



The Role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

(A Study on the Social Role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in the DKI - Jakarta Area)

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ABSTRACT

One of the institutions that has a major role in disaster management and management is the TNI, which is seriously working enthusiastically and actively involved in various activities related to handling this virus pandemic. They are TNI personnel working hand in hand, day and night almost non-stop in the community in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, especially in the DKI - Jakarta area to date and to describe and analyze what factors support and hinder the role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. Indonesia, especially in the DKI - Jakarta area until now. To reveal this reality, qualitative research methods are used where the data obtained is processed by organizing and sorting the data into patterns or categories and descriptions of basic units so that they can be read and interpreted. Based on the facts and phenomena obtained in the field, the research results are as follows: First, the role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community, supported by the implementation of an active role in providing assistance that has been carried out effectively despite fears of resistance with the community. Second, the form of the TNI's role is shown by active coordination starting from the early stages to the present in handling the pandemic. In addition, the appeal for handling the pandemic is conveyed through the Social Communication strategy and conducting monitoring and evaluation as a basis for formulating future strategies. Third, the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic is supported by personnel resources who, in terms of quality and quantity, are eligible to be involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, and are supported by a presidential policy that is made as a legal umbrella in its implementation. Fourth, the supporting and driving factors for the role of Indonesian Army Soldiers in Responding to the Development of Social Media in Supporting the Main Tasks of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) include: Supporters, The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic is supported by personnel resources who in terms of quality and quantity are eligible to be involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, and are supported by a presidential policy that is made as a legal umbrella in its implementation. Barrier, The inhibiting factor in the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the covid pandemic is the lack of knowledge and lack of awareness of the public about the dangers of covid 19 and state budget support that is sourced from the APBN but is limited in its use and can impact on the defense budget allocation. From these findings, a Major Proposition can be drawn up. The role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community and active coordination with other institutions followed by monitoring in order to show that the TNI is indeed needed because it is supported by soldier resources and the right policies in handling the pandemic, regardless of still not optimal awareness and budget support in its involvement. The above results support the main theory (grand theory) used in this study, namely the theory of role aspects from Bidlle and Thomas in Sarwono (2005) which mentions important aspects of behavior in roles, namely: expectations, norms in roles that are realized by social interaction, form role and role assessment. However, in the behavioral aspect of the role studied regarding the involvement of the TNI in the Acceleration of Pandemic Response, the behavioral aspect of the role does not accommodate expectations in the role because the expectations about the role are the expectations of others about appropriate behavior, which should be shown by someone who has a certain role. Expectations about this behavior can be generally accepted, can be expectations from a group of people, and can also be expectations from one particular person, this is because at the beginning of this involvement the TNI's role in handling the pandemic there were still pros and cons regarding its involvement. which should be shown by someone who has a certain role. Expectations about this behavior can be generally accepted, can be expectations from a group of people, and can also be expectations from one particular person, this is because at the beginning of this involvement the TNI's role in handling the pandemic there were still pros and cons regarding its involvement. Expectations about this behavior can be generally accepted, can be expectations from a group of people, and can also be expectations from one particular person, this is because at the beginning of this involvement the TNI's role in handling the pandemic there were still pros and cons regarding its involvement.

Keywords: Soldier Interaction Role, Role Form, Role Assessment, Covid-19 Pandemic

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of the outbreak of a deadly disease outbreak caused by the corona virus makes the world community currently experiencing extraordinary panic, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which has been declared a pandemic by WHO in its development is increasingly violent and has claimed many victims in various parts of the world. This deadly virus was first detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in December 2019, so far the corona virus has infected more than 2 million people and spread to 210 countries, including Indonesia.

In Indonesia alone, the number of positive cases of the corona virus until Wednesday (15/11) reached 463,007 people, 15,148 people died, and 913 people recovered. The number of corona cases continues to increase day by day. (worldmeter.info/coronavirus). To date Our government has declared the corona virus pandemic a national disaster. The determination of the disaster status is in line with the increasing number of positive corona virus patients in Indonesia which is increasing day by day. As a humanitarian disaster, awareness from all parties is needed to take part in dealing with this corona virus disaster.

The spread of the pandemic, which is almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, requires the government as the party most responsible for the health of its people to continuously provide information, education, motivation and rehabilitation to deal with this corona pandemic so that it does not spread and worsen the situation. Not only the government but the role of the mass media, as agents of information, of course, do not stop delivering information related to various aspects related to the pandemic that is currently sweeping the world.

One of the institutions that has a major role in disaster management and management is the TNI, which is seriously working enthusiastically and actively involved in various activities related to handling this virus pandemic. They are TNI personnel working hand in hand, day and night almost non-stop in the midst of the community in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The TNI was directly involved when the government picked up hundreds of Indonesian citizens from Wuhan, China. At that time, the government decided to observe hundreds of Indonesian citizens at the Raden Sadjad Air Force Base, Natuna, Riau Islands. At that time, the TNI immediately turned the hangar into a place of quarantine or observation. The personnel also do everything necessary to support the observation process for 14 days.

The involvement of soldiers in the vortex of handling the pandemic in Indonesia is actually very significant starting from the medical aspect in the form of medical support from the military health corps as well as the provision of reagents for rapid tests which are difficult to obtain due to the lockdown in various countries, from the security aspect in the form of readiness to hold security at every phases that will occur starting from the PSBB phase to even civil emergencies, as well as security at state borders and coastlines. In the aspect of support, the logistical support provided is countless, starting from the distribution of PPE to various regions, maximizing information and communication media to intelligence and cyber support which is also maximized in handling this pandemic.

The role of the TNI organization in handling this pandemic must of course be in line with its role as the main key in the field of state defense in society and cannot be separated from what soldiers can do as individuals in their social structure in society.

