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Regional Logistics in The Framework of State Defense and Improving Regional Economic Development

Aris Doni Sulistiono^{1*}, Veithzal Rivai Zainal², Aziz Hakim³

¹) Student at Magister of Administrative Science Study Program, Universitas Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, email: arisdoni2017@gmail.com

²) Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Indonesian MSME Communication Forum, email: veithzal47@gmail.com

³) Head of Magister of Administrative Science Study Program, Universitas Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, email: dr_azishakim@unkris.ac.id

*Corresponding Author: Aris Doni Sulistiono¹

Abstract: The essence of administering the state is ensuring the survival of the nation and state within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, so the implementation of state defense is organized in a universal defense system involving all citizens, territories and other national resources that are prepared early. by the government and carried out in a total, integrated, directed and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial sovereignty and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. The Universal People's Defense System is basically an embodiment of the deployment of the totality of national potential and resources against forces that threaten the survival of the nation. This condition is a common condition that occurs in any nation when the survival of that nation is threatened. During the war for independence, all natural resources, one of which was food potential, made a very large contribution to support the implementation of national defense. In dealing with military threats, the national defense system places the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as the Main Component, supported by reserve components and supporting components. Meanwhile, in dealing with non-military threats, ministries/agencies other than the defense sector are placed as the main element, in accordance with the form and nature of the threats faced, supported by other elements of national strength. In order to build preparedness of natural and man-made resources which directly or indirectly increase the strength and capability of the Main Components and Reserve Components of the Ministry of Defense as the leading sector in the logistics sector for national defense areas, carry out the development of the Food Estate program which examines several potential land locations for planting strategic commodities. The plan to develop the "Food Estate" area in Central Kalimantan launched by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo is a collaboration between the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of PUPR, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of BUMN. The Ministry of Defense has also carried out a pilot

project to prepare regional logistics as a food supply reserve by planting sorghum as an alternative food ingredient in the border area of East Nusa Tenggara, namely in Belu Regency, Tulakadi Village, East Tasifeto District, Belu Regency. The research method uses descriptive qualitative. The results of the study show that the strength of food security is no less important than the strength of weapons, especially in dealing with military threats and boosting the regional economy. For this reason, Indonesia must have sufficient food reserves in the framework of regional logistics and regional economic development.

Keywords: Regional logistics, National Defense and Regional Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is very strategic and has a variety of natural resources resulting from potential natural forces. The diversity of natural resources resulting from potential natural forces is one of the basic assets that must be utilized for national development, including for the interests of national defense and for the survival of the nation and state. For this reason, a defense system is needed that is capable of maintaining the territorial sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and its national resources. Utilization of natural resources and man-made resources is part of the national resources used for national defense purposes, and is stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "the government of the Republic of Indonesia protects the entire nation of Indonesia and all of Indonesia's Indonesia, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. Departing from this statement, the implementation of national defense must be aimed at maintaining and protecting state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the whole nation from all forms of threats, then the implementation of national defense is the responsibility of all components of the nation by utilizing the potential of natural resources and artificial resources to support the national defense system.

Furthermore, in RI Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense stipulates that national defense logistics is prepared by empowering natural resources and artificial resources by transforming them into regional logistics in the framework of preparing Reserve Components and Supporting Components. During wartime the supporting components are used to support the strength and capability of the main components and reserve components in defending the country after a statement on mobilization from the President with the approval of the DPR. However, in times of peace, supporting components can be used to improve people's welfare.

As stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, that Management of national resources for National defense aims to transform human resources, natural resources and man-made resources as well as national facilities and infrastructure into a strong defense force. ready to be used for national defense. The management of national resources for national defense is prepared early to face threats.

Learning from the history of war, if we have weapons without food reserves it will fall apart. The same thing happened during the resistance of Sultan Agung against the Dutch, because he did not want the archipelago to be controlled or colonized and wanted to continue to unite the archipelago under one nation's own power, by preparing Karawang is used as a rice barn, while Cirebon and Tegal are used as places for the manufacture of warships and transportation infrastructure. Sultan Agung's resistance is the implementation of a universal defense system that involves all available resources, one of which is food potential.

