

TROOPS PREPARATION POLICY ON A WORLD PEACE MISSION

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia's involvement in peacekeeping missions has long been a key part of its foreign policy, contributing to world peace as outlined in Republic of Indonesia Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. This study aims to analyze the government's policy implementation regarding troop preparation for world peace missions, particularly in relation to Indonesia's role as a Troops Contributing Country (TCC) to the United Nations (UN). The research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach to understand the intricacies of the troop preparation process through George Edward III's policy implementation model, which emphasizes the importance of disposition, communication, resources, and bureaucracy. Data were collected through document analysis, interviews, and observation of relevant practices in Indonesian military operations. The findings highlight that the personnel selection process for peacekeeping missions is highly structured, requiring compliance with rigorous standards set by both the Indonesian government and the UN. The pre-deployment training, supervised by the TNI (Indonesian National Army) Headquarters, ensures that selected personnel are adequately prepared for their assignments. This comprehensive preparation includes mental and physical readiness, as well as the necessary technical and language skills. The results also emphasize the importance of strong inter-agency coordination, particularly between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to ensure the success of these missions. Furthermore, the study reveals that budgetary and resource constraints remain significant challenges in sustaining peacekeeping operations. In conclusion, Indonesia's contribution to global peacekeeping missions underscores the nation's commitment.

KEYWORDS troops preparation, world peace, policy implementation, peacekeeping forces



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's commitment to participate in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions is based on the principles of independence, lasting peace and social justice as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Tanjung, 2020). Indonesia's active participation in the UN Peacekeeping Mission (MPP) is a concrete manifestation of this commitment. At the international level, this participation reflects a country's important role in supporting international peace and security, while at the national level, it provides an opportunity to enhance the professionalism of individuals and organizations involved in international operations (Hutauruk et al., 2019)

The history of Indonesia's participation in the UN's peacekeeping mission (MPP= translated in to Indonesian) began in 1957, and to date, Indonesia has sent thousands of personnel to serve in various peacekeeping missions throughout the world. They served in various locations such as Lebanon, Darfur, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Western Sahara, South Sudan, and Abyei, Sudan (Hananto, 2020). With this significant number of personnel, Indonesia is ranked seventh out of 124 countries sending troops in the UN MPP. Indonesia's seriousness in fulfilling this peacekeeping commitment is concrete evidence of Indonesia's active role in maintaining global stability and supporting world peace efforts in accordance with the principles stated in the country's constitution. (M. S. Pertiwi, 2023)

World peacekeeping operations (OPPD) started with a request from the UN Security Council (UN-SC) which issued a mandate, then followed up by the UN Peace Keeping Operation (UN-PKO). UN-PKO then conveyed to UN member countries to send peacekeeping troops who would be assigned to missions that had been determined by UN-SC. The mechanism for involvement with OPPD is as regulated in the TNI Commander's Decree Number. Kep/906/X/2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for TNI Involvement in World Peacekeeping Operations (Pasaroan et al., 2023).

The OPPD preparation process was carried out by the Peacekeeping Mission Center (PMPP) of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) referring to the Decree of the TNI Commander Number: KEP/1000/XII/2015 dated 2 December 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for Selection of Personnel for World Peacekeeping Operations (Dewi Aisyah & Arlina Permanasari, 2022). Types of assignments carried out for TNI personnel who are members of the Garuda Contingent Standby in the OPPD in the UN mission area in accordance with the Decree of the TNI Commander. In academic writing, information regarding assignments carried out by TNI personnel who are members of the Garuda Contingent Standby in the OPPD in the UN mission area, as regulated by Decree of the TNI Commander Number: KEP/1000/XII/2015 dated 2 December 2015 (T. Murwanto et al., 2020)

The implementation of OPPD adheres to three principles, namely the agreement of the parties (consent). Impartiality. Do not use force (non use of force) except to defend yourself and maintain your mandate. These three principles are the main basic rules that must be obeyed by all countries that will send MPP-UN troops (Adams & Mitrani, 2024). The task of the peacekeeping troops is to prevent the occurrence of conflict or the consequences of widespread conflict, the outbreak of conflict or the expansion of conflict, carry out disarmament, demobilization and

reintegration of former guerrillas, and maintain stability after the ceasefire. Stabilize the conflict situation after the ceasefire, and create an environment for the conflicting parties to jointly reach a sustainable peace agreement (Ahmed et al., 2021).

