managing TNI Manunggal Building Villages (TMMD) is carried out by the Military District Command (Kodim). Each year each Kodim gets a rationale to carry out TMMD activities to assist development in the region. Each Koramil was instructed to propose which village would be the place of implementation until one community was chosen. Furthermore, this TMMD plan was discussed with the local government to be included in the development planning, where the budget to be used came from the APBD. The pattern of organizing TMMD is the integration of cross-sectoral programs between the TNI, Government Departments, Non-Departmental Government Institutions, and local governments, along with all other components of society. In the process of planning, selecting, and determining physical targets using a bottom-up pattern followed by a top-down model, carried out in a coordinated and integrated manner from all related elements starting from the village, sub-district level, to the local government level.

Furthermore, the Kodim, as a regional command under the Korem/Kodam, acted as the implementing element. All types of activities are planned here, according to the needs of the area, such as physical and non-physical development needed. In this program, the Kodim involved the local Battalion in assisting the implementation by preparing personnel who helped in the construction, plus the relevant government agencies.

4.2. Physical and Non-Physical Development Programs by the TNI [20]

The physical development carried out by the TNI is one of the efforts to improve the welfare of the people in the region by building supporting facilities and infrastructure to increase the level of the people's economy in the area. Physical development carried out through TNI Manunggal Building Village activities, including economic and socio-cultural fields. Growth in the economic sector includes agriculture, services, and transportation. Development in the agricultural industry to improve the quality of agricultural products is aimed at empowering/increasing yields from existing land. Increasing agrarian yields by increasing the amount are done by opening up unused land. Improved services and transportation are needed because they are the primary means of enhancing the community's economy and the backbone of the regional economy of the community. To increase economic activity, the number of new roads opening program is conducted.

Physical development in the socio-cultural field is an increase in the welfare of the community in the region through the socio-cultural area, including health and education. In the field of health, the construction of Puskesmas and Polindes are the main targets of TNI activities for the community in the regions so that the level of public health improves. In the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Building Village, one of the main priorities is the education sector. With adequate education, the community will be able to explore the potential of their territory.

Besides physical development, non-physical development is also carried out. The non-physical event focuses on human development as the subject of evolution. Equipping people with skills and forming a community mentality is very important. Non-physical development targets include the defense of the country and skills. All Indonesian people must possess the security of the state. The young generation must have a patriotism. Therefore, one of the targets for non-physical development is to foster awareness in defending the country.

Non-physical development through skills upgrading includes equipping people in the economic, socio-cultural, and legal fields. Coaching and training activities in economics, including agriculture and entrepreneurship. Events in the socio-cultural area include education, such as eradicating illiteracy, and health in counseling activities to prevent disease. Besides that, promoting a culture of legal literacy is an important activity to do. Having a just literate society is expected to create security and order by itself. By knowing the law, people will feel afraid to break the law.

In its implementation to date (2019) for 39 years since 1980, the TNI Manunggal Build Village has built roads along 24,391,653 meters. Besides making trenches, irrigation, siring along 3,572,223 meters, and 7,418 bridges. Thirty-five thousand one hundred sixty-six houses have been constructed or rehabilitated, 1,209,002 clean water pipes have been installed, 8,162 religious facilities have been built, 7,786 school buildings have been built, and electrical networks are installed in 15,484 locations [21].

The results of development that have been carried out by the TNI, from physical activities, among others, road construction, road rehabilitation, asphaltting, road hardening, bridge construction, drainage /drainage making, repair of siring/trenching), installation of culverts, installation of gabions, construction/house rehabilitation, construction of schools/madrassas/ aycare centers, construction /rehabilitation of religious facilities, construction/rehabilitation of community security posts, manufacture/rehabilitation of bathing, washing latrines/toilets, installation of water pumps, making stops, making sports facilities, opening sleeping land, planting trees/greening. Non-physical activities include, among others, counseling / lectures covering materials: agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry and bird flu vaccinations, fisheries and maritime affairs, plantations, cooperatives, employment and transmigration, health / family planning, PKK skills, education/compulsory education for 9 years and 12 years year, forestry / reforestation, land/agrarian law/Taxpayer, population/birth certificate. And other activities such as film screening / public entertainment, free mass treatment, free birth certificates, provision of fish seedlings to the public, provision of capital reinforcement loan assistance, holding low-cost markets, holding sports with the community, socializing smart cars and libraries, greening and division of greening seeds. By doing so, it is hoped that it will improve the wheels of the regional economy due to the opening of isolation between villages or remote areas, and improve community skills [5]. .

