

Policy of KODIM 0501 Central Jakarta for Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Central Jakarta

Arief Prayitno^{a,*}, Endang Sutrisno^b

^aStudy Program Ground Defense Strategy Faculty of Defense Strategy, Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia, Salemba Raya Street, Kenari Senen
Central Jakarta Postal Code 10430, Indonesia

^bFaculty of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Pemuda Street No. 32, Cirebon, Indonesia

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has become an urgent issue, not only at the local level but also in the global realm of the world community. For this reason, all elements of society are actively and participatively involved in overcoming this health problem. The initial energy revolved around health issues but has now shifted to socio-economic problems and has even penetrated into the political and legal areas. Handling that must be carried out should be carried out in an active-participatory manner involving all components of the nation's interests, including in this case, KODIM 0501 was involved by the Jakarta Government in deciding the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area. The task of the KODIM in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak is the implementation of Military Operations Other than War (OMSP). This research aims to analyze the role of KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Regional Government in dealing with the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area. Research findings prove that the handling of the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area is carried out with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy. Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), and vaccinations. The role of KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Regional Government in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, is related to helping secure and supervising activities according to health protocols during vaccination activities, assisting with routine spraying of disinfectants, and helping distribute social assistance directly. The role of KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Regional Government to stop the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area has been carried out very well.

Keywords: Handling COVID-19; the role of KODIM 0501; Central Jakarta Regional Government

1. Introduction

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) better known as the Corona virus is a new type of Corona virus that is transmitted to humans (alodokter.com, 2021). The Corona virus has become a world disaster, starting with the outbreak of this virus around November 2019 in the city of Wuhan, China, so that eventually its spread became uncontrollable to various parts of the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has announced the status of COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Based on data released by WHO on August 19, 2021, (WHO, 2021) positive cases of COVID-19 in the world have reached 209,201,939 cases with the number of deaths reaching 4,390,467 people. Meanwhile, on the same day Indonesia recorded a positive case of the corona virus (COVID-19) increased by 22,053 people, the addition brought the total positive cases in Indonesia to reach 3,930,300 cases with a death toll of 122,633 (Aida, 2021).

Since the COVID-19 outbreak developed and spread in almost all provinces. The Indonesian government has declared COVID-19 a national disaster. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has formed a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 led by the Head of BNPB to carry out centralized handling nationally based on Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 and Presidential Decree No. 09 of 2020, especially regarding the task force for the

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: ariefprayitno8668@gmail.com

acceleration of handling COVID-19. At the regional level, regional governments have formed a task force for handling COVID-19.

The formation of the task force and task force is expected to create synchronization from the planning stage to implementation from the strategic to the operational level. Serious, structured and transparent handling needs to be done by the government and local governments as long as the virus spectrum is getting more and more difficult to control. Handling the prevention of the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in each region is carried out in an integrated manner involving all parties including ASN, TNI, and Polri, as well as involving support from the private sector, social institutions, and universities. Through collaboration with all agencies and also the community, regional kowil units synergize in overcoming the COVID-19 outbreak.

The establishment of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force in the regions is expected to strengthen the synergy and consolidation between agencies in the regions in handling COVID-19, so that the implementation of the handling becomes effective, efficient, and on target (Nurcholis, 2007). Therefore, the TNI, in this case the KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta, must cooperate with related agencies and also the public who are within the scope of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force in the Central Jakarta area. Such cooperation needs to be built in the form of effective communication, coordination between leaders and collaboration of all parties involved in its implementation. With good cooperation, synergies will be realized between all relevant parties so that the handling of COVID-19 can be more optimal (Juanda, 2008).

However, the current condition, sectoral ego between agencies is still very high so that communication, coordination and collaboration between agencies have not been well established. KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta itself has limitations to make efforts to handle COVID-19 independently. Whereas on the other hand, there are still many people who do not have awareness of the importance of health protocols and really need support because their economy has been disrupted by the COVID-19 outbreak.

