

Covid-19 as a Non-Military Threat: Implementation of State Defense for Civil Servants in Indonesia

Predi Muliansyah
Indonesia Defense University
predimuliansyah.bpkp@gmail.com

Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and its spread is still ongoing. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected government policy making and services both at the central and regional levels. The government is required to continue to take various steps to adapt to developments caused by this pandemic. The purpose of this study includes the efforts of the Civil Servants as one of the elements of the National Defense Reserve Component in dealing with Covid-19 as a non-military threat. The method used in this research is qualitative with research design using literature study. The research data were taken from journals, books, previous research, scientific articles, literature and news from official websites and the research subject was the Civil Servants. The results of the research are that the Civil Servants as a government apparatus should be a pioneer and take part at the forefront of every effort to defend the country, according to their respective fields and responsibilities. In the implementation of defending the state in the daily work of the Civil Servants in the form of love for the homeland, being aware of the nation and state, namely Pancasila as the ideology of the State, willing to sacrifice for the nation and the State, having the initial ability to defend the State.

Keywords: *state defense, civil servants, non-military threat, covid-19*

Introduction

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has become a terrible pandemic. This global outbreak of Covid-19 in a short time has spread to all parts of the world. Many have predicted the potential impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the global economy. The World Bank estimates that the Covid-19 pandemic could trigger a global economic recession. The COVID-19 pandemic, which has become a global health crisis, not only has an impact on human health, but also has a domino effect on the economic, social and security sectors (Sari, Sulistiyani & Pertiwi 2020). Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and its spread is still ongoing. The development of cases due to the Corona virus in Indonesia continues to experience a significant increase and has had an impact on all aspects and sectors of life in society.

Nationally, the Covid-19 pandemic is also felt to have had a significant impact on the administration of the government bureaucracy. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected

government policy making both at the central and regional levels. The government is required to continue to take various steps to adapt to developments caused by this pandemic. Adjustment or adaptation steps are needed as an effort to maintain the stability of the national economy and to continue to ensure the implementation of government bureaucratic services in various sectors of life for every citizen, even though on a limited scale. State defense is one of the constitutional mandates stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the rights and obligations of every citizen aimed at ensuring the survival of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia towards the realization of the nation's ideals through national development.

The history of the struggle of the Indonesian people has shown that national development efforts carried out by the Indonesian people are always faced with various forms of AGHT (*Ancaman, Gangguan, Hambatan, dan Tantangan* or Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges) that require anticipation at all times. The era of globalization with increasingly sophisticated technology with increasingly complex and dynamic forms of AGHT entering the joints of national and state life requires efforts to develop human resources who have a high awareness of defending the country in order to create a level of National Resilience that is increasingly strong, sturdy and reliable.

The Civil Servants or *Aparatur Sipil Negara* (ASN) as a government apparatus should take part at the forefront of every effort to defend the country according to their respective fields and responsibilities. State defense readiness for ASN is readiness to devote themselves totally to the state and nation and preparedness to face various threats, both military and non-military that may occur in the future. Implementation of state defense for ASN is an obligation of service based on values basic values of the country.

The Civil Servants has a very important role in creating a law-abiding, modern civilized, democratic, prosperous, fair and moral civil society in providing services to the community in a fair and equitable manner, maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation with full loyalty to Pancasila and 1945 Constitution (Elly & Erna, 2017).

This study uses a qualitative research method, namely the presentation of data in the form of a description of words where the researcher tries to describe the problems that exist from the results of the study. The author uses data collection techniques through non-participant observation methods and documentation, where data is taken from journals, books, previous research, scientific articles, literature and news from official websites.

Civil Servants in Indonesia

The Civil Servants or ASN according to Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning the Civil Servants is a profession for civil servants and government employees with work agreements working for government agencies as one of the components of the state defense reserve. Within the scope of ASN, provisions regarding reserve components are also related to the ASN Law. The large number of ASN personnel is the basis for strengthening the main components of national defense. This is because the number of main components of national defense currently does not meet the needs compared to the number of citizens and the area of Indonesia. Therefore, the existence of reserve components is needed to strengthen the main components of national defense (Inderawan & Efriza, 2018).

