

## **Analysis Of The Implementation Of Government Expenditure, Cost Benefit And Political Economy On the Indonesia's Peacekeeping**

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### **Abstract**

*Peacekeeping missions are integral to global stability, with Indonesia actively participating in these endeavors. As a nation dedicated to promoting international harmony, Indonesia acknowledges the need for meticulous planning and analysis in utilizing government funds for peacekeeping, recognizing the complexity of this process (Sanchez, 2018). The article's primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of government expenditure, cost-benefit considerations, and the influence of political economy factors on Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. Three key objectives guide this exploration: first, to scrutinize the intricate details of government expenditure implementation, evaluating transparency, accountability, and efficiency. Second, to assess the pivotal role of cost-benefit analysis in decision-making processes, quantifying both financial and non-financial aspects to guide optimal resource allocation. Lastly, to delve into the multifaceted political economy factors influencing peacekeeping outcomes, considering domestic elements like public opinion, political dynamics, and economic considerations. The scope is tailored to Indonesia's peacekeeping context, analyzing how government funds are allocated, examining the impact of cost-benefit analysis on decision-making, and understanding the political and economic factors that shape peacekeeping outcomes. The structured order of discussion ensures a logical progression from an overview to a detailed analysis of affecting factors, challenges, findings, and recommendations. By fulfilling these objectives, the article aims to contribute valuable insights that can enhance the effectiveness of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions and the efficient utilization of government funds in this crucial global endeavor.*

**Keywords:** *Peacekeeping Missions, Government Expenditure, Political Economy*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The concept of a welfare state refers to a system in which the government plays an active role in promoting the well-being of its citizens by providing social assistance, healthcare, education, and other essential services. The welfare state aims to ensure a minimum standard of living for all individuals and reduce social inequalities. It is based on the principle of social solidarity, where the state assumes responsibility for the welfare and protection of its citizens.

The idea of a welfare state originated in the early 20th century, as a response to the challenges posed by industrialization and social inequality. It gained prominence after World War II as countries sought to rebuild and address the needs of their citizens. Since then, various nations have adopted different models of the welfare state, tailored to their socio-political contexts and economic capabilities.

The purpose of this essay is to compare the implementation of the welfare state in Indonesia and Singapore amid the COVID-19 pandemic. By examining the approaches and outcomes in these two countries, we can gain insights into the strengths and weaknesses of their welfare systems and understand the impact of their respective strategies on mitigating the socio-economic effects of the pandemic. This comparative analysis will shed light on the effectiveness of different welfare state models in addressing the challenges posed by a global crisis and provide valuable lessons for policymakers and stakeholders in both countries and beyond.

## RESEARCH METHODS

To comprehensively analyze the implementation of government expenditure, cost-benefit analysis, and political economy on Indonesia's peacekeeping mission, a qualitative research method is employed. Qualitative research, as defined by Eze (2023), involves studying the inherent nature of phenomena, their diverse manifestations, and the contextual perspectives surrounding them. This approach is chosen to gain an in-depth understanding of the complex processes involved in utilizing government funds for peacekeeping operations. The scope of this article encompasses an analysis of the implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit, and political economy specifically within the context of Indonesia's peacekeeping mission. It focuses on understanding how government funds are utilized, the application of cost benefit analysis, and the influence of political economy factors on the outcomes of these missions. The analysis will primarily draw upon relevant literature, case studies, and empirical data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To maintain a logical and coherent flow, the article will follow a specific order of discussion. It will begin by providing an overview of the general context, highlighting the significance of peacekeeping missions for Indonesia and the need for effective utilization of government funds. This will be followed by a detailed exploration of the affecting factors, including government expenditure, cost benefit analysis, and political economy. Each factor will be examined separately to understand its individual impact and contribution to the overall implementation of peacekeeping missions.

Subsequently, the article will address the challenges encountered in implementing government expenditure, cost benefit analysis, and political economy. It will identify common obstacles and limitations that may hinder the effective utilization of funds and the successful achievement of peacekeeping objectives. By exploring these challenges, the article aims to provide insights into areas that require attention and improvement.

The next section will present a review of the analysis conducted, consolidating the findings and observations related to the implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit, and political economy on Indonesia's peacekeeping mission. It will synthesize the key points and highlight the implications of the analysis for the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations in Indonesia.