This journal is intended as a source of information that provides information about regional logistics, with the aim of achieving commonality and understanding in empowering regional logistics, besides being able to be used to support regional resistance operations in the national defense system it can also increase the regional economy so that national defense can be carried out optimally. The national security system is built using a citizen and community participation approach or agreement on security sector reform, the most important thing is how it affects the Defense-Security Spending Structure on security stability in Indonesia (Saputro et al., 2020)

Supporting components are national resources that can be used to increase the strength and capability of the main components and reserve components. The supporting component itself consists of citizens, natural resources, artificial resources and national facilities and infrastructure. Natural resources and man-made resources can be used as regional logistics, including meeting the needs of food supplies.

Regional logistics is logistics that is prepared based on regional resource wealth which includes Natural Resources and Artificial Resources, including food supplies, individual equipment supplies, fuel oil and lubricant supplies, building and construction materials supplies, ammunition and explosives supplies, medical supplies, spare parts supplies, and other supplies needed for the interests of National Defense.

According to Oxfam (2001) food security is a condition when: "everyone at all times has access to and control over sufficient and good quality food to live an active and healthy life. Food and nutrition security is a wider guarantee than just food efficiency and availability, as stated in Law no. 18/2012 concerning Food. Defense budget planning and the proper allocation of defense spending each year can support Indonesia's defense strength, so as to be able to create and increase Indonesia's economic growth (Saputro, Rivai, et al., 2021). Food is a basic human need that must be met by the government and society together as mandated by Law number 18 of 2012 concerning Food. The Food Law guarantees certainty of affordability and fulfillment of food consumption that is of good quality and nutritionally balanced, just, at all times by utilizing local resources, institutions and culture. Food security is closely related to regional defense logistics. Defense economics as a multidisciplinary study addresses resource allocation, income distribution, economic growth, and political stability applied to topics related to defense. According to defense economics, the impact of using the defense budget on the economy can be seen from the demand or consumption and supply or production approaches (Saputro et al., 2021)

In the Food Law, it is stated, among other things, that the Government organizes, fosters, controls and supervises the food sector. In order to fulfill the need for food supply, it is carried out by developing a food production system that is based on local resources, institutions and culture, developing the efficiency of the food business system, and developing food production technology. In order to realize food security, the development of human resources, technology and counseling in the food sector is very much needed, because the preparations are for realizing prosperity during times of peace and national defense during times of emergency. For that we need to know the problems, challenges and opportunities in order to realize food security.

The problems and challenges faced by the government in achieving food security concern several aspects of food availability, food distribution, food consumption, community empowerment and management.

1. Aspects of Food Availability. In the aspect of food availability, the main problem is the increasingly limited and declining national food production capacity and competitiveness. This is caused by technical and socio-economic factors.
 - a. Technically, the area of agricultural land, livestock and fisheries is reduced due to the rapid transfer of land such as industry and housing, agricultural productivity is