Currently, the central government has made various efforts to handle the COVID-19 outbreak through the implementation of a health protocol in order to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, namely the 5M health protocol which is a complement to the 3M action. which consists of wearing a mask, washing hands with soap and running water, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, and limiting mobilization and interaction. In addition, in handling COVID-19, 3T is also applied to further suppress the spread of the COVID-19 virus, namely Testing, Tracing and Treatment which is specifically carried out by the relevant authorities to test, track, then take treatment or care for people who are exposed to the virus. Even though policies, programs,

The KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta personnel who are assigned to the Village Office, (News.com, 2020) namely Babinsa, are assigned as Field Tracers and Supervisors for the COVID-19 Protocol and no one is specifically assigned to the hospital. This is due to the lack of cooperation between the TNI and related institutions in the regions and the community. The presence of 0501/Central Jakarta KODIM personnel who were exposed to as many as 33 people was also one of the obstacles present. In addition, the lack of communication or exchange of information is one of the causes of the ineffectiveness of various activities such as socialization, monitoring the implementation of 5M and other efforts. Information that is bottom up and top down is often not conveyed correctly. Coordination between agencies is still weak, efforts to handle COVID-19 are not yet integrated, mostly carried out unilaterally by each agency without coordination with other parties. Policies taken by local governments are often difficult to implement. Activities in the form of joint operations are only a temporary formality and are not continuous activities that are mutually supportive and gradual (Mabesad, 2005).

Actually, through the establishment of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force in the regions, it is hoped that it will strengthen the synergy and consolidation between agencies in the regions in handling COVID-19, so that the implementation of the handling becomes effective, efficient, and on target (Syafiie, 2005). However, the synergy between these agencies has not yet been realized. Therefore, the TNI, in this case the KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta, must cooperate with related agencies and also the community within the scope of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force in the Central Jakarta area (Kodam, 2020). Such cooperation needs to be built in the form of effective communication, coordination between leaders and collaboration of all parties involved in its implementation. With good cooperation, synergies will be realized between all relevant parties so that the handling of COVID-19 can be more optimal.

There is a shared responsibility between the KODIM and the Regional Government in handling the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak (Sunarno, 2005). The task of the KODIM in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak is the implementation of Military Operations Other than War (OMSP) as mandated by Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI. Meanwhile, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1959 concerning Dangerous Conditions, Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law No. -Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, gives authority and responsibility to local governments in handling the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. The similarity of duties and responsibilities given by the legislation should be a strength in handling the COVID-19 outbreak in the regions, where the two agencies can work together to support each other in breaking the spread of COVID-19. Cooperation between the KODIM and local governments must be built to obtain productive cooperative relationships and partnerships between stakeholders, to produce useful work. By synergizing between the parties, the cooperation can complement each other and complement the differences and shortcomings to achieve greater results (Huda, 2005). Cooperation between the KODIM and local governments must be built to obtain productive cooperative relationships and partnerships between stakeholders, to produce useful work. By synergizing between the parties, the cooperation can complement each other and complement the differences and shortcomings to achieve greater results. Cooperation between the KODIM and local governments must be built to obtain productive cooperative relationships and partnerships between stakeholders, to produce useful work. By synergizing between the parties, the cooperation can complement each other and complement the differences and shortcomings to achieve greater results.

Based on the description of the background above, in an effort to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus, it will depend on cooperation between agencies in the region. With the condition of public awareness that is still lacking, cooperation that has not been established in the COVID-19 Task Force and the limitations of the 0501/Central Jakarta KODIM in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and faced with the continued outbreak of the COVID-19 virus outbreak in the Jakarta area where in Jakarta Until August 19, 2021, the center recorded the number of positive cases exposed to COVID-19 reaching 82,134 people with the death toll of 1,472 people (CNN, 2021). So it is necessary to take steps in the role that KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and local governments have to take to break the COVID-19 outbreak in Central Jakarta.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. (Sugiyono, 2010) suggests qualitative research as a research method based on post-positivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results are more emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Qualitative descriptive research is a series of activities to obtain data that is what it is without being under certain conditions, the results of which emphasize meaning (Sukmadinata, 2011). Here, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive research method because this research explores the KODIM and Local Government Strategies in Handling the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, this research is also inductive in nature and the results emphasize more on meaning.

