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Management of Military Operation Other Than War (OMSP) in Kogabwilhan I to Strengthen State Defense: Case Study in Indonesia

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Abstract:

Solid and sturdy national defense is an absolute requirement for a state in the long run. Building a strong national defense is one of the primary duties and roles of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as it has been regulated through Law Number 34/2004 regarding the Indonesian National Army. The primary duties were carried out through War Military Operation (OMP) and Military Operations Other than War (OMSP). There are 14 tasks of OMSP, one of which is to help tackle the after-effects of natural disasters, evacuation, and humanitarian assistance. KOGABWILHAN I, located in Tanjung Pinang, Riau as Kotama Operasi that was recently formed in 2019, has just completed OMSP, including handling forest and land fires (KARHUTLA) and Covid-19 pandemic. The research problems addressed in the study are as follows : Specifically, the research problems addressed in the study are as follows : (1) how are the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I in Riau Island, Indonesia; (2) what are the strategy employed in the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I regarding the case of forest and land fires in Riau Island, Indonesia; and (3) what are the strategy employed in the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I during Pandemic COVID-19 in Riau Island, Indonesia. Our study found an evidence of appropriately performed OMSP at KOGABWILHAN I in Riau Island, Indonesia. The management process to implement OMSP at KOGABWILHAN I are meticulously designed to follow the cycle of planning, organizing, mobilizing, until controlling under central and local government regulations also policies. The synergy and mechanism between the military unit, both internally and externally, have been going on smoothly. Our study also found several key points strategy is that has been implemented as details of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I to manage the situation of Pandemic COVID-19 and the case of forest and land fires in Riau Island, Indonesia. This study contributes to the literature of strategy in defense management field regarding the concept of Military Operations Other than War (OMSP), especially strategy to mitigate the risk caused by the Pandemic COVID-19 and the case of forest and land fires. Our uniqueness offered practical recommendations by providing complete information on the detailed key strategies of OMSP strategies to mitigate the impact of risks caused by the Pandemic COVID-19 and the case of forest and land fires.

Keywords: Military Operations Other than War (OMSP): Defense Management: Indonesian KOGABWILHAN: Forest and Land Fires (KARHUTLA): Pandemic COVID-19

1. Introduction

Solid and sturdy national defense is an absolute requirement for a state in the long run. Building a strong national defense is one of the primary duties and roles of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as it has been regulated through Law Number 34/2004 regarding the Indonesian National Army. Chapter 7 in Indonesian Law (UU) Number 34/2004 mentioned that the primary duties of the Indonesian National Army are to uphold state sovereignty, to defend the territorial integrity of Indonesia according to Pancasila and The 1945 State Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia), also to conserve the entire nation and homeland of Indonesia from threats and disturbances towards the integrity of the nation and state.

The primary duties were carried out through War Military Operation (OMP) and Military Operations Other than War (OMSP). There are 14 tasks of OMSP, one of which is to help tackle the after-effects of natural disasters, evacuation, and humanitarian assistance. KOGABWILHAN I, located in Tanjung Pinang, Riau as Kotama Operasi that was recently formed in 2019, has just completed OMSP, including handling forest and land fires (KARHUTLA) and Covid-19 pandemic.

In line with the data from UPTD Fire Brigade (Dakar) Bintan, Riau Islands stated by Mr. ArisNurwendi, and it was reported that from January 2020, there were 29 cases of forest and land fires (KARHUTLA) spread across three subdistricts namely Toapaya, TelukBintandanGunungKijang. The fire has burned hundreds of hectares of protected forests and lands that belonged to residents, as stated by Royce et al., (2020).

The handling of the Covid-19 pandemic was performed by KOGABWILHAN I in order to support central and local government policy. According to Circular Letter of Riau Governor Number 440/612/BPBD-Set/2020 referring to Increased Caution, Preparation, and Prevention of the Transmission of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Riau Islands Province (Meiwanda, 2016); Province Government of Riau Islands Province has established several regulations and opened a page for reporting/updating the progress of handling Covid-19 every day at 19.00 pm Indonesian Time. The mechanism for reporting/updating purposes can be monitored over the website corona.kepriprov.go.id by using the username and password provided.

Conforming to Covid-19 Handling Task Force in Riau Islands Province, all districts and cities in the region were designated as orange zone after the active cases of Covid-19 decreased strikingly in the last three weeks. 'Karimun Districts were in the red zone for a couple of days, yet yesterday it became orange zone so that all districts and cities became orange zone as well,' said Head of Covid-19 Handling Task Force in Riau Islands Province Ansar Ahmad, in Tanjung Pinang, Friday (20/8). The Governor of Riau Islands Province mentioned that the number of active Covid-19 cases in Riau reached 7000 in July 2021. Nevertheless, the number has dropped drastically from the beginning of August 2021 until the present. Though the active Covid-19 cases in Riau are only 1718 people, the number is still quite immense. Therefore, we need to stay vigilant by implementing health protocols when doing activities (Hasrul, 2020). There are 439 active cases in Batam, 384 people in Tanjungpinang, 171 people in Bintan, 336 people in Karimun, 89 people in the Anambas Islands, 68 people in Lingga, and 231 people in Natuna.