- relatively low and the increase is not significant, production technology is still not effective and efficient in managing the food crop sector, agricultural infrastructure (irrigation) is still lacking. still limited, production failure due to unpredictable climate change due to global warming.
- b. Socio-economic, the provision of production facilities that have not been fully guaranteed by the government, the difficulty in achieving a high level of efficiency in food production because the large number of farmers with production land is not comparable, there is no guarantee and regulation of reasonable food product prices from the government except for rice, product trade systems food that is not yet pro-people, including the import tariff policy.
2. On the aspect of Food Distribution
 - a. technically it was found that there was inadequate infrastructure, land and inter-island distribution infrastructure that could reach all areas, uneven and adequate infrastructure for food collection, storage and distribution, except for rice, an inefficient food distribution system, variations in food production capabilities between regions and between seasons demands accuracy in managing the food distribution system so that food is available all the time throughout the region.
 - b. In socio-economic terms, it is still felt that food marketing institutions have not played a good role in supporting the stability of distribution and food prices, problems with distribution channel security and official levies from the central and regional governments and various other levies along distribution and marketing channels have resulted in expensive distribution costs and increased food product prices.
 3. Aspects of Food Consumption
 - a. Technically, technology and industry have not yet been developed to meet people's needs, alternative food products based on local food resources have not yet been developed.
 - b. Socio-economic, high consumption of rice per capita per year (highest in the world > 100 kg, Thailand and Malaysia 80 kg, China 60 kg and Japan 50 kg), cultural constraints and eating habits in some regions and ethnicities that do not support the creation of food consumption patterns and balanced nutrition and equitable distribution of consumption of nutritious food for household members, the inability of the poor to have enough food in adequate quantities so that the aspects of nutrition and food security have not become a major concern.
 4. Aspects of Community Empowerment
 - a. Limited infrastructure and the absence of an effective working mechanism in the community in responding to food insecurity, especially in distributing food to people in need.
 - b. The limited skills and access of the poor to business resources such as capital, technology, market information and marketing tools make it difficult for them to enter the workforce and grow their businesses.
 - c. The ineffectiveness of community empowerment programs which have been top-down so far has not paid attention to the aspirations, needs and capabilities of the people concerned.
 - d. The lack of development of an early and accurate monitoring system for food and nutrition awareness in detecting food and nutrition insecurity at the community level.
 5. Management Aspect. The success of developing food security and self-sufficiency is influenced by the effectiveness of the implementation of development management functions which include aspects of planning, implementing, monitoring and controlling as well as coordinating various policies and programs. The problems faced in the management aspect are:

- a. Limited availability of accurate, consistent, reliable and easily accessible data needed for planning the development of self-sufficiency and food security.
- b. There is no guarantee of protection for small businesses and consumers in the food sector.
- c. Weak coordination and the existence of sectoral egos within the scope of government and non-government institutions, both central and regional.

Military logistics experts argue that military logistics is a bridge that supports front and rear troops, and the logistics process is an economic element in military operations (Mawanto, 2020). Defense logistics is all efforts in establishing policies, planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and controlling through the stages of fostering and using personnel, materials, facilities and services in accordance with operational demands, both quantity, quality, time, type, place and condition as well as able to maintain its readiness during use and provide continuous support to combat units and tactical units to achieve strategic goals.

According to the latest survey in 2019 by BPS and the National Land Agency (BPN), there are around 7.46 million hectares of rice fields in Indonesia. Despite government efforts to increase the area, the existing paddy fields are still far below the 8.1 million ha figure in the early 1990s. Assuming that only half of the 7.46 million ha of existing rice fields can be harvested twice per year because it is accessible to technical irrigation networks, the potential harvest area is an average of 11.175 million ha per year. This potential can increase if the dry season is wet enough, so that semi-technically irrigated and rainfed rice fields can produce. It's no secret that the area of rice fields is shrinking. Many productive paddy fields have changed their function. Minister of Agriculture 2014-2019 Amran Sulaiman tried to increase the area of rice fields with the Serasi (Save Swamp, Prosperous Farmers) program on peatlands in Kalimantan and Sumatra, but it has not had a significant impact. Efforts to increase the productivity of paddy fields, which currently average around 5.2 tons of grain per hectare, are also not easy to do.

In order to build preparedness for natural resources and man-made resources which directly or indirectly increase the strength of national defense, the government is currently trying to create food estates and food areas. This food estate is located in Central Kalimantan, in the Pulang Pisau and Kapuas districts to be precise. This long-term program is in the form of providing new land, rehabilitating existing land by increasing facilities to support land productivity, especially in terms of irrigation and drainage in swamp areas. This food estate covers an area of 600,000 hectares (6,000 km²), nine times the size of DKI Jakarta. This location was chosen because it was considered more suitable than the other three candidates, namely in South Sumatra, East Kalimantan and Merauke, Papua. One of the considerations is having sufficient water resources, being located in the center of Indonesia, and being close to a potential new capital city in North Penajam, East Kalimantan. This food estate plan raises the question whether it can be used as regional logistics preparation, regional economic improvement and nutrition fulfillment?

