Implementation of TNI Driving License (SIM) in Army Military Police Units at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga

Mardiyono
STISOPOL Waskita Dharma Malang, Indonesia
Email: mardiyono.wd@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe the implementation of the TNI SIM implementation and describe the obstacles or obstacles and efforts to overcome them, in implementing the TNI SIM at the Ground Forces Military Police Unit Denpom IV/3 Salatiga. This research uses purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques, with data collection methods in the form of observations and interviews through primary and secondary data sources. The results of the research found that the implementation of the TNI SIM at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga was carried out well, but there were still obstacles or obstacles, where the location of several Korem 073/Makutarama Rank Units was very far from Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, so it took a long time to travel to get there. to the goal, to overcome these obstacles or obstacles, Denpom IV/3 Salatiga carries out socialization on the implementation of TNI SIMs to distant units once a year and if there is a request from the applicant unit.

Keywords: *Implementation, Implementation, TNI SIM.*

– – – – – – – – – – ◆ – – – – – – – – – –

A. INTRODUCTION

Soldiers and civil servants within the Indonesian Army who use public transportation, whether 2-wheeled (motorbikes) or 4-wheeled (cars), must have a general driver's license issued by the Indonesian National Police and those who use official TNI/TNI AD vehicles must have an Indonesian Military Driver's License issued by the Pomad Unit, because having a TNI driver's license is an absolute requirement for administrative completeness in driving for those who are given the responsibility to use official TNI/TNI AD vehicles and a TNI driver's license. Having a driver's license is a form of personnel development and awareness for Indonesian Army Soldiers and Civil Servants to comply with the laws and regulations of driving as well as obtaining proof of driver competency in ensuring security, safety, order and smooth traffic on the road.

The regional Army Military Police Unit (Pomad) consists of the Military Police Command (Pomdam) and the Military Police Detachment Korem (Denpom) which has the main task of carrying out the functions of the Military Police both in enforcing law, discipline and order, criminal investigations and administering TNI SIMs in the region. Kodam and Korem. One of the Army Military Police units (Pomad), namely Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, carries out TNI SIMs for TNI AD Soldiers and Civil Servants who are in the Territorial Unit of Korem 073/Makutarama including the TNI SIM Theory Test, TNI SIM Simulator Driving Skills Test, Test TNI SIM Practice and Mobile TNI SIM Services, for issuing TNI A SIM, TNI B-I SIM, TNI

B-II SIM, TNI B IIsus SIM and TNI C SIM, as well as carrying out TNI SIM Socialization in the Korem 073/Makutarama Territorial Area Unit. The implementation of the TNI Driving License (SIM) is also a form of effort to build and enforce TNI SIM order for TNI AD Soldiers and Civil Servants, in order to create zero violations and enforce law, discipline and order in the Korem 073/Makutarama Territorial Unit. The implementation of the TNI SIM has been carried out well in accordance with procedures and policies, but there are still obstacles or problems because the distance and travel time between several units in the Korem 073/Makutarama ranks and Denpom IV/3 Salatiga as the TNI SIM organizer is very far and takes a long time. travel until you arrive at Unit, such as; Kodim 0720/Rembang, Rembang Regency, Kodim 0721/Blora, Blora Regency, Kodim 0722 /Kudus, Kudus Regency, Kodim 0719/Jepara, Jepara Regency, Kodim 0718/Pati, Pati Regency, Kodim 0717/Purwodadi, Purwodadi Regency Grobogan, Kodim 0716/Demak, Demak Regency, Kodim 0715/Kendal, Kendal Regency, and Battalion 410/Alugoro in Blora Regency.

The efforts made by Denpom IV/3 Salatiga to overcome these obstacles or obstacles are carrying out socialization on the implementation of TNI SIMs once a year and if there is a request from the applicant unit, visiting the units to carry out activities collectively according to procedures and guided by policy, only for TNI SIM extensions and damaged or lost SIMs.