Observing the phenomenon above, the role and function of KOGABWILHAN I is substantial and strategic in managing KARHUTLA and Covid-19 pandemic. Having to encounter the demand of duty and responsibility for the vast territory of Riau Islands Province, an appropriate also professional OMSP KOGABWILHAN I management system is needed. Specifically, the research problems addressed in the study are as follows : Specifically, the research problems addressed in the study are as follows : (1) how are the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I in Riau Island, Indonesia; (2) what are the strategy employed in the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I regarding the case of forest and land fires in Riau Island, Indonesia; and (3) what are the strategy employed in the process of OMSP in KOGABWILHAN I during Pandemic COVID-19 in Riau Island, Indonesia. Structures of this study are listed as follows : Introduction in the first section, Methodology in the second section, Results and Discussion in the third section, and lastly Conclusion in the final section.

2. Research Method

Military Operation Other than War (OMSP) executed by KomandoGabungan Wilayah Pertahanan (Kogabwilhan) I will be analyzed through qualitative research. Denzin and Lincoln (2005:2) declared that 'qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. Based on the descriptions provided before, it can be stated that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of various empirical materials – case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts – that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals lives'.

Creswell (2008) explained that qualitative research is a method to explore and comprehend a meaning by the number of individuals or a group of people considered coming from social or humanitarian problems. Research conducted in a natural setting, its primary data and data collection technique mostly leaned towards observation, in-depth interviews, and documents. Along with Catherine Marshall and Gretchen B. Rossman's statement, 'the fundamental methods relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information are participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviewing, document review', as stated by Honna (2020). Another perspective is put forward by McMillan and Schumacher (2003:3), who argue that qualitative is an investigative approach because the researcher collects data by meeting face-to-face and interacting with people in the research location.

The researcher is investigating the commanders and leadership elements in KOGABWILHAN I, Komando Armada I, Lantamal IV, Korem 033/WiraPratamadan Land Raja Haji Fisabilillah. Results from the observation, interviews and documentation from the primary sources respondents are further explored and thus validates with the triangulation process. Each step of the OMSP management system in KOGABWILHAN I is being analyzed from planning, organizing, mobilizing, and controlling in KARHUTLA and Covid-19 pandemic cases. Furthermore, the data obtained is sorted and interpreted by data analysis according to Miles and Huberman's theory after undergoing data collection, data display, data reduction, and verification to conclude.

3. Results and Discussion

According to Indonesia National Army Commander Decree Number/1124.a/X/2019 dated January 12th, 2021, related to the General Operational Concept of KOGABWILHAN I, the working area of KOGABWILHAN I includes these area as follows :

- Land area : covered the areas of Sumatera, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Banten
- Sea area : covered the waters areas around Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, DKI Jakarta, West Java,

- Banten and ALKI-1 along with the surrounding waters.
- Airspace : covered the areas above Sumatera, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, and ALKI-1, along with the surrounding airspace

In distinction to direct observation in the field, a set of data was obtained. These data refer to the regulations and mechanisms each unit has predetermined. KOGABWILHAN I cited from Law Number 34/2004, Indonesia Defence Minister Regulation Number 35/2011, and Indonesia National Army Commander Decree Number/1372/XII/2018 pertain to guidelines in the context of carrying out operational activities to help cope with natural disasters, evacuation, and provide humanitarian assistance. KOGABWILHAN I formed Collective Joint Task Command (Komando Tugas Gabungan Terpadu) or Kogasgabpad to compile and plan and mobilize Indonesia National Armed Forces to facilitate humanitarian goods handout.

The Fast Response Force for Disaster Management team at the platoon level in each combat unit and combat assistance are always on standby to accelerate the process of handling forest and land fires and the Covid-19 pandemic as a precaution.