Finally, the article will conclude by summarizing the main findings and offering suggestions for enhancing the implementation of government funds in future peacekeeping missions. It will provide recommendations based on the analysis conducted and propose areas for further research to deepen the understanding of the subject matter.

By adhering to this order of discussion, the article aims to provide a logical and structured analysis of the implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit, and political economy on Indonesia's peacekeeping mission. It ensures that readers can follow the argumentation cohesively and gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic under examination.

### **a. Affecting Factors**

Several factors can significantly influence the implementation of government expenditure, cost-benefit analysis, and political economy in Indonesia's peacekeeping missions, namely domestic, international, economic, and social dimensions. These affecting factors encompass a range of social, economic, political, and institutional aspects that shape the decision-making processes and outcomes of peacekeeping efforts.

## 1. Government Expenditure

Government expenditure plays a critical role in supporting Indonesia's peacekeeping mission. It involves the allocation and utilization of financial resources by the government to fund various aspects of peacekeeping operations, such as troop deployment, logistics, training, equipment, and infrastructure. Effective management of government expenditure is crucial for ensuring the smooth functioning and success of these missions (Solihin, Mursinto, & Sugiharti, 2021).

One aspect of analyzing government expenditure in the context of peacekeeping missions is to assess the transparency and accountability in the financial management processes. It is essential to examine how government funds are allocated, tracked, and reported throughout the different stages of peacekeeping operations. Transparency ensures that funds are utilized for their intended purposes, while accountability ensures that the responsible entities are answerable for their actions (Silver & Franz, 2021). By evaluating the transparency and accountability of government expenditure, this analysis aims to identify areas where improvements can be made to enhance the integrity of financial management in peacekeeping missions.

Another important consideration is the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocation. Government expenditure needs to be optimized to ensure that funds are allocated to the areas that require them the most (Kosec & Ragasa, 2022). This involves careful planning and prioritization to allocate resources based on the specific needs of peacekeeping missions. By analyzing government expenditure, this article aims to assess whether the resources are efficiently distributed to support the mission's objectives and achieve the desired outcomes.

Furthermore, the article will explore the mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate the utilization of government funds in peacekeeping operations. It will examine the systems and processes that enable the tracking of expenditure, the assessment of outcomes, and the identification of areas for improvement. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are crucial for ensuring accountability and providing feedback on the effectiveness of resource utilization. The analysis of government expenditure will shed light on the extent to which these mechanisms are in place and effective in the context of Indonesia's peacekeeping mission.

By focusing on government expenditure, this analysis aims to provide insights into the financial management practices, transparency, accountability, resource allocation, and monitoring mechanisms involved in supporting Indonesia's peacekeeping efforts. It seeks to identify strengths and weaknesses in these areas and propose recommendations for enhancing the utilization of government funds to maximize the impact of peacekeeping operations. Ultimately, the analysis of government expenditure contributes to the broader goal of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Indonesia's participation in peacekeeping missions.

## 2. Cost Benefit Analysis

Cost benefit analysis is a vital tool in assessing the economic viability and impact of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions (Campbell & Brown, 2022). It involves comparing the costs incurred in implementing these missions with the benefits generated as a result. By quantifying and evaluating both the financial and non-financial costs and benefits, cost benefit analysis provides decision-makers with valuable information to guide resource allocation and policy choices.

One of the key aspects of cost benefit analysis is the identification and measurement of costs associated with peacekeeping operations (Schofield, 2018). These costs encompass various elements, including personnel salaries, equipment procurement and maintenance, training expenses, logistical support, and infrastructure development. The analysis aims to quantify these costs accurately, taking into account direct and indirect expenses, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the financial burden of peacekeeping missions.

On the other hand, the benefits derived from peacekeeping missions need to be carefully assessed as well. Benefits can be both tangible and intangible, and they may include improved security, regional stability, diplomatic relations, capacity building, and enhanced international reputation (Drab, 2021). Cost benefit analysis attempts to measure and assign a value to these benefits, allowing decision-makers to understand the positive impact of peacekeeping operations beyond just the financial considerations.

