

Optimizing Role and Synergy of Indonesian National Police for Handling Prevention of Covid-19 Spread: A Case Study in Human Resource Development Perspective

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Abstract

Background: The rise in cases of violations and criminal acts handled by the Indonesian National Police during the COVID-19 pandemic recorded 18 cases of hoarding and increasing prices for personal protective equipment and other items. This study aims to describe and describe the optimization and synergy of the Indonesian National Police in handling the prevention of the spread of COVID-19. **Method:** This study used a qualitative approach with a case study method which is explored and analyzed based on the data and research information obtained. **Result:** This study showed that the role of Bhayangkara Fostering Public Security and Order of Indonesian National Police as the Development of Public Security and Order can be optimized to educate the public to prevent hoaxes or stigma regarding this corona virus. This synergy between the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army and the Community Health Center is urgently needed to avoid data falsification and vaccine abuse in the community. **Conclusion:** This study concluded that the Indonesian National Police optimizes the role and synergy collaboratively with the community and the Government by relying on the Sector Police as the basis for early detection of potential security problems in the community, especially related to handling COVID-19.

Keywords: Indonesian national police, role, synergy, covid-19, human resource development perspective

Introduction

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia has made some efforts to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic in a humane way, including by

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dispersing crowding residents who have not heeded calls to maintain distance. The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia recorded that there were 18 cases of hoarding and increasing prices for personal protective equipment and other items. Meanwhile, in addition to safeguarding staple goods, the Police with medical team in districts also educated the public about the dangers of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the cause of the COVID-19 disease as many as 26,645 times which was added to the Public Relations of Regional Police publication while the Public Relations publication of the Indonesian National Police Headquarters had 51,977 activities. Regarding law enforcement, Metro Jaya Regional Police

has committed against 18 people.

Furthermore, for the prosecution of hoax cases, the police recorded 76 cases, including 6 cases in Criminal Investigation Agency of Indonesian National Police, 6 cases in East Kalimantan Regional Police, 11 cases in Metro Jaya Regional Police, 4 cases in West Kalimantan Regional Police, 4 cases in South Sulawesi Regional Police, 6 cases in West Java Regional Police, Central Java Regional Police has 3 cases, East Java Regional Police has 11 cases, Lampung Regional Police has 5 cases, Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police has 1 case, South Sumatra Regional Police and North Sumatra Regional Police each have 3 cases, Riau Islands Regional Police has 1 case, Bengkulu Regional Police has 2 cases, Maluku Regional Police has 2 cases, West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police has 4 cases, while Central Sulawesi Regional Police, Aceh Regional Police, North Kalimantan Regional Police, North Sulawesi Regional Police, West Papua Regional Police and West Sulawesi Regional Police each have 1 case. Thus there were a total of 76 cases¹.

Efforts to prevent and break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 require discipline in many aspects, especially the social life of the community². In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, very strict discipline is needed towards the social life of the community in the form of physical distancing beside immune intervention for treatment and therapeutic such as drug or vaccine based on the recent research progress SARS-CoV-2³. This method is considered to be the most effective effort to prevent and reduce the spread of this virus⁴. The Government strengthens physical distancing obligations through Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions and Ministry of Health Regulation No. 9 of 2020. These regulations must be complied with and to ensure such compliance, the Indonesian National Police is at the forefront. In this context, apart from medical personnel, the Indonesian National Police can be called the front line in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The success of Large-Scale Social Restrictions does depend on public awareness and discipline, but to ensure that both work, the role of the Indonesian National Police is needed in it⁵. The role of the Indonesian National Police, which is so crucial and significant in preventing

the spread of COVID-19, is certainly an “additional” task that was never expected before. The Indonesian National Police, on the one hand have routine duties as law enforcement officers and guardians of public order, while on the other hand are the party that is relied on to enforce large-scale social restrictions. At the same time, all Indonesian National Police personnel in the field must also raise awareness for themselves because the possibility of contracting this virus is also high.

The reform programs within the Indonesian National Police towards Era Police 4.0 which are currently being implemented are part of the bureaucratic reform of the Indonesian National Police so that in the future the Indonesian National Police will become a good, clean, transparent, accountable and authoritative institution. It is undeniable that currently the performance of the bureaucracy in Indonesia tends to be increasingly complex, especially in terms of handling COVID-19, this can be seen from the Indonesian National Police which tends to be considered less responsive in meeting the expectations and needs of the community due to limited human resources, infrastructure, mechanism method of action that should be implemented⁶. This study aims to describe and analysis the optimization and synergy of the Indonesian National Police in handling the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

Material and Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method which is explored and analyzed based on the data and research information obtained. This research focuses intensively on one particular object which studies it as a case⁷. According to Creswell, a good case study must be done directly in the real life of the cases being investigated⁸. However, case study data can be obtained not only from the cases studied, but also from all parties who know and know the case well⁹. In other words, data in case studies can be obtained from various sources but is limited in cases to be specifically investigated¹⁰.

