

Policy Implementation of Military Operations Tasks Other Than War Units Skadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad in Acceleration of Handling of Covid-19 in Berau, East Kalimantan



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ABSTRACT: Apart from War Military Operations, the TNI also carries out Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP). The background of this research is to assist the regional government, assist the Republic of Indonesia National Police in the context of security and public order tasks regulated by law, assist in coping with the consequences of natural disasters, evacuation and provision of humanitarian assistance.

This qualitative research discusses the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in the involvement in eradicating Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan along with the supporting and inhibiting factors by using the Van Mater and Van Horn theories. Data collection was carried out by interviews, documentation and observation. The results obtained are then collected, reduced, presented and conclusions drawn.

The results obtained were that the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in the involvement of the eradication of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, has been running optimally and in accordance with applicable regulations. Supporting factors are the number of sufficient and complete personnel, clarity of main tasks and functions, good organizational work relations, implementation of scheduled activities. As well as other adequate and supportive resources. Then there are inhibiting factors, namely the application in the field is still found by people who do not comply with health protocols which affect the number of positive cases of Covid-19.

KEYWORDS: Policy Implementation, Military Operations Other Than War, Combating Covid 19.

INTRODUCTION

Various new challenges and problems that demand solutions in an effort to take advantage of the changes for the benefit of life and progress of a nation and state. Attached to the 1945 Constitution in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4 (four) that the purpose of the Indonesian state is to protect the whole nation, educate the life of the nation and prosper the people in general and play an active role in world peace that is free and active. Duties and responsibilities as described above in the description of national objectives that responsibility rests with the entire Indonesian nation, including the duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (hereinafter referred to as the TNI). In Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, it is stated that the TNI is a tool of national defense that functions as a deterrent and action against every form of military threats and armed threats from outside and within the country, against sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety, and restorers. against the disruption of state security resulting from security chaos. The TNI is the main guard guarding the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition to being the strength of the armed forces of a country based on statutory regulations, the TNI plays a role as a tool of the state in the field of defense which in carrying out its duties is based on state policies and political decisions.

In terms of carrying out its duties, the TNI is divided into three armed forces, namely the Army, Air Force and Navy. As a means of defense owned by the State, the TNI carries a great mandate for the State of Indonesia. In other words, they are specially prepared to carry out the task of defending the state and nation, as well as maintaining national defense and security. In order to maintain and improve state security or national security, the TNI carries out its main tasks, which will be divided into two types, namely in the framework of Military Operations for War (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP). The main task points which form an important background in this research are assisting local government tasks, assisting the Republic of Indonesia National Police in the framework of the task of security and public order regulated by law, assisting in overcoming the effects of natural disasters, evacuation, and providing assistance humanity. Apart from carrying out Military War Operations (OMP), the TNI also carried out Military Operations Other than War (OMSP) including assistance to the Regional Government and the National Police. The elucidation of this article states that what is meant by assisting the government in the regions is assisting the

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implementation of the Government's functions in conditions and situations that require TNI facilities, tools and capabilities to resolve the problems being faced, including helping to overcome the consequences of natural disasters, rehabilitating infrastructure, and overcoming problems resulting from strikes and communal conflict. As for the implementation of the OMSP tasks, it is the President's authority with the approval of the DPR.

As a rule the implementation of this law has been ratified and guided by Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning handling social conflicts. Several implementing regulations have also been drawn up, however these regulations do not contain in detail the technical implementation of requests for assistance to the TNI, implementation mechanisms in the field and funding procedures used during activities. This has the potential to cause problems for the TNI when viewed from an administrative aspect related to the deployment of personnel and equipment that has been funded by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, a legal aspect if there is a violation of the rules of engagement, and a political aspect if it is related to securing mass activities or regional leadership during the period -the campaign period and the election of regional leaders.

