THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN INDONESIA – TIMOR LESTE TERRITORIAL BORDER (A CASE STUDY AT BELU REGENCY NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR PROVINCE)

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ABSTRACT: *This study discuss the Implementation of Defence Sector Development Policy at the Indonesia's Border Region – Timor Leste (Case Studies in Belu Regency of East Nusa Tenggara Province). The study was conducted due to curent development in the field of defence affairs as the authority of the central government but in its implementation still has weakness in maintaining national sovereignty and stability. The study used the case study method, which is part of qualitative research. Data collection techniques were done by exploring the data derived from primary and secondary sources. Primary data in the form of words, speech and action or behavior gathered from 15 informants, as well as secondary data obtained from various documents, journals, scientific papers, and others. The results suggested that the policy implementation model proposed by Cheema and Rondinelli has been implemented by the Belu District. However, the model was not appropriate to be applied in the border region because the model does not prioritize coordination aspect. Researcher argues that the implementation of Cheema and Rondinelli's could have been more successful if it was equipped with the coordination aspect. This coordination aspect becomes important because there are many institution in Belu District that are competent in the sucessful execution of defence development policy.*

KEYWORDS : Policy, Defence, Government

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Research

Belu Regency is the border area between the Republic of Indonesia and Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (East Timor). The district has two (2) types of main borders that border between countries and borders between regencies. The borders between countries have strategic value related to the sovereignty of Indonesian state. As a border region, Belu district is titled geopolitically as the country's front porch in the international viewpoint. It led to the implementation of the development acceleration becomes more important and strategic. The commitment of Indonesia United Indonesia Cabinet through the National Medium- Term Development Plan (2009-2014) made the border region as one of the priorities of development.

Belu Regency is the regency that has different characteristics from other districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province. The nature and the characteristics differences mostly because of potential threats and disturbances as a consequence of being a region which directly bordered with other countries, in this case the border is with Timor Leste. Another thing that differentiates it from other regions is that physical and non-physical development still abandoned in Belu. This problem possibly will cause a latent danger that eventually will disrupt the stability and security of the region.

Based on research conducted in the field, it is known that the border area in Belu Regency currently facing various obstacles in its development efforts. Various obstacles and problems that must be faced are as follows: (1) lack of government programs relating to aspects of defense, (2) The limited number of personnel and facilities which resulted in a range of safeguards is limited and patrols can not be done intensively / maximum, (3) The border area created in Belu Regency ranged along with various morphology areas, consisting of lowland coastal beaches, also the range of hills and mountains in the hinterland, so that the physical development efforts of the region constrained by the physical condition in which areas of potential development is very limited, and even areas that have constraints and physical limitations on development efforts have greater unit area,

(4) The low of infrastructure development (facilities, infrastructure) in the field of economy, education, health and settlement so that the border areas between the Belu Regency and Timor Leste can be categorized as underdeveloped and isolated areas by the characteristics of the level of purchasing power is low (poor) and the low level of education and quality of human resources, (5) The lack of development programs from the Central (financed by the National Revenues and Expenditures Budget) and provincial Regional Revenues and Expenditure Budget, (6) The limited technology of processing the results of natural resources (agriculture, forests and mining) of Belu Region, (7) Lack of control and supervision over the performance of Region apparatus, (8) Bureaucrats mentals are still weak and tend to do a crime (corruption or smuggling), (9) The level of education and human resources are relatively still low (less education and apparatus trainining), (10) Many society's actions that threaten the environment conservation or natural resources, (11) The lack of capital market investors and regional development in the border areas (12) The unorganized RT (Neighborhood Association) and RW (Citizens Assosiation) of the border area between Indonesia and Timor Leste so that the development area is difficult to be implemented, (13) The hooves borders between countries in the field are bordered only by the dry river with a narrow width, so it can be easily bypassed by society. It is vulnerable to the acts of smuggling and embezzling that could trigger the desrease of the security stability of the region and the natural environment, and (14) Lack of interaction inter-regional or intra-regional border areas with other areas in Belu so there are still isolated border areas. In writing this dissertation, the researcher will focus more on the development of the non-military field defense undertaken by the Government of Belu Region as the policy implementation based on the Constitution No. 3 year 2002 about National Defence. While the policies implementation that the researcher used is based on the theory by Cheema and

Rondinelli (1983) in their book entitled Decentralization and Development: Policy Implementation in Developing Countries.