The role of the TNI organization talk about the position and behavior of someone who it is expected from him that it does not stand alone, but is always in relation to the existence of other people who are related to that person or actor. Role actors become aware of the social structure they occupy, therefore an actor tries to always appear "qualified" and is perceived by other actors as "not deviating" from the existing system of expectations in society. (Edy Suhardono: 1998)..

The role of a soldier in handling is a dynamic aspect of his position (status) as a defense crew. If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role. The distinction between position and role is for the benefit of science. The two cannot be separated, because the one depends on the other and vice versa. There is no role without position or position without role. As with position, role has two meanings. Everyone has a variety of roles that come from the patterns of social life. This at the same time means the role that the role determines what he does for the community and what opportunities the community gives him. The importance of a role is because it regulates a person's behavior. The role causes a person to some extent can predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust his own behavior with the behavior of the people in his group. The social relations that exist in society are the relationships between individual roles in society. Roles are governed by applicable norms. For example, the norm of decency requires that a man when walking with a woman, must be on the outside. Likewise, the role of the TNI as an institution as well as the personnel of a soldier in responding to the development of handling the pandemic, which must also aim to strengthen the unity and defense of this nation. The role causes a person to some extent can predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust his own behavior with the behavior of the people in his group. The social relations that exist in society are the relationships between individual roles

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Besides the role TNI in handling this pandemic, it is very important because it has guard posts in border areas in this country to prevent the entry of foreign nationals who enter by land or which of course will be able to reduce the transmission of this corona, not to mention the chain of command from the top command to the unit level. The bottom line is there to cover the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia if synergy is needed to the regional level in handling this outbreak.

The role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country cannot be separated from the main task of the TNI in terms of military operations other than war, one of which is assisting local governments in handling the COVID-19 national disaster. TNI's concern in accelerating the handling of this pandemic has clearly been seen. starting from the handling of the corona pandemic since it first spread in the country. For example, the TNI was actively involved in picking up 238 Indonesian citizens (WNI) from Wuhan, China. Then, the TNI together with elements of the Police and civilians formed the Joint Task Force Command (Kogasgab) on Natuna Island to quarantine the Indonesian citizen who had just returned from Wuhan. Another thing that is no less important in the involvement of the TNI is the deployment of a number of personnel, material and defense equipment to oversee and secure the distribution of the Covid-19 vaccine. This is very important so that the goods arrive at their destination and are not damaged.

In DKI Province itself, the involvement of the TNI in handling the spread of the pandemic in the province with the largest contribution to the number of sufferers was also seen in the three types of humanitarian operations that were directly held by Cilangkap. Namely Medical Handling Operations, Security Operations, and Support Operations. In Medical Handling Operations in DKI, the TNI strives to the maximum procurement of health facilities in the form of hospitals, deploying medical personnel, both specialist doctors and general practitioners, in security operations holding border security, securing logistical lines for assistance/social safety nets, securing public facilities, securing discipline for public health protocols in the DKI Jakarta area and distributing medical equipment health services to various parts of Jakarta, distribution of logistical assistance to the community and public kitchens.

One of the roles of the TNI, institutionally and personally, in the handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia, is the involvement of the TNI to be present as state firmness in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus. In order for the strategy and role of TNI Soldiers in Combating Covid-19 in Indonesia to be successful, it is very important to involve civil society and various elements of related institutions because any efforts are made to develop the Role of TNI Soldiers in Combating Covid-19 in Indonesia without involving various interested parties in this matter. this will be in vain because generally in countries where the role of the community and institutions that have the authority to deal with this problem is low, the rate of spread will also take place quickly and massively.

This writing aims to describe and analyze the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, especially in the DKI – Jakarta area to date, as well as to describe and analyze what factors support and hinder the role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia, especially in the DKI – Jakarta Region to date.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Main Theory

Role Theory

theory Role is a theory used in the world of sociology, psychology and anthropology which is a combination of various theories, orientations and disciplines. Role theory talks about the term "role" which is commonly used in the world of theater,

where an actor in the theater must play a certain character and in his position as a character he is expected to behave in a certain way. The position of an actor in theater is analogous to one's position in society, and both have the same position.

As the main theory, the role theory in this writing can be explained as "role" or "role" as the boundaries and sets of expectations applied to role incumbents of a particular position, which are determined by the role incumbent and role senders within and beyond the organization's boundaries. " (Banton, 1965; Katz & Kahn, 1966, in Bauer, 2003:54). In addition, Robbins (2001:227) defines the role as "a set of expected behavior patterns attributed to someone occupying a given position in a social unit".

Dougherty & Pritchard (1985) in Bauer (2003:55) argues, this role theory provides a conceptual framework in the study of behavior in organizations. They state that the role "involves a pattern of product creation as opposed to behavior or action". Furthermore, Dougherty & Pritchard (1985) in Bauer (2003:56) argues that the relevance of a role will depend on the emphasis of the role by assessors and observers (usually supervisors and leaders) on the product or outcome produced. In this case, strategy and organizational structure have also been shown to influence role and role perception (Kahn, et.al., 1964; Oswald, Mossholder, & Harris 1997 in Bauer, 2003:58).

2.2 Supporting Theory

2.2.1. Study on Disaster Mitigation

Sas a theoretical reference for the integration between disaster mitigation with a public policy cycle, the author chooses David Easton's cycle theory (in Fischer et al, 2014: 63). In summary, cycle theory is a simplified process model of public policy initiated by Lasswell (1956). Lasswell argues that the policy process has seven stages, namely intelligence, promotion, formulation, appeal, implementation, termination and assessment. The model has been successful as a basic framework for the field of policy studies and has served as the starting point for various typologies of the policy process despite the contradictions: the termination stage precedes assessment. Since then, policy studies have developed until now, the description of the policy process is more commonly known through agenda setting, policy formulation, decision making, implementation and evaluation.