The TNI is not the only army in the world carrying out MOM tasks, especially in assisting local governments and the National Police. The term OMSP itself is an adoption of Military Operation Other Than War which is also adopted by military doctrine in the world. These countries prepare, alert, and deploy their military personnel to carry out assistance tasks when natural disasters occur in their friendly countries as a form of solidarity through military diplomacy programs.

Di Indonesia, pelibatan TNI dalam penanganan Covid-19 telah dilakukan sejak awal tahun bahkan seb The Indonesian National Armed Forces as one of the Basic Capital for National Development needs to constantly improve its professionalism through strengthening discipline, which is an absolute requirement in the life order of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in order to create professional, effective, efficient and modern soldiers so that they are able to play a bigger role in social life, nation and state as stabilizers and dynamists of National Development.

If it is related to current events, the whole world is experiencing a health crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 is a disease identified as caused by the Corona virus and attacks the respiratory tract (Anies et al, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic, which has spread since the beginning of 2020, has become one of the serious problems facing the world. The massive spread of the epidemic and the increasing number of deaths have created a crisis situation in various fields. With limited resources in a country, many governments, including Indonesia, have decided to involve their militaries in responding to the epidemic. The government, in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, finally issued a regulation as formal legitimacy for handling COVID-19, namely Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, Presidential Decree No. 7/2020, Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07/Menkes/5671/2021 Concerning Clinical Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Public Health Emergency (hereinafter referred to as KEPPRES for Health Emergencies), Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid 19 (hereinafter referred to as PP PSBB).

There are crucial issues that arose after the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 regarding the involvement of the TNI and its relation to MOM. Procedurally, the deployment of the TNI in OMSP emerges through consensus/confirmation between the Government and the DPR as a state political policy, although the final decision remains with the President's authority. Article 10 of the 1945 Constitution is a consequence of the President's position as Head of State. To uphold state sovereignty, the President becomes the Supreme Commander of the TNI. On the other hand, Article 30 paragraphs (3) and (5) reflect the position of the TNI which is subject to applicable law. The position of the TNI is determined by the Constitution, namely as an instrument of the state which has the scope of duties in the defense sector. In addition, related to the composition, position, duties, and relations of authority with the Police of the Republic of Indonesia are regulated more through the Law (D. Nicky Fahrizal, 2020).

The government has yet to officially announce the first corona case in Indonesia. As of August 2020, the TNI has been deployed for various tasks at the central and regional levels. As for some of the tasks in question, such as providing observation facilities in Natuna, building a hospital on Galang Island, evacuating affected Indonesian citizens abroad, distributing medical equipment, guarding access at the border, escorting the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy, to escorting the implementation of health protocols in the new normal order. In addition to assisting in handling the implementation of government policies, the TNI is also actively involved as part of the structure of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19 and the Executive Committee for Handling Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery (Diandra, 2020). Based on the brief background description above, the author is motivated to analyze the implementation of the accelerated handling of the Covid-19 pandemic by involving the TNI. Therefore the author wishes to write a title, "Implementation of Military Operations Task Policies Apart from the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad Unit War in Accelerating Handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan".

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RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. According to Creswell (2018) qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be obtained using statistical procedures or other quantitative methods. The use of qualitative research is used to examine people's lives, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social activities and others. Bogdan and Biklen S. (in Rahmat, 2009) explained that qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people being observed. Qualitative research aims to gain a general understanding of the social reality that is the focus of research.

Data was analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Simplifying (simplifying), summarizing (abstracting), and transforming data (transforming). In this qualitative research, the main data collection was also supported by tools in the form of observation guidelines and interview guidelines which aim to ensure that the observations and interviews do not deviate from the problems that should be studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Policy implementation according to Van Mater and Van Horn includes: 1) Size and objectives of the policy, 2) Resources, 3) Characteristics of implementing agencies, 4) Communication between related organizations and implementing activities, 5) Disposition of implementers, and 6) Economic, social environment and politics. The following is the policy implementation of Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces (a case study of involvement in handling Covid 19 in Squadron 13/Serbu Puspenerbad) according to Van Mater and Van Horn are:

1. Policy Size and Purpose

The size and objectives of the policy are the stages of the process that must be achieved by tangible or intangible programs or policies, short term or long term. The size and objectives of a policy must be clearly defined and measurable so that they can be realized. According to Law Number 34 of 2004 the definition of the Indonesian National Armed Forces is the strength of the armed forces of a country based on statutory regulations. This definition is not complete, but there is an understanding of the main purpose of the army's presence in a country, namely as stipulated in Law Number 34 of 2004. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) is to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Indonesian unitary state based on Pancasila and the Constitution. 1945 and protect the whole nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. From the concept of thought as above, the opinion emerged that the main function of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) within the state is to carry out tasks in the field of defence. To carry out the concept of national defense which has a role and is the main component of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI).

As for the functions of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) contained in Article 6 of Law No. 34 of 2004, namely: 1. The TNI as a means of national defense functions as: a. Deterrence against any form of military threats and armed threats from outside and within the country against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation. b. Action against every form of threat as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a, and c. Restoration of state security conditions that have been disrupted due to security chaos. 2. In carrying out the functions referred to in paragraph (1), the TNI is the main component.

In many countries, MOM has received serious attention from the military institutions of each country. As is the case in Canada including OMSP in the military education curriculum. China formed a special force within its People's Liberation Army to carry out MOM. These special groups are (a) flood control and disaster relief troops, (b) post-earthquake emergency rescue troops, (c) nuclear, chemical and biological disaster emergency rescue troops, (d) emergency transportation facilities builder troops, and (e) international peacekeeping force. OMSP is also taught at the National Defense University to gain practical experience using equipment and assistance for OMSP. Japan according to the Constitution, the main mission of the Self-Defense Forces is to carry out MOM. War is not allowed under the current Constitution. The British developed the MOM doctrine and strategy, among others by Sir Julian Corbett (1854-1922).

The United States incorporates MOM in its military doctrine, covering the use of military capabilities in non-war operations. MOM has more stringent army engagement rules than those in war. Singapore apart from preparing its Armed Forces (SAF) to deal with conventional warfare is also developing an OMSP training program. Soldiers are required to have expertise in a broad spectrum to anticipate an increase in MOM. The focus of MOM is preventing war, resolving conflicts, seeking peace, and supporting civilian governments in overcoming their domestic crises. An alternative term for MOM is Peace Support Operation (PSO). MOM includes the pursuit, enforcement and maintenance of peace. MOM also involves oversight of arms trade/exchanges. MOM does not involve the use or threat of violence, but prioritizes the provision of humanitarian assistance and disaster management. In MOOTW, military forces synergize with other institutions/organizations, especially those related to diplomacy, the economy, government, even politics and religion. Before carrying out an operation, an introduction to the situation and conditions is usually carried out by the assigned unit, to determine strengths and expertise, make plans, carry out training and prepare preconditions to achieve operational goals. A

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special team for field recognition can be formed so that it can be deployed quickly to carry out field observations, identify the character and magnitude of threats, communicate with various parties, etc. Mastery of regional language and culture is very important for this preliminary special team. The OMSP that is being faced today is different from the OMSP that was carried out in the past.

OMSP is currently a political task that is more difficult to measure its success, it is not easy to determine where and under what circumstances the military was assigned to carry out OMSP, when it can be said that OMSP has been completed. The OMSP mission requires slightly different skills from the OMP mission. OMSP missions often face unique challenges, in contrast to the challenges faced by armed enemies during war. The same natural disaster in different areas requires different operating techniques. There are various types of natural disasters, such as volcanic eruptions, floods, forest fires, earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, and others. Terrorism also has different forms of action, as well as separatism which is closely related to the geographical conditions in which the separatism occurs. OMSP is no less honorable task than the task of waging war. However, war operations (against other states or non-state actors) must take precedence if the army is faced with both tasks. The army must remain focused on its main mission, namely the war against other countries if circumstances require it. It's just that, if OMSP can be carried out effectively to achieve the same goal, then military operations of war must be set aside. This is because OMSP involves often much less risk to servicemen and the state than OMP. On the other hand, the implementation of OMP also has an OMSP component in it. For example, in waging war with another country, each party needs to prepare OMSP, such as rebuilding bridges destroyed by war. When resources are quite limited, the implementation of OMSP can reduce OMP's capacity.

