

## The Impact of the TNI Manunggal Village Building Program (TMMD) on the Socio-Economic Community towards Empowerment of Regional Defense

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### Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the impact felt by the community from the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Community Building (TMMD) program in terms of economic, social, and territorial defense aspects. The research method used is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The results showed that the TMMD Program organized by the TNI to support national development in rural areas had a very significant impact on the economic, social, and regional defense aspects. The output to be achieved in the TMMD program has been successfully achieved. With the TNI Manunggal Building Village program, the living standards of rural communities can be increased so that they can support as a source of strength in implementing the Universal People's Defense System (Sishanta).

**Keywords:** Impact, TMMD, Socio-Economic, Empowerment, Regional Defense

### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and is also the 4th country with the largest population in the world, so Indonesia is often faced with various social problems, including poverty and lack of infrastructure (Rumpia et al, 2019). The gap between regions in Indonesia is still one of the important challenges for national development. Development is actually a socio-cultural change of the community around the implementation of the development towards a better and civilized one. Development is defined as a series of efforts to realize growth and conscious change taken by a nation-state towards modernity in the context of nation-building (Siagian, 2005: 4-5).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, Article 2 paragraph (1) states that National Development is carried out based on democracy with the principles of togetherness, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, and independence by maintaining a balance of progress and national unity. The Agency for Domestic Research and Development (2007: 3) explains that the construction of physical facilities and infrastructure such as transportation infrastructure, marketing infrastructure, social infrastructure and production infrastructure. While non-physical development is a development that does not materialize but the benefits can be felt by the community such as counseling, training, socialization, mentoring, and coaching.

The main national development goal in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) in Indonesia is the equitable and comprehensive distribution of development on aspects of the life of the Indonesian people in order to become an advanced country in the national scope. The hope for regional development to the village is also manifested by the birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages as an effort by the central government to develop Indonesia starting from the periphery by strengthening the regions and especially villages. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 78 states that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfilling basic needs,

developing village facilities, and infrastructure, developing local economic potential and utilizing natural resources. natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner.

Village development passes through several stages which include the planning stage, the implementation stage, and the supervision stage which prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation in order to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice. There is a need for acceleration of regional development and community empowerment, for example through cross-sectoral programs, namely the TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) organized by the TNI as a form of service to local communities and local governments, especially rural communities and disadvantaged areas. According to Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, Article 7 paragraph (1) states that the main task of the TNI is to uphold the sovereignty of the state, to 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. The main tasks as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by means of Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP), one of which is to assist local government tasks.

Samuel and Djaali (2017: 206) stated that the TMMD Program is part of the concern of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) to improve the welfare of the community in a sustainable and sustainable manner so that the creation and development of "Unity between the TNI and the People" in the context of national security and increasing the closeness of TNI relations. and the people in accordance with the TNI motto, namely "Together with the People - TNI is Strong". The implementation of the TNI Manunggal Building a Village (TMMD) is designed to be a program with a participatory-based approach and utilizes community empowerment in order to prepare resistance as a land defense strategy (Alwan, 2018). The success of the implementation of a program can be seen from the process by questioning whether the implementation of the program is in accordance with what has been determined, namely looking at the action programs of individual projects and whether the program objectives have been achieved (Agustino, 2016). Impact according to Wibawa (1994) is a strong influence from a person or group of people in carrying out their duties and position in accordance with their status in society, so that it will bring about positive and negative changes.

Malang District is one of the regions in East Java that has a large number of sub-districts and villages with a total of 33 sub-districts, 12 wards, and 376 villages (Malang District Geographical Conditions Document, 2018), so special attention is needed for each administrative area. in terms of accelerating regional development, especially in villages and increasing community empowerment in rural areas. Village progress can be seen from indicators that have been determined by the central government, both the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration as well as from the National Development Planning Agency or from the Regional Government itself. This can be proven by the data regarding the human development index in East Java in 2017 as follows:

**Table 1. : Comparison of Human Development Index (HDI) in East Java in 2018**

District/City	Life Expectancy	School Old Hope	Average Length of School	Expenditure (IDR)	Human Development Index
<b>Sidoarjo District</b>	73.82	14.75	10.24	14.168	79,50
<b>Mojokerto District</b>	72.24	12.53	8.18	12.454	72,64
<b>Magetan District</b>	72.30	13.73	7.95	11.539	72,91
<b>Tulungagung District</b>	73.74	13.05	8.06	10.455	71,99
<b>Jombang District</b>	72.04	12.99	8.21	10.999	71,86
<b>Nganjuk District</b>	71.25	12.84	7.61	11.768	71,23
<b>Malang District</b>	72.26	12.87	7.18	9.844	69,40

Sources: East Java Central Bureau of Statistics data, (2019)

Based on the data above in table 1 shows that Malang District in 2018 against the data for calculating the Human Development Index is still far from expectations and targets. The Human Development Index of Malang District is still relatively low compared to other regencies such as Magetan District and Tulungagung District with a fairly high human development index, although Malang District has increased

from this index every year but is still less competitive with other regencies in East Java. which on average is almost similar to the characteristics of the region with Malang District. This proves that Malang District still needs to accelerate regional development and community empowerment, for example through cross-sectoral programs, namely the TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) organized by the TNI as a form of service to local communities and local governments, especially rural communities and disadvantaged areas.