President Joko Widodo continues to remind his staff to strengthen the food production side so that people can more easily access their basic needs. When access is open, food security is strengthened. The World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also reminded all countries to maintain their food production management. Dependence on imported materials will make food security decrease. Security Stability and Strategic Industry Growth simultaneously influence Macroeconomic Stability. The integration of the development of security stability together with the increase in strategic industrial growth synergistically has the ability to increase macroeconomic stability (Saputro & Meirinaldi, 2019)

The Ministry of Defense in 2017 in increasing the strength of national defense in border areas, carrying out activities to empower natural resources which can be transformed into

components supporting national defense and helping the regional economy. Empowerment of natural resources and man-made resources is carried out in the border areas of East Nusa Tenggara, especially in Belu District, Tulakadi Village, East Tasifeto District, Belu Regency in the form of a pilot project for preparing regional logistics as a food supply reserve by planting sorghum as an alternative food ingredient in the area. In collaboration with the TNI in the Kodim 1605/Belu area, the Research and Development Ministry of Agriculture, the community, the District Agriculture Office. Belu and the Provincial Industry Office. East Nusa Tenggara. Sorghum is planted on 6 hectares of unmanaged community land. With the existing soil conditions, sorghum is very suitable for planting in the region with good yields. However, the question arises, can the results of the pilot project of planting sorghum as an alternative food ingredient be developed for regional logistics and regional economic development?

RESEARCH

This research uses a qualitative method. Biklen (1995) states that one of the main characteristics of qualitative research is descriptive, that is, the data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Moleong (2007) This is because research aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by all research subjects, and uses various scientific methods through explanations in the form of words and language in certain scientific contexts. The data acquisition method in this study is direct or undisguised observation. Researchers try to find and reveal field data naturally (natural environment) based on existing literature. Researchers need to carefully and wisely apply data collection techniques in the field so that the data obtained is truly natural.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To realize national food security, the Ministry of Defense was appointed by the President as the leading sector. The Ministry of Defense is synergizing with related agencies, including the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment and the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises plans to develop a food estate area in Central Kalimantan. The integration of the development of security stability together with increased strategic industrial growth and macroeconomic stability synergistically has the ability to increase economic growth (Saputro, 2021).

Regarding the joint action of ministries/agencies in the development of a food estate area in Central Kalimantan in an effort to support a program to strengthen national food security. Food reserves and fixed land for food crops to be developed, the function of the land does not change. There are three main food crops that need to be developed for national food security, namely rice, corn and cassava. The three factories built with adequate land will be very meaningful to support economic growth. Talking about building food security is not always related to rice, but also corn and cassava. In fact, planting cassava is easier and the infrastructure and yield potential are greater. Cassava or corn if processed by its derivatives is extraordinary for the food industry and for animal feed.

The Ministry of Defense has the task of administering affairs in the field of defense within the government to assist the President in administering state government. With the existence of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, that Management of national resources for National defense aims to transform human resources, natural resources and artificial resources as well as national facilities and infrastructure into a ready defense force. used for national defense. The Law contains elements of a Supporting Component, which is one of the components of national defense in dealing with military threats and hybrid threats, consisting of citizens, natural

resources and artificial resources, as well as national infrastructure which can directly or indirectly increase the strength and capabilities of the Main Component. and Reserve Components. The three segments mentioned above must be prepared early by the government so that they have preparedness if one day they are used directly or indirectly to increase the strength and capability of the main component (TNI) and reserve components. During wartime, supporting components are deployed to support national defense after a statement on mobilization from the President with the approval of the DPR, while during peacetime, components can be used for the welfare of citizens in improving the regional economy.

One of the national resources, namely natural resources and artificial resources, can be transformed into regional logistics. Regional logistics is logistics that is prepared based on regional resource wealth which includes Natural Resources and Artificial Resources, including food supplies, individual equipment supplies, fuel oil and lubricant supplies, building and construction materials supplies, ammunition and explosives supplies, medical supplies, spare parts supplies, and other supplies needed for the interests of National Defense. The need for food supplies in defense is very important to support the readiness of the defense components in the context of implementing national defense.