This study provides a new contribution by comprehensively applying George Edward III's policy implementation theory in the context of the Indonesian peacekeeping force preparation policy for world peace missions. This study highlights the importance of cooperation between related ministries, namely the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to improve the effectiveness of personnel preparation that meets international standards. In addition, this study provides a more in-depth evaluation of the personnel selection process, pre-deployment training, and the role of bureaucracy in ensuring personnel readiness before assignment. The emphasis on diplomatic defense and multilateralism in the troop deployment process adds significant new perspectives to the discussion of troop preparation policies for world peace missions.

This study aims to Analyze the policy of preparing Indonesian troops for world peace missions, especially in the context of Indonesia's involvement as a troop-contributing country under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). Provide input to the government regarding the implementation of troop preparation policies to be more effective, especially in terms of communication, resources, and bureaucratic structure.

This study contributes to the literature related to policy implementation, especially in the field of defense diplomacy and troop preparation for world peace missions. By applying George Edward III's theory, this study offers a new approach to understanding the variables that influence the success of policies at the international level.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method applied in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Descriptive research aims to explain and describe the conditions of the research object according to the existing facts. (Baboe et al., 2023). Identified four types of triangulation as techniques to verify the validity of data, involving sources, methods, researchers, and theories. In this article, data analysis is carried out through the following steps: 1. Data reduction, which is summarizing, filtering the core data, then focusing on and organizing the data systematically. 2. Data presentation, which is displaying certain data in the form of matrices, graphs, diagrams, or networks if necessary. 3. Data verification.

The model proposed by George C. Edward III, is top-down in nature and suitable to be implemented at a structured bureaucratic level in a government institution, where each hierarchical level has a role in accordance with the function in policy elaboration. that will be implemented and facilitate the implementation of a policy at each level of the bureaucracy starting from the departmental level (central government), to the implementation level in the field. Edward III's model directs an understanding of the variables of policy implementation and the relationship between variables by determining the role of each variable. Communication is needed by every policy implementer to know what to do. Resources ensure the support for the effectiveness of policy implementation. The bureaucratic structure explains the task structure of the policy implementers, breaks them down into task details and sets standard operating procedures.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to understand the social phenomena related to the policy of preparing Indonesian troops for world peace missions. The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data.

Data Sources

Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with parties involved in the process of preparing peace troops, such as officials from the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), especially personnel from the TNI Peacekeeping Mission Center (PMPP).

Secondary data in the form of official documents, such as government policies, TNI regulations, peace mission reports from the UN, and academic literature relevant to the implementation of international peace policies and missions.

Data Collection Techniques

In-depth Interviews

Conducted with officials involved in the preparation and implementation of peace missions, using semi-structured interview guidelines to obtain information related to the policy process, personnel selection, training, and challenges in the field.

Documentation

Data collection from official documents, regulations, and reports relevant to peace missions, as well as previous research results related to the implementation of defense policies and diplomacy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In terms of disposition.

The involvement of TNI personnel on a small or large scale in a military operational mission requires careful management to avoid losses to both personnel and material. As in practice, the assignment of personnel to war military operations (OMP) and non-war military operations (OMSP) is a long series. (I. P. Murwanto et al., 2020)

It can be described, for world peacekeeping operations (OPPD) starting from a request from the UN Security Council (UN-SC) which issued a mandate, then followed up by the UN Peace Keeping Operation (UN-PKO). UN-PKO then conveyed to UN member countries to send peacekeeping troops who would be assigned to missions that had been determined by UN-SC (Soegeng, 2021). The mechanism for involvement with OPPD is as regulated in the TNI Commander's Decree Number. Kep/906/X/2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for TNI Involvement in World Peacekeeping Operations (T. Murwanto et al., 2020).