The main target of the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Development (TMMD) program is to improve the welfare of the community in the target area where the program is implemented, TMMD also aims to foster regional security. Improving the welfare of the people in the regions still needs attention from the government because in general people live below the poverty line and most of them live in rural areas as shown by the following data:

**Table 2. : Comparison of Population Poverty Rates in East Java in 2018**

District/City	Poor Population	Line of Poverty	Severity Index	Percentage of Poor People (%)
<b>Sidoarjo District</b>	125.750	437.899	0,31	5,69
<b>Mojokerto District</b>	111.550	370.610	0,48	10,08
<b>Magetan District</b>	64.860	319.909	0,20	10,31
<b>Tulungagung District</b>	752.300	328.640	0,21	7,27
<b>Jombang District</b>	120.190	374.895	0,30	9,56
<b>Nganjuk District</b>	127.280	388.186	0,53	12,11
<b>Malang District</b>	268.490	314.550	0,39	10,37

Sources: East Java Central Bureau of Statistics data, (2019)

Table 2 shows that Malang District still has major problems with poverty in its population. This is evidenced by Malang District data on the number of poor people, namely 268,490 thousand people from the total population of Malang District of 2,576,596 million people based on the 2017 projections so that the percentage of poor people in Malang District is 10.37% compared to Sidoarjo District which is shown with the percentage of poor people of 5.69% of the total population of 2.22 million people. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the problems that exist in Malang District need to be resolved continuously with a joint commitment to all existing government agencies with the aim of solving poverty and existing problems in Malang District so as to improve community welfare, regional progress and national defense forces at the national level. regional/local.

Based on the above background, researchers are motivated to conduct research on the implementation of the TNI Manunggal Village Development (TMMD) program that has an impact on the community. This study focuses on the economic impact and social impact felt by the community in the context of strengthening and empowering regional defense. So, the author is interested in giving the title of the journal "**The Impact of the TNI Manunggal Village Building Program (TMMD) on the Socio-Economic of Village Communities Towards Empowerment of Regional Defense**".

## 2. Research Methods

This study seeks to find out in-depth, identify and analyze the Implementation and Impact of the TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) on the socio-economic life of rural communities in the Donomulyo District, Malang District which was carried out in 2019. The type of research used in this study is this type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is more focused on the accuracy and adequacy of data (Moleong, 2000:26). Sugiyono (2014: 7-8) explains that qualitative research is also called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings) whose objects are natural, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is inductive and the research results emphasize more on meaning.

The research design used by the researcher uses an inductive methodology, meaning research that discusses reciprocal influences, on an ongoing basis, and prioritizes critical and in-depth interpretation as a guide to predictions, explanations, and understanding for the researchers themselves. The focus of research in this

journal is on the impact of the TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) on the socio-economic life of the village community, as detailed as follows:

a. Economic Aspect

The economic aspect in question is the impact of the TMMD program on improving the rural economy.

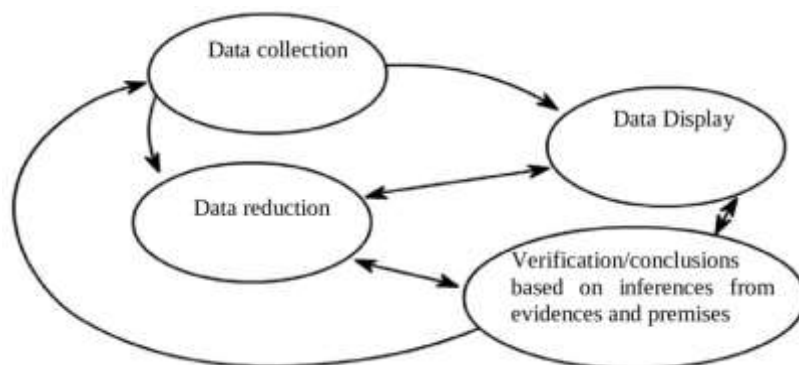
b. Social Aspect

The aspect of coaching and empowerment that is meant is whether with the activities in the TMMD program there is a change in social life for the better in rural areas.

c. Territorial Defense Aspects

What is meant by defense and security is whether after the implementation of the TMMD program, values in the community regarding the importance of rural communities as part of efforts to build and strengthen regional defense in Indonesia.