2. Resources

Resources, namely in implementing policies, it is necessary to support resources, which include human resources and non-human resources.

a. Human Resources

Air Squadron 13/Amur Balottama Yudha or (Skadron 13/Serbu Puspenerbad) is an air squadron under the control of the Army Aviation Center headquartered in the Kalimantan International Airport area, Teluk Bayur, Berau, East Kalimantan and began operating in 2016. In implementation the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, the human resources involved are very available. The unit commander issues a Sprin or Warrant to the relevant human resources, namely Soldiers both for security duties and military doctors as other human resources.

b. Funding resources

In carrying out the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, the source of funds is that each personnel receives consumption and also direct financial support from the local government. Because the acceleration of the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is the main task of the local government and the Health Office.

c. Tech resources

In carrying out the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, it involves supporting technological resources both to facilitate communication and to assist in field assignments. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it shows that human resources, financial resources and technological resources in carrying out the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan have been carried out in accordance with the regulations applicable.

3. Characteristics of the implementing agency

Is a bureaucratic structure, norms and patterns of relationships that occur in the bureaucracy, all of which will affect the implementation of a policy. In carrying out the task of implementing the policy of military operations tasks in addition to the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, there are several relevant agencies involved, including: a. Regional government; b. Berau district health office; c. Kodim 0902/BRU; d. Berau Police; e. Basarnas; f. Satpol PP. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it was found that the characteristics of the implementing agency in carrying out the task of implementing military operations other than the war of the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is to work together formally with several related agencies involved. , including: Local government, Berau district health office, Berau Satpol PP, Kodim 0902/BRU, Basarnas and Berau Police. So far it has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

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4. Communication between organizations and implementing activities

In many programs, the implementor of a program needs support and coordination with other agencies, so coordination and cooperation between agencies is needed for the success of a program. The process of correspondence was given by the Regional Government and Health Office within 7 days beforehand to the Commander of Squadron 13/Serbu. Furthermore, the unit commander gave a response back regarding the letter. The day before the implementation, the Regional Government and the Health Office provide socialization of the duties and responsibilities that will be carried out. In addition, evidence that the socialization has been carried out by the Regional Government and the Health Office is based on a documented report to the Unit Commander. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it was shown that in carrying out the task of implementing the military operation task policy other than the 13th Squadron/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, it had been carried out accordingly.

5. Executor's disposition.

Includes three important things, namely the implementor's response to the policy, which will influence his willingness to implement the policy, cognition, namely the understanding of the policy, the intensity of the implementor's disposition, namely the value preference possessed by the implementor. The definition of disposition according to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 104) is said to be "the will, desire and inclination of policy makers to carry out the policy seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be realized". Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it shows that the Disposition of the Executor in implementing military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is in accordance with applicable regulations to support the implementation of the accelerated handling of Covid-19.

6. Economic, social and political environment

This indicator includes environmental economic resources that can support the success of policy implementation, the extent to which interest groups provide support for policy implementation, the characteristics of the participants, i.e. support or reject, the nature of public opinion in the environment, and whether the political elite supports implementation. policy.

The last thing that needs to be considered in order to assess the performance of public implementation in the perspective offered by Van Metter and Van Horn is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of the public policies that have been set. The non-conducive social, economic and political environment can be the culprit and the failure of policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies must also pay attention to the conducive condition of the external environment. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it was found that the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan had a positive impact on accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau.