2.2.2. The Covid-19 Pandemic and Efforts to Overcome it

Corona virus or also known as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a new virus that infects the respiratory system of infected people, this virus is commonly known as Covid-19 (Lai et al., 2020). This virus has even made us do new habits even in the judiciary and the world of education (Aji, 2020; Sodik, 2020). Corona virus can cause fatal things, especially for those who have previously experienced respiratory problems, they will experience acute respiratory problems even though they have recovered from this virus. This is a long term from Covid-19 infection and sufferers will decrease their lung function by 20 to 30 percent after passing through the recovery effect. In addition to the lungs, it turns out that the kidneys can also find, Covid-19 patients with a percentage of 25 to 50 percent have kidney problems. The reason is protein and also red blood cells will tend to be more. With a percentage of 15 percent, Covid-19 patients tend to have acute kidney function declines, as well as kidney disease which could be another problem that will be suffered by people infected with Covid-19. The nervous system can also be attacked by infectious diseases from Covid-19, this virus can attack the central nervous system. In China, for example, people suffering from disorders of the nervous system reached 36 percent of the 214 people who tested positive for Covid-19. Symptoms include dizziness and disturbances in the sense of smell and taste. With a percentage of 15 percent, Covid-19 patients tend to have acute kidney function declines, as well as kidney disease which could be another problem that will be suffered by people infected with Covid-19. The nervous system can also be attacked by infectious diseases from Covid-19, this virus can attack the central nervous system. In China, for example, people suffering from disorders of the nervous system reached 36 percent of the 214 people who tested positive for Covid-19. Symptoms include dizziness and disturbances in the sense of smell and taste. With a percentage of 15 percent, Covid-19 patients tend to have acute kidney function declines, as well as kidney disease which could be another problem that will be suffered by people infected with Covid-19. The nervous system can also be attacked by infectious diseases from Covid-19, this virus can attack the central nervous system. In China, for example, people suffering from disorders of the nervous system reached 36 percent of the 214 people who tested positive for Covid-19. Symptoms include dizziness and disturbances in the sense of smell and taste. This virus can attack the central nervous system. In China, for example, people suffering from disorders of the nervous system reached 36 percent of the 214 people who tested positive for Covid-19. Symptoms include dizziness and disturbances in the sense of smell and taste. This virus can attack the central nervous system. In China, for example, people suffering from disorders of the nervous system reached 36 percent of the 214 people who tested positive for Covid-19. Symptoms include dizziness and disturbances in the sense of smell and taste.

PPKM policy has which is very counterproductive to the situation and conditions that are actually not safe enough to implement the policy. However, if the government has established a health protocol during the PSBL and new normal life phases, the community should follow the appeal, because if there is no more government intervention on the flow of people's mobility outside, the precautionary principle must be increased, because many people could become Covid-19 carriers. Therefore, the government is constantly reminding the public regarding these dangers and asking the public to stay at home if there is no urgent activity, now it is just a matter of how people think logically and rationally in responding to this. Don't let cognitive bias happen. Cognitive bias itself is a structured error in the way of thinking that affects the judgments and decisions that a person uses (Buana, 2020). The public must avoid such biased thinking, because sooner or later the Covid-19 pandemic will not only be influenced by policy arrangements from the government but also influenced by the community's discipline in complying with them.

2.2.3. Relevant Social Theory

1) Social Psychology Theory

Social psychology consists of two words, namely psychology and social. Psychology is defined as a field of science that focuses on human behavior and mental functions scientifically. Then, social is all behavior related to relationships between individuals. So, the notion of social psychology can also be interpreted as a scientific field that studies human behavior and mentality related to the relationship between individuals in society.

Every problem stems from the imbalance caused between individuals in behavior and social interaction. The emergence of problems and the ineffectiveness of the solution comes from a person's psychology of his social life which can have a positive or negative impact. In some cases, social psychology helps solve problems by encouraging social education, religion, and a good environment. In some cases with individuals from an unfavorable environment, giving poor understanding or attention will affect the development of a person's soul which has an impact on poor social interaction relationships. Therefore, the importance of social psychology in social interactions supports harmonious life between individuals and mutually beneficial problem solving.

2) Functional Structural Theory

As reviewed by Wirawan (2012), Structural Functional Theory discusses human behavior in the context of an organization (society) and how this behavior is in (can maintain) conditions of equilibrium. How does society maintain the functions of sub-systems in social interactions and changes. According to Ritzer (2008:52) changes that occur in one part will bring changes to another part, this is because the social system basically consists of elements that are interrelated and contribute to each other in creating balance.

3) Social Interaction Theory

Interaction comes from English Interaction, which means influencing each other or all things influencing. The rich sociology dictionary, Prof. Soerjono Soekamto (1983) gives the notion that interaction is a reciprocal relationship between certain parties. While the meaning of the word social is related to interpersonal actors or related to social processes. So social interaction is a dynamic reciprocal relationship between individuals (inter-personal), between human groups and between individuals and groups. In other words, social interaction implies a process in which people who communicate influence each other both in terms of feelings, thoughts, and actions. Social interaction is one of the most important things in life. Because social interaction is the basis of social processes. Social processes are ways of relating that can be seen when individuals and human groups meet each other and determine the systems and forms of these relationships. Social processes are defined as the mutual influence between the various arts of living together. Social interaction begins when two people meet and then reprimand each other, shake hands and then talk at length. Social interaction also occurs when a protocol at an event greets all attendees. Social processes are ways of relating that can be seen when individuals and human groups meet each other and determine the systems and forms of these relationships. Social processes are defined as the mutual influence between the various arts of living together. Social interaction begins when two people meet and then reprimand each other, shake hands and then talk at length. Social interaction also occurs when a protocol at an event greets all attendees. Social processes are ways of relating that can be seen when individuals and human groups meet each other and determine the systems and forms of these relationships. Social processes are defined as the mutual influence between the various arts of living together. Social interaction begins when two people meet and then reprimand each other, shake hands and then talk at length. Social interaction also occurs when a protocol at an event greets all attendees. shake hands and then talk at length. Social interaction also occurs when a protocol at an event greets all attendees. shake hands and then talk at length. Social interaction also occurs when a protocol at an event greets all attendees.