So the important information extracted in this study is how the presence of the TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) contributes and provides socio-economic impacts in the context of regional defense. This information is a phenomenon obtained from observation and not obtained from calculations and statistics (Strauss & Corbin 2013:4). The researcher refers to the method proposed by Miles & Huberman (Nugroho, 2014) in analyzing the data in this study as follows:



**Figure 1.**

**Interactive Model Qualitative Data Analysis**

*Source : Miles & Huberman (Nugroho 2014:121-122).*

**3. Results And Discussion**

The impact is something that is done by something that can be positive or negative or a strong influence that brings positive or negative consequences (Cristo: 2008). Meanwhile, according to Tjokroamidjojo (2002: 20), development is an effort of a nation's society which is a major social change in various fields of life towards a more advanced and good society, in accordance with the views of the people of this nation. Development is basically an effort to improve various aspects of people's lives. The central government has limited capabilities in carrying out national development because of the vast geographical area of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, Indonesia has different characters in each region from all aspects. Therefore, it is necessary to involve parties and programs that are cross-sectoral to reach remote areas including rural areas. The TNI Manunggal Village Development Program (TMMD) is one of the efforts to support national development in order to reach rural areas. TMMD has main activities, namely physical activities in the form of infrastructure development and non-physical activities in the form of empowerment, guidance, and community services. TMMD is carried out so that the impacts of development can be felt by the community in rural areas. These impacts are economic, social, and strengthening regional defenses.

**a. Economic Aspect**

The impact on the economic aspect of the community is the output of physical activities in the TMMD, namely infrastructure improvement, and development. TMMD is an effort made by the TNI to support

national development by being oriented towards developing rural areas. Todaro (1987:63) suggests that development should be investigated as a multidimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of all economic and social systems. The TMMD program also indirectly seeks to change the orientation of urban-centered development to development based in rural areas.

One of the activities in the TMMD program is physical activity, namely infrastructure repair and development as well as assistance for plant seeds, fishery seeds, and business tools. From the achievement of all achievements and the expected output is an increase in the quality of the community's economy. As the opinion expressed by Zultaqawa (2017) that good infrastructure helps increase productivity and reduce costs in direct productive economic activities.

**Table 3. : Results of Achieving the 106th TMMD Physical Target Activities TA. 2019 in the District Military Command 0818 Malang District**

NO	ACTIVITIES TYPE	VOLUME	RESULTS	STATUS
<b>A. Main Goals</b>				
1.	Paving road 1	181 x 3 m	100 %	Achieved
2.	Paving the road 2	181 x 3 m	100 %	Achieved
3.	Pipeline 1	2" x 400 pcs	100 %	Achieved
4.	Pipeline 2	1,5" x 560 pcs	100 %	Achieved
5.	Prayer room	1 unit	100 %	Achieved
6.	Foot Bath Development	1 unit	100 %	Achieved
7.	Uninhabitable House Renovation	11 units	100 %	Achieved
8.	Latrine Development	10 units	100 %	Achieved
9.	Road Rebate	250 m x 2,5 m	100 %	Achieved
<b>B. Additional Goals</b>				
1.	Paving road 1	181 x 3 m	100 %	Achieved
2.	Paving the road 2	181 x 3 m	100 %	Achieved
3.	Slab Development	40 units	100 %	Achieved
4.	Small Business Micro TTG Tool Assistance	1 unit	100 %	Achieved
5.	Tree Seed Help	900 seeds	100 %	Achieved
6.	Rubber Trash Bin Donation	20 units	100 %	Achieved
7.	Fish Seed Help	7500 seed	100 %	Achieved
8.	Rice Help	1 Tonnage	100 %	Achieved
9.	Uninhabitable House Renovation	20 units	100 %	Achieved

Sources: 106th TMMD Program Activity Plan for Kodim 0818, (2019).

The infrastructure problems that most hinder economic growth are factors related to the distribution, mobilization, and flow of commodity trade. Problems with the distribution of agricultural products and obstruction of trade flows are the main consequences that are most felt by the community from the economic aspect. The inhibition of distribution, circulation, and trade flows will certainly slow down economic growth and regional incomes cannot increase. when the aspect of increasing infrastructure utility is neglected, it will have a smaller effect on growth and the distribution effect will be almost non-existent (Gibson & Rioja, 2014).

Regarding transportation factors in economic activities, the role of infrastructure in the transportation sector is to overcome obstacles that interfere with the smooth flow of goods and people through land, sea, and air modes (Susanto, 2009: XII). The condition of village roads prior to the implementation of the TMMD program greatly hampered the mobility of residents who carried out economic activities such as trading or gardening. On the other hand, the smoothness of transportation in an area depends on road accessibility. Therefore, the economic activity of residents is very dependent on the smooth condition of transportation in the area.