Further steps were taken by KOGABWILHAN I in handling forest and land fire disasters are as follows:

- KOGABWILHAN I drafted a KOGABWILHAN I Contingency Action Plan containing the Determination of Potential Threats and the Priority Scale of Natural Disaster Threats in the KOGABWILHAN I region.
- Kogabwilhan 1 appoints Kogasgabpad to prepare an Operational Plan for Natural Disaster Management which is predicted to occur in its area.
- KOGABWILHAN I appointed Kogasgabpad to develop the Natural Disaster Management Organization that occurred in its territory.
- The PRCPB Team (Fast Response Force for Disaster Management) is always on standby at each Kogasgabpad at the platoon level in every Satpur and Banpur.
- Handling natural disasters in the KOGABWILHAN I area following Perpang TNI Nomor Perpang/78/IX/2021 dated September 30th, 2010 concerning the Indonesia National Army duty in assisting the Regional Government. Subsequently, detailed strategies to manage the Covid-19 Pandemic by KOGABWILHAN I was executed as follows:
- KOGABWILHAN I appointed Military Area Command C-in-C in the working area of KOGABWILHAN I as the Commander of Kogasgabpad to carry out the handling of Covid-19 in their respective region.
- KOGABWILHAN I ordered Kogasgabpad to arrange an Operational Plan for Handling Covid-19 in its territory.
- KOGABWILHAN I monitor and organizes Kogasgabpad at Kodam ranks in KOGABWILHAN I in the implementation of Covid-19 Handling Operations, zoning mapping for each District/Cities including PPKM handling procedures in each regional zoning (red, orange, yellow, green), enforcing health protocols, assisting local governments in the management of Covid-19 patient hospitals and handling centralized isolation and implementation of a vaccination program.

KOGABWILHAN I and Indonesian National Army (TNI) units in the Tanjung Pinang Region of Riau Islands, along with local governments, managed the KARHUTLA and COVID-19 Pandemic in synergy and integrated per applicable rules and regulations. The head of BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) said that to prevent and mitigate the impact of forest fires, support from all parties is needed and participation from the government and the region. The government could not resolve the problem of forest and land fires alone; there needs to be synergy from all parties (Idris and Muttaqin, 2021). KOGABWILHAN I and Indonesia National Army elements in Tanjung Pinang, together with the local government, are striving to control land and forest fires as well as the pandemic.

Province Government of Tanjung Pinang already has a mechanism and managing system in handling KARHUTLA and Rencana Induk Sistem Proteksi (Fire Protection System Master Plan) or abbreviated as RISPK. This concept becomes the basis of inaction related to forest and land fire management (KARHUTLA). Likewise, in handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, the local government refers to Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Number 01/2021 concerning Enforcement of Activity Restrictions to Control the Spread of Covid-19.

In dealing with the case of forest and land fires also the Covid-19 pandemic, several obstacles were still found, namely the type of peatland and climate change. Riau Province is a province with a land structure of more than 50 percent peatland. Peatlands classification is categorized into three groups of peat conditions; peatlands that are not permanently inundated in native conditions, peatlands that are not permanently inundated and utilized, and non-peat land (mineral soil). The geographical conditions of the districts/cities in Riau Province can be seen in the following table.

Kabupaten/Kota Regency/ Municipality	Nama Ibu Kota Name of Capital City	Tinggi Tempat (meter) Height(metre)	Luas Daratan (km ²) Land Area (km ²)	Persentase Luas Daratan Land Area Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Karimun	Tanjungbalai Karimun	5	912,75	11,13
2. Bintan	Bandar Sri Bentan	6	1318,21	16,07
3. Natuna	Ranai	14	2009,04	24,50
4. Lingga	Daik	6	2266,77	27,64
5. Kepulauan Anambas	Tarempa	6	590,14	7,20
6. Batam	Batam	8	960,25	11,71
7. Tanjungpinang	Tanjungpinang	65	144,56	1,76
Kepulauan Riau	Tanjungpinang	110	8201,72	100,00

Table 1: Capital City, Height, Land Area, and Land Area Percentage in Districts/City at Riau Province, 2019

Source: Bureau Of National Statistic (BPS) Riau Islands, 2019

The geographical conditions of the Riau Islands, including altitude, land area, and percentage of land area, affect the occurrence of forest and land fires. According to Ardhi Yusuf, the research results show that forest and land fires are caused by various environmental factors such as climate, land cover, soil type, and other biophysical environmental factors; socio-economic conditions and policy factors that can improve human interaction with forests and land (Tarigan, (2015); Ruchiat, (2001); Kerr (2010)).

Then another obstacle related to managing the Covid-19 Pandemic is external factors, namely the limited conception of local people in terms of the Covid-19 pandemic so that people think that the Covid-19 pandemic is related to the political situation or Regional Head Elections (Pilkada). The society's point of view generally can be seen through the research results from Royke and Putro (2020). People do not respond to vaccination programs implemented, so they need education and socialization massively. Therefore, to accelerate vaccination programs and overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, local governments have done several things. One of the most explicit strategies is by issuing Circular Letter of Riau Governor Number 440/612/BPBD-Set/2020 explaining about Increased Vigilance, Preparedness, and Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Riau Islands Province (McMillan and Schumacher, 2003).