Data collection techniques in this study (Moleong, 2007), namely interviews conducted on research subjects such as the Dandim and elements of the Central Jakarta City Government. Given the limited time and still in the COVID-19 pandemic, the interview activities were carried out virtually and face-to-face (adhering to the 3M Protkes). Furthermore, observations were made on the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic carried out by KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Central Jakarta City Government, and also took data through documentation from notes, newspapers, magazines, meeting minutes or daily notes in the form of archives at KODIM 0501. /Central Jakarta as well as those in the Central Jakarta City Government who support the research.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Handling the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta areanLarge-Scale Social Restrictions

The World Health Organization (WHO) has announced the status of COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Based on data released by WHO on August 19, 2021, positive cases of COVID-19 in the world have reached 209,201,939 cases with the number of deaths reaching 4,390,467 people. Meanwhile, on the same day Indonesia recorded a positive case of the corona virus (COVID-19) increased by 22,053 people, the addition brought the total positive cases in Indonesia to reach 3,930,300 cases with a death toll of 122,633 people. As a result of the soaring COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, the Indonesian government decided to take a policy in the form of social distancing. This policy was chosen because most of the livelihoods of the Indonesian population, especially in Jakarta, come from the daily work sector. President Joko Widodo gave a policy to all governors in Indonesia to implement social distancing. So that the citizens of Jakarta comply with the policy that has been given by the Governor on the President's order to carry out social distancing. After the existence of this policy, in Jakarta began implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).

The reason for implementing PSBB in Jakarta is because it meets two regional criteria that must implement PSBB. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) (Refialdinata, 2020), namely first, the number of cases or the number of deaths due to disease increases and spreads significantly and rapidly to various regions; and second, there is an epidemiological link with similar events in other regions or countries (Masrul & Tasnim, 2020). In the regulation, it is explained that giving authority to regional governments is an autonomous region, so that in implementing the PSBB rules, it becomes the authority of the autonomous region (Hasrul, 2020). Based on DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the DKI Jakarta Government imposed Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for the first time on April 10. The strict restrictions are in effect for 14 days. In Chapter II Article 3 point a it is explained that this regulation aims to limit certain activities and the movement of people and/or goods in suppressing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid 19).

The implementation of the PSBB is one form of handling the spread of COVID-19 in Jakarta so that it does not become more massive. This is done by closing several public facilities such as schools, places of worship, malls, city parks, tourist attractions, and so on. The impact is that schools are carried out online, for workers outside of health workers it is carried out by working from home, there are restrictions on transportation (Novita, 2020). Based on DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, only 11 sectors operate, namely health, food, energy, communication and information technology, finance, logistics, hospitality, construction, public and industry designated as national vital objects, and certain objects.

The first implementation of the PSBB policy was on April 9 - April 23 2020. Governor Anies Baswedan then extended the implementation of the PSBB twice (Kompas.com, 2020), namely on April 24 - May 22, 2020 and May 24 - June 4 2020. Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Indonesia and began implementing health protocols and social distancing, the DKI Jakarta Government has provided a new policy so that during the pandemic period they can still carry out their activities as before despite the health protocol, namely the New Normal policy. This New Normal is carried out to restore the economy which has fallen drastically, especially for residents of DKI Jakarta who have daily income to meet their daily needs. Even though people are no longer at home according to the slogan launched by the Indonesian government, they must comply with health protocols considering that the COVID-19 virus has not really spread from the world. During the New Normal period, 11 predetermined sectors operate, plus office activities, houses of worship, amusement parks, tourist spots, and malls. With the implementation of the New Normal, it is hoped that the economy of DKI Jakarta residents will be able to recover.