In the field of health, collaboration with the TNI is in line with the Presidential Instruction on the Healthy Living Community Movement, a national movement in the context of strengthening the health development paradigm that promotes promotive and preventive efforts, without overriding rehabilitative curative efforts, by involving all components of the nation in developing a healthy standard. In addition, activities in collaboration with the TNI are expected to be a leverage and help the government in empowering the region, as well as synergies in increasing development acceleration and improving community welfare, especially to enhance the degree of public health in the village, so as to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates in remote areas and health problems. [22]

4.3 The Role of the TNI in Empowering Village Communities in the RI-RDTL Border, Nusa Tenggara Timur [23].

The TNI is aware that the biggest enemy at present is not a war between nations but the weakness of Indonesia's human resources. With the strength of Indonesia's human resources, automatically, all threats from both foreign and domestic can be easily deterred. Case examples in this study are TNI programs and activities in the Indonesia-Timor Leste border area (RI-RDTL) of the Udayana Military Regional Command through the Border Security Task Force (Sattas Pamtas). The Pamtas Task Force of the Indonesian Army consists of Battalion-level units occupying posts set up in places considered vulnerable along with the border areas. The RI-RDTL border region is 267.8 km in length, as many as 40 pamtas posts are needed [24]. Because Indonesia's border region has now been regarded as the country's forefront defense line, therefore the approach used in managing borders in addition to the security approach, but also using the welfare approach sustainable environment approach side by side on developing border regions [6].

Figure 2. Map of Indonesia's Border with Timor Leste in the Nusa Tenggara Timur Province



Source: Disjarahad, 2012[24]

The handling of security escort from the RI-RDTL border area was entrusted to the Battalion Pamgas 742/Satya Wira Yudha Task Force with the operation command "Shield of Sandalwood," consisting of 650 personnel. This battalion saw the "Enemies of the State" that had long been entrenched along the RI-RDTL state border were poverty, ignorance, limitations, and underdevelopment. To defeat the enemy, the Rumah Wira Yudha House program was formed. Rumah Wira Yudha is a comprehensive program created by the Battalion Pamtas 742 / SWY Task Force based on their research on the Indonesia-Timor Leste border community. The task of the Pamtas Task Force is to carry out land defense area empowerment, as well as limited territorial development. On the shoulders of Battalion 742 / SWY, the main tasks are embedded: preventing border violations, smuggling, and black markets, shifting or losing boundaries, to coordinating border security with the UPF (Timor Leste Police). However, not all citizens of the Indonesia-Timor Leste border understand the meaning and laws related to the national boundary markers. The Task Force also promoted agreed-upon national boundary stakes to the Indonesian people at the RI-RDTL border, while also monitoring areas that were still problematic. In law enforcement tasks, this Task Force also coordinates with relevant agencies (National Police, Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine). Of course, for the sake of preventing and overseeing the border region so that it is not used as a base of resistance against neighboring countries.

The most critical and challenging task is to carry out the empowerment of the RI-RDTL land border defense area. The most puzzling "enemy" on the RI-RDTL border, among the many other "enemies" is poverty. Poverty can only be countered by empowerment, not by being fed with funds. Community Empowerment on national borders is one of the specific agendas of territorial development. Following the instructions of the TNI Commander, who warned, "The TNI must be professional, militant, solid, and with the people, make the strong TNI." The task as the Pamtas Task Force on national borders is not easy. Aside from that, Pamtas 74/SWY Task Force personnel must secure the RI-RDTL border, they also have to deal with a variety of community characters, and many problems may arise. It is starting from the smuggling of various illegal goods to the "classic" problem of poverty and ignorance. Pamtas

742 / SWY Task Force, proven to empower all the potential that exists in the region. They not only carry out the main task of Border Security, but also explore the potential of the community, and empower that potential.