One of the researcher's efforts to further examine, in-depth and critical to the problems of the policy development implementation in the field of defense in the border areas as described above, the researcher is interested to write a research dissertation with the title: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN INDONESIA – TIMOR LESTE TERRITORIAL BORDER (A Case Study at Belu Regency Nusa Tenggara Timur Province).

Problem Formulation

Relating to the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem posed is as follows: How is the implementation of defense development policy in Indonesia - Timor Leste terrotirial?

Objective of the Research

The ojectives of this research are to analyze and to describe how is the implementation of defense development policy in Indonesia - Timor Leste terrotirial and to find a new theory as well as other important dimensions that play a role and contribute to the development of Government, especially which is related to the theory of the implementation of defense development policy in the border regions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation of the policy can be interpreted as a good way and wise to implement or enforce policies so that the problems encountered can be solved well in order to achieve the objectives that have been formulated and defined in advance. Jones (1994: 165) stated that: *"Implementation of the policy is a dynamic concept that involves continuous efforts to find everything that can be done in regulating the activity that led to the placement of a program which is the goal".*

In understanding the policy of implementation with model approach or framework, the model will give us complete description about an object, situation, or process. Then, Grindle stated that the activity of policy implementation is strongly influenced by the content of policy and the context of policy associated with the previously assigned policy.

Public policy implementation is a process to achieve the goals that have been and are assigned into reality. Organizing goals and resources through the specific regulations which are important and integral parts of the concept of the policy.

In writing this dissertation, the authors analyzed only a limited number of sub factors as follows:

1. Environmental Conditions Factors

2. Interpersonal Organizational Factors

3. Resources

4. Characteristics of the Implementing Agencies

In this context, it can be seen that the focus of human resources development and development of defense equipment become urgent agenda. As a Main Component of National Defence, soldiers developed to be able to, meet the adequacy of the number of personnel every dimension embodied in the condition of educated and trained with baik.Indikator from TNI educated and trained is the ability (skills) in the form of mastery of the operational capability of the tactics and strategies according to strata and the scope of its functions.

In this case, it must be supported by the mastery of solid but flexible doctrine and military organizations in facing changing. In management, creating the effective system and method by utilizing the advanced information technology maximumly, as well as the use of resources in accordance with its allotion. In leadership term, it could produce competent, authoritative, and competent leaders.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This research uses qualitative descriptive method to describe the nature and the condition of a subject as it is. The selection and the use of the design is related to the objective of this research, which is to analyze and describe how the governance of the development of border areas between countries Indonesia - Timor Leste. Selain it is also to discover new concepts as well as other important dimensions that play a role in the governance of the defense development policy in Indonesia – Timor Leste territorial border.

Qualitative design is a research procedure that results descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words and people's behaviour are being observed. Qualitative research has descriptive characteristic related to data collected. It has words or images more, than in the form of numbers. Qualitative approach rooted from data and theory, related to the approach then defined as rules and conventions to explain the proposition or propositions that can be formulated descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political structures in Belu Regency can be said that it is the same as other regions in Indonesia. Political suprastructure and infrastructure existing have made the Belu district the area that has implemented the principles of democracy.

However, political dynamics in Belu can be said has not been going well, due to the groups who tend to evoke conflict in every election. The togetherness in everyday life becomes fragmented into several groups. The fragmentation of these groups directly or indirectly interfere with the stability of the regions in Belu.