The Disposition Process is a statement/decision by the Indonesian Government to be involved in peacekeeping missions both in ongoing missions and missions that will be formed. The Government's decision was then discussed at a meeting of the Peacekeeping Mission Coordination Team (TKMPP) (Anwar, 2019). The results of the TKMPP meeting decisions were reported to the President as suggestions and considerations in decision making. Following up on the results of the TKMPP meeting, the TNI Commander proposed the issuance of a Presidential Decree to the President through the Minister of Defense, to carry out planning and preparations. The President, taking into account the opinion of the DPR (legislative

body), issued a Presidential Decree as the basis for involving the TNI in the OPPD. After the Presidential Decree is signed by the President, the relevant Ministries/Agencies carry out coordination in order to prepare the involvement of the TNI in the OPPD. TNI Commander thru The TNI PMPP Commander carries out pre-deployment activities including personnel selection activities, training, preparation of equipment, unit equipment and individual field equipment, as well as departure. The extension, withdrawal and transfer of duties of peacekeeping mission troops is at the request of the UN to the Indonesian Government through PTRI New York (A. Pertiwi et al., 2023). The TNI Commander carries out activity evaluations, software improvements, replacement and maintenance of OPPD equipment. (TNI Commander in Chief No. Kep/906/X/2015 concerning Technical Instructions for TNI Involvement in World Peacekeeping Operations)

The OPPD preparation process is carried out by the Peacekeeping Mission Center (PMPP) of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) referring to the Decree of the TNI Commander Number: KEP/1000/XII/2015 dated 2 December 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for Selection of Personnel for World Peacekeeping Operations (Alunaza & Andhony, 2018). Types of assignments carried out by TNI personnel who are members of the Garuda Contingent Standby in the OPPD in the UN mission area in accordance with the Decree of the TNI Commander. Decree of the TNI Commander Number: KEP/1000/XII/2015 dated 2 December 2015 (Hutabarat, 2015).

The implementation of OPPD adheres to three principles, namely the agreement of the parties (consent). Impartiality. Do not use force (non use of force) except to defend yourself, and maintain your mandate (Indrawan, 2018) These three principles are the main basic rules that must be obeyed by all countries that will send MPP-UN troops. (UN.Org) The task of the peacekeeping forces is to prevent the occurrence of conflict or the consequences of widespread conflict, the outbreak of conflict or the spread of conflict, carry out disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former guerrillas, and maintain stability after the ceasefire. Stabilize the conflict situation after the ceasefire, and create an environment for the conflicting parties to jointly reach a sustainable peace agreement (Hutabarat, 2018).

Communication Amongst Ministries is Key.

On the communications side, there is strong cooperation between agencies, especially between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which work together in the process of sending peacekeeping troops and achieving Indonesia's national goals in UN peace missions (F. Hutabarat, 2017). This process illustrates the importance of the role of the TNI PMPP Commander in planning, selecting, preparing, sending and monitoring the implementation of the duties of the UNIFIL Garuda Contingent.

In this overall context, the process of preparing peacekeeping forces is a central element in Indonesia's efforts to carry out its important role in maintaining world peace, by ensuring that the personnel sent meet international standards and national policies. (Wulandari, 2022) This process also reflects Indonesia's commitment to defense diplomacy and multilateral diplomacy at the international level, which illustrates Indonesia's important role in maintaining world peace.

