INTISARI

Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara yang terdampak parah oleh pandemi COVID-19 dan menempati urutan ke-20 negara dengan kasus COVID-19 terbanyak. Seperti negara lain, COVID-19 juga berdampak negatif pada berbagai sektor masyarakat, termasuk aspek sosial, budaya, ekonomi, dan pendidikan. Pemerintah Indonesia telah menerapkan berbagai kebijakan mulai dari tingkat pusat hingga desa, seperti pembatasan pergerakan melalui kebijakan partial lockdown, penerapan protokol kesehatan, penanganan pasien COVID-19 melalui testing, tracing, pengobatan, dan vaksinasi. Kebijakan yang kompleks dan sering berubah-ubah, disesuaikan dengan situasi terkini COVID-19, seringkali menimbulkan kebingungan di kalangan masyarakat dan pada gilirannya menimbulkan sikap lalai sebagian masyarakat. Menghadapi kompleksitas kebijakan dan implementasinya, peran birokrat jalanan, khususnya Babinsa, yang tergabung dalam Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI AD) dan bertugas di tingkat desa, menjadi sangat penting. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menggali peran Babinsa sebagai street level bureaucrat dan dinamika penanganan COVID-19 di level akar rumput melalui kolaborasi aktor. Kajian menyimpulkan bahwa Babinsa berkolaborasi dengan pemerintah desa, petugas kesehatan, tokoh agama, tokoh masyarakat, dan dunia usaha dalam menjalankan perannya untuk memperkuat kapasitas dan sumber daya dalam penanganan COVID-19. Selain itu, studi ini mengidentifikasi berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi kinerja Babinsa sebagai street level bureaucrat dalam implementasi kebijakan penanganan COVID-19, antara lain ego sektoral, keterbatasan anggaran, karakteristik masyarakat, dan keterbatasan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Babinsa, street level bureaucrats, Collaborative Governance, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the countries that has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and ranks 20th among the countries with the highest number of COVID-19 cases. Like other countries, COVID-19 has also negatively impacted various sectors of society, including social, cultural, economic, and educational aspects. The Indonesian government has implemented various policies from the central to the village level, such as movement restrictions through partial lockdown policies, the implementation of health protocols, COVID-19 patient management through testing, tracing, treatment, and vaccination. The complex and frequently changing policies, adjusted according to the latest COVID-19 situation, often cause confusion among the public and, in turn, lead to some people's neglectful attitudes. In dealing with the complexity of policies and their implementation, the role of street-level bureaucrats, specifically Babinsa, who are part of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) and serve at the village level, becomes crucial. This study aims to delve into the role of Babinsa as street-level bureaucrats and the dynamics of grassroots-level COVID-19 handling through actor collaboration. The study concludes that Babinsa collaborates with village governments, healthcare workers, religious leaders, community figures, and the business community in performing their roles to strengthen capacity and resources in managing COVID-19. Additionally, the study identifies various factors that influence the performance of Babinsa as street-level bureaucrats in the implementation of COVID-19 handling policies, including sectoral ego, budget constraints, community characteristics, and limited healthcare personnel.

Keywords*: Babinsa, street-level bureaucrats, collaborative governance, COVID-19*