The DKI Jakarta government has imposed a transitional PSBB for 5 times which was carried out for 28 days, starting from June 5 to July 2, 2020, and was extended again for 14 days until July 16, 2020. During the PSBB period, the second extension transition was carried out from July 17-30, 2020. The third extended transitional PSBB will be carried out on July 30-14 August 2020. For the fourth time the DKI Jakarta Government has extended the transitional PSBB which is valid from August 14-27 2020. And the fifth time the DKI Jakarta Government has extended the transitional PSBB on August 27-10 September 2020 (Kompas.com, 2020). During the transitional PSBB period, it

was recorded that the addition of positive COVID-19 cases in Jakarta was still volatile and there was even a daily spike in cases, for example on August 30, 2020 as many as 1,114 cases, September 11 1,245 cases, and on September 3 2020 there were 1,406 cases (Pangaribuan & Munandar, 2021). This makes the DKI Jakarta Government to close back non-essential office activities in Jakarta and all activities are carried out online, both in the work and school environment. Tourist attractions and entertainment venues were closed again, restaurants were not allowed to accept diners, they had to take a take-away, and transportation was restricted to reduce the COVID-19 spike in Jakarta.

Although the implementation of the PSBB policy has many pros and cons, the DKI Jakarta Government continues to apply it to break up new clusters. Many traders feel that their income has decreased since the PSBB, but buyers can still buy food through the Go Food or Grab Food application so there is still income during the pandemic. The public must obey the rules given by the DKI Jakarta Government because it is for the health and safety of all, considering that in Jakarta the number of COVID-19 is still high. The population density in Jakarta often creates new clusters, so that in the prevention of COVID-19 it is necessary to take extra to break the cluster. When the PSBB was implemented but the COVID-19 number was still high, the DKI Jakarta Government began to implement a new policy, namely the existence of Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM).

3.2. Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM)

With the increasing number of deaths and patients who are positive for COVID-19 in 2021, the government has implemented a new policy, namely: Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM). The PPKM, which has been implemented since the beginning of the year in Jakarta and the fluctuating curve of patients exposed to COVID-19 in Indonesia (Nafilah, 2020), has prompted the Indonesian government to take action to improve the restriction policy so that it has a significant impact on the decline in the number of COVID-19. The policy started from PPKM, micro PPKM, emergency PPKM, and is now entering the PPKM Level 3 and 4 stages. PPKM levels 3 and 4 still have the same rules as the previous PPKM, but in PPKM levels 3 and 4 restrictions on essential sectors are more regulated in detail. In the community mobility control sector, there are several differences, because emergency PPKM is focused on reducing traffic density by blocking certain roads. However,

With the enactment of PPKM levels 3 and 4, the DKI Jakarta Government in collaboration with Polda Metro Jaya decided to stop blocking 100 road points in the capital from August 12, 2021 - August 16, 2021. This is because controlling community mobility during PPKM levels 3 and 4 must be implemented. still implemented, therefore the DKI Jakarta Government and Polda Metro Jaya are re-implementing the odd-even system at 8 points of roads in Jakarta, this was confirmed by the Traffic Director of the Polda Metro Jaya Kombes Pol Sambodo Purnomo Yogo on August 12, 2021 at a conference the press stated that the blocking at 100 points would be terminated and would be replaced in 3 new ways including: 1. Mobility control with an odd-even system; 2. Control of area mobility with a patrol system; and 3.