The preparation of Indonesian peacekeeping forces involved in the UNIFIL mission in Lebanon is a process that includes several key stages. The first stage is to communicate and coordinate with the UN and other countries involved in the

UNIFIL mission to ensure that troops are well prepared. (Sudira, 2015a). The second stage is predeployment training which is the main element that must be completed to make sure that troops have sufficient knowledge and can protect their own safety. The third stage is, logistical planning to obtain equipment support is also an important aspect in troop preparation, because availability logistics effect troops morale.

The implementation of OPPD adheres to three principles, namely the agreement of the parties (consent). Impartiality. Do not use force (non use of force) except to defend yourself and maintain your mandate. These three principles are the main basic rules that must be obeyed by all countries that will send MPP-UN troops (Anshari, 2007). The task of the peacekeeping troops is to prevent the occurrence of conflict or the consequences of widespread conflict, the outbreak of conflict or the expansion of conflict, carry out disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former guerrillas, and maintain stability after the ceasefire. Stabilize the conflict situation after the ceasefire, and create an environment for the conflicting parties to jointly reach a sustainable peace agreement (Firohmatillah & Sudirman, 2019)

Close and well-planned communication and cooperation are key elements in preparing Indonesian peacekeeping troops for the UNIFIL mission. In the cooperation variable, there is significant collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense in carrying out their duties. This collaboration includes consultation, coordination and diplomatic preparations before and during Indonesian troops participating in the peacekeeping force (Supardi, 2017). This joint effort is an important part of the strategy to ensure mission success.

Apart from internal cooperation between government institutions, Indonesian UNIFIL troops are also required to carry out defense diplomacy by actively communicating with countries involved in UNIFIL, as well as taking a multilateral approach in efforts to maintain peace in the region. This approach reflects the importance of diplomacy as an effective tool in carrying out peacekeeping missions.

The coordination system in the peacekeeping mission coordination team, which consists of cross-ministerial and sectoral departments, has a schedule of regular meetings and evaluation meetings. This team has the obligation to coordinate, prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate all aspects of peacekeeping missions (Sudira, 2015b). This evaluation process is an effort to ensure that Indonesian troops can carry out their duties effectively. The end result of all these efforts of cooperation, diplomacy and evaluation is that Indonesian troops are appreciated and respected internationally. This reflects Indonesia's important role in supporting international peace and security as well as the effectiveness of cooperation between government agencies in the preparation and implementation of peacekeeping missions.

Resources Sustainability

Lack of resources is often a major obstacle. Peacekeeping forces require large budgets for their preparation and maintenance, including well-trained personnel and adequate equipment. Countries with limited budgets may struggle to allocate sufficient resources for this purpose. The lack of adequate training for peacekeeping forces is a serious problem. These troops require comprehensive training to perform their duties well, including knowledge of humanitarian law, military skills, and negotiation skills (Bexell & Jönsson, 2017) Developing countries often struggle to provide adequate training.

On the aspect of providing human resources, efforts to promote Indonesian culture will be the main focus. In addition to complying with standards set by the UN, training on local culture, language and religion will also be carried out (Butler & Moskos, 1977). The expected final result of the human resource management evaluation is that Indonesian peacekeeping forces can be well received by local countries and fellow UNIFIL peacekeeping forces, and are able to convey impartial policy messages as part of international peacekeeping efforts.

Key factors for success in carrying out peacekeeping duties include discipline, English language skills, local language skills in the area of operation, ability to operate a computer, self-control, understanding of tasks and the area of operation, social ethics, and good manners. (Findi, Pasar (et al), 2021). Personnel preparation also involves various aspects, including general health, mental health, communication skills, physical fitness, and pre-assignment training that includes various modules. Indonesia's participation in the peacekeeping mission at UNIFIL helps strengthen Indonesia's reputation as a country active in maintaining international peace and security, as well as opening the door to wider bilateral cooperation.

Bureaucratic perspective

On the bureaucratic side, it appears that the complexity of the selection process can cause delays in sending troops to conflict areas. The selection process, which requires many assessment factors, such as personnel qualifications, language skills and health conditions, takes quite a long time (Cupać & Ebetürk, 2020) In conflict situations, these delays can have a negative impact on peacekeeping efforts.