4) Organization Theory

In organizational theory known classical or structural theory comes from two theories. First, the scientific theory of management developed by W. Tylor in 1911 which emphasizes the division of work to get maximum results as efficiently as

possible. In line with Tylor's principles Henry Fayol (1919) developed a somewhat broader theory that emphasized work specialization, authority, control, and delegation of responsibility. Second, comes from the bureaucratic theory developed by Max Weber 1947 which emphasizes the importance of an effective form of hierarchical structure for organizations (Romli, 2011: 28).

5) Military Sociology Theory

Military sociology is a systematic study of the military as a social group and not as organization. This is a very specialized subfield that examines issues relating to service personnel as a distinct group from force collective action based together interest related to survival in calling and combat, with the aim of and values clearer and narrower than in civil society. Military sociology is also concerned with civil-military relations and interactions between other groups or government agencies.

Another classic sociological thinker worth mentioning, of course, is Max Weber, who had served in the German army in Strasbourg. Military analysis is central to the definition of a bureaucratic state, according to Weber. He defined the modern state as a human community that has a monopoly on the lawful use of coercive power. Weber's analysis begins with comparative historical research to define the types of military recruitment and organizational characteristics of different societies and periods. Weber devised a military typology that was not linked to a single historical period or geographic area, and did not include linear evolutionary processes. One interesting typology is the military institution of the modern state. In the modern state, which is characterized by bureaucratization, one does not submit to people, but to the rules mutually agreed upon by the community. Therefore, military officers are no different from other officials; it must also adhere to social norms and rules; his right to power is legitimized by the rules that define his role. Adherence to these norms and values, combined with an emphasis on the role of implementing institutions and institutional loyalty, gave birth to military discipline (Caforio, 2003). The military, according to Weber, builds its organization based on capitalism, then restores the objectivity of its discipline concept based on the concept of industrial corporations. Another aspect of Weber's thought that has attracted attention in this field is his notion of the relationship between military technology, military organization and politics. Weber specifically discusses the social organization and distribution of military violence (Talbot et al., 2010).

6) Study on TNI's Strategic Policy

The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) from three armed forces, namely: Indonesian Army, Navy, and Air Force. TNI is led by a TNI Commander, while each force is led by a Chief of Staff of the Forces. In its history, TNI has been combined with POLRI. This combination is called ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia) which uses slogan "Catur Dharma Eka Karma" is abbreviated as "CADEK". According to stipulation MPR number VI/MPR/2000 concerning the separation of the TNI and POLRI and MPR Decree number VII/MPR/2000 concerning the role of the TNI and the role of the POLRI, on September 30 2004 The TNI Bill has been ratified by the Indonesian House of Representatives, which is then signed by President Megawati Soekarnoputri on October 19 2004.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Approaches and Strategies

Approach is a way of approaching something so that it is rich in culture as a structure of meaning that can be clearly expressed. Other terms that are considered to have parallels with other approaches: approach, perspective, starting point, dimension and glasses. Approach is the treatment of objects as an ethical point of view or vice versa as an emic point of view (Moleong, 2012).

This research approach aims to provide an overview of a society or a particular group of people or a description of the symptoms or the relationship between two or more symptoms (Artherton and Klemmack, 1982). The qualitative view, in this case, social reality is seen as holistic, complex, dynamic, full of meaning and inductive mindset.

The paradigm used in this writing is paradigm of social fact reality that views ideas as the subject of Sociology. Social fact is any way of acting, whether it is standardized or not, which can exert external coercion on individuals. Related to the role of the TNI in dealing with Covid 19 in Indonesia.

3.2 Research Focus

Adhering to this paradigm, this paper will focus on:

a. The role of the TNI in Accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in DKI Jakarta with the following indicators:

1) The role of interaction with the community

- 2) form of behavior in the role
- 3) evaluation on the role in handling the covid-19 pandemic
- b. Factors that support and hinder the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia with the following indicators:
 - 1) Supporting factors
 - a) Soldier resources
 - b) Policies for handling the pandemic
 - 2) Obstacle factor
 - a) Citizen's awareness
 - b) Budget for handling the pandemic

3.3 Data analysis technique

In this paper, using qualitative data analysis according to Bogdan and Biklen (Miles and Hubberman, 2014:14) is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important. and what is learned and decides what can be shared with others. Meanwhile, according to Seiddel, qualitative data analysis goes through several processes, namely taking notes which produce field notes with them being coded so that the data sources can still be traced, collecting, sorting, classifying, synthesizing, making an overview and making an index and thinking by making so that the data categories have meaning,

The data was analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing the data with three steps: data condensation (data condensation), presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 The role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in DKI Jakarta

The role of TNI soldiers in accelerating the handling of this pandemic is assessed from how the TNI as a country's defense supervisory institution when involved in disaster management in terms of positioning the interactions carried out and their effectiveness, the form of active role and assessment of the role seen from the success and impressions obtained from that role. .

4.1.1 The role of interaction with the community

The role of this interaction with the community is regarding the ability to carry out its obligations related to itself as a defense crew where as an organizational institution and personal TNI is also responsible for providing direction to the community about the importance of preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in responding to the Acceleration of Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. . In addition, they must also be able to create extensive networks and communication with other institutions related to the task force unit for the acceleration of handling the Covid-19 pandemic so that those who are able to do something in response to the Acceleration of Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia.