After the TMMD program was implemented, the quality of village roads in Kedungsalam Village has been improved from dirt roads to concrete roads. After improving the quality of roads, the visible impact is that

the flow of economic activity becomes smoother. One of them is the increased mobility of trade in agricultural products. The increase in the mobility of agricultural products is very beneficial for the community so that the economy will also increase. Valerio Mendoza (2017) states that the existence of infrastructure is related to the size of regional income inequality. From an economic point of view, infrastructure development is always related to the economic growth and income of the population of a region. Gibson & Rioja (2014) state that when infrastructure affects the economy through its utility and production functions, increasing infrastructure investment can significantly increase growth and reduce income inequality, leading to a sharp increase in the income levels of poorer regions.

**Table 4. : Comparison of TMMD Budget Values for the 106th FY. 2019 in the District Military Command 0818 Malang District**

NO	ACTIVITY TARGET	ON SALE	TMMD	COST-EFFECTIVE
		(IDR)	(IDR)	(IDR)
1	Economic Strengthening (Road Rebates)	Rp. 376.666.666,-	Rp. 333.333.333,-	Rp. 43.333.333,-
2	Paving the Road			
	A. P. 181 M, L. 3 M	Rp. 226.000.000,-	Rp. 200.000.000,-	Rp. 26.000.000,-
	B. P. 180 M, L. 3 M	Rp. 226.000.000,-	Rp. 200.000.000,-	Rp. 26.000.000,-
3	Retaining Wall Construction			
	P. 52 M <sup>3</sup> , T. 1,5 M.	Rp. 34.758.800,-	Rp. 30.760.000,-	Rp. 3.998.800,-
4	Pipeline			
	A. 2" X 4 M (400 Btg), P. 1.600 M	Rp. 56.500.000,-	Rp. 50.000.000,-	Rp. 6.500.000,-
	B. 1,5" X 4 M (560 Btg), P. 2.240 M	Rp. 56.500.000,-	Rp. 50.000.000,-	Rp. 6.500.000,-
5	Uninhabitable House Renovation & Family Latrine			
	A. Uninhabitable House Renovation 10 Units (@ 10.000.000)	Rp. 113.000.000,-	Rp. 100.000.000,-	Rp. 13.000.000,-
	B. Family Latrine 10 Units (@ 10.000.000)	Rp. 113.000.000,-	Rp. 100.000.000,-	Rp. 13.000.000,-
6	Toilet Construction 1 unit	Rp. 47.120.282,-	Rp. 41.699.365,-	Rp. 5.420.917,-
7	Prayer room repair 1 unit	Rp. 11.300.000,-	Rp. 10.000.000,-	Rp. 1.300.000,-
	Total	<b>Rp. 1.260.845.749,-</b>	<b>Rp. 1.115.792.698,-</b>	<b>Rp. 145.053.051,-</b>
	Tax 13 %	Rp. 145.053.051,-	Rp. 145.053.051,-	
	Total	Rp. 1.115.792.698,-	Rp. 970.739.647,-	

Sources: 106th TMMD Program Activity Plan for Kodim 0818, (2019).

Table 4 presents data regarding the comparison of the budget value between the budget that was bought up and carried out by the contractor with the TMMD budget itself. From these data, it can be seen that the figures and values in the program budget if carried out by the TNI through the TMMD program are significantly different from the local government. Several empirical facts show that the development of infrastructure capacity in a region goes hand in hand with its economic development (Maryaningsih, Hermansyah, & Savitri, 2014). The benefits that are felt economically by the community thanks to the TMMD program prove that infrastructure development in suburban areas is very important to do. Moreover,

the program is very effective by conducting cross-sectoral programs as carried out by the TNI with the TMMD program.

In addition to infrastructure development activities, the TMMD program also has village community empowerment activities. Community empowerment in the TMMD program means that the community can actively participate in the development process after being provided with insights and knowledge. In relation to the participation of Craig and Mayo in Nugroho (2007:28), they argue that participation is the most important component in efforts to grow independence and the empowerment process. The empowerment strategy places community participation as the first issue of current development.

Sumodiningrat (1999,133-134) argues that community empowerment must be carried out through 3 (three) pathways, namely: (1) Creating a climate that allows community potential to develop (Enabling); (2) Strengthening the potential and power of the community (Empowering); (3) Providing protection (Protecting). Prior to the implementation of the TMMD program, the people of Kedungsalam Village had poor knowledge in several fields related to agricultural production, fisheries, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives. Through empowerment activities in TMMD, the community is given material and practical knowledge in terms of improving the quality of production and entrepreneurial management. In addition, it is emphasized the importance of agricultural and fishery insurance to ensure the business of farmers and fishermen.