The legal basis for defending the state is contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Article 27 (3) which stipulates that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the country. In addition, every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the work of state defense and security as stated in Article 30 (1).

Law No. 3 of 2002 (Article 5) states that the function of state defense is to realize and defend the entire territory of Indonesia as a unified state. Meanwhile, what is meant by the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a single unit of defense from threats both military and non-military such as Covid-19 against all regions and is the responsibility of the entire nation. In the face of non-military threats, placing government agencies outside the defense sector as the main element that adapted to the form and nature of the threat supported by elements other than the power of the nation (Umra, 2019). Referring to these provisions, the participation of all citizens, especially ASN in the efforts to defend the surrounding country, starts from the home environment, the surrounding community, to the wider area.

The form of ASN participation in national defense is not only as an implementer of public policies, but also as a public servant and glue and unifying the nation. These three things must be owned, understood and understood and practiced by ASN. This is in line with the functions and duties of ASN as stipulated in Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning Civil Servants. In article 10 the function of ASN is as a. implementing public policies; b. public servants; and c. glue and unifier of the nation. While in Article 11 the duties of ASN are a.

implement public policy; b. provide professional and quality public services; c. strengthen the unity and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

The scope of the country's defense is very wide ranging from the most subtle, to the most violent. Starting from good relations with fellow citizens to together against the real threat of armed enemies. The subsequent parts are elements of the State Defense: nationalism, state awareness, strong ideology (Pancasila), sacrifice for responsibility, and defence readiness.

Nationalism

Nationalism is a feeling that grows from the deepest conscience of every citizen towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. To cultivate the values of nationalism for the country, one must understand Indonesia as a whole. By understanding Indonesia as a whole, it is possible to grow the basic values of defending the country with a sense of pride as a nation of fighters and a sense of responsibility towards the nation and state. With the growing sense of nationalism towards every Indonesian citizen, a strong attitude of defending the country can be born as the basic capital of the ability of the nation and state that is ready to sacrifice to protect, maintain and build the nation and state towards the realization of national ideals. The Indonesian nation and all the components in it must continue to have and even increase the sense of nationalism, the values of nationalism to minimize the growing influence of globalization in order to remain intact and the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation and state (Sinaga, 2017).

Embodiment of nationalism, among others, by respecting the services of the heroes, defending the sovereignty of the nation, and carrying out the best work in accordance with their respective professions. The implementation of public services that fully sided with the needs of the community and was oriented towards community satisfaction, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic that was currently engulfing Indonesia. Public services in the new normal era by implementing established policies will have an impact on service access to the community. This will reduce the intensity of meetings between service providers and service recipients. Conditions like this should be used as a positive momentum in optimizing public services, which were initially carried out face-to-face and then switched to an online system using information technology (Rohman & Lestari, 2020).

ASN as a driver of bureaucratic reform must continue to work optimally. ASN must develop new, more efficient ways of working by improving the attitude of serving, transforming, and always innovating. In addition, ASN must be able to adapt to the development of science and technology, as well as provide quick solutions so that their presence is felt to be useful in the community. The service given by every ASN to the nation and state must not stop. The readiness of public service providers is very much needed. It can be ascertained that by building an excellent public service image, it can increase customer visits. This shows the level of public trust is improving. This level of trust must be built in order to create synergy between customers, service providers and public service providers (Kurdi, 2020). ASN must be ready to face higher public expectations, more complex future changes, and various new challenges that can appear unexpectedly, both due to technological developments and due to the Covid-19 disaster and pandemic.

National and State Awareness

The high sense of nationalism from every citizen must be supported by an attitude of national awareness that always creates the values of unity and unity in diversity in their respective environments as well as an attitude of state awareness by upholding the basic principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a state based on law. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. It is hoped that there will be an increase in the attitude of defending the country that upholds the values of national unity and integrity based on the attitude of nationalism and patriotism to strengthen national resilience with an archipelago perspective by understanding the concept of nationality adopted by the Indonesian people (Mahendra, P. R. S . 2020). One of the functions of ASN employees is to glue and unify the nation (Article 10 and Article 11 of the ASN Law). ASN members who are in all corners of the country will be the glue of national unity and integrity. This is proof of the presence of the state to provide services to people throughout the country.