The results of the study also found thatThe involvement of the army is expected to foster order in society, although from a disciplinary point of view it has received criticism because it is considered that the actions taken are a show of strength to scare the people and can cause resistance, although in the end it is not proven this shows the role of the TNI in disciplinary action must be able to respond to what what he did which cannot be separated from the positive and negative sides of the involvement itself, this is returned to the parties, both the TNI and the community in responding to this development, the personnel are expected to be able to control themselves in responding to the slanted accusations aimed at their institutions. withkThis study of self-control is a new direction in military sociology as described by Ouellet (ed., 2005), namely the sociology of emotions in the military. It is true that the actions of military institutions are rational and orderly, but many of their activities also depend on the maturity and emotional intelligence of military personnel in their involvement in accelerating the handling of this pandemic. The military, as an institution, cannot prohibit the expression of emotions, but this institution can regulate it in a certain way – through education and training as well as the socialization of soldiering values – so as to give the impression that the military is acting rationally and

neatly. Expression and management of emotions is very important for the implementation of military functions (Jelusic, 2005). This is a new direction that deserves attention in future studies of military sociology.

The role of soldiers in community interaction in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is in line with Biddle's opinion that a role is a set of expected behavior from a soldier with his position in a system. Related to research on the role of TNI soldiers in accelerating the handling of this pandemic related to the main task, it can be explained that in accordance with the opinion of Biddle & Thomas in an involvement in disaster management, a soldier plays a very important role not only internally for the TNI organization itself but also in dealing with various parties outside the organization, all of which are intended to immediately resolve the pandemic problem in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta.

Based on the discussion above, several findings can be obtained:

- Finding 1 : The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out by intensively conducting outreach to the public to pay attention to health protocols
- Finding 2 : The prokes socialization carried out is supported by the implementation of an active role with the Covid task force in providing assistance to the community
- Finding 3 : The prokes socialization that has been carried out has been running effectively, which is marked by the increasing level of community compliance
- Finding 4 : The involvement of soldiers in accelerating the pandemic is expected to foster order in society even though there are fears of resistance from the community

Proposition 1

The role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community and the active role of providing assistance has been carried out effectively despite fears of resistance with the community

4.1.2 Forms of behavior in roles

Observations show that the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of this pandemic in Indonesia, especially in DKI, shows that the TNI is not only placed as a state tool to only discipline citizens, but the TNI can also position itself to act as an element of national defense from various aspects such as health and economic aspects. The role of TNI involvement in accelerating the handling of this pandemic in Indonesia, especially in DKI Jakarta, cannot be separated from monitoring and evaluation because organizations with command systems must all be reported to the Upper Command, monitoring and evaluation are carried out aimed at knowing and evaluating the effectiveness of the role in supporting compliance with health protocols in Indonesia. a more specific level that is used as the basis for developing future strategies.

In public management, monitoring is an activity to carefully observe a situation or condition, including certain behaviors or activities, with the aim that all input data or information obtained from the results of these observations can be used as a basis for making decisions on the next necessary actions. This action is needed if the results of observations indicate that there are things or conditions that are not in accordance with what was originally planned. The purpose of Monitoring is to observe/know developments and progress, identification and problems as well as anticipation/solution efforts, While Evaluation is a series of activities comparing the realization of inputs (inputs), outputs (outputs), and results (outcomes) against plans and standards. Evaluation is an activity that assesses the results obtained during monitoring activities. More than that, evaluation also assesses the results or products that have been produced from a series of programs as a basis for making decisions about the level of success that has been achieved and the further actions needed.

Based on the discussion above, several findings can be obtained:

- Finding 5 : The role of the TNI is shown by active coordination at the leadership level which is accommodated in the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (Forkopimda) down to the lower levels.
- Finding 6 : Active coordination of the TNI has begun in the early stages until now
- Finding 7 : The form of an active role in the field TNI is actively involved here with other institutions discussing several operational activities
- Finding 8 : The TNI's appeal to the community in handling the pandemic was conveyed through the Social Communication strategy

Finding 9 : The role of the TNI's involvement is not only placed as a state tool to only discipline citizens, but the TNI can also position itself to play a role in various aspects such as social, health and economic aspects.

Finding 10 : Monitoring and evaluation carried out in the TNI's Involvement Role is used as a basis for formulating future strategies.

Proposition 2

The form of the TNI's role is shown by active coordination in handling the pandemic in addition to the Social Communication strategy and conducting monitoring and evaluation as a basis for formulating future strategies.

4.1.3 Assessment of the Role in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic

The role played by the TNI in its involvement in accelerating the handling of the pandemic in Indonesia cannot be separated from the assessment of its role. Assessment and sanctions are somewhat difficult to separate when it comes to roles. Biddle and Thomas say that both things are based on people's expectations (others) about norms. Based on the norm, people give a positive or negative impression of a behavior. This negative or positive impression is called role assessment. On the other hand, what is meant by sanctions are people's efforts to maintain a positive value or so that the realization of the role is changed in such a way that what was previously considered negative can become positive.

The results of the study show that an assessment of the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of this pandemic at the beginning had indeed caused some problems pros and cons but over time the TNI can show that they are indeed needed in accelerating the handling of this pandemic, because to break the chain of the spread of covid 19, synergy between institutions including the TNI is needed, we can see the synergy that exists during the Covid-19 pandemic, TNI is always present. In the procurement of PPE, socialization of health protocols, to direct supervision in the field with the cluster team, things that have been feared, such as resistance between the TNI and the people, have not happened, but the people feel helped by the presence of the TNI.

The results of the study also show The negative assessment of the involvement of the TNI during the acceleration of the handling of the pandemic in DKI was considered normal because of concerns that there would be violations of people's rights, but when the involvement was carried out in disciplinary action, the TNI could actually act humanely compared to officials from other elements, besides that the public began to realize that This involvement is not only seen from the discipline side but also looks at other aspects such as the TNI has a lot of health personnel resources so there is no need to recruit new workers so the budget can be used for other things besides that, we can see that the TNI has a vertical structure so that the distribution of logistics related to handling the pandemic, including vaccines, If it can run smoothly, we take the example of not a few distributions of vaccine distribution from the province to the district/city because there are differences in political views between the stakeholders involved because they are in the same line of command.