Regional logistics is logistics that is used to support regional resistance operations by relying on existing capabilities and resources. Because food potential is one aspect of regional logistics, it needs to be empowered and prepared early by involving all relevant agencies. Indonesia is an archipelagic country. In order to organize a strong defense, many factors determine, one of which must be supported by the availability of sufficient regional logistics and packaged in a well-regulated and coordinated regional logistics system.

To make this program successful, several defense industries are directly involved in the production of agricultural equipment systems such as PT Pindad and PT Dirgantara Indonesia with the production of Excava and other supporting equipment such as helicopters. Innovation of multi-purpose agricultural tractor (excava) system tools, assy and testing room, mechanical sub-assy room and production line for maung 4x4, Komodo, Medium Tank, Canon 20 mm armored 6x6 and fuel type anoa 6x6 armored.

The Ministry of Defense is entrusted with developing strategic commodities such as cassava and sorghum for the Food Estate program. The Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) continues to work on Food Estate land in Indonesian territory for the food security program as instructed by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi). According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the government has formulated a 4 Ways of Action (CB) agenda to maintain national food stock needs, including the development of modern agriculture which encourages the development of food estates. Land Development Project (PLG) in Central Kalimantan Province (Kalteng). Apart from Central Kalimantan, the government is also planning food estates in various locations, one of which is in Prov. East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) which is funded by the state budget.

Minister of PUPR, Basuki Hadimuljono said that water availability is the key to development in NTT, which has lower rainfall than other regions. "The key to progress in NTT is water. Availability of water is needed for drinking water, agriculture, animal husbandry and others. To meet the availability of water, the Rotiklot Dam in Belu Regency, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province with a capacity of 3.3 million m³ which was inaugurated by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) in May 2019 is now being utilized to support the development of a food estate. in Atambua, Belu, NTT by utilizing sprinkler technology.

This latest food estate plan leaves a big question, what are the assumptions behind establishing a food estate as an agenda for food security and nutrition? If this intervention option is considered to be able to increase efficiency through large-scale agriculture and

increase the availability of food in the form of energy or calories, then the Report of the High-Level Panel of Experts of the Committee for World Food Security states that the dimension of food security is food availability; physical and economic access to food; the ability to absorb food for the fulfillment of nutrition and health; sustainable food availability and access; freedom to decide independently what food to eat, produce, and participate in food policy; and ensuring that the food available today does not compromise food for future generations. For this reason, efforts to provide food must not encourage food insecurity in the dimensions of fulfilling nutrition.

This is related to high logistics costs, weak goods management, and long supply chains. Research shows that high logistics costs add to poverty and nutrition levels, for example, the high cost of basic necessities in eastern Indonesia. Furthermore, the 2019 Global Food Security Index assesses that Indonesia has problems with agricultural infrastructure, including food distribution. Weak food distribution can lead to food scarcity in various regions, especially in food insecure areas.

Food problem interventions should not be carried out in a way that risks the environment, economy, and health. The government estimates that Rp. 6 trillion will be needed over 3-4 years to realize the food estate plan, including planting rice fields. Food estates on peatlands have the potential to increase environmental risks and endanger health. The clearing of paddy fields using peat-friendly practices has the potential to cause serious problems. For example, most of the forest and land fires in 2019 occurred on peatlands, causing economic losses of IDR 72.95 trillion, including respiratory problems due to smoke and decreased productivity due to health problems.

The problems and challenges that exist in Indonesia can also become opportunities, as a large agricultural country with diverse natural resource potential, Indonesia has various opportunities to achieve self-reliance in the food sector in a sustainable manner as follows:

1. The great diversity of natural resources and biodiversity can be utilized for the development of food sources of non-rice carbohydrates, protein sources and micronutrients in each region.
2. Rapid technological developments in various aspects including production, processing and marketing can increase profits and can support the fulfillment of food needs in an area.
3. Changes in development management and governance towards decentralization and community participation which facilitate the achievement of food security and food self-sufficiency by taking into account local resources, institutions and culture are needed to obtain maximum results.