B. LITERATURE REVIW

1. Legal Basic for Implementing a TNI SIM

The legal basis for applying a TNI driver's license is as follows:

a. Republic of Indonesia Law Number 22 of 2002 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 96, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025).
b. Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Taking Action against Traffic and Road Transportation Violations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 187, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5346).
c. Kasad Decree Number Kep/49/XII/2006 dated 29 December 2006, concerning the Functions of the Army Military Police
d. Decree of the Chief of Army Staff Number Kep/1019/XII/2016 dated 14 December 2016, concerning the Implementation of TNI SIMs within the Army

2. Implementation

Donald van Metter & Carl van Horn's Policy Implementation model. The policy implementation approach model formulated by Van Meter and Van Horn is called A Model of the Policy Implementation (1975). This implementation process is

an abstraction or modification of a policy understanding which is basically deliberately carried out to achieve high policy implementation performance which takes place in the relationship of various variables.

The policy implementation model consists of:

a. Model *Top Down*.

Policies are decisions that have been determined and have certain objectives, so that these policies can be implemented well and achieve the desired goals and targets, an approach is needed which is called a model. The top-down model is a rational model, which emerged in the 1970s when implementation studies began to become a concern.

The rational model assumes that a policy that has been decided is the best alternative, and in order to achieve good results, administrative control in its implementation is absolute. The top down policy implementation approach is a policy decision made by government officials (central) and centralized policy implementation is carried out by administrators or bureaucrats at the lower level (Agustino, 2006: 140). The top down approach can be said to be the approach that dominated the early development of policy implementation studies, although later there were differences among the followers of this approach, giving rise to the bottom up approach, but basically they started from the same assumptions in developing the analytical framework for the study. implementation.

In a top down approach, policy implementation is centralized and starts from central level actors, and decisions are taken from the central level. The top down approach starts from the perspective that political decisions (policies) that have been determined by policy makers must be implemented by administrators or bureaucrats at the lower level. According to Parsons (2006), this implementation model was the first to emerge. The top down approach has a view of the relationship between policy implementation as stated in Rousseau's Emile: "Everything is good if it is left in the hands of the Creator. Everything is bad in human hands." This rational model contains the idea that implementation is making people do what they are told and controlling the sequence of stages in a system.

b. Model *Botton Up*.

The Bottom-up model was born as a criticism of the Top-down model which was considered to exclude the role of lower-level implementers (street level bureaucracy) in the implementation process.

According to supporters of this model, the political process does not only stop when policies are decided, but continues at the street level bureaucracy which determines much of the success of policy implementation. The bottom-up approach is the opposite, namely an approach where communication and direction are largely determined and voiced by members of the organization, and conveyed to organizational leaders or upper-level management. The implementation model with a bottom-up approach emerged as a criticism of the rational approach model (top down).

Parsons (2006), suggests that what is truly important in implementation is the relationship between policy makers and policy implementers. The bottom up model is a model that views the process as a negotiation and consensus formation. The bottom up approach model emphasizes the fact that implementation in the field provides flexibility in implementing policies.

A policy expert who focuses more on policy implementation models in a bottom up perspective is Adam Smith. According to Smith (1973) policy implementation is seen as a process or flow. Smith's model views the policy implementation process from the perspective of social and political change, where the policies made by the government aim to make improvements or changes in society as a target group.

c. Model *Hybrid Policy*.

The approach model developed by Sabatier synthesizes a combination of botton-uppers units of analysis, namely all the variety of public and private actors involved in a policy problem, with top-downs, namely concern with the ways in which socio-economic conditions and legal instruments limit behavior. . This approach appears to be more concerned with theory construction than with providing guidance for practitioners or a detailed portrait of a particular situation. Apart from that, this model is more suitable for explaining policy changes over a period of a decade or more.

C. METHOD

As for obtaining primary data, the research location was carried out at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, Jln. Diponegoro No. 76 Salatiga. The reason the researchers took the location at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga was because the issuance of TNI SIMs in the territorial silayah unit of Korem 073/Makutarama was carried out at that place. A research site is a place where researchers capture the actual situation of the object under study to obtain the necessary data or information. In accordance with the description presented in the previous chapter, the research site was determined to be Salatiga City, Central Java. Research conducted to explore and collect data was obtained from various sources.