**Table 5.: Output on Non-Physical Activities of TMMD Economic Aspect**

NO	EXTENSION TEAM / AGENCY SERVICE	ACTIVITY MATERIAL	OUTPUT
1	Department of Animal Husbandry and Health	Technical guidance on feed and AUTS	The participants realized and understood the importance of insurance in the agricultural sector in order to increase agricultural production nationally.
2	Department of Fishery	Socialization of fisherman insurance	The participants realized and understood the importance of fisherman insurance in order to improve the welfare of the fishing community.
3	Department of Industry and Commerce	Technical guidance on food processing	Participants have the skills and understand the licensing of Small and Medium Enterprises.
4	Department of Cooperatives and Micro-enterprise Service	Technical guidance on MSMEs and cooperatives	The participants are aware of and understand the procedures regarding MSMEs and cooperatives.

Sources: *Researchers, (2022)*

In the TMMD program, the most emphasized empowerment effort from the economic aspect is the development of Community Micro Small Enterprises. Efforts to improve the quality of small businesses in rural communities can support the economic structure of rural communities. In addition, the identification of businesses has been carried out carefully at the time of planning the TMMD program. Nuryoso (2008), argues that productive economic enterprises that exist or will be formed in each region are identified based on certain criteria, selected to be developed as the target of development. Development is carried out through business management coaching, revolving capital assistance, and the use of appropriate technology. Community empowerment in TMMD does not only deliver in the form of socialization, but also provides assistance in the form of tree seeds, agricultural plant seeds, fish seeds, and TTG assistance for small businesses.

The TMMD program has an impact on the aspects of coaching and empowering the local community. People who initially did not have the knowledge and insight did not have the skills and expertise, now after the implementation of the program, the community has skills and expertise that can be developed according to their respective potentials and see the potential of the surrounding area which will later be beneficial to the life of the community itself. The results obtained are the start of the growth of small businesses managed by the community. In addition, the business management that is run is also better. In addition, farming and

fishing communities are more protected because they have participated in the agricultural and fishery insurance program. Cooperatives have also been developed so that it is easier for people to get capital and businesses to develop their businesses.

**Table 6.: Comparison of Pre-TMMD and Post-TMMD Economic Conditions**

NO	COMPARISON ASPECT	PRE TMMD	POST TMMD
1	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade has difficulty inaccessibility,</li> <li>Agricultural and fishery productivity has not increased because cars and trucks cannot go to the location, considering the accessibility is difficult.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trading becomes easier and faster,</li> <li>Agricultural production increases, transportation costs decrease,</li> </ul>
2	Community Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People tend to rely on income from husband's work</li> <li>Main occupations such as farm labor, trade, fishermen, TKI/TKW, etc.</li> <li>Does not have the potential for self-development, especially for housewives (only at home).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The community can develop their respective skills, expertise, and potential according to their interests, talents, and hobbies by looking at the potential of their areas such as food processing, cooperatives, SMEs, waste banks, and others</li> </ul>

Sources: Researchers, (2022)

### b. Social Aspect

Rogers in Handayani (2014) argues that development is social change with broad participation in achieving social and material progress (including increasing justice, freedom, and other qualities that are valued by all levels of society) for all levels of society through greater control they get from their environment. Participation is one of the keywords in development because it is from participation that in time social functions in the social system of society can resume running.

Development also aims to fulfill human rights, repair damage to the social system, which can take the form of vulnerability in the health sector, difficulty in accessing education, and population problems. Zubaeda (2013) further explained that development, especially on the fulfillment of basic principles and human rights, means that development seeks to meet four basic needs, namely social welfare, freedom, and identity, and to free oneself from the four shackles, namely poverty, damage, pressure, and alliances.

In the TMMD program, there are infrastructure development activities that are closely related to the social life of the community. The infrastructure developments are road paving, road rebate construction, piping, construction of toilets, latrines, construction of uninhabitable houses (RLTH), and renovation of places of worship. The goal is for people to have a decent social life.

**Table 7.: Results of Achieving Additional Physical Target Activities TMMD Region Kodim 0818 Malang District**

NO	ACTIVITIES TYPE	VOLUME	GROUP TARGET	STATUS
1.	Paving the Road 1	181 x 3 m	Public	Achieved
2.	Paving the Road 2	181 x 3 m	Public	Achieved
3.	Pipeline 1	2" x 400	Public	Achieved
4.	Pipeline 2	1,5" x 560	Public	Achieved
5.	Prayer Room Repair	1 unit	Public	Achieved
6.	Toilet Construction	1 unit	Public	Achieved
7.	Uninhabitable House	11 units	Pre-prosperous	Achieved



	Renovation		society	
8.	Latrine Construction	10 units	Pre-prosperous society	Achieved
9.	Road Rebate	300 m x 2,5 m	Public	Achieved

Sources: Report on Implementation of TMMD Kodim 0818 Activities, (2019).

From a social perspective, infrastructure development can optimize the course of social factors in society, so that community development can accelerate. According to Grigg in Kodoatie (2005) Infrastructure system is defined as the basic facilities or structures, equipment, installations that are built and needed for the functioning of the social system and the economic system of the community. So, the optimization of social factors will further activate social functions in society. After the implementation of the TMMD program, village roads were upgraded to concrete roads. With the hardening of this road, the mobility of residents will increase, access for school students will be smooth. In addition, the social interaction of residents is increasing. The construction of this road also has an impact on technological developments so that there is an acceleration of modernization.