The role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is in line with Horton's (1999) opinion regarding the assessment of role behavior which states that uniforms, equipment signs, titles, religious ceremonies are tools in role behavior. Such things cause others to expect and feel the behavior required by the role and encourage the actor to act in accordance with the demands of the role. Likewise, in being involved in handling this pandemic, the TNI is expected to play more roles not only in disciplining but also in other matters, such as distributing aid and providing health services. In this case, uniforms, equipment markings, equipment titles, and the right environment, all of which will be instrumental in carrying out the role (Horton, 1999:122).

Based on the discussion above, several findings can be obtained:

Finding 11 : The role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of this pandemic at the beginning did raise pros and cons, but over time the TNI was able to show that they were really needed

Finding 12 : The role of the TNI is supported by a vertical organizational structure so that the distribution of logistics related to handling the pandemic can be quickly distributed

Finding 13 : EngageThe TNI is not only in disciplining residents but also directly in contact with residents affected by the pandemic by providing assistance needed by community members affected by the pandemic.

Finding 14 : The involvement of the TNI in handling this pandemic is seen by the people being closer to the TNI, especially in the implementation of vaccinations

Proposition 3

The assessment of the TNI's role in accelerating the handling of this pandemic at the beginning had raised pros and cons, but over time it showed that the TNI was indeed needed in various ways and seemed closer to the people.

4.2 Factors that support and hinder the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia

4.2.1 Supporting factors

The supporting factors in the role of TNI involvement in accelerating the handling of the pandemic are viewed from the indicators of soldier resources and policies regarding TNI involvement in accelerating the handling of the pandemic. In this aspect of soldier involvement, it can be seen from the quantity side of the TNI AD personnel strength of around 200 thousand personnel, which is a potential resource. Around 45% of the TNI AD personnel in operational units are directly involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The role of the TNI in handling the corona (covid-19) outbreak cannot be said to be half and half because the armed forces are considered to have completeness in addition to adequate resources as well as infrastructure that can be utilized in dealing with this outbreak.

The involvement of the military cannot be denied because the conditions for handling Covid-19 have reached an emergency level, so it is predicted that it could cause chaos and be difficult for the police to handle if this National Disaster gets out of control. Therefore, the involvement of the TNI should be held to anticipate this. Also the involvement of TNI personnel throughout Indonesia has shown extraordinary service, starting with observations in Natuna, Riau Islands, building a hospital on Galang Island, taking PPE from Shanghai, to deploying medical personnel and building military hospitals so that they are ready to treat patients. Covid-19 is an extraordinary real contribution.

Observations in the field also found that the involvement of the TNI in handling the Covid-19 pandemic which was carried out continuously for a very long time was not determined when, of course, this would have a psychological impact that could hinder the achievement of handling the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to the TNI AD personnel. Those involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic have a higher risk of being infected because they are in the midst of a society with high workload demands.

The results of this observation are in line with the research of Diandra Megaputri Mengko and Aulia Fitri analyzing the problematic role of the military in handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and the dynamics of its supervision. The article entitled "The Role of the Military in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and the Dynamics of Its Supervision in Indonesia" shows that there are four problems in military involvement, namely issues of legality, urgency, impact on professionalism, and issues of soldier safety. Meanwhile, in terms of the dynamics of supervision, the existing supervision is not sufficient to encourage the improvement of legal and proportional military involvement. This ultimately poses a serious risk to the decline of democracy, military reform, and the professionalism of the military itself.

Regarding the results of research in the field, it was also found that the legal umbrella for the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the pandemic with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 and Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2020 concerning Improvement of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19 is nothing but so that the involvement of the TNI immediately gets the right basis in the implementation of its involvement.

Basically, the deployment of the military in non-war duties (OMSP) to help deal with Covid-19 is a practice that many countries have done recently. In Indonesia, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) has been actively involved since the early stages of efforts to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. The various contributions of TNI soldiers who have been on duty so far cannot be ruled out and deserve appreciation. However, there are still fundamental problems with the involvement of the TNI in handling the pandemic so far, including those related to the policy basis for military involvement. In essence, the involvement of the TNI in dealing with Covid-19 is indeed possible. This has been regulated in the Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) scheme in the TNI Law No. 34/2004. These provisions contain 14 types of OMSP tasks that can be carried out by the TNI three of them could be related to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic, namely helping local government tasks; assist the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the framework of the task of security and public order; as well as helping to cope with the effects of natural disasters, displacement, and providing humanitarian assistance.

Although it has been regulated in the TNI Law, until August 2020, the government has never issued a state political decision regarding the involvement of the TNI in handling Covid-19. The government only issued a regulation regarding the formation of a task force in Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 in March which was later revised in Presidential Decree No. 9/2020 in April and Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2020 concerning Improvement of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19. In general, these three regulations mention the TNI as the implementing element and the

mandate it carries. However, these regulations cannot be seen as a state political decision on the involvement of the TNI, considering that this policy was made unilaterally by the executive (not together with the DPR) and does not include goals, urgency, and limitations as parameters of involvement that should appear clearly in state political decisions. Ignoring such legal provisions is certainly dangerous for the survival of democracy.

Based on the discussion above, several findings can be obtained:

Finding 15 : The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the pandemic is supported by an adequate number of personnel

Finding 16 : The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the pandemic is supported by the quality of personnel as eligible resources involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic

Finding 17 : The involvement of the TNI in handling the Covid-19 pandemic which is carried out continuously in an unspecified time will have a psychological impact and the professionalism of the soldiers

Finding 18 : The legal umbrella in the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the pandemic with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 and Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2020 concerning Discipline Improvement and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19

Finding 19 : The policy of involving the TNI in handling Covid-19 as a national threat is a necessity because the Covid-19 pandemic is considered a non-military threat.