In this case study, the focus of research subjectivity is the activities of the Indonesian National Police in handling COVID-19, especially on optimization of roles and synergies, while the focus of research objectivity is on the human resource capacity of the Indonesian National Police throughout the country in various aspects

amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. The case studies in this research were carried out throughout 2020 during the COVID-19 Pandemic by analyzing a variety of literature related to the performance of the Police and COVID-19.

Case study data can be obtained from all parties concerned, in other words, in this study, it is collected from various secondary data sources ranging from documents on the performance of the Indonesian National Police, related scientific journals, and conducting non-participatory observational studies. The data analysis technique used is the credibility test and the overall triangulation (source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation) to obtain more optimal case study analysis results¹¹.

Result and Discussion

The Problems of Human Resources of the Indonesian National Police and the Appropriate Mechanism of Action to Handle COVID-19 Cases

According to Nowotny, Bailer & Marisa who assessed that the phenomenon of police human resource problems in dealing with COVID-19 in several countries tends to experience difficulties¹². Moreover, the ratio of the police in Indonesia to the number of people is still not ideal. In addition, the most important thing is the reduced carrying capacity of police personnel due to this virus¹³. Many police personnel are exposed to this virus, which has an impact on technical operations in the field. The Indonesian National Police itself has stated that some of its members have been exposed. Therefore, based on the study of Marston, Renedo & Miles, an option that can be made is open communication between the police and stakeholders¹⁴. This form of communication is to build a two-way dialogue with stakeholders, namely the Government and the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Indonesian National Police need to be realistic about what they are doing, why, and the limitations and uncertainties of the security situation that will be faced, rather than claiming that all public security issues can be addressed to protect reputation¹⁵. The Indonesian National Police must also be prepared to negotiate their roles and prioritize certain categories of law enforcement functions. What functions can be reduced or limited and the extent to which the capacity and capabilities

are owned to respond to their requests for support from other institutions and the community for handling COVID-19¹⁶. Through this communication, the security priorities that will be handled by the Indonesian National Police can be determined with various considerations¹⁷. Another option is community-based prevention such as the implementation of large-scale social restrictions¹⁸.

According to Setiati & Azwar, preventing the spread of this virus does not only depend on the restriction mechanism in public areas, but starts from the smallest community base, namely villages and sub-districts¹⁹. The Indonesian National Police can collaborate with the community by relying on the Sector Police as the basis for early detection of potential security problems in the community especially with Public health service or public health office in regency where this activity is usually carried out by Bhayangkara Fostering Public Security and Order of Indonesian National Police²⁰. The role of Bhayangkara Fostering Public Security and Order of Indonesian National Police as the Development of Public Security and Order can be optimized to educate the public to prevent hoaxes or stigma regarding this corona virus²¹. The implementation of decisive and humane action from law enforcers in handling COVID-19 cases by the prevailing laws and regulations²².

As is well known, Article 93 of Law Number 6 of 2018 reads, every person who does not comply with the administration of health quarantine as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) and / or obstructs the administration of health quarantine causing a public health emergency, shall be punished with imprisonment. a maximum of 1 (one) year and / or a maximum fine of IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiahs). Meanwhile, Article 9 Paragraph 1 reads, "Everyone is obliged to comply with the administration of health quarantine". Not only are they charged with the Health Quarantine Law, residents who are determined to congregate can also be charged with articles of criminal law, namely Article 212, Article 216, and Article 218. The three articles regulate criminal threats for those who oppose and fail to comply with police orders. Not only law enforcement, Indonesian National Police also implements humanistic efforts, namely securing the funeral process for COVID-19 patients or patients who have died and must be buried according to the COVID-19 funeral protocol.

Optimizing the Role and Synergy of the Indonesian National Police in Handling COVID-19

The roles and functions of law enforcement that are carried out by the Indonesian National Police are inseparable from their functions as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Article 2 of this Law states that one of the functions of the police is the function of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection and services to the community. Explicitly, this statement is reaffirmed as the duty and authority of the Indonesian National Police as regulated in Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Based on this regulation, the term security in the context of the duties and functions of the Indonesian National Police is “public security and order” which means two meanings²³.