Based on the Decree (SK) of the Head of the DKI Jakarta Transportation Service Number 320 of 2021 concerning the Extension of the Application of Technical Guidelines for Limiting Transport Capacity and Operational Time of Transportation Facilities in the Context of Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities, which states: "That in order to implement the provisions of Article 24 paragraph (7) Regulation of the Governor of the Special Capital City Region of Jakarta Number 3 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 needs to stipulate a Decree of the Head of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Transportation Service regarding technical instructions for implementing traffic demand management in the context of implementing restrictions on community activities. Level 4 COVID-19. 1. Implementation time from 12 August 2021 - 16 August 2021 every day from 06.00 - 20. 00 WIB; 7 Decree of the Head of the DKI Jakarta Transportation Agency Number 320 of 2021. 2. The road sections that will be subject to traffic restrictions with an odd-even system are: Jl. General Sudirman, Jl. MH.H Thamrin, Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat, Jl. Majapahit, Jl. Gajah Mada, Jl. Pintu Besar Selatan, Jl. Hayam Wuruk; and Jl. General Gatot Subroto 3. Exceptions for vehicles entering odd-even areas include: Vehicles carrying people with disabilities, ambulances, fire engines, public transportation (yellow plates), vehicles driven by electric motors, motorcycles, transportation of goods specifically for fuel oil and gas fuel, vehicles led by high institutions of the Republic of Indonesia (President/Vice President, Chairperson of the People's Consultative Assembly/Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/Dewan Perwakilan Daerah;

The implementation of the PPKM policy was also carried out in several cities outside Jakarta, Jakarta being the beginning of the implementation of PPKM and becoming a city that became a reference for other cities. The implementation of PPKM in Jakarta is enough to break the COVID-19 rope because many people in Jakarta are recovering and the death rate is starting to decline. This success is due to the cooperation carried out by the DKI Jakarta government, several related agencies, and the community. Now people are starting to realize the importance of health protocols, so they can work well together by complying with the policies given by the government.

3.3. Vaccination

Vaccination is a form of self-protection and herd immunity to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in Jakarta. Based on research results, vaccines can break the COVID-19 chain because they can form immunity, so it is said to be one form of prevention carried out by the government to reduce the number of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Some of the big countries that are leading the way in conducting research on the COVID-19 vaccine include China, the United States, Russia, Australia, Britain, and Germany (Masnun, Onaboyd, & Sulistyowati, 2021).

According to (Masnun & Onaboyd, 2021), vaccines can be regarded as a commodity that has economic value, has a legal aspect that is no less important in protecting it as a human intellectual work. As a human intellectual work, because in the process of producing it, humans utilize their intellect, time, and even costs that are not small. This process is carried out not only once, but several times (trial and error) until a vaccine formula is produced that can really overcome the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The vaccine was first started in Indonesia in Wednesday, January 13, 2020 using the Coronavax vaccine produced by Sinovac Biotech Incorporated in collaboration with PT Bio Farma. Based on (Kompas.com, Kompas.com, 2021), the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) issued an emergency use authorization (EUA) for the Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine, January 11, 2021. President Joko Widodo, who was vaccinated for the first time in Indonesia, continued with the staff at the State Palace along with the Ministers, and health workers. After several agencies have implemented new vaccinations, Indonesia has opened vaccines for the general public. Even now, students are recommended to be vaccinated because several schools have started to implement Face-to-face Learning (PTM).

Vaccination is one form of effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreaks so that the people of DKI Jakarta are invited to work together to make the government's program a success for mutual health. Implementation of vaccination COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta has reached 97% for the first dose. Based on the provisions of the World Health Organization (WHO) group immunity or herd immunity ready established with 70% of the population already vaccinated. This shows that the people of DKI Jakarta are obedient to the policies that have been given in the form of vaccination.

Based on Beritasatu.com, Head of Disease Prevention and Control Division, DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office, Dwi Oktavia in his statement said, the vaccination process is still ongoing. Vaccination program, the current total dose 1 is 8,722,646 people (97.6%), for the total dose 2 now reaches 3,784,353 people (42.3%), there is an adjustment to the vaccination target data in DKI Jakarta which totals to 8,941,211 people. For the category, the achievement of vaccination for children aged 12-17 years, for dose 1 has been carried out as much as 74.4% and for dose 2 as much as 13.3%. Meanwhile, for residents aged 18-59 years, 102.6% of dose 1 has been administered and 42.7% of dose 2 has been vaccinated. In the elderly group, 83.9% of doses 1 had been vaccinated and 71.1% had been vaccinated against dose 2. While the mutual cooperation vaccination, for dose 1 has been given to 175.