In addition, ASN (Government Internal Supervision Apparatus) in implementing state defense carries out supervision over the Covid-19 Handling Program and National Economic Recovery (PEN). The government's internal supervision apparatus is expected to be able to suppress cases of corruption and maladministration, as an early warning system or an early warning system to government agencies for various potential irregularities. ASN (Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus) as trusted advisors must be able to provide

input for government agencies to take appropriate policies, among various alternative policies. Furthermore, APIP as quality assurance can become a strategic partner for policy makers to ensure that what they do is believed to be able to achieve the goals of the nation and state.

Pancasila As The Ideology

Pancasila is the basis of the state and national ideology, this has a logical consequence that the values of Pancasila are used as the main basis, and the fundamental basis for the administration of the Indonesian state (Handayani & Dewi, 2021). Several factors also influence the development of the practice of Pancasila values as part of the basic values of defending the state, including: the development of political ethics and a democratic system, fostering law-abiding, and enforcing discipline. The implementation of Pancasila as the state ideology and at the same time as the basis of the state can be in the life of society, nation and state.

ASN as one of the components of the nation has a role in building the values of Pancasila. Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning ASN is the legal basis for strengthening Pancasila values. In addition, before becoming an ASN, ASN candidates must take an oath to become a civil servant. The oath is contained in Article 66 paragraph 2, one of which is the willingness of civil servants to be loyal and obedient to Pancasila.

Strengthening Pancasila is the main program in fostering the soul of the ASN corps because ASN has a major role in the preservation of Pancasila values. Therefore, the innovation and creativity of an ASN becomes a determinant in strengthening Pancasila values in society, especially in New Normal conditions.

To increase the sense of nationality and love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila, ASN is required to carry out ceremonies every Monday starting the second week of June 2021. Local governments are also required to carry out ceremonies for major Indonesian events such as Independence Day, Pancasila Day, National Awakening Day and other big days.

Sacrifice for The Country

Willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation and state is a selfless service given by citizens to their homeland with full awareness, sincerity and responsibility and an attitude of prioritizing national interests over personal or group interests to maintain the continuity of the glory of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia (Widorekno & Supriyadi, 2021).

According to the National Resilience Council, one of the indicators of self-sacrifice is active participation and care in the development of the nation and state. National development that is carried out properly will have an impact on many areas of people's lives, economic growth, improving the quality of education, alleviating poverty, improving the quality of the bureaucracy and government services, improving the environment and so on. Bureaucracy has a role as a driving force in every development agenda for the success of national development even in a state of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Civil Servants (ASN) as one of the bureaucratic actors is required to play an important role in ensuring the implementation of all development programs that have been planned by the government. For example, when the government cut the performance allowance for the Holiday Allowance (THR) and the salaries of the 13 civil servants. This is to support the Covid-19 Pandemic handling program and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN) which requires such a large cost (Santoso, 2021).

Defence Readiness

The initial ability to defend the state is the potential and readiness (psychologically and physically) to take action to defend the state in accordance with their profession and abilities. Basically, every citizen must improve his initial ability to defend the country by being tenacious, disciplined and obeying all regulations and laws, being confident in himself, not easily giving up and giving up to overcome obstacles in realizing national goals, being resistant to various tests, ability to The beginning of defending the country can be supported through physically possessing skills and good and excellent health conditions (Rahayu, 2021). This is to anticipate and overcome various forms of AGHT (Threats, Disturbances, Obstacles and Challenges) through various actions in the form of simple to large.