This research uses qualitative research because the researcher wants to conduct in-depth research by searching for data on research subjects so that in the end the researcher can describe the situation clearly regarding the implementation of the TNI SIM carried out by Denpom IV/3 Salatiga for Soldiers and Civil Servants of the TNI Unit in the Territory of Korem 073/Makutarama. The data source referred to in this research is one or more people selected as sources or respondents.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of TNI SIM implementation at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga

The implementation of the TNI SIM at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga has been carried out properly according to procedures and guided by the Decree of the Chief of Army Staff Number Kep/1019/XII/2016 dated 14 December 2016, concerning the

Implementation of the TNI SIM within the Army. Implementation of activities includes; TNI SIM theory exam, TNI SIM practical exam and mobile TNI SIM services, for issuing TNI SIM A, TNI B-I SIM, TNI SIM-II, TNI IIsus B SIM and TNI SIM C, as well as carrying out TNI SIM socialization in the Korem 073 Territorial Unit /Makutarama.

The implementation of this policy is very appropriate using the George C. Edward III implementation model, the approach applied, really determines the success of implementing the TNI Driving License (SIM) at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, influenced by four variables, namely; communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.

a. Communication

Communication is the transmission, clarity and consistency of information in the form of directions from officer personnel regarding the implementation of TNI SIMs at Denpom Unit IV/3 Salatiga and to Soldiers and Civil Servants of the TNI AD Territorial Unit of Korem 073/Makutarama as TNI SIM applicants as well as other parties involved or vice versa via agreed communication media. Communication in the implementation of the TNI SIM at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga as the organizer of the TNI SIM in the territorial unit of Korem 073/Mkt is known from the socialization carried out by the TNI SIM organizer Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, either directly during briefings, TNI SIM tests or through communication tools, so that TNI AD Soldiers and Civil Servants who apply for a TNI SIM understand and understand the provisions or procedures for administering a TNI SIM.

The instructions given are clear and can be understood by the recipient of the instructions. If the TNI SIM applicant does not have clear information or directions given by the examining officer, then the TNI SIM applicant can ask the examining officer directly. The directions and explanations given by Denpom IV/3 Salatiga examining officers are based on the provisions and guidelines for administering TNI SIMs.

b. Resource

Resources are the potential possessed by Denpom IV/3 Salatiga in administering TNI SIMs to Soldiers and Civil Servants of the Indonesian Army in the Territorial Unit of Korem 073/Makutarama, including Dansatlakgakkumwal, Baurdal, Bamin Satgakkumwal, Batimin SIM Gakkum, Ba SIM Theory/Practice Test, Ba /Ta Gakkumwal Unit and other Staff/Work Units as support, with the necessary expertise and abilities, legitimate authority in the form of Decrees (Skep) and Orders (Sprin), facilities and infrastructure, and operational cost support.

According to Edward III in Leo Agustino's book (2014:151-152) resource indicators consist of several elements, namely:

First, Staff; The main resource in policy implementation is staff because failures that often occur in policy implementation are caused by staff being inadequate, inadequate or not competent in their field. The resources (TNI SIM organizers) in administering TNI SIMs at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga are in accordance with the Organizational Structure of TNI SIM Organizers, are adequate, adequate or

meet the requirements of testing personnel and are competent in their fields.

Second, Information; Implementors must be able to know how to implement the policies that have been given and implementors must also know the rules and regulations regarding the policies that have been established. The implementer (organizer of the TNI SIM) Denpom IV/3 Salatiga in implementing the policy of implementing the TNI SIM in the Korem 073/Makutarama Territorial Area Unit has understood the rules or regulations and is guided by the Decree of the Army Chief of Staff Number Kep/1019/XII/2016 dated 14 December 2016, regarding the Implementation of TNI SIMs in the Army Environment.

Third, Authority; Authority is the authority or legitimacy for implementers in implementing politically determined policies. The authority of Denpom IV/3 Salatiga in carrying out the implementation of TNI SIMs in the Territorial Unit of Korem 073/Makutarama is based on the Decree of the Chief of Army Staff Number Kep/1019/XII/2016 dated 14 December 2016, concerning the Implementation of TNI SIMs within the Army.

Fourth, Facilities; Without supporting and supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure), policy implementation will not be successful.

The supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure) in administering TNI SIMs at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga comply with the rules or procedures, but are incomplete, such as the means for issuing/printing SIMs which still use manual tools, this is because there is no support from the Upper Unit.

c. Disposition

The behavioral attitude of the TNI Denpom IV/3 Salatiga SIM administering officers towards TNI AD soldiers and civil servants who are TNI SIM applicants, in accordance with the requirements of the examining personnel; Being honest, friendly and polite towards TNI SIM applicant participants can be seen from the moment the applicant registers/submits the TNI SIM application, the exam is carried out until the completion of the TNI SIM application process.

d. Bureaucratic structure

Bureaucratic structure is an important factor in achieving public policy. Two characteristics, according to Edward III in Leo Agustino (2008:153-154), can boost the performance of the bureaucratic structure in a better direction, namely:

First, carry out Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). SOPs are routine activities that enable employees (or implementing policies/administration/bureaucracy) to carry out their activities every day in accordance with established standards (or minimum standards required by citizens).

The implementation of the TNI SIM administration at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga is in accordance with the determined SOP, the TNI SIM administering officers carry out their activities based on the applicable guidelines. Second, carry out efforts to spread responsibility for employee activities or activities between work units.

Implementation of TNI SIM implementation at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga in the implementation of TNI SIM implementation activities between the Gakkumwal work unit (TNI SIM organizer) in collaboration with other work units such as;

Lidpamfik, Idik and Tuud work units so that the implementation of the TNI SIM can be carried out well.

2. Obstacles or Constraints in Implementing TNI SIM at Denpom IV/Salatiga and Efforts to Overcome Them

The implementation of the TNI SIM at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga can be carried out well but there are still obstacles or obstacles, namely the distance between Denpom IV/3 Salatiga as the organizer of the TNI SIM and several Korem 073/ Makutarama Units is very far apart and traveling by land takes a long time to get to units place, as mentioned above (5.2.a.). These obstacles or obstacles have a big influence on the implementation of TNI SIMs, both for officers administering TNI SIMs and Soldiers and Civil Servants as applicants for TNI SIMs.

From the results of interviews with several sources or informants, the following information was provided:

a. The officer administering the TNI Denpom IV/3 Salatiga SIM provided the following information:

The jurisdiction of Denpom IV/3 Salatiga Territorial Unit Korem 073/Makutarama is very wide, consisting of 9 districts and one municipality (Salatiga). Several units of Korem 073/Makutarama have separate units in several Central Java districts and are very far from Denpom IV/3 Salatiga, such as; Kodim 0721/Rembang, Kodim 0721/Blora, Kodim 0717/Purwodadi, Kodim 0722/Kudus, Kodim 0718/Pati, Kodim 0719/Jepara, Kodim 0715/Kendal, Kodim 0716/Demak and Yonif 410/Alugoro Blora.

If there is a request from the applicant unit for a collective SIM and Denpom will carry out socialization on the implementation of the TNI unit's SIM, it takes several days and takes too long to travel by land to reach the destination. Denpom IV/3 Salatiga personnel, especially TNI SIM testing officers, and the infrastructure for administering TNI SIMs are limited. Regional conditions, roads, traffic, weather and others also influence the implementation of a TNI driver's license.

b. TNI AD soldiers and civil servants as TNI SIM applicants representing several units, provided the following information:

The distance to the Denpom IV/3 Salatiga office from the applicant's location/office is very far and requires hours of travel time. Private vehicle transportation (car/motorbike) and public transportation costs extra. Road conditions, traffic, weather and other factors also influence travel, if it rains travel is hampered because there are still several places where the road conditions are damaged.

To overcome obstacles or obstacles in implementing the TNI SIM, Denpom IV/3 Salatiga made the following efforts:

c. Carrying out socialization on the implementation of TNI SIMs to the Territorial Unit of Korem 073/Makutarama once a year and if there is a request from the applicant Unit.
d. Denpom IV/3 Salatiga collaborates with Subdenpom ranks to carry out

socialization activities on the implementation of TNI SIMs, with the division of duties and responsibilities.

E. CONCLUSION

Communication in the implementation of the TNI SIM implementation at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga to Soldiers and Civil Servants in the territorial unit of Korem 073/Makutarama is known from the socialization carried out by the organizers of the TNI Denpom IV/3 Salatiga SIM, both directly on during enlightenment and direction, TNI SIM tests or through communication tools, so that Army Soldiers and Civil Servants who are TNI AD applicants understand and understand the provisions or procedures for administering TNI SIMs.