The comparison of costs and benefits in cost benefit analysis helps decision-makers evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocation (Weinstein, 1995). It enables them to determine whether the benefits outweigh the costs and whether the allocation of government funds towards peacekeeping missions is justifiable. By conducting a rigorous cost benefit analysis, policymakers can make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, prioritize initiatives that offer the highest return on investment, and optimize the use of limited financial resources.

Furthermore, cost benefit analysis provides a framework for identifying potential cost savings and efficiency improvements. By analyzing the costs associated with different aspects of peacekeeping operations, inefficiencies and areas of wastage can be identified. This allows policymakers to implement measures to streamline processes, reduce unnecessary expenditures, and ensure a more efficient use of government funds.

Overall, cost benefit analysis is a valuable tool for assessing the economic viability, impact, and efficiency of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. By quantifying costs, measuring benefits, and comparing the two, decision-makers can make well-informed choices regarding resource allocation and policy decisions. The analysis facilitates evidence-based decision-making, enhances transparency and accountability, and contributes to the optimization of government expenditure in support of peacekeeping operations.

### 3. Political Economy

The political economy factors surrounding Indonesia's peacekeeping missions have a significant influence on their outcomes. Political economy refers to the interplay between political and economic factors that shape the decision-making processes, resource allocation, and overall success of these missions, either domestic or international factor.

#### a. Domestic Factors

Domestic factors play a significant role in shaping the implementation of government expenditure on Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. These factors encompass the political, social, and economic dynamics within the country that influence decision-making processes and resource allocation.

One important domestic factor is public opinion. The level of public support or opposition to peacekeeping missions can have a profound impact on the allocation of government funds. Public sentiment towards these missions may be influenced by factors such as the perceived benefits, risks, and costs associated with participation (Arham, 2020). Understanding public opinion helps policymakers gauge the level of support for peacekeeping efforts and make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources.

Political dynamics also play a crucial role in the implementation of government expenditure. The priorities of the ruling government, the alignment of political parties, and the stability of the political environment can shape the level of commitment and funding allocated to peacekeeping missions (Dorussen, 2022). Political leaders' decisions regarding resource allocation and financial management are influenced by their broader political objectives and the pressures they face from various interest groups. Analyzing domestic political dynamics provides insights into the internal factors that impact the utilization of government funds for peacekeeping.

Economic considerations are another important aspect of domestic factors. The availability of financial resources, budget constraints, and competing economic priorities influence the allocation of government expenditure. Economic factors such as GDP growth, inflation rates, and fiscal stability can impact the funding available for peacekeeping missions (Gumata & Ndou, 2017). Evaluating the economic landscape helps policymakers understand the financial context within which resource allocation decisions are made and identifies potential challenges or opportunities for funding peacekeeping operations.

Understanding and analyzing these domestic factors provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities faced in implementing government expenditure for peacekeeping missions in Indonesia. It helps policymakers navigate the political and economic landscape, address public concerns, and develop strategies to optimize resource allocation and enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts. By considering domestic factors, policymakers can ensure that the allocation of government funds aligns with national priorities and supports the overall objectives of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions (Widodo, 2013).

#### b. International Factors

International factors play a significant role in shaping the implementation of government expenditure on Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. These factors encompass the geopolitical, diplomatic, and economic considerations that influence decision-making processes and resource allocation at the international level.

Diplomatic relations and alliances are crucial international factors that influence Indonesia's participation in peacekeeping missions. The support and collaboration received from other countries and international organizations can have a profound impact on the availability of resources and funding for these missions. Strong diplomatic ties and partnerships can result in financial assistance, technical expertise, and logistical support, enabling Indonesia to effectively carry out its peacekeeping operations (Maier, 2022). Analyzing the international diplomatic landscape helps identify potential opportunities for collaboration and resource mobilization.

Geopolitical considerations also shape the implementation of government expenditure for peacekeeping missions. The strategic interests and regional dynamics of Indonesia and other key actors may impact resource allocation decisions. Geopolitical factors, such as conflicts, security threats, or stability concerns in specific regions, can influence the level of international support and the focus of Indonesia's peacekeeping efforts (Rumley & Chaturvedi, 2015). Understanding these factors helps policymakers navigate the complex geopolitical environment and make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and mission priorities.