Behind the existence of the problem, the public awareness in politics still runs with the accomplishment of the various election activities both general elections in 2004 and in 2009 and also in the presidential election of 2005, province-head election and regency-head election in 2008. The elections in 2009, followed by 38 organizations participating in the elections, with 164,250 voters or 73.55% of the 223,309 registered voters.

Belu regency can be divided into two areas based on social and cultural characteristics, including differences of: marriage customd, farming, death customs, and customs in making home. Belu northern society have very strict patrilineal marriage customs, where men are obliged to pay for a bride's price (dowry) to her family in order to bring the bride from her family to the groom's family. Meanwhile, the southern Belu society have matrilineal customs where the girl's lineage and property governed by the line of descent from maternal lineage, women dominate and set the family wealth.

Social and cultural characteristics may also influence patterns of settlement in Belu regency or Timor society. The original settlement pattern of Timor society is solid group of houses and there are some cattle fenced enclosure around it. In addition, the settlement pattern also grows due to the development of the security situation in the past, where people built a township or village on a rock mountain top and surrounded by stone walls or brambles. The village is inhabited by a group of relatives with the head and around 50-60 people. When the amount is too large, then some of them separated (forming clusters of settlements). While the new settlement pattern is radial settlement pattern (lengthwise along the way). In addition, social and cultural conditions are also strongly associated with traditions, customs, patterns and way of life to progress.

The development of border areas requires a strategic and comprehensive measures. Border regions, including the outermost small islands have the quite large of potential natural resources, and they are very strategic areas for defense and security of the state. However, the development in some border areas are still very far behind compared with the social-economics condition of neighboring countries.

The development strategy of border areas in Belu directed to expedite the handling of three fundamental problems faced by the development of border regions, namely the problems related to the aspects of border delimitation and delineation, the gap of development, as well as aspects of the political, legal, and security.

The creation of the relationship between regional organizations in the Belu regency administration caused more by their common interest to achieve the vision and mission of the Belu regency development. Basically the vision and mission development of Belu district compiled based on the strategic dominant factors and expected to affect the development of the Belu regency. Belu regency development vision that proclaimed for the year 2009-2014 is: *"Terwujudnya Masyarakat Belu yang maju, mandiri, demokratis dan berbudaya"* ("The realization of developed, independent, democratic and civilized Belu society").

The meaning contained in the Vision and Mission of Belu Regency period 2009-2014, is the realization of an advanced, independent, democratic and civilized referred to as the primary node of efforts in areas of the buffer (hinterland), which in the long term will create multiplier economics such as the opening of new jobs, the growth of economic activities in various regions, the provision of services, the establishment of new economic institutions that have an impact on improving the society of prosperity. Vision and Mission above also lead to the opening of employment opportunities based on local potentials which in turn will improve the prosperity of society with the values of the Developed, Independent, Democratic, and Civilized.

Furthermore, researcher outlines the goals and objectives of Belu regency that have been developed jointly within regional organizations and have been approved by the Provincial Parliament Belu Regency. The goal and the objective are structured to support the achievement of the vision and mission of the Belu regency development. Belu regency regional development target is the elaboration of objectives, which is something that will be achieved or generated by government organizations within annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly period. Arranged in the form of quantitative targets that can be measured, workable and achievable, results-oriented and benefits as well as can be achieved in a relatively short period of time. The targets are set with the intention that the travel or the activities in achieving objectives can take place focused, effective, and efficient.

Along with the demands and development needs of the local government to further stimulate economic and social activities through a pattern of society empowerment, hence the desire to increase government spending increasingly urgent. In consequence, the planning of public budgets will be shifted from the pattern of a balanced budget to the budget deficit. Moreover, there is the impression that each sector of public services delivery institutions vying for the political legitimacy of the legislature to get bigger budget.