Proportion 4

The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the response to the COVID-19 pandemic is supported by qualified personnel resources, and is supported by a presidential policy that is made as a legal umbrella in its implementation.

4.2.2 Inhibiting Factors

The inhibiting factor in the role of TNI involvement in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is viewed from indicators of low public awareness and budget policies regarding TNI involvement in accelerating the handling of the pandemic.

From the results of the study it was found that efforts to make the public aware of the dangers of covid 19 through appeals to the community sometimes encountered obstacles because people obeyed only if there were personnel present, when personnel left they returned to neglect, therefore the participation of the community in complying with health protocols is one of the keys. to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus. We, as officers, invite the entire community to be disciplined in implementing the health protocol, so that the government's efforts to stop this pandemic can be realized.

The low level of public awareness slows down the role of the TNI in handling the acceleration of the pandemic, which is carried out in line with Tukan (2020) in the opinion that there are still many people who are 'stubborn' in this era of the COVID-19 pandemic. This 'stubborn' society needs to be given a special understanding of COVID-19. Both from the way of transmission, how to avoid transmission, the impact and dangers caused and the big risk that leads to death. Agree with Tukan that understanding and awareness are especially for stubborn people who don't feel at home and still travel out of the house without wearing a mask who are at risk of infecting others. Postponing not leaving the house in order to reduce interaction with other people. If you have to leave the house, then apply health protocols such as maintaining distance,

The results of the study also found the need for total community mobilization efforts to be in line with and in line with the Government as the only key to resolving the Covid-19 pandemic for each country. Total community mobilization can be achieved if the level of public awareness is high and applies as a whole.

The existence of resistance actions against the apparatus in the midst of prokes enforcement, social restrictions on community activities and vaccinations is an indication that the level of public awareness in certain social circles is still low. Therefore, continuous socialization and public education is the first and main step in increasing public awareness.

This mobilization can begin with individual awareness that needs to be grown immediately through a number of creativity from citizens and the government so that the people's economy can move during the Covid-19 pandemic, mobility and efforts to inculcate new awareness need to be followed by the creativity of each regional government to provide supporting equipment such as assistance. masks and hand washing facilities if needed.

In the DKI Jakarta area, public awareness of this pandemic period is very minimal, many think that COVID-19 is not too scary. The survey conducted by LaporCOVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province stated that 26% of respondents believed that Indonesia

was safe from the corona pandemic because of its tropical climate. As many as 45% do not believe, and the remaining 28% doubt. As of July 31, 2020, in DKI Jakarta there were 11,424 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 632 people died. To prevent the spread of an increasingly widespread epidemic, it is necessary that not only the government must move to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic, but also various levels of civil society must take part as well. The role needed is to carry out the protocols that have been made by the government. To run it. Public awareness is needed. One of the things that can be done to increase public awareness is through counseling through various media.

Public awareness is the main key in efforts to break the chain of spreading this deadly infectious disease. Whatever the concept, whether it's a lockdown, social distancing or anything else, if people can't be disciplined and have high awareness, it will never work. The local government must have a firm strategy so that the appeals issued can be obeyed by the local community. So that there is public awareness and they understand the dangers of COVID-19, it is necessary to carry out continuous socialization in all regions (Syafrida, 2020). Then also public education to cultivate a clean lifestyle. This outreach can be done in various ways. Online education media, especially content on social media is considered an effective medium to convey information to the public (Nurhayati, 2020). This is in line with existing research and research. Based on the results of research conducted by the Association of Indonesian Internet Network Operators (APJII), it was noted that there was an increase of 15-20% in internet traffic during the Corona pandemic. This is an opportunity to educate the public online. Then according to research it was stated that through social media, people easily share information related to COVID-19.

In terms of budget support, it can be explained that the involvement of the TNI AD in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic is supported by the state budget sourced from the APBN. Determining the amount of performance-based budget support needs to be accompanied by a transparent, accountable, effective, targeted and strict monitoring system. On the other hand, it is also necessary to consider the aspect of morality in the midst of a bad people's economy.

However, the financial support provided is limited in terms of its use, which is only optimized in terms of the deployment of TNI personnel in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 for 150 days. In addition, it is intended to support the need for medical devices in 109 TNI Hospitals in readiness for handling Covid-19. However, for matters that are urgent in nature, financial support in accelerating disaster management, the TNI AD Operational Institution to take steps for disaster management independently does not yet have special budget funds, as well as the material available is still limited. This ultimately led to the inability of the TNI AD to move units independently without the support of the top command. Logistics needs in the deployment of the TNI AD task force and support personnel are met from the central government budget, local government, and/or BNPB. Funding for disaster management as a whole is sourced from the APBN/APBD and community participation which is administratively managed by BNPB/BPBD. As a result, when there is an urgent need, such as food assistance in areas that are locked down in this pandemic disaster, the Indonesian Army, especially the regional command, tends to wait for requests from the central government, regional governments, and/or BNPB/BPBD to help deal with natural disasters.

On the other hand, it was found that the involvement of the TNI AD in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic was indeed supported by the state budget sourced from the APBN and the refocusing of the budget had also been approved by the DPR. However, the dynamic field conditions related to these changes sometimes make budget planning inappropriate and result in the TNI temporarily using its own institutional budget, such as the target of 2-3 million vaccinations a day, where the government decided that the TNI, Polri and BKKBN midwives should be involved. Vaccinations carried out by the TNI, Polri, and BKKBN midwives will be distributed in several regions in Indonesia. Of course, this requires more budget.