Size and objectives of the policy Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be understood that each element of the TNI AD in Squadron 13/Assault carries out existing policies and is in accordance with those attached to the TNI's main tasks related to OMSP based on regulations implementing the implementation of military operations task policies other than Squadron- 13/Serbu Puspenerbad in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan.

Resources Based on the results of analysis and observations in the field, it shows that human resources, financial resources and technological resources in carrying out military operations task policies other than the 13th Squadron/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan have been carried out in accordance with the rules in force.

Characteristics of the implementing agency Based on the results of analysis and observations in the field, it was found that the characteristics of the implementing agency in carrying out the task of implementing military operations policy tasks other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is working together formally with several agencies Those involved include: Local government, Berau district health office, Berau Satpol PP, Kodim 0902/BRU, Basarnas and Berau Police. So far it has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

Communication between related organizations and implementing activities Based on the results of the analysis and observations in the field, it is shown that in carrying out the task of implementing military operations policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, it has been carried out accordingly.

Disposition of executors Based on the results of analysis and observations in the field, it shows that the Disposition of Executors in implementing military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is in accordance with applicable regulations to support the implementation of accelerated handling of Covid-19 19.

Economic, social and political environment Based on the results of analysis in the field, it was found that the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in Berau, East Kalimantan had a positive impact on accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in Berau. The objectives of a policy

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are as follows: 1. To maintain public order; 2. Promote the development of society in various ways; 3. Integrating various activities; 4. Pointing and dividing material and non-material objects.

That the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, has been running optimally since the Covid 19 pandemic until now and has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. This is because in the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, it has received full support from the Regional Government, Health Office, Dandron, Dandim and Berau Police Chief so that in its implementation it does not encounter obstacles and provides positive impact on security, safety and acceleration of the handling of Covid 19 in the Berau Regency area.

SUPPORTING FACTORS AND INHIBITING FACTORS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

In the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, there are supporting and inhibiting factors. From the results of this research process, the factors that provide support to the process of implementing this policy are as follows: The number of personnel implementing the military operation task policy other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is sufficient and complete. Clarity of main duties and functions based on clear legal and regulatory basis. Good working relationship between related organizations, namely the local government and the TNI-POLRI. Clarity of clear directives refers to the rules that have been set. Implementation of scheduled operations. The quality of personnel who are in accordance with the group and the competencies possessed are in accordance with the fields that are their respective duties. As well as other resources that are sufficient and supportive in carrying out the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan.

Then the inhibiting factor for the implementation of the military operation task policy apart from the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is that in the field there are still people who do not comply with health protocols which affect the positive number of Covid-19. Efforts that can be made to improve the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, are by means of accelerating vaccination for the people of Berau Regency.

CONCLUSION

After carrying out research conducted by researchers regarding the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan and then analyzing and reviewing the results of the data obtained through interviews, observation, documentation, conclusions can be drawn as following :

1. The implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Serbu Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan has been carried out in accordance with the provisions, both in dimensions of size and policy goals, resources, characteristics of implementing agencies, executor dispositions, communication between organizations and implementing activities as well as the economic, social, and political environment.
2. The factors that support the process of implementing this policy are as follows: The number of personnel implementing the military operation task policy other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan, is sufficient and complete. Clarity of main duties and functions based on clear legal and regulatory basis. Good working relationship between related organizations, namely the local government and the TNI-POLRI. Clarity of clear directives refers to the rules that have been set. Implementation of scheduled operations. The quality of personnel who are in accordance with the group and the competencies possessed are in accordance with the fields that are their respective duties. As well as other resources that are sufficient and supportive in carrying out the implementation of military operations task policies other than the Squadron-13/Assault Puspenerbad unit war in accelerating the handling of Covid 19 in Berau, East Kalimantan. Then the inhibiting factor: Implementation in the field is still found by people who do not comply with health protocols which affect the number of positive cases of Covid-19.

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