Apart from the TMMD program, there are many creations of this unit in "fighting the enemy," namely through the Five Wira Yudha Houses Program. The biggest "enemy" on the border of the RI-RDTL country, is the low level of education, poverty, and disease. There is no "driving motor" as an inspiration that can motivate them to move forward. The Pamtas 742/SWY Task Force, doing so through the Five Wira Yudha House Programs, has tried to fight these enemies with a measured and directed program. Rumah Wira Yudha has a program container consisting of five (5) types of major activities, namely in the fields of Education, Health, Love of Pancasila, Entrepreneurship, and Wira Yudha Shares. Each area is divided into several small sections to answer the needs and limitations that exist in the field. All these activities must be laden with events based on Pancasila values.

4.3.1 Education[23]

In education programs, the first thing is to see the condition of a school in area or region near the post. What are the limitations? What are the teaching resources, or are there books available? Satgas Pamtas from the beginning, has prepared selected soldiers to be trained as teaching staff, in collaboration with the Mataram City Education Office and 19 Gebang Mataram Elementary School. At the RI-RDTL border, the first focus in the field of education is "Accelerating Student Learning Reading" at border schools.

Based on the data, the high national illiteracy rate, one of which is dominated in the NTT region. For example, students in fifth grade in the Mahen area and sixth grade students in Sunsea Elementary School in the Pos Nelu region, cannot read. Preliminary data from students who cannot read are included in the "Reading Acceleration Program." Achievement of new first grade child can memorize the alphabet, and second grade students can arrange syllables. The target that must be achieved; in the following month, first grade students can compose syllables, and second grade students are already fluent in reading. A "reading garden place" was also made which contained textbooks and school supplies from the Korem 162/WB extended family, book donations from elementary school students in NTB, as well as 19 library books from the Kupang Gramedia Bookstore. The reading garden is also made in the outpost.

Another program in the field of education is to carry out "Soldiers Enter School" activities. The TNI who are trained in learning to become teachers at the school. The school has set the schedule and teaching material. Besides, TNI members also trained teachers in computer skills, such as in the villages of Asumanu and Baen. "Course" is free, two times a week at the home of the Principal. The result was that 4 out of 18 teachers at Asumanu and Baen Elementary Schools were already operating computers smoothly. Besides, six thousand gift books were also prepared for outstanding students to be motivated. The mineral water company PT donated the books. JeTe Junior Atambua and other donors.

4.3.2 Health Sector[23]

In the health sector, the Pamtas Task Force holds free medical treatment twice a month. Constraints faced are drug limitations. But there was a lot of help from various parties, including from Jakarta friends, and support from other parties. In free mass treatment activities for the community, the Pamtas Task Force has worked well together with medical personnel (general practitioners and dentists) from the Health Service, HIV Prevention Commission, and PMI in the Belu, Malacca, and North Central Timor regencies. In every mass treatment, it is also arranged with mass toothbrush activities for school children, health education from KPA, and Indonesian Red Cross activities.

4.3.3 Pancasila Love Program[23]

Love of Pancasila Program intends to build the love of the community, especially the younger generation, for the ideology of Pancasila. For example, watching nationality films, that taking turns at the outpost. Prepared 7 LCDs to support the activity. There is also counseling about Pancasila in Pos of Satgas target schools, which is equipped with interactive Pancasila games. For the planting of Pancasila values, scouting activities were also carried out. It was held at several posts, including the Front Group,

which formed the Pamtas Task Force at SMP St. Daniel in Oepoli, Kupang Regency. Its members consist of 68 students and 88 students. It is no less essential to instill the fundamental values of the teachings of character, such as teaching ethics and manners.

We are the Indonesian people who must always remember that August 17, 1945, was a milestone for the sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, which was achieved through a struggle of hundreds of years. Our independence is not a gift from a foreign nation! Then all of us must give thanks for independence by commemorating the Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia. The program included, for example, a 157 km walk with the community, students, school students, and post members throughout the company. It's a kind of a hike in a relay. This activity was also interspersed with limited medical service work, contests, distribution of suitable clothing, and watching a film together. There is also an interactive Pancasila game, with prizes for milk.