First, as a dynamic condition of society, as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of national development as a national goal which is marked by guaranteed security, order, upholding the law, and maintaining peace²³. Second, security as the ability to foster and develop the potential and strength of the community in preventing, preventing, and overcoming all forms of law violations and other forms of disturbance that can disturb the community²⁴. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of the Indonesian National Police’s human resources was emphasized more in the second sense because during the Large-Scale Social Restriction period, the Indonesian National Police assumed a law enforcement function which was reaffirmed through the Chief Declaration of the Indonesian National Police No. Mak / 2 / III / 2020 concerning Compliance with Government Policies in Handling Corona Virus. The declaration states that the Indonesian National Police fully supports government policies related to handling COVID-19 and breaks the chain of the corona outbreak in Indonesia through prosecution of the people who are still gathered.

Also, the Indonesian National Police focuses on handling crimes that have the potential to occur during the implementation of large-scale social restrictions, such as street crime, resistance to officers, problems with the availability of basic goods, and cyber crime. To support the prosecution aspect, the Indonesian National

Police held a contingency operation for Aman Nusa II 2020. This operation was in effect from 19 March to 17 April 2020. The operation period can be extended based on developments in the situation in the field. This Task Force has several sub-tasks. First, the General Criminal Task Force Sub-Unit is tasked with taking action against conventional crimes, such as theft, looting, robbery, crimes against natural disasters, and criminal acts of health quarantine.

Second, the Economic Sub-Task Force has the task of supervising and taking action against the hoarding of foodstuffs and medical devices, taking action against exporters of antiseptics, raw materials for masks, personal protective equipment and masks, and taking action against drugs or medical devices that do not comply with standards or distribution permits. Third, the Cyber Task Force takes action against provocateurs and the spread of hoaxes related to handling COVID-19. If you look at the substance of the declaration and the operations carried out, the function of the Indonesian National Police is felt to be more engaged in the area of prosecuting violations rather than prevention¹⁵.

Moreover, the Indonesian National Police wants to cover all of these areas of repression without considering technical difficulties in the field. Even though the Indonesian National Police needs to be aware that from an internal perspective, there are still limitations (carrying capacity) of the Indonesian National Police’s human resources. There are limitations on the number and ability of the Police personnel on duty, coordination with stakeholders who are still weak, and so on, even the arrangements for detainees in prisons²⁵.

These limitations have not been fully resolved by the government itself as stated in Law No. 2 of 2002, the function of the Indonesian National Police is not only prosecution, but also prevention through persuasive efforts that can involve the community. It seems that this is not a priority for the Indonesian National Police considering that in the announcement, the Indonesian National Police wants to mobilize all potential strengths to support the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions and the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities as a part of social distancing and physical distancing.

Main Components of the Indonesian National Police's Action Mechanism in Handling Cases of Violation and Crime in the Middle of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The main thing that cannot be ignored is that the COVID-19 pandemic has created a very complex security problem and deserves close attention from law enforcement officials, especially the Police²⁶. This complexity is at least apparent from; First, fluctuations in crime rates throughout the pandemic and Large-Scale Social Restrictions, which have increased or decreased. In February 2020 there were 17,411 cases, in March 2020 it increased to 20,845 cases, then April 2020 decreased again to 15,322 cases. Although in terms of decreasing quantity, there is a potential for crime in several sectors that should be watched out for during Large-Scale Social Restrictions, such as street crime (mugging, robbery, and motor vehicle theft).

Second, changes in criminal patterns during the pandemic. Santosa found that new forms of crime have evolved as a result of exploiting the situation during the COVID-19 pandemic²¹. This is confirmed by the view of the Indonesian National Police that the crimes that occur along Large-Scale Social Restrictions are also caused by people who are economically affected in the midst of a pandemic. Criminals take advantage of situations of social restrictions that make the environment quiet to carry out their actions²⁷. In addition, the Indonesian National Police needs to take into account other patterns of crime that do not only occur during Large-Scale Social Restrictions but during the pandemic.

For example, in cases of theft and stockpiling of medical devices, sales of counterfeit drugs through organized crime, theft in an empty business sector place, violations of public order due to disputes over medical issues, to public misunderstandings regarding handling COVID-19²⁸. Until now, misunderstandings are still ongoing amid the increasing number of positive cases of COVID-19²⁹. This, according to Barcelo, results in discrimination against medical personnel and individuals who are not medical personnel to the point of rejection of bodies that are considered infected. The Indonesian National Police have indeed demonstrated their efforts to prosecute through law enforcement, but this is still not comparable to the massive discrimination³⁰. This

complexity needs to be taken into account by the Indonesian National Police in determining priorities for law enforcement actions.