Economic factors at the international level also come into play. International economic conditions, donor priorities, and the availability of financial resources from global institutions and organizations can impact the funding available for peacekeeping missions. Economic factors such as foreign aid, grants, loans, and contributions from international partners are crucial for supporting these missions. Analyzing international economic factors provides insights into the financial context and identifies potential sources of funding for Indonesia's peacekeeping efforts (Montejo & Stefanovic, 2021).

Moreover, adherence to international norms and obligations is an important aspect of international factors. As a member of the United Nations and other international bodies, Indonesia is expected to fulfill its commitments and obligations regarding peacekeeping missions. Compliance with international standards, guidelines, and best practices is crucial for ensuring effective resource utilization and maintaining Indonesia's reputation as a responsible peacekeeping actor. Evaluating international factors helps ensure that resource allocation decisions align with global norms and expectations.

By considering international factors, policymakers can navigate the global landscape, leverage international support, and make informed decisions regarding the allocation of

government funds for peacekeeping missions. It helps identify potential partnerships, funding sources, and best practices from other countries' experiences in peacekeeping. By understanding and responding to international factors, Indonesia can enhance its peacekeeping efforts and contribute effectively to global peace and security.

## **b. Challenges Encountered**

The implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit analysis, and political economy in Indonesia's peacekeeping missions is not without its challenges. These challenges can arise from various factors and pose obstacles to the effective utilization of resources and the achievement of mission objectives, namely financial constraints, resource allocation, political pressures, and public opinion. Understanding and addressing these challenges are crucial for improving the overall effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts.

### **1. Financial Constraints**

One of the significant challenges encountered in the implementation of government expenditure for Indonesia's peacekeeping missions is financial constraints. Adequate funding is essential to support the various aspects of peacekeeping operations, including troop deployment, logistics, training, equipment, and infrastructure (Daniel & Caraher, 2006). However, limited financial resources can hinder the effective utilization of funds and impact the overall effectiveness of these missions.

Budget constraints can arise due to several factors. Economic conditions, domestic priorities, and competing demands on the national budget can limit the allocation of funds for peacekeeping missions (Yan, Ren, & Nie, 2022). Governments must make difficult decisions regarding the allocation of resources among various sectors, and peacekeeping efforts may not always receive the desired level of funding.

The limited availability of financial resources can lead to challenges in meeting the operational needs of peacekeeping missions (Gibson, 2016). Insufficient funds may result in delays in troop deployments, inadequate training, or shortages of essential equipment and supplies. These constraints can hamper the effectiveness and efficiency of the missions and pose risks to the safety and security of peacekeepers on the ground.

To address financial constraints, innovative approaches to resource mobilization and allocation are crucial. Governments can explore partnerships with international organizations, other countries, and regional bodies to secure additional funding or in-kind support. It is important to leverage the resources and expertise available through such collaborations to enhance the financial capacity for peacekeeping missions.

Efforts to improve financial management practices can also help overcome financial constraints. Strengthening transparency, accountability, and oversight mechanisms in the allocation and utilization of funds can ensure that available resources are used efficiently and effectively. Robust financial planning, budgeting, and reporting processes are essential to track expenditures and identify areas where financial efficiencies can be achieved (Hayes, 2019).

Addressing financial constraints requires a comprehensive approach that combines prudent financial management, strategic partnerships, and innovative financing strategies (Gryn, 2022). Governments, in collaboration with international partners, must work together to identify sustainable funding models that ensure the adequate and predictable funding of peacekeeping missions. By addressing financial constraints, Indonesia can enhance its peacekeeping capabilities and contribute effectively to global peace and security.

### **2. Resource Allocation**

Resource allocation is a critical aspect of the implementation of government expenditure for Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. It involves determining how available resources, such as funds, personnel, equipment, and logistics, are distributed and utilized to achieve mission objectives effectively and efficiently.

One of the challenges in resource allocation is prioritizing competing demands within limited resources. Peacekeeping missions require resources for various activities, including troop deployment, logistics support, training, and infrastructure development (Maekawa, 2022). However, the availability of resources may be insufficient to meet all the demands. Policymakers must carefully assess the priorities and allocate resources based on the strategic objectives of the missions, the security situation on the ground, and the capacity-building needs of the local communities.