Based on these data, it shows that the people of DKI Jakarta have established herd immunity because more than 70% of the population of DKI Jakarta have already vaccinated. The policy that has been given by the DKI Jakarta government in the form of vaccination can be said to be successful, so that people can maintain their health and can reduce the surge in COVID-19 sufferers in Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta government has also provided various counselling about the importance of vaccines, so that people have awareness of the importance of vaccines and start looking for the nearest vaccine place. Even though they have been vaccinated, they still comply with health protocols and maintain good health.

3.4. The role of KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Regional Government in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area

KODIM 0501 is located in the central area of Jakarta, is a very strategic TNI institution because it is located in the center of the Indonesian capital. Therefore, the role of KODIM 0501 is very important in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area. KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta has made several efforts to stop the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area. KODIM 0501 cooperates with several related agencies such as the DKI Jakarta Government, the Health Service, the National Disaster Management Agency, and other related agencies to decide on COVID-19 in Jakarta.

Efforts have been made, such as the Babinsa Koramil 01/ Menteng in synergy with elements of the three pillars in each Kelurahan by spraying disinfectants to prevent the transmission or spread of the COVID-19 Virus in several Kelurahans in Menteng Subdistrict. Spraying disinfectant is important because it is a prevention to kill viruses that stick to inanimate objects. Based on the Kodam Jaya Daily (2020), Batituud Koramil 01/ Menteng Peltu Panti Waluyo reported that on March 30, 2020, 3 areas were spraying disinfectant, namely the Al Badar Foundation, SDIT Al Badar Jl. Menteng Sukabumi IV No. 75, Menteng Village, then in the Residential Settlement Jl. Lombok and Jl. Agus Salim RT 06, RW 02, Kebon Sirih Village.

Based on mediacyberbhayangkara.com (Bhayangkara, 2021), KODIM 0501/JP BS led by Colonel Inf. Luqman Arief carried out security and disciplined supervision of health protocols during President Joko Widodo's working visit while reviewing the covid 19 vaccination activity at the Tanah Tinggi Flat, Kel. Tanah Tinggi, Kec. Johar Baru, Central Jakarta. In the supervision carried out, the ranks of the KODIM also participated in supervising and securing the implementation of strict health protocols for the community because of the high enthusiasm of citizens who wanted to get closer to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. In securing the number one person in Indonesia, namely Mr. Joko Widodo, KODIM 0501 JP BS also coordinates and involves several elements of strength, including the Yonzipur unit, Yonarhanud 10 (Curtain), Denarhanud Missile, Infantry Battalion Mek 201 (Bakduk), Infantry Battalion Mek 201 and several other units assigned and placed in various security post positions. numbering hundreds of personnel.

KODIM 0501 not only secures and supervises health protocols for vaccination activities visited by the President, but also participates in securing and supervising health protocols at several vaccination locations in Jakarta. Given the large number of residents of DKI Jakarta who participate in vaccination activities, so as to prevent crowds from occurring and according to health protocols, the KODIM 0501 and the local POLRES must be closely monitored. KODIM 0501 assists the DKI Jakarta Government in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area by securing and supervising health protocols at every vaccination activity in Jakarta.

KODIM 0501 also took action to pick up the ball by visiting several residents of Petamburan, Tanah Abang District, Central Jakarta who refused to carry out an antigen test. The Petamburan Health Center did not want a new cluster in the Petamburan area since the return of the FPI Grand Imam Habib Rizieq, so they collaborated with the 0501 KODIM and the Sector Police to persuade residents to take the antigen test. Based on CNN Indonesia (2020), The Dandim 0501 of Central Jakarta, Colonel Inf. Luqman Arief, said that officers from the TNI-Polri and Puskesmas would only give advice regarding the importance of this antigen rapid test activity. If there are residents who do not undergo an examination after fearing exposure to COVID-19 for fear of hampering mobility, the government will guarantee the fulfillment of the recovery of residents who are declared COVID-19 through this examination. This inspection is a form of effort to suppress the spread of the corona virus in Jakarta.