In this study, there are at least five main components that can be used as a pattern for the Indonesian National Police's mechanism of action during the COVID-19 pandemic, including 1.) Strictly enforcing the implementation of quarantine; 2.) Protect medical personnel; 3.) Taking action against hoarding of medical equipment and selling counterfeit drugs; 4.) Overseeing the potential for hoaxes that can trigger social conflicts; 5.) Catch criminals who commit street crimes. Of the five main components, the role and function of the police are very important in formulating a mechanism for action by the Indonesian National Police to determine priority issues to be handled.

The Indonesian National Police's decisive and humanist action in dealing with COVID-19 helps all aspects of community life and various fields of government, especially health, including the following: 1.) Supporting Government policies in implementing civil emergency conditions including Large-Scale Social Restrictions by issuing a Chief Declaration Indonesian National Police regarding handling the spread of the coronavirus; 2.) Conducting mass dispersal totaling 11,145 activities; 3.) Providing education on COVID-19 to the public for 18,935 activities; 4.) Spraying 7,125 disinfectants; 5.) Publication of appeals to the public through the Public Relation of the Indonesian National Police, totaling 35,954 activities; 6.) Catch hoax news spreaders, especially those related to Covid-19 coverage; 7.) Organizing law enforcement activities against hoarders of foodstuffs and personal protective equipment for health workers; 8.) Make selective efforts in detention; 9.) Guard the funeral of the bodies of COVID-19 patients.

Collaboration Strategy between the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army, and the Community Health Center

In carrying out its duties, the Indonesian National Police always maintains synergy with many parties. The continuity of duties of the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army, and the Community Health Center are included in many things. One of them is the implementation of the response to Covid-19 which

is the priority agenda of the village. They are always present and involved during crucial moments such as rapid tests. COVID-19 confirmed patients evacuations, quarantine monitoring, assisting in securing referrals for COVID-19 patients who are experiencing medical emergencies, assist in handling funerals with health protocols, and even helping in times of riots due to refusal of funerals or the forcible collection of bodies who died from COVID-19³¹. In their daily work, they are active in disseminating the COVID-19 health protocol to the public. In addition to anticipating the spread of Covid-19, the socialization of health protocols is intended to get used to adapting to new habits³².

In the current era of vaccination, the role of the police is very visible in the effort to escort the collection and distribution of vaccines to the Public health center level. This effort is made with the aim that the vaccine distribution process can run safely and minimize the level of vaccine damage that may occur during the trip. Apart from assisting in distribution, the sector police also assist in overseeing the implementation of vaccinations by collecting data on patients who received vaccines at the Public health center. This synergy between the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army and the Community Health Center is urgently needed to avoid data falsification and vaccine abuse in the community.

This condition will directly impact on the increasing trend of crimes committed by the community. The increasing crime rate demands extra police performance. In fact, Indonesia, which is currently heading for a new normality, has made the role of the National Police very crucial. Various efforts have been made by the government to reduce the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the efforts made are deemed ineffective. This study also shows the limitations of the role and synergy of the Indonesian National Police in handling various cases during the COVID-19 Pandemic, namely efforts to control disease, educate the public, and prosecute crimes that see the outbreak as an opportunity to commit various crimes through the quantity of personnel. The police, facilities, and even the authority related to action mechanisms are deemed inadequate so that they need to be optimized.

It is undeniable that the increasing epidemic of the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the social and

economic conditions of life in the community, and has even destroyed all joints in the country, from community activities to economic and psychological disorders. The social problem is contextual, meaning that it occurs in a certain place at a certain time, it could be in an area, the social symptoms that arise are considered problems but in other areas it is not a problem at a certain time, but not at another time so this complexity needs to be examined. by the Indonesian National Police in determining the priority of law enforcement action.

Conclusion

The results of this study conclude that the Indonesian National Police optimizes the role and synergy collaboratively with the community and the Government by relying on the optimality and functionality of the Sector Police as a basis for early detection of potential security problems in society, especially related to handling COVID-19. The role of Bhayangkara as the Development of Public Security and Order of Indonesian National Police can be optimized to educate the public to prevent hoaxes or stigma regarding this coronavirus. The implementation of decisive and humane action from law enforcers in the handling of COVID-19 cases under the prevailing laws and regulations. The continuity of duties of the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army, and the Community Health Center are included in many things.

This synergy between the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Army and the Community Health Center is urgently needed to avoid data falsification and vaccine abuse in the community. The Indonesian National Police have indeed demonstrated their efforts to prosecute through law enforcement, but this is still not comparable to the massive discrimination. Five main components can be used as a pattern of action for the Indonesian National Police during the COVID-19 pandemic, including 1.) Firmly enforcing the implementation of quarantine; 2.) Protect medical personnel; 3.) Taking action against hoarding of medical equipment and selling counterfeit drugs; 4.) Overseeing the potential for hoaxes that can trigger social conflicts; 5.) Catch criminals who commit street crimes.

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