Effective resource allocation also requires a comprehensive understanding of the operational requirements of peacekeeping missions (Dorussen, 2022). It involves assessing the specific needs in terms of personnel skills, equipment capabilities, and logistical support. By conducting a thorough analysis of the mission's requirements, decision-makers can allocate resources more efficiently, ensuring that the right resources are available in the right place and at the right time.

Moreover, resource allocation decisions should consider the equitable distribution of resources among participating countries and troop-contributing nations. The burden-sharing principle emphasizes fair distribution and the sharing of responsibilities among countries involved in peacekeeping missions. Fair resource allocation can strengthen international cooperation and foster a sense of shared commitment to achieving peace and stability in conflict-affected regions.

Flexibility in resource allocation is crucial to adapt to changing circumstances and emerging needs during peacekeeping missions. The dynamic nature of conflict zones requires the ability to reallocate resources based on evolving security threats, shifting priorities, and emerging challenges (Bonaci, Michael, & Rivas, 2022). Decision-makers should have mechanisms in place to monitor and assess resource utilization and make timely adjustments when necessary.

To enhance resource allocation, coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders are essential. Effective communication channels and coordination structures facilitate information sharing, resource pooling, and the harmonization of efforts. Collaboration with international partners, regional organizations, and local communities can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocation, ensuring a more holistic approach to peacekeeping operations (Di Salvatore & Ruggeri, 2017).

### 3. Political Pressures

Political pressures pose significant challenges in the implementation of government expenditure for Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. These pressures can arise from domestic political dynamics, international relations, and the broader geopolitical context. They influence decision-making processes and can impact the allocation of resources and the overall effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts.

Domestic political pressures can stem from various sources, including public opinion, interest groups, and political parties (Allern, 2022). Public sentiment towards peacekeeping missions can fluctuate based on factors such as the perceived costs, risks, and benefits associated with participation. Politicians may face pressure to respond to public opinion, which can impact the level of support and funding allocated to peacekeeping missions. Balancing the demands of various interest groups and managing competing political agendas can further complicate resource allocation decisions (Currie, 2020).

International political pressures also play a role in shaping resource allocation for peacekeeping missions. Diplomatic considerations, alliances, and geopolitical interests can influence the level of support and collaboration received from other countries and international organizations. Political dynamics at the international level can impact the availability of financial assistance, technical expertise, and logistical support, which are crucial for the success of

peacekeeping operations (Hirono, 2021). Navigating these political pressures requires a delicate balance between national priorities and international obligations.

Political pressures can lead to challenges such as funding uncertainties and inconsistent resource allocation. Changes in government leadership, shifts in political priorities, and fluctuations in international relations can result in fluctuations in resource availability and a lack of long-term funding commitments (Yuan & Rao, 2014). These uncertainties can hinder effective planning, disrupt ongoing operations, and affect the morale and effectiveness of peacekeeping personnel.

Addressing political pressures requires strong leadership, transparent decision-making processes, and a clear understanding of the long-term benefits of peacekeeping efforts (Mbah, 2022). Effective communication with stakeholders, including the public, political parties, and international partners, is crucial to build consensus and manage expectations. Open dialogue and engagement can help align political interests with the broader goals of peacekeeping missions and secure sustained support and resources.

Political pressures are inherent in the implementation of government expenditure for peacekeeping missions. By navigating these pressures effectively, Indonesia can ensure that resource allocation decisions align with national priorities, international obligations, and the overarching goal of contributing to global peace and security.

#### 4. Public Opinion

Public opinion plays a crucial role in shaping the implementation of government expenditure, cost-benefit analysis, and political economy in Indonesia's peacekeeping missions (Schmid, 2019). The perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs of the general public regarding peacekeeping efforts can influence resource allocation decisions, political support, and the overall effectiveness of these missions.

Public opinion can have a direct impact on government funding for peacekeeping missions. Governments may allocate resources based on public sentiment and the perceived importance of peacekeeping in the eyes of the population. Positive public opinion can result in increased financial support and resource allocation, while negative or indifferent public opinion may lead to reduced funding or a lack of political will to sustain peacekeeping efforts (Victor, 2019).

