

Implementation Of Pandemic Prevention Policy In The Police

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is the implementation of the policy of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 in an effort to prevent the Pandemic at the National Police Headquarters, the impact of implementing policies to prevent the spread of the Pandemic at the National Police Headquarters and the model of implementing policies at the National Police Headquarters in preventing the spread of the Pandemic. This research is qualitative because to maintain regularity and consistency. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the policies set at the National Police Headquarters is to maintain a distance and a ban on traveling out of town. Meanwhile, the impact of this implementation is the increase in the duties of personnel at the National Police Headquarters due to the implementation of social distancing protocols during the pandemic, resulting in high crime. The Merilee S. Grindle model used to assess the success of implementation is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of the policy and the implementation environment. The type of policy implementation that is in accordance with the program to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 is substantive and procedural politics

Keywords: Pandemic Covid-19, Police, Implementation of Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of 2020 the world was shocked by the outbreak of the corona virus. The people of Indonesia and the world are experiencing prolonged suffering due to the emergence of a new type of infectious disease called Corona Virus 2019. Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from mild to severe symptoms. Corona virus itself is a virus that attacks the human respiratory system (Yasmin, 2020). This virus causes sufferers to experience shortness of breath, acute pneumonia to death (CNN Indonesia, 2020). The emergence of the corona virus was first detected in Wuhan Province, China. China officially reported the presence of the corona virus to the World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31, 2019, whose cause was unknown (BBC Indonesia, 2020). The corona virus has become a worldwide concern after the number of victims infected with this virus continues to grow to various countries outside of China being infected by this virus.

Indonesia has historical experience related to the incidence of disease transmission or outbreaks in the past such as cholera, bubonic plague, influenza. Cholera, which was first discovered in the second decade of the 19th century in Saudi Arabia, has spread to Indonesia through the activities of sending pilgrims by ship (Eric, 2014). Likewise, bubonic plague, caused by rats carried by rice imports from Myanmar (Thamrin, 2020) and influenza, as a consequence of the increased activity of the Dutch East Indies maritime trade with Europe, became epidemic in the early decades of the 20th century. These incidents prove that security threats are no longer solely in the form of "military attacks" between countries, but also threats from non-state actors aimed at the state or even individuals who threaten human security, such as the spread of the Covid-19 disease outbreak (Amaritasari, 2010). Because basically human security is the foundation of national security itself (Fitrah, 2015).

Indonesia itself is one of the countries infected by the corona virus. The spread of the corona virus in Indonesia has continued to increase dramatically since the announcement of the first case on March 2, 2020. The disaster status issued by the Indonesian government starting from February 29, 2020 to May 29, 2020 related to this virus pandemic with a total time of 91

days (Buana, 2020). The increasing number of Indonesians exposed to COVID-19 has also occurred within the Indonesian National Police, which is at the forefront of law enforcement regarding the implementation of health protocols. The role of the National Police is very large in implementing the policies issued by the government in order to break the chain of the corona outbreak in Indonesia, besides that the Police also focus on handling crimes that have the potential to occur during the implementation of PSBB, such as street crime, resistance to officers, problems with the availability of basic materials, and cybe crime. So it is very important to research related to how to implement Pandemic prevention policies within the Police itself as an effort to reduce the number of Polri personnel who play an important role in preventing Pandemic as well as law enforcers who provide protection, shelter and services to the community.

Mazmanian and Sebatier (in Waluyo, 2007:49) asserted that implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws. But it can also take the form of orders or decisions of important executives or other judicial bodies, these decisions identify the problem to be solved, explicitly state the goals or objectives to be achieved in various ways to structure or regulate the implementation process. Van Meter and Van Horn (in Budi Winarno, 2008: 146-147) defined the implementation of public policy as actions in previous decisions. These actions include efforts to turn decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in the context of continuing efforts to achieve large and small changes determined by policy decisions made by public organizations that are directed to achieve the goals that have been set.

The Police institution also implements policies that apply not only to the external community but also policies that apply to internal members of the Police. The National Police Chief enforces the Precise Police Transformation rules that support the acceleration of handling Covid-19 for healthy communities and national economic recovery towards advanced Indonesia as stated in the Chief of Police's Priority Program. The conditions that occur in the Internal Police itself are increasing numbers of Police personnel who are exposed to the Covid-19 Virus even though many regulations have been implemented, such as temperature checks, requiring Polri members to carry out Vaccines, to the National Police Chief Regulation and policies within the Internal Police.