In dealing with various disasters that have occurred in the country, including the Covid-19 pandemic, mutual cooperation from all parties is needed. As part of Indonesian citizens, ASN has a responsibility to be an example in organizing by implementing health protocols such as wearing masks, maintaining distance and diligently washing hands. In

addition, the Government has issued a Circular Letter of the Minister of PANRB Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Work System of Civil Servants Employees in the New Normal Order. This circular contains adjustments to the work system for ASN so that they can adapt to changes in the new productive and safe normal order for Covid-19 (Mukaromah, 2020). This is to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19 within government agencies. Some of these policies include setting the location of working from home or at the office, arranging official travel, prohibiting going home and leave, establishing the Covid-19 Crisis Center and adjusting the ASN work system to the new normal order. To end the Covid-19 pandemic, ASN plays a very important role in the success of the Vaccination Program. This is supported by a government program that provides vaccines for public service workers (ASN) as the second target of the national vaccination program after health workers (Mursid, 2021).

Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected government policy making both at the central and regional levels. The government is required to continue to take various steps to adapt to developments caused by this pandemic. The implementation of public services that fully sided with the needs of the community and was oriented towards community satisfaction, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic that was hitting Indonesia. ASN has the responsibility to make all government programs a success by being an example in organizing to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 by implementing health protocols and carrying out vaccinations. In addition, ASN must always implement state defense according to their respective fields and responsibilities based on the values of defending the state.

Bibliography

- Fatimah, Elly & Irawati, Erna. (2017). *Kedudukan dan Peran ASN Dalam NKRI*. Jakarta: Lembaga Administrasi Negara
- Handayani, P.A & Dewi, D.A (2021). Implementasi Pancasila Sebagai Dasar Negara. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* Vol. 5 No.1 Juni 2021
- Inderawan, R. M & Efriza. (2018). Membangun Komponen Cadangan Berbasis Kemampuan Bela Negara Sebagai Kekuatan Pertahanan Indonesia Menghadapi Ancaman Nir-Militer. *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*, Agustus 2018, Volume 8 Nomor 2

- Kurdi, M. (2020). Mengembangkan Pola Pikir PNS sebagai Pelayan Publik. *Jurnal Lingkar Widyaaiswara* Edisi 07 No. 04, Oktober – Desember 2020, p. 36-42
- Mahendra, P. R. S (2020). Memperkuat Kesadaran Bela Negara Dengan Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Dalam Perspektif Kekinian. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha* Vol. 8 No. 3
- Mukaromah, F. V . (2021). Ini Aturan New Normal Untuk ASN yang Dikeluarkan Kemenpan-RB. Mei 30, 2020, retrieved from <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/05/30/083713865/ini-aturan-new-normal-untuk-asn-yang-dikeluarkan-kemenpan-rb>
- Mursid, F. (2021). Tjahjo: ASN Harus Siap Divaksin. Februari 11, 2021, retrieved from <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qocpv4487/tjahjo-asn-harus-siap-divaksin>
- Rahayu, S. K. (2021). Penguatan Kesadaran Bela Negara Pada Remaja Milenial Menuju Indonesia Emas. *Pedagogika* Volume 12 (Nomor 2) 2021 HaL. 134-151
- Rohman, A. & Lestari, D. C. (2020). *Standart Pelayanan Publik Di Era Transisi New Normal*. Reformasi ISSN 2088-7469
- Santoso, Y. I. (2021). Sri Mulyani imbau seluruh K/L memotong tukin, THR dan Gaji Ke-13. Mei 20, 2021, retrieved from <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/sri-mulyani-imbau-seluruh-kl-memotong-tukin-thr-dan-gaji-ke-13>
- Sari, M. I & Sulistiyani, Y. A & Pertiwi, A. C. (2020). Peran Lembaga Pertahanan Dalam Menangani Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara* Agustus 2020, Volume 10 Nomor 2
- Sinaga, H R P. (2017). Pendidikan Bela Negara Yang Diselenggarakan Pusdiktif. *Jurnal Prodi Peperangan Asimetris*, Volume 3, Nomor 3, hh.63-79.
- Umra, S. I. (2019). Penerapan Konsep Bela Negara, Nasionalisme Atau Militerisasi Warga Negara. *Lex Renaissance* No. 1 Vol. 4 Januari 2019: 164 – 178
- Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia 1945
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Nasional Untuk Pertahanan Negara
- Widorekno, R. A & Supriyadi. (2021). Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Bela Negara Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Non Militer (Covid-19). *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 8 (4) (2021): 786-792