In summary, it can be said that the leadership of the Regent of Belu takes off the formal ceremonial. Centralized government model with unlimited power is a model of government that is very shunned by Joachim Lopez. However, a hierarchical system of governance implemented in discipline way. Hierarchy and discipline help the Regent in controlling the behavior of the apparatus and society scattered throughout the Belu Regency. Thus the control and supervision of the regional organizations and communities can be implemented effectively. It is very beneficial to all parties because of various irregularities or possibilities towards the deviation, can be controlled by the Regent of Belu and the society itself.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Implementation of policy development in the field of defense in environmental aspects, showing still in weak condition of the stability in border areas because the central government does not give the defense authority to the government of Belu Regency that has a special character as an area located in the border region between countries filled with a variety of problems and disturbing of the region stability. Problems solving in the border areas requires treatment as soon as possible which can only be resolved if the authority in the field of defense handed over to the local government.

In the implementation of development policy in the defense field aspects of the relationship between the organizations, showed a good cooperation between Indonesian National Army with regional organizations in supporting efforts to achieve the vision and mission of defense. It can be seen from the number of regional organizations that have a duty to contribute in securing actual border areas which is actually that is the authority of the military institution.

Different with the implementation of development policies in the field of defense resources aspects (finance), showed very poor condition remembering the Belu district government does not have the ability to finance the activities of the development in the field of defense.

Things that need attention are the implementation of development policies in the field of defense characteristic aspects of the implementing agency indicates the low quality of resources security forces and government officials in terms of knowledge, skills and education level. It results that Indonesia has weak defense in Belu Regency as the border area between countries.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the model of the policy implementation proposed by Cheema and Rondinelli have been implemented by the government of the Belu Regency. However, the implementation model is not appropriate when it is applied in the border areas because of the model is less coordination prioritize. Researcher found that the implementation model of Cheema and Rondinelli can be optimally realized if it is equipped with the coordination aspects. This coordination aspects become important because of the governance can be run properly

and optimally in Belu because many competent organizations or institutions in running the implementation of defense development policies. Beside that, the performance of government can be said that it is still far away from a pattern of government managerial in forwarding aspects of coordination and delegation of authority.

Suggestion

Academic advice

Based on the conclusion, the researcher conveys academic advice as follows:

1. In the environmental aspect, Belu Regency government should study comprehensively the aspects of social, economic, political, legal, institutional, cultural and environmental development that can strengthen the defense field in governance and public services.

2. In the aspect of inter-organizational relationships, Belu regency government should develop the study of the coordination function so that the development of the field of defense implementation policy can be optimized in supporting the government processes and public services.

3. In the aspect of resources, Belu Regency government should actively review potential financing sources through extensification and intensification in order to be able to finance with the optimal governance in performing the service and the prosperity of society.

4. In the characteristic aspects of the implementing agencies, Belu Regency government should continuously evaluate the performance of the government apparatus so that they can improve the quality of administrative capacity, organizational, technology, and resources more and better in implementing the program in facing the challenges of governance and public service.

5. From this dissertation, the researchers found the factors that can support the implementation of policy development in the field of defense in the border areas includes five factors: The condition of Defense, Coordination, Territorial Condition / Regions, Resources and Inter-Agency Relations.

Practical Advice

1. The Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government which led to the renewal of the authorization of defense in the central government to local governments through decentralization with the aim to facilitate the settlement of problems arising in the event in the border region needs revision. If depicted in a diagram / model, this suggestion might look like in pages 257 and 258.

2. Central and Local Relations in the implementation of the development of the defense sector need to be improved in synergy between the central government, provincial and district security defenses to realize the defense stability in order to serve and protect the public.

3. The units of the regional organization in Belu should be media and integration solutions to solve problems in the border areas in order to create sustainable development in the field of defense.

4. Belu District Government need to make strategic efforts to explore financing sources in the intensification and extension of the business world and society in improving the quality of development in the field of defense.

Acknowledgement

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