The involvement of the National Police in the global health crisis has started since the Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia, starting from the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions to the implementation of the new normal adaptation phase. The policy issued by the National Police Headquarters regarding internal regulations is also aimed at suppressing and reducing the spread of Covid-19, especially within the Police. Then implement a work system and work shifts for members and civil servants of the Police. Then apples and ceremonies will be temporarily suspended unless very specifically regulated by referring to the Covid-19 Task Force Protocol.

The problems in this study consist of (1) How is the implementation of the policy of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 in an effort to prevent Pandemic at Police Headquarters? (2) What is the impact of implementing policies to prevent the spread of the Pandemic at Police Headquarters? (3) What is the policy implementation model to prevent the spread of the pandemic at Police Headquarters? While the objectives of this research are: (1) implementation of the policy of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 in an effort to prevent Pandemic at Police Headquarters; (2) the impact of implementing policies to prevent the spread of the Pandemic at the National Police Headquarters and (3) the model for implementing policies at the National Police Headquarters in preventing the spread of the Pandemic.

The benefits of this research are expected to fulfill the concept of public administration, namely the concept of public policy. In addition, other benefits that are expected are: (1) For the Internal Affairs of the Indonesian National Police, this research is expected to prevent the spread

of the Pandemic; (2) For all Key Officials in the Police, this research is expected to be the basis for preventing the spread of the pandemic; (3) For administrative practitioners, this research can create a system that is able to prevent the spread of Pandemic and (4) This research is also expected to be a reference and useful source of information for other writers who want to study the topic of implementing Pandemic prevention in the Indonesian National Police.

In the life of the people in the jurisdiction of a country, various problems often occur. A state that has full responsibility for the lives of its people must be able to solve these problems. Public policies made and issued by the state are expected to be a solution to these problems. Public policy is a decision that is intended for the purpose of overcoming problems that arise in certain activities carried out by government agencies in the context of administering government (Mustopadidjaya, 2002).

Dunn (2003), asserted that the policy analysis process is a series of intellectual activities carried out in the policy-making process and is visualized as a series of interdependent stages arranged in chronological order: namely (a) agenda setting, (b) policy formulation, (c) policy adoption, (d) policy implementation, and (e) policy assessment. The policy formulation process can be carried out through seven stages as follows: (1) Problem assessment; the goal is to find and understand the nature of the problem from a problem and then formulate it in a causal relationship; (2) Goal setting; is the stage to determine the goals to be achieved through public policies that will soon be formulated; (3) Alternative formulation; namely a number of problem solving solutions that may be applied to achieve a predetermined goal; (4) Modeling; is a simplification and reality of the problem at hand which is manifested in a causal relationship. Models can be built in various forms, for example schematic models, mathematical models, physical models, symbolic models, and others; (5) Determination of Criteria; Policy analysis requires clear and consistent criteria to assess the policy alternatives offered. Criteria that can be used include; economic, legal, political, technical, administrative, community participation criteria, and others; (6) Alternative Assessment; carried out using criteria with the aim of getting a further picture of the level of effectiveness and feasibility of each alternative in achieving the objectives; and (7) Formulation of Recommendations; recommendations are prepared based on the results of the assessment of policy alternatives that are expected to be able to achieve the objectives optimally and with the smallest possible impact.

Anderson (1970) asserted that there are several types of public policies, namely: (1) Substantive and Procedural Politics, a policy seen from the substance of the problems faced and a policy seen from the parties involved in its formulation (policy stakeholders); (2) Distributive, redistributive and regulatory policies, a policy that regulates: (a) providing services/benefits to individuals, groups, and companies; (b) the transfer of the allocation of wealth, title or rights; and (c) restriction/prohibition of actions/actions; (3) Material Policy, a policy that regulates the allocation or provision of tangible material resources for the recipients; (4) Public goods and private goods policies: a policy that regulates the provision of goods/services by the government, for the benefit of the people; (5) Private Good Policies; a policy that regulates the provision of goods/services by private parties, for the benefit of individuals/individuals in the free market in exchange for certain fees; and (6) In addition, there is a policy on public service goods; which if the goods or services are included in the category of private goods but are part of public services, then they are called Publicly Provided Private Goods, meaning private goods provided by the state.