Regarding the social impact of transportation infrastructure on social interaction, Hurst in Andriansyah (2015) argues that the occurrence of differences in existing resources in an area encourages people to carry out mobility so that they can meet their needs. In this process of mobility, transportation has an important role to facilitate and expedite this mobility. This mobility process is not only limited to humans, but also goods and services. In this way, interaction between regions will be easier and can reduce the level of disparity between regions. In addition to road paving, other activities were also carried out, namely the construction of toilets, latrines, repair of prayer rooms, construction of livable houses, and distribution of trash bins. After these activities, the social life of the community is getting better. The concrete things that can be seen are an increasingly hygienic lifestyle, good waste management, increasing religious life, and better housing quality.

In addition to infrastructure development, TMMD activities that are closely related to social aspects are also carried out in the form of community services, empowerment, and coaching. The empowerment and community services are carried out in the activities of providing assistance with trash bins, health checks, population services, and family planning programs for mothers. In addition, it is also carried out in the form of socialization, namely about National Insights, Socializing sports, Counseling on land law, traffic safety, waste management, village library technical guidance, PHBS campaign, and deployment of Tagana.

**Table 8. : The Output of Non-Physical Activities of TMMD Social Aspect**

NO	EXTENSION TEAM / AGENCY SERVICE	ACTIVITY MATERIAL	OUTPUT
1	Department of Population and Civil Registration	Family card services, birth certificates, and child identity cards	People who don't have a KK, birth certificate, and KIA are helped in their management
2	Department of Village community empowerment office	LKMD Training	Participants better understand administration in serving the village community
3	Department of Communication and	Village website socialization	Participants understand the management of the Village website management

	information service		
4	The national and political unitary body	Socialization of national insight	The participants realized and understood the importance of unity and integrity and the spirit of nationalism
5	Department of Youth and sports	Promote Sports	The participants realized and understood the health benefits of exercising
6	Land Agency	Land law counseling	Participants are aware of and understand the procedures for obtaining land certificates
7	Department of Transportation	Traffic safety socialization	Participants are aware of and understand good and correct traffic procedures
8	The national family planning agency	Family planning program socialization	The participants are aware and understand the importance of family planning for the benefit of family welfare
9	Regional disaster management agency	Disaster response village socialization	Increased knowledge of participants to prevent and deal with natural disasters in the region
10	Department of Environmental	Trash management socialization	People are aware and understand how to use waste
11	Department of Library	Technical guidance on village libraries	The participants and the community are increasing their knowledge and insight
12	Department of Youth and sports	Show dance in TMMD	The participants and the community are aware and understand traditional dance culture
13	Departement of Healty	Kampanye PHBS	The participants realized the importance of clean and healthy living behavior
14	Satpol PP	Technical guidance on community protection units	Participants understand the benefits and roles of being a member of Linmas in the region
15	Regional disaster management agency	Deployment of The Tagana	Increased community participation in preventing and dealing with natural disasters in the region

Sources: Researchers, (2022).

In the social aspect, the impact of the TMMD program can be felt directly by the community. Both in terms of social interaction, modernization, access to technology, education, decent housing, birth control, national insight, understanding of traffic rules, land law, and personal and environmental hygiene. This shows that the TMMD program has great benefits for the community. In addition, the TMMD program also supports national development in rural areas.

**Table 9. : Comparison of Pre-TMMD and Post-TMMD Social Conditions**

NO	COMPARISON ASPECT	PRE TMMD	POST TMMD
1	Accessibility	The condition of the road is still Makadam (rocky and contours of the land), the lack of clean water facilities, the condition of the residents' houses which are mostly bamboo / wooden planks, the absence of toilet facilities and irrigation channels are still minimal.	The condition of the road is good and permanent (concrete), the availability of clean water facilities with a piped program, several residents' houses have been permanently renovated (inhabitable condition), there are MCK facilities and permanent irrigation canals.
2	Education	Children often have difficulty getting to school, especially during the rainy season, in schools there are minimal knowledge books, and	More and more collections of knowledge books in schools. More and more people, especially the younger

NO	COMPARISON ASPECT	PRE TMMD	POST TMMD
		do not have adequate infrastructure.	generation, are taking part in non-formal education.
3	Communication and Information	The dominant society is still clueless.	Village officials and the community already understand and know how to use the internet, understand electronic information and how to use social media wisely.
4	Religion	The poor condition of the prayer room (cannot accommodate many worshippers, damaged ceilings and lack of clean water for ablution), knowledge of religious teachings is still minimal, especially for the younger generation.	Renovation of prayer rooms both inside and outside, provision of water reservoirs, frequent recitation activities, religious studies and discussions (Islam), prayer.
5	Insight and Knowledge	People tend to have minimal knowledge because they do not have electronic goods such as cellphones, laptops. Not having real knowledge can be the potential of the community itself.	People get more insight and knowledge such as family planning programs, PHBS, waste banks, food processing, traffic order, information technology, etc.