By empowering regional potentials there is great confidence that regional logistics will be fulfilled and the regional economy will increase.

Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and communities manage existing resources and form a pattern of partnership between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the region (Arsyad, 1999).

With regional economic development through planting sorghum as an alternative food ingredient in the border area of Tulakadi Village, East Tasifeto District, Belu Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, quality can:

1. Sorghum seeds contain three types of carbohydrates namely starch, dissolved sugar, and fiber. The dissolved sugar content in sorghum consists of sucrose, glucose, fructose and maltose. Sorghum also contains insoluble fiber or crude fiber and dietary fiber, respectively 6.5% - 7.9% and 1.1% - 1.23%. Sorghum is known to have better benefits than wheat flour because it is gluten free and has a low glycemic index number so that it

- also supports the trend of the gluten free diet consumer movement, such as in developed countries.
2. The realization of cooperation and synergy in the implementation of structuring and development of natural resources and man-made components supporting national defense, both in terms of implementing sorghum planting pilot projects and implementing guidance to communities managing natural and artificial resources.
 3. The realization of a common understanding of the importance of the role of ministries/agencies and regional governments as well as the participation of the public in national defense, including in participating in preparing regional logistics for supporting components.
 4. Realization of defense awareness (sense of defense) of local government officials and the public, so that they have awareness and responsibility in early preparedness against military threats.
 5. The realization of the community's willingness to sacrifice in taking part and being responsible for preparing regional logistics to support the interests of national defense.

Meanwhile, in terms of quantity, by planting sorghum seeds on 6 hectares of community land as an alternative food ingredient that can be transformed into reserves for preparing regional logistics and improving the community's economy. Where the sorghum yields are returned to the community and the yields are not only consumed by the community, they are sold to bogasari factories to be used as flour. However, in order for this program to continue, it is necessary to have the participation of the central government, local governments in preparing the land and equipment for the sorghum processing industry as well. the role of the community in assisting the government's efforts to cultivate sorghum as an alternative food ingredient in the region.

CONCLUSION

The National Defense must be prepared early with the involvement of all national resources, the role of the central government, regional governments and the entire community is crucial to the success of preparing the national defense system. Defense is not only the duty of the TNI but in defending the country is the duty of all Indonesian citizens according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 30 paragraph (1) namely "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the efforts of state defense and security".

National resources that are designated as supporting components do not eliminate the rights of ownership and management of these national resources, so that in times of peace the management of national resources as supporting components of state defense can be used to improve the people's economy.

Highlighting the weakness of the food system in Indonesia and the importance of handling food security issues that do not only focus on the dimension of food availability, there are several solutions that need to be considered.

The first, regional logistics must be prepared throughout Indonesia in the framework of national defense and regional economic development.

The second, it is necessary to improve the smoothness of the food distribution system so that food shortages do not occur which result in hoarding for one group of consumers and scarcity for other groups.

The third, the government must move to find other alternative food ingredients to replace rice, by diversifying food systems, empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups, and promoting sustainability in all aspects of the food supply chain while taking into account natural resources and local capacities. Synergy between food systems,

ecological systems and economic systems is a must. Indonesia's food security has great potential to be supported by biodiversity and a healthy environment without environmental risks that will impact the economy and health.

Food estate is an integrated program covering food crops, plantations and livestock. Regarding the synergy of the three ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture remains fully responsible for aspects of cultivation from pre to post harvest in order to increase production, both quantity and quality if needed so that it can be exported. While the Ministry of PUPR plays a role in or supports the development of primary and secondary irrigation, tertiary irrigation is the task of the Ministry of Agriculture. The involvement of the Ministry of Defense plays a role in mobilizing TNI personnel. This involvement is very important considering that the Babinsa TNI is in every village so it is very helpful in accelerating land preparation, planting, absorption of grain, and has a strong oversight function in the field.

Sorghum is an alternative food ingredient that can be developed in eastern Indonesia. Synergy is needed between the central government, local government, TNI, BUMS and the community in preparing regional logistics and regional economic development.

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