TNI SIM Testing Personnel resources owned by Denpom IV/3 Salatiga include Dansatlakgakkumwal, Baurdal, Bamin Satgakkumwal, Batimin SIM Gakkum, Ba SIM Theory/Practice Test, Ba/Ta Unit Gakkumwal and other Staff/Work Units as support, have understanding, mastery and expertise/skills in administering TNI SIMs, with legitimate authority in the form of Decrees (Skep) and Orders (Sprin), facilities and infrastructure, and operational cost support.

The behavioral attitude of the TNI Denpom IV/3 Salatiga SIM administering officers towards TNI AD soldiers and civil servants who are TNI SIM applicants, in administering the TNI SIM is in accordance with the requirements of examining personnel; reflects an honest, polite and friendly attitude towards TNI SIM applicant participants, which can be seen from the moment the applicant registers/submits the TNI SIM application, carries out the TNI SIM exam until the completion of the TNI SIM application process.

The bureaucratic structure in the implementation of TNI SIM implementation at Denpom IV/3 Salatiga is in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and is guided by the TNI SIM implementation policy, as well as a clear division of duties and responsibilities in the implementation of TNI SIM implementation activities between Gakkumwal work units (SIM organizers). TNI) collaborates with other work units such as; Lidpamfik, Idik and Tuud work units so that the implementation of the TNI SIM can be carried out well.

REFERENCES

1. Agustino, L. (2008). *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
2. Ardiyanti, A. (2022), *Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan dan Perpanjangan Surat Ijin Mengemudi di Polres Bantul*. (Tesis Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Sekolah Tinggi Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa "APMD" Yogyakarta).
3. Decree of the Chief of Army Staff Number Kep/1019/XII/2016 dated 14 December 2016, concerning the Implementation of TNI SIMs within the Army.
4. Dwidjowijoto, R. N. (2006). *Kebijakan Publik Untuk Negara-Negara Berkembang*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo.
5. Grindle, M. S. (1980). *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World*, Princnton University Press, New Jersey.

6. Hamdi, M. (2003). *Kebijakan Publik dan Implementasinya*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
7. Hanandita, A. (2014). *Kualitas Pelayanan Perpanjangan SIM (Surat Izin Mengemudi) Keliling di PoLantas Surabaya (Studi di Wilayah Taman Bungkul Surabaya). (*Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur Surabaya).
8. Harsono, J. Y. (2012). *Kualitas Pelayanan Perpanjangan Surat Izin Mengemudi (SIM) di Unit Pelayanan SIM Keliling Satlantas Polrestabes Surabaya Berdasarkan Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat (IKM).* (Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Pembangunan "Veteran" Jawa Timur Surabaya).
9. Hasibuan, N. M. (2020). *Proses Pelayanan Pembuatan Surat Ijin Mengemudi (SIM) di Kantor Polresta Pekanbaru*. (Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru).
10. Herda. (2022). *Kualitas Pelayanan Surat Ijin Mengemudi (SIM) di Kepolisian Resort (Polres) Enrekang*. (Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar).
11. Ibrahim, A. 2008. *Teori dan Konsep Pelayanan Publik serta Implementasinya*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
12. Kasad Decree Number Kep/49/XII/2006 dated 29 December 2006, concerning the Functions of the Army Military Police.
13. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2002 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation
14. Mustakim. (2013). *Manajemen Pelayanan Publik dalam Penerbitan Surat Izin Mengemudi di Kantor Kepolisian Resort Gowa*. (Tesis Program Studi Administrasi Publik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar).
15. Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Taking Action against Traffic and Road Transportation Violations
16. Salim, A. (2019). *Implementasi Kebijakan Penerbitan Surat Izin Mengemudi (SIM) di Satuan Lalu Lintas Kepolisian Resort Palu*. (Tesis Program Studi Magister Administrasi Publik, Universitas Tadulako Palu).
17. Suananta, P. B., & Wijaya, A. F. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Pelayanan Surat Ijin Mengemudi Berdasarkan Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 di Kota Surabaya. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISIP)*, *4*(2).
18. Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.