Sources: Researchers, (2022).

### c. Territorial Defense Aspect

The basis of regional defense is the Constitution Article 27 paragraph 3 which states that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state. From this article, we can see that national defense is not only the duty of TNI soldiers, and security is the duty of the Police who are on the front line. Every child of the nation plays an important role in maintaining sovereignty from threats that disturb the integrity of the nation. Therefore, the spirit of nationalism needs to be nurtured in all levels of society from an early age. TNI soldiers have smart tactics to build community in the country's resilience starting from the village level. The TMMD program that has been running so far does not only focus on physical development but also non-physical activities. Among them are socialization and counseling of national insight, deradicalization of terrorism, the dangers of drugs, and crime.

Regional resilience is a dynamic community condition in which an area in all aspects of its life is integrated including the tenacity and resilience of the community in defending the area from all threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances both directly and indirectly to ensure continuity in obtaining regional resilience. The relationship between national development and regional defense, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (2017) describes that related to the territorial nature, the policy of developing a defense area is carried out in an integrated manner between elements of the Government and Regional Government (Pemda) through national/regional spatial planning with defense regional spatial planning. to create a formidable defense space. The policy for the development of the defense area is also the basis for developing the national defense strategy.

National development in rural areas is also one of the strategies in building a regional defense. With the increase in the standard of living of the village community, the Universal People's Defense System (Sishanta) will also strengthen. One of these efforts is to implement the TNI Manunggal Village Development (TMMD) program which specifically supports development in rural areas. The TNI's loyalty to the people has been proven by the seriousness and success of the TNI in carrying out the duties of the State, especially where the TNI is part of the Indonesian people who are responsible for achieving the success of national development in order to realize national goals. The development carried out by the Indonesian people must touch all Indonesian people even in remote (isolated) areas. Thus, it demands the participation and work of the TNI, namely by actively participating in national development, with an emphasis on development in remote (isolated) rural areas throughout Indonesia. Judging from the

implementation of the dynamic aspect of land defense regional planning, there are different points of view where the government prepares its spatial layout with a community welfare approach, while the defense spatial layout uses a defense and security approach (Sulistyo et al, 2020). Due to these differences in approach, it is necessary to integrate them through a cross-sectoral program, namely the TNI, local government, and village communities, namely the TMMD program.

Quoting from the Human Development Report 1994 issued by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the concept of defense and security states that there are at least seven components of human security, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. . National defense is not only the duty of TNI soldiers, and security is the duty of the Police who are on the front line. Every child of the nation plays an important role in maintaining sovereignty from threats that disturb the integrity of the nation. Therefore, the spirit of nationalism needs to be nurtured in all levels of society from an early age. TNI soldiers have smart tactics to build community in the country's resilience starting from the village level. The TMMD program that has been running so far does not only focus on physical development but also non-physical activities. Among them are socialization and counseling of national insight, deradicalization of terrorism, the dangers of drugs, and crime.

The main objectives of the TMMD Program are (1) to assist local governments in accelerating development, especially in villages; (2) improvement of territorial defense, and (3) the unity of the TNI with the people. The second objective is territorial defense as an aspect of the assessment of the implementation of this TMMD program. In the TMMD Program, defense and security aspects include disaster response, local area security, social defense, and economic defense which are components of the state defense reserve. In maintaining the balance of development and national defense, one of which is realized by the TMMD program with the target of an integrated defense system, namely the development of strong regional defense and physical and non-physical development in order to achieve acceleration of government efforts to realize community welfare.

**Table 10. : Comparison of Patterns and Mechanisms between TMMD Program and Village Fund Program Based on Defense and Security Aspects**

NO	COMPARISON ASPECT	TMMD PROGRAM	VILLAGE FUNDED PROGRAM
1	Activities Type / Special Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Insight</li> <li>Disaster Response</li> <li>Tough Village</li> </ul>	Community Protection (Linmas)
2	Program Goals	Territorial Defense Cultivating a Sense of National Defense	Public Order and Protection
3	Maintenance Pattern	It is carried out with a mutual cooperation pattern by taking into account the principles of prevention, repression, and persuasion	It is carried out with a mutual cooperation pattern by taking into account the principles of transparency, effectiveness, and efficiency
4	Execution Time	Conducted during the TMMD program implementation period	Conditional during the Village Fund period
5	Involvement Stakeholders	3 Pillars (Government, TNI, and Polri) assisted by NGOs/Ormas and Community Leaders	3 Pillars (Government, TNI, and Polri)
6	Output / Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing Public Awareness of Love for the Motherland</li> <li>A Resilient Society and Ready to Help the Government</li> </ul>	The realization of a safe, comfortable and orderly village area
7	Satisfaction	Very Satisfied	Very Satisfied
8	Success Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endurance</li> <li>Coordination/Communication</li> <li>Success.</li> </ul>	Transparency/openness, accountability/responsibility, and people's prosperity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, success indicators are measured based on parameters.</li> </ul>	
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Sources: *Researcher, (2022)*