In addition, the budget refocusing was carried out by changing the TNI budget in April 2020 amounting to Rp. 199.8 billion in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19, mainly to accelerate the construction of health facilities and special Covid emergency hospitals, preparing TNI contingency operations in the implementation of PSBB in each region, and accelerate task force performance. This condition is certainly worrying considering that the allocation of the defense budget should be aimed at the military's main needs in maintaining its professionalism. This is even more ironic considering that the health budget that should have been used in handling this pandemic, was only absorbed 1.53% in July 2020. In addition, regarding the safety of TNI soldiers on duty, there is no policy regarding the budget for this. The policies issued by the government in the context of handling the Covid-19 pandemic, both at the center and the regions, almost always involve the TNI in their implementation. The logical consequence of this is that the state needs to ensure the safety of soldiers on duty through the presence of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the health protocols that need to be carried out. Unfortunately, the risk of transmission to TNI soldiers and their families is still getting minimal attention.

Based on the discussion above, several findings can be obtained:

Finding 20 : Efforts to make the public aware of the dangers of covid 19 are sometimes constrained by the lack of knowledge and the lack of awareness of the public about the dangers of covid 19

Finding 21 : UEfforts to mobilize the community in total so that it is in line with the Government as the only key to solving the Covid-19 pandemic for every country

Finding 22 : The involvement of the TNI AD in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic is supported by the state budget which is sourced from the APBN but is limited in its use

Finding 23 : Refocusing the budget can have an impact on the allocation of the defense budget, it should be aimed at the military's main needs in maintaining its professionalism

Proposition 5

The inhibiting factor in the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the covid pandemic is the lack of knowledge and lack of awareness of the public about the dangers of covid 19 and the limited state budget support in its use.

Major Proposition:

The role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community and active coordination with other institutions followed by monitoring supported by soldiers' resources and appropriate policies in handling the pandemic, despite the lack of optimal awareness and budgetary support for their involvement.

5. RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

From the description above it can be concluded that:

- 1) The role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community, supported by the implementation of an active role in providing assistance, which has been carried out effectively despite fears of resistance with the community.
- 2) The form of the TNI's role is shown by active coordination starting from the early stages to the present in handling the pandemic. In addition, the appeal for handling the pandemic is conveyed through the Social Communication strategy and conducting monitoring and evaluation as a basis for formulating future strategies.
- 3) The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the response to the COVID-19 pandemic is supported by personnel resources who, in terms of quality and quantity, are eligible to be involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, and are supported by a presidential policy that is made as a legal umbrella in its implementation.
- 4) Factors that support and hinder the role of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia include:

- a. Supporter

The involvement of the TNI in accelerating the response to the COVID-19 pandemic is supported by personnel resources who, in terms of quality and quantity, are eligible to be involved in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, and are supported by a presidential policy that is made as a legal umbrella in its implementation.

- b. Inhibitor

The inhibiting factor in the involvement of the TNI in accelerating the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic is the lack of knowledge and lack of awareness of the public about the dangers of Covid 19 and state budget support that is sourced from the APBN but is limited in its use and can impact the allocation of the defense budget.

From these findings, a Major Proposition can be drawn up. The role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of the pandemic is carried out through interaction with the community and active coordination with other institutions followed by monitoring so that can show that the TNI is indeed needed because it is supported by military resources and the right policies in handling the pandemic, despite the lack of optimal awareness and budgetary support for its involvement.

5.2 Research Recommendations

After analyzing the phenomenon shown The Role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia (Study on the Social Role of the TNI in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in the DKI - Jakarta Region), there are several things that need to be recommended as constructive suggestions as follows.

5.2.1 Theoretical Implications

The results of a study that examined the problem of the TNI's Role in Accelerating the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia, the results showed that the role of a soldier's interaction was This can be realized by the military personnel who are involved as part of the task force for accelerating the handling of this pandemic so that they are always more concerned and remind each other of the community to care about health protocols so as to avoid pandemic infections that can harm themselves, their families and others, either directly or indirectly. direct. In terms of the role related to the form of the TNI's role, it is shown by active coordination starting from the early stages to the present in handling the pandemic. In addition, the appeal for handling the pandemic is conveyed through the Social Communication strategy and conducting monitoring and evaluation as a basis for formulating future strategies. Roles and occupations are not the same, a soldier with the main job in defense as one job can play several roles, where phenomenon The role of soldiers as defense personnel is also required to play a role in overcoming community difficulties. Furthermore, the assessment of the role of soldiers in accelerating the handling of this pandemic, although at the beginning it had raised pros and cons, but over time the TNI was able to show that they were indeed needed in various ways and seemed closer to the people.

The above results support The main theory (grand theory) used in this research, namely the theory of role aspects from Bidlle and Thomas in Sarwono (2005) which mentions important aspects of behavior in roles, namely: expectations, norms in roles that are realized by social interaction, role forms and assessments. role. However, in the behavioral aspect of the role studied regarding the involvement of the TNI in the Acceleration of Pandemic Response, the behavioral aspect of the role does not accommodate expectations in the role because expectations about the role are the expectations of others about appropriate behavior, which should be shown by someone who has a certain role. Expectations about this behavior can be generally accepted, can be expectations from a group of people,

Role research is concerned with work behavior (task behavior) – that is, behavior that is expected in a particular job, Roles are difficult to control – (role clarity and role ambiguity), Roles can be learned quickly and can result in some major behavioral changes and roles and jobs are not the same – a person doing one job may play several roles.

5.2.2 Practical Implications

In accordance with the research findings, there are several suggestions that can be a practical contribution in this research, namely as follows:

- 1) In the midst of the pandemic context, which has not yet been determined, several things should be considered so that the involvement of the TNI is proportional and in accordance with the basic principles of civilian control over the military and does not weaken the professionalism of the TNI in the future.
- 2) The involvement of the TNI in non-war tasks should still be limited through the Military Operations Other than War scheme, which in certain sectors and can only be implemented based on state political policies to prevent abuse of authority as well as clear policies in their involvement in handling the pandemic.

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