Furthermore, public opinion can shape political discourse and policy debates surrounding peacekeeping missions. Political leaders often take public sentiment into account when making decisions related to international engagement and resource allocation. Public support or opposition to peacekeeping missions can influence political agendas, party platforms, and electoral dynamics (Dorussen, 2022). This can have implications for the level of commitment and prioritization of peacekeeping efforts within the broader political landscape.

Public opinion also influences international perception and collaboration. Other countries, regional organizations, and international stakeholders take into account the domestic support for peacekeeping missions when engaging with Indonesia. Positive public opinion can enhance Indonesia's reputation as a responsible global actor, garnering support and cooperation from other nations. Conversely, negative public opinion may hinder international collaboration and diminish the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations.

Engaging civil society organizations, academic institutions, and media outlets can also foster informed public discussions on peacekeeping missions. These stakeholders can provide platforms for dialogue, disseminate accurate information, and raise awareness about the complexities and challenges of peacekeeping operations. Engaging with the public in a meaningful and participatory manner helps build trust, increase understanding, and generate a sense of ownership and responsibility among citizens.



It is important to note that public opinion can vary over time and across different segments of society. Monitoring and understanding shifts in public sentiment and addressing concerns or misconceptions are critical for adapting strategies and ensuring sustained public support for peacekeeping efforts.

By actively engaging with public opinion, Indonesia can build broad-based support for its peacekeeping missions and leverage public sentiment to secure adequate resources, enhance international collaboration, and ultimately contribute effectively to global peace and security.

The review stage is a crucial component of analyzing the implementation of government expenditure, cost-benefit analysis, and political economy in Indonesia's peacekeeping missions (Schmid, 2019). This stage involves a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of these missions, with the aim of identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.

During the review process, various aspects are considered, including the allocation of resources, the achievement of mission objectives, the cost-effectiveness of expenditures, and the overall political and economic implications of peacekeeping efforts. Evaluating resource allocation involves analyzing the adequacy, timeliness, and appropriateness of funds, personnel, equipment, and logistical support (Zhang, Shan, & Liu, 2018). It also involves assessing the level of coordination and collaboration among relevant stakeholders.

### **1. Analysis of Government Expenditure**

Analyzing government expenditure is a crucial component of understanding the implementation of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. This analysis involves a comprehensive assessment of how financial resources are allocated, managed, and utilized to support these missions. By conducting a thorough analysis of government expenditure, policymakers and stakeholders can gain insights into the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of resource allocation in peacekeeping operations.

One aspect of analyzing government expenditure is assessing the adequacy and availability of funds allocated to peacekeeping missions (Menon, 2022). This involves examining the budgetary allocations and financial commitments made by the government to support these operations. Evaluating the sufficiency of funds helps determine whether resources are allocated in proportion to the mission's objectives and requirements. It also allows for the identification of any financial constraints that may impede the successful implementation of peacekeeping efforts.

Another important aspect of the analysis is evaluating the transparency and accountability in the use of government expenditure for peacekeeping missions. This involves assessing whether appropriate mechanisms and systems are in place to ensure that financial resources are managed efficiently, and that there is proper documentation, monitoring, and reporting of expenditures. Transparency and accountability are critical for preventing corruption, ensuring the effective use of funds, and building trust among stakeholders, both domestically and internationally (Spector, 2021).

The analysis of government expenditure in peacekeeping missions should be conducted through a rigorous and evidence-based approach. It requires collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, financial experts, and international partners. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of government expenditure, policymakers can make informed decisions, identify areas for improvement, and ensure the optimal use of resources in Indonesia's peacekeeping missions.

### **2. Evaluation of Cost Benefit Analysis**

Evaluating the cost-benefit analysis is an essential component in assessing the implementation of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. Cost-benefit analysis involves assessing the economic viability and efficiency of these missions by weighing the expected benefits against

the financial costs incurred (Campbell & Brown, 2022). Through a comprehensive evaluation, policymakers and stakeholders can gain insights into the effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation, as well as the overall value derived from the peacekeeping operations.

One aspect of evaluating cost-benefit analysis is assessing the accuracy and reliability of the underlying data and assumptions used in the analysis (Campbell & Brown, 2022). This involves scrutinizing the data sources, methodologies, and models employed in estimating the costs and benefits associated with peacekeeping missions. The evaluation helps ensure that the analysis is based on sound and credible information, enhancing the reliability of the findings and recommendations.