The TNI's loyalty to the people has been proven by the sincerity and success of the TNI in carrying out the tasks of the State, especially where the TNI is part of the Indonesian people who are responsible for achieving the success of national development in order to realize national goals. The development carried out by the Indonesian people must touch all Indonesian people even in remote (isolated) areas. Thus, it demands the participation and work of the TNI, namely by actively participating in national development, with an emphasis on development in remote (isolated) rural areas throughout Indonesia.

In national development, the orientation is directed to the interests of the people at large, and in general, the Indonesian people live more in rural areas. Therefore, rural development as an integral part of national development has a strategic meaning. This development will improve the standard of living and quality of the village community as a source of strength in implementing the Universal People's Defense System (Sishanta). The unity of the TNI with the people is an important point in efforts to increase the strength of regional defense in the village area. This oneness is the reason the TMMD program is carried out with the concept of participation and empowerment. The concept of participatory and empowerment is intended to create unity of mind and insight between the TNI and the community in terms of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

TMMD is also a form of building an emotional relationship between the TNI and the community and creates a sense of belonging to and protecting the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. So that the sense of national defense from the community is getting stronger and becomes one of the supporters in the effort to defend the country. This is as stated in the Bujuknik on Social Communication (2016) which states that one of them is carrying out social communication activities with community components in order to build positive emotional relationships between soldiers and the community so that TNI AD soldiers love and are loved by the people and build awareness of defending the community's state. The increasing sense of state defense of the community after the TMMD program can be seen where before the implementation of the TMMD the community in some areas did not actively carry out the security and security system, but after the TMMD program, the community became aware of taking turns taking care of their environment. This is evidence of the unity of the TNI with the community through TMMD, public awareness has increased. As a follow-up to TMMD, community members in order to maintain environmental security have established a security post in each neighborhood.

#### 4. Conclusion

The TMMD program organized by the TNI to support national development in rural areas has a very significant impact on the economic, social, and regional defense aspects. In the TMMD program, there are infrastructure development activities, empowerment, coaching, and services for the community. As has been discussed, there have been very large changes both socially and economically after the implementation of the TMMD program in rural areas. Prior to the implementation of the TMMD program, the Village area, in general, experienced various problems and obstacles in improving the economy and improving their social life. These problems can be categorized into 8 main categories, namely, transportation, clean water, irrigation, education, SMEs, health and hygiene, population, and housing. All of these problems are scheduled to be addressed in the TMMD program by the TNI with the concept of community participation.

After the implementation of the TMMD program, the condition of the infrastructure became better. Village roads are undergoing repairs so that the flow of community mobility increases. School trips, trade, and social interactions became smooth. In addition, various constructions of livable houses, latrines, toilet facilities, village libraries, cooperatives were also carried out. In terms of empowerment, coaching in the TMMD program carried out various socializations including socialization about SME management, food management, land law, national insight, PHBS (Clean and Healthy Lifestyle) Campaign, traffic, etc. In addition, the services provided are population services in the form of making KK, KIA, and Birth Certificates, from health services a health check is carried out, as well as the Implant KB program.

The output to be achieved in the TMMD program has been successfully achieved. The community's economy has improved due to smooth mobility so that the wheels of the economy run better. The level of

public insight is getting wider, education is easy to access, people's lifestyles are becoming more hygienic so that public health improves. Social interaction is also an increasing aspect thanks to the smooth flow of mobility. Modernization is accelerating and people are starting to be able to use modern technology. In national development, the orientation is the needs and interests of the general public in rural areas, and in general, the Indonesian people live in rural areas. Therefore strategically rural development is an integral part of national development. With the TNI Manunggal Building Village program, the living standards of rural communities can be increased so that they can support as a source of strength in implementing the Universal People's Defense System (Sishanta).

## 5. Suggestion

1. Given that the Unity Army Program to Build Villages (TMMD) has a significant influence on the development of rural areas, it is necessary to follow up after the program. The follow-up is in order to maintain and further increase the impact that has been running in the community. The level of economy and improvement of social life needs to be maintained and improved so that there is no decrease in the impact that has been felt from the Manunggal Army program to Build Villages.
2. Village is the lowest administrative area and touches directly on the general public. Community empowerment from an economic and social perspective in the form of mutual cooperation between the community and the TNI needs to be promoted more actively in all corners of Indonesia. This can foster closeness between the TNI and the community. So that the community can actively support territorial defense efforts in accordance with their portions to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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