4.3.4 Field of Entrepreneurship[23]

The community was also thriving as a farmer under the guidance of the Pamtas Battalion 742 / SWY Task Force. In the field of Entrepreneurship, a team of trained soldiers has been prepared on how to plant various plants of economic value. The seedlings are from the assistance of the community and related agencies. The assignment also received collards, spinach, kale, long beans, tomatoes, coffee, and candlenut seeds from the NTT Provincial Agricultural Research and Development Agency. After that, the possible locations are suitable for planting the seeds. Assisted by the District Agriculture Office in borrowing tractors and hand tractors to clear community land, more than 59.5 Ha. For example, there are two farmer groups and newly formed fisheries groups in Motaain, namely Fatubesi and Manusasi. The hope is to achieve food security on the edge of national borders, while at the same time fostering economic independence in the border communities. It is even a pride if the crops in the border area can be a mainstay of vegetable supplies in the Atambua market. There are other programs in the field of entrepreneurship. Namely fostering "tempe food craftsmen" in Inbate and Salore, making Martabak Terang Bulan in Fatuha and Silawan, as well as craftsmen in Silawan, Haslot, Nino, Delomil, and in Mako Satgas themselves.

4.3.5 Wira Yudha Shares[23]

Wira Yudha Shares has two meanings of sharing, namely sharing objects or materials, and sharing energy and thoughts. Sharing in the context of the material, for example, giving seeds, textbooks, and clothes suitable for use. While sharing in the context of energy and thoughts, among others in the form of visits and social services to the orphanage and the elderly with the church and local sisters, pipe connection in Haumeniana, to the construction of Souvenir Corner in Motaain,

Achievement of programs is targeted under the capabilities possessed by not measuring the size and magnitude of the results to be achieved because big things start from small things. To support this, the Wira Yudha Rumah Program has been directed, measured, sustainable, and created synergy. Directed, that means a program that is in line with the main task of the Pamtas Task Force, as I explained above. Measured means the results can be measured in terms of quality and quantity. These results can be seen from the reports and written evidence that we compile periodically, as well as facts in the field. Whereas continuity means that the programs are also carried out by the next Task Force. For the Standard Synergy formula, there are limitations, so the application must be run in synergy with other parties. For example, by encouraging the issuance of the SK of the Silawan Village Farmer Group, also the SK of the Scouting Front Clusters of the results of the formation of Junior High School St. Daniel di Oepoli. Pamifas Infantry Task Force 742/SWY deserves appreciation. Their achievements were recorded, among others, through the community satisfaction questionnaire on various activities of the Wira Yudha House.

5. Conclusion

The threat of a country is no longer a traditional threat (the enemy is a country), but also a modern risk is non-militaristic. These threats include terrorism, radicalism, drugs, pornography, misguided information, illicit trade, and others. The TNI is now demanded not only to be able to deal with traditional threats but also to these modern forms of threats. It is realized in maintaining defense in Indonesia, especially in the border, what is needed is an increase in human resources and the empowerment of border communities in guarding or warding off all kinds of threats, in addition to the vigilance of TNI troops with a high level of discipline.

Significant problems from the border between Indonesia and Timor Leste are the vulnerability of defense and security at the border, the isolation of the region, the management of natural resources are still not optimal, and the low availability of quality and quantity of human resources. In managing and developing border areas, it is necessary to create a development that prioritizes a prosperity approach, an environmental sustainability approach, and a security approach. Private economic actors do not want to enter border areas because of security problems and very high costs. The military sector needs to play a significant role as the initial driver of development in this 3T (lagging, forefront, and outermost) regions.

UU no. 34 of 2004 Article 7 paragraph (2) concerning the TNI Basic Tasks states that one of the main tasks of the TNI besides war is to assist the functions of the regional government. Together with the local government, the TNI has cooperated in carrying out development in various fields jointly. The TNI also has a TNI Service program, which can be interpreted as involving the TNI as a tool for the state to support the development and implementation of government without ignoring national security and vigilance. One of the Bhakti Programs is the TNI Manunggal Building Village is an integrated program between the TNI and the government which aims to accelerate the implementation of development in the region in the hope that it can improve the welfare of the people in the area.

Pamtas Battalion 742/SWY Task Force, who served on the Indonesia-Timor Leste border saw "the Enemy of the State" primarily in terms of poverty, ignorance, limitations, and underdevelopment. To defeat the enemy, the Rumah Wira Yudha House program was formed. Rumah Wira Yudha has a program container consisting of five types of major activities, namely in the fields of Education, Health, Love Pancasila, Entrepreneurship, and Wira Yudha Shares. The Pamtas Infantry Battalion 742 / SWY Task Force became a "driving force" as an inspirator who was able to motivate them to go forward to fight the enemy with a measured and directed program.

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