Province Government of Riau has also set several standards and opened a page for reporting/updating on the progress of handling Covid-19 every day at 19.00 WIB through the URL: <http://corona.kepriprov.go.id> page, by using the username and password that has been provided. The related strategy is designed to monitor everything related to Covid 19 in each district/city. As reported by Riau Islands Province's Covid-19 Task Force, all districts and cities in the region were designated as orange zones after active cases of Covid-19 decreased strikingly in the past three weeks. 'Karimun Regency was in the red zone for a few days, then a day ago it became the orange zone, so all regencies and cities became the orange zone,' said Head of the Riau Islands Covid-19 Handling Task Force Ansar Ahmad, in Tanjung Pinang, Friday (20/8). Governor of Riau stated that the number of active cases of Covid-19 in Riau Islands in July 2021 reached 7000 people. Then from early August 2021 until the present, the active cases have dropped dramatically. Currently, the number of active cases in the Riau Islands are limited to 1,718 people, which is still relatively high, so we still have to be vigilant by implementing health protocols when doing activities (Miles and Huberman, 2007).

These active cases can be differentiated into several active cases in the regions, such as in Batam 439 people, Tanjungpinang 384 people, Bintan 171 people, Karimun 336 people, Anambas Islands 89 people, Lingga 68 people, and Natuna 231 people. Furthermore, the number of patients who died due to Covid-19 increased by 16 people to 1,567 people, spread in Batam four people, Tanjung Pinang five people, Bintan one person, and Karimun four and Anambas two people. Managing Covid-19 in Riau Islands certainly requires the cooperation of all existing agencies, including KOGABWILHAN I.

Forest and Land Fires (KARHUTLA) and Covid-19 provides challenges to KOGABWILHAN I to address professionally through Military Operations Other than War (OMSP). Of course, to overcome the two problems above, excellent and sustainable planning, organization, activity/actualization, and control in OMSP are required by KOGABWILHAN I. It is essential for KOGABWILHAN I so that the problem does not expand, and if it is not controlled well, it will have a negative impact and can weaken national defense, especially for local governments.

4. Conclusion

The management of OMSP at KOGABWILHAN I in handling KARHUTLA and Covid-19 pandemic around Tanjung Pinang and the surrounding area can be appropriately performed from planning, organizing, mobilizing, until controlling coordinated by KOGABWILHAN I and Indonesia National Army units are under central and local government regulations also policies. The synergy and mechanism between the military unit, both internally and externally, have been going on smoothly.

There are still some setbacks found in internal and external, one of them is regarding the constraint in communication and coordination over health support and budget for handling Covid-19 pandemic, which is quite complicated also limited when faced with needs in the field. Residents' habit of burning forests to expand agricultural land

is exacerbated by peatlands that are difficult to extinguish when burned. There is also a misconception coming from the society referring to the Covid-19 pandemic associated with the political situation and elections, causing the public to be apathetic towards the vaccination and handling of the Covid-19 program, moreover, the urge to reinforce regulations governing the role and function of KOGABWILHAN I and Indonesia National Armed Forces to avoid misinterpretation about Indonesia National Army.

The attempts to overcome various internal and external obstacles in managing the Covid-19 pandemic and KARHUTLA around Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands are undoubtedly laborious. Each step of management of OMSP executed by KOGABWILHAN I and Indonesia National Army units has been well structured, although rooms for improvement are still vacant. Local and central government involvement is quite significant as the regulations and policies set by local and central government are serving as guidelines also legal protection in every implementation of Military Operation Other than War (OMSP) in the Tanjung Pinang area so that the goals for resident safety in a disaster-affected site can be immediately resolved.

Therefore, granting authority and legality to KOGABWILHAN I as the central command for operations that have interoperability between branches needs to be empowered and socialized. Concession of the KOGABWILHAN I unit as an extension of the Indonesian National Army Commander to administrate humanitarian duties which contain three groups of humanitarian operations including Medical Handling Operations, Security Operations, and support Operations can be carried out optimally and benefit the wider community as well as in the context of strengthening national defense.

5. Suggestion

The implementation of OMSP management from the planning stage towards the controlling stage for handling KARHUTLA and Covid-19 pandemic in Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands by KOGABWILHAN I and the Indonesian National Army force performed following the rules and regulations. For the sake of OMSP management by KOGABWILHAN I being accomplished optimally in the future, there are some suggestions proposed:

- Strengthen the regulations concerning roles and duties as well as authority KOGABWILHAN I as Kotama Operasi
- Development of supporting infrastructure for KARHUTLA Handling Operation and increased health support to anticipate outbreaks of infectious diseases
- Escalate the intensity of interoperability training between three service branches by KOGABWILHAN I in handling forest and land fires and anticipating other pandemic outbreaks for future purposes

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