KODIM 0501 played a role into stop the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area, namely with the Health Protocol Discipline Enforcement program (PDPK) which is still running until now. According to Antara News.com, Dandim 0501 Colonel Inf Luqman Arief said that in handling COVID-19 in Central Jakarta, our members are still carrying out the Health Protocol Discipline Enforcement (PDPK) program. Some of its activities include providing social assistance in the form of basic necessities to communities affected by COVID-19, spraying disinfectants regularly to cut off the potential for the spread of COVID-19, and involving communities in the community to promote a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) in accordance with health protocols.

Meanwhile, the role of the Jakarta Regional Government in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area is in synergy with the Health Service, KODIM 0501, Polres, BPBD, and several related agencies. The Jakarta Government carries out the DKI Jakarta Government's policy on PSBB and PPKM assisted by the 0501 KODIM and Polres to secure and supervise health protocols during the PSBB and PPKM periods. There is a synergy between KODIM 0501 and the Jakarta Regional Government, as a form of effort to protect the people of Jakarta so that new clusters do not appear and monitor the activities of the people of Jakarta to comply with health protocols. With strict surveillance and activities that are carried out in accordance with health protocols, it can reduce the number of COVID-19 sufferers in Jakarta.

In addition, the Jakarta Regional Government is also trying to establish herd immunity considering that Jakarta is densely populated, by holding vaccination activities in Jakarta. The Department of Health and the Public Health Center along with health workers who vaccinate the community on orders from the Jakarta Government. During vaccination activities, hundreds of people and even thousands of people per day come to the place for vaccines, so that crowds are possible. To reduce the crowd, the Jakarta Government is synergizing with KODIM 0501 to secure and supervise vaccine participants in accordance with health protocols. The synergy between the DKI Regional Government and KODIM 0501 can be said to be successful, because to establish herd immunity according to the WHO recommendation, 70% of the vaccines must be carried out, and more than 70% of Jakarta itself.

The Jakarta Regional Government also provides social assistance to parties affected by the pandemic, in the distribution of social assistance given to homes, of course, requires the KODIM 0501 to distribute social assistance so that it can be distributed evenly. On April 16, 2020, Governor Anies Baswedan issued Governor Decree No. 386 of 2020 concerning Recipients of Social Assistance for Vulnerable Residents Affected by COVID-19 in Fulfilling Basic Needs During the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. Social assistance in the form of basic ingredients in the form of rice, protein food in cans, packaged processed food, personal hygiene and safety equipment worth Rp. 149,500. This social assistance was given to 1,194,633 heads of families who had difficulty meeting basic needs during the PSBB period.

The synergy between KODIM 0501 and the Jakarta Regional Government is going well in terms of stop the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area. This is because KODIM 0501 deploys all of its personnel, using accommodation and equipment owned by KODIM 0501 to deal with non-military threats, namely the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, KODIM 0501 was able to build good cooperation with the Jakarta government and related agencies during the pandemic. KODIM 0501 is also able to provide security and socialization to the public regularly and continuously about the importance of maintaining health protocols in order to reduce the rate of COVID-19 in Jakarta.

4. Conclusion

Handling the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area has been carried out with the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy. Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM), and vaccinations. The existence of PSBB and PPKM makes Jakarta residents even more stringent in maintaining health in accordance with health protocols. Considering that Jakarta is a densely populated city, the Jakarta Regional Government provides vaccinations to the community to establish herd immunity, as many as 87% of the population have been vaccinated.

The role of KODIM 0501/Central Jakarta and the Regional Government in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak in the Central Jakarta area has been carried out well. This is done such as helping to secure and supervising activities according to health protocols during vaccination activities, assisting with routine disinfectant spraying, and helping distribute social assistance directly. KODIM 0501 mobilized all its personnel, using accommodation and equipment owned by KODIM 0501 as a form of implementation of Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP).

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