Furthermore, evaluating cost-benefit analysis involves examining the comprehensiveness and inclusiveness of the analysis. It entails considering both the direct and indirect costs and benefits of peacekeeping missions. Direct costs include expenses related to troop deployment, logistics, equipment, and training. Indirect costs encompass factors such as the impact on the local economy, the potential for conflict resolution, and the long-term stability achieved. Assessing the comprehensiveness of the analysis ensures that all relevant factors are taken into account, providing a more accurate picture of the overall benefits and costs associated with peacekeeping efforts.

Another important aspect of evaluation is assessing the robustness of the cost-benefit analysis in capturing the uncertainties and risks involved in peacekeeping operations (MacRae & Whittington, 2009). This includes considering the potential for unforeseen expenses, changes in the operating environment, and the volatility of political and security conditions. Evaluating the sensitivity of the analysis to different scenarios helps policymakers understand the potential variations in costs and benefits and make more informed decisions in light of these uncertainties.

### **3. Examination of Political Economy Factors**

Examining the political economy factors is crucial for understanding the implementation of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. Political economy refers to the interaction between politics and economics and how they influence decision-making, resource allocation, and the overall dynamics of peacekeeping efforts (Gulati & Kellenberg, 2013). By conducting a comprehensive examination of political economy factors, policymakers and stakeholders can gain insights into the political context, power dynamics, and economic considerations that shape the implementation of these missions.

One aspect of examining political economy factors is analyzing the political landscape and the domestic political dynamics surrounding peacekeeping missions. This involves understanding the interests, priorities, and motivations of key political actors, including policymakers, political parties, and government institutions. Political factors, such as competing interests, power struggles, and political stability, can significantly influence resource allocation decisions, policy formulation, and the level of political support for peacekeeping missions (Zittoun, Fischer, & Zahariadis, 2021). Examining the political landscape helps policymakers navigate these complexities and anticipate potential challenges and opportunities in the implementation of peacekeeping efforts.

Furthermore, the examination of political economy factors involves analyzing the economic considerations that impact peacekeeping operations. This includes assessing the economic implications of resource allocation decisions, the availability of financial resources, and the potential economic benefits generated by peacekeeping missions. Economic factors, such as budget constraints, inflation, and economic stability, can shape the allocation of funds, the sustainability of peacekeeping operations, and the long-term economic impact on host countries (Hesse, 2015). Evaluating the economic considerations provides insights into the trade-offs and constraints faced by policymakers and helps inform resource allocation decisions.

In conclusion, the examination of political economy factors is vital for understanding the implementation of Indonesia's peacekeeping missions. By analyzing the political landscape, economic considerations, international relations, and social dynamics, policymakers can navigate the complexities and challenges that arise in peacekeeping efforts. A comprehensive examination of political economy factors enhances the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of these missions and contributes to achieving the objectives of peace, stability, and human security.

## CONCLUSION

In analyzing the implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit analysis, and political economy on Indonesia's peacekeeping mission, several key findings have emerged. The examination of government expenditure revealed the importance of adequate funding, transparency, and accountability in supporting peacekeeping operations. The evaluation of cost-benefit analysis highlighted the need for accurate data, comprehensive analysis, and consideration of long-term socio-economic impacts. The examination of political economy factors underscored the significance of domestic and international political dynamics and economic considerations in shaping peacekeeping efforts.

The findings have important implications for Indonesia's peacekeeping mission. Adequate and transparent government expenditure is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping operations. By allocating sufficient funds and establishing robust financial management systems, Indonesia can enhance the impact of its peacekeeping efforts. The evaluation of cost-benefit analysis provides insights into the economic viability of these missions and allows for better resource allocation decisions. Understanding the political economy factors helps policymakers navigate the complexities and challenges that arise in peacekeeping operations, fostering better collaboration, and diplomatic relations.

In conclusion, the analysis of the implementation of government expenditure, cost benefit analysis, and political economy on Indonesia's peacekeeping mission has yielded significant findings. These findings highlight the importance of transparent and accountable financial management, comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, and a thorough understanding of political and economic dynamics. By implementing the recommended measures and pursuing future research directions, Indonesia can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its peacekeeping missions, contributing to global peace and stability.

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