Evaluation in the context of preparing peacekeeping forces involves two main discussion points that emerge, namely budget evaluation and human resource evaluation. Regarding budgeting, the process is a joint responsibility of various institutions in Indonesia's departments including namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces Headquarters, Ministry of Finance, and parliament, which carry out supervision related to budget allocation, especially in the context of dry leases, wet leases and reimbursements. Careful oversight is important to ensure peacekeeping forces have adequate financial support to carry out their duties.

The role of bureaucracy in defense diplomacy carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in responding to geopolitical conflicts, especially in handling pressure from various countries regarding the need for a ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon, has proven to be significant (Soengeng, 2021) In close collaboration with various parties, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has succeeded in carrying out diplomatic preparations which resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UN, which allows Indonesia's participation in sending peacekeeping troops to the Israel-Lebanon conflict area. Collaboration that includes the Ministry of Defense to prepare TNI resources and training according to UN standards, as well as cooperation in terms of budget planning, is an integral part of this effort.

Troop preparation policy

Based on testing using George Edward III's policy implementation theory, including Disposition, Communication, Resources and Bureaucracy, an understanding strategy is needed, including strengthening cooperation and coordination in the process of preparing peacekeeping forces. Close collaboration between the two ministries is an important element in ensuring the success of peacekeeping missions. This cooperation must include consultation, coordination, and thorough

diplomatic preparation before and during the participation of Indonesian troops in the mission. In addition, defense diplomacy must be enhanced by actively communicating with countries involved in missions and implementing a multilateral approach to achieve peace goals in conflict areas

The strategy on the Defense Diplomacy side and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the context of sending peacekeeping troops needs to be further strengthened and recognized. Defense diplomacy has proven to be very significant in dealing with geopolitical pressures and allows Indonesia to participate in peacekeeping missions, as happened in the Israel-Lebanon case. Diplomatic efforts must be strengthened and expanded to promote free and active diplomacy which is the basis of Indonesia's foreign policy.

On the cooperation side, the cooperation process between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense must continue to be improved and strengthened. The quality of this cooperation is critical to ensuring the coordinated and efficient preparation of Indonesian peacekeeping forces.

Improve evaluation in the management of financial resources and human resources. Budget evaluation and human resource management are vital in the peacekeeping force preparation process. Careful oversight in budgeting and human resource management must be maintained to ensure peacekeepers have adequate financial support and personnel who are physically, mentally, and knowledgeable to carry out their duties.

Preparing troops before departing to the mission area is an important step in ensuring that they can adapt to the task environment, know how to interact well with local communities, and carry out their duties effectively and safely.

CONCLUSION

In terms of Disposition, Communication, Resources and Bureaucracy, it can be concluded that the selection process for UN peacekeeping personnel is carried out carefully and follows strict standards. Selected personnel undergo pre-deployment training aimed at preparing them for deployment on peacekeeping missions. TNI Headquarters also plays a role in strict supervision during pre-deployment training, ensuring that personnel are truly ready to depart on missions. This Selection Model considers individual positions and qualifications, meet qualification requirements covering aspects of general health, mental health, computer skills, driving skills and English language skills.

The entire process of preparing Indonesian peacekeeping forces in the UNIFIL context emphasizes the importance of comprehensive evaluation, coordination, preparation and training. This is done to ensure that the troops are prepared mentally, physically and intelligently to carry out their duties well amidst complex challenges in the field. All of these efforts reflect Indonesia's strong commitment to maintaining world peace and ensuring that its troops are respected and recognized internationally, especially in the context of defense diplomacy and multilateral diplomacy. In other words, the process of preparing Indonesian peacekeeping forces in the context of UNIFIL is a serious and comprehensive effort that illustrates Indonesia's important role in maintaining world peace.

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