Wahab (2008: 65) said that implementation is understanding what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention on policy implementation, namely events and activities that arise after the ratification of State policy guidelines which include both efforts to administer it or to cause real consequences/impacts on society or events.

The success of implementation according to Grindle (in Subarsono, 2011: 93) is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of the policy and the context of implementation. The contents of the policy include the following: (1) Interests affected by the policy. The more affected, the harder it is to implement. (2) Types of benefits to be generated. Benefits with the existence of this policy on the number of personnel affected by the Pandemic. (3) The desired degree of change. Physical changes are easier to change than changes in attitudes and behavior. (4) The position of policy makers. The highest policy makers have the highest position so that they influence the implementation of policies. (5) (Who) implements the program. The program implementers are all members of the National Police at Police Headquarters. (6) Generated resources. Human resources are obedient to policies so that leadership policies can be implemented properly.

Mazmanian and Sabatier (in Subarsono, 2011: 94) stated that there are three groups of variables that affect the success of implementation, namely the characteristics of the problem (tractability of the problems), characteristics of policies/laws (ability of statute to structure implementation) and environmental variables (nonstatutory variables affecting implementation). Meanwhile, Meter and Horn (in Subarsono, 2011: 99) have five variables that affect implementation performance, namely policy standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities, characteristics of implementing agents and social, economic and political conditions.

The government has made various policies to deal with and overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, such as: (1) staying at home; (2) Social Restrictions (Social Distancing); (3) Physical Distancing (Physical Distancing); (4) Use of Personal Protective Equipment (Masks); (5) Maintaining Personal Hygiene (Washing Hands); (6) Work and Study from Home (Work/Study From Home); (7) Postpone all activities that gather large crowds; (8) Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB); until the last, (9) the implementation of the New Normal policy.

The sample under study shows the etiology of the new coronavirus. Initially, this disease was temporarily named as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), then WHO announced a new name on February 11, 2020, namely Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-CoV-2) virus. 2). The virus can be transmitted from person to person and has spread widely in China and more than 190 other countries and territories. On March 12, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic (Susilo, 2020).

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the name given by the World Health Organization (WHO) to a new respiratory disease first identified in Wuhan, China, which was first reported to WHO on 31 December 2019 (Lisbet , 2020). Coronaviruses are a family of viruses found in humans and animals that cause a variety of illnesses, from the common cold to severe respiratory infections. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared that COVID-19 is a pandemic. The definition of a pandemic is an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a large geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population. Designating a disease as a pandemic is rare and has only been applied to the five previous outbreaks of infectious disease (IACP, 2020). Regarding presidential policies, which are indicators of policy making in handling Covid-19 in this study, this research refers to the presidential decree (Kepres) No. 7 years 2020.

RESEARCH METHODS

The case study was chosen as the method in this research. Bungin (2003) stated that case study research has the characteristics of (1) being flexible with respect to the data collection method used; (2) the flexibility of the case study to reach the true dimensions of the topic being investigated; (3) can be implemented practically in many social environments; (4) case studies offer the opportunity to build theory based on data obtained in the field; (5) case studies can be very inexpensive, depending on the scope of the investigation and the type of data collection technique used. Case study research is considered suitable for use in this study because it is flexible in the data collection process and is suitable for the research topic, namely related to Covid-19 which is a new phenomenon in Indonesia. The case study is considered appropriate because this research was conducted in the Criminal Investigation Department which is expected to help make the right policies related to handling Covid-19. Case studies are simple research that doesn't cost much.

This research is qualitative, Alwasilah (2002: 56) stated that: (1) qualitative research presents a comprehensive form (holistic) in analyzing a phenomenon; (2) this type of research is more sensitive in capturing descriptive qualitative information, by relatively still trying to maintain the wholeness of the object, meaning that the data collected in the case study is studied as an integrated whole. The case study is a qualitative method. This research is a comprehensive research and the research results are in the form of information descriptions of observations, interviews and document studies.

The research location is the headquarters of the Indonesian National Police. Data collection activities are carried out on several sources, namely: informants, phenomena or events and documents. The main subjects are the personnel and the team of doctors at the National Police Headquarters who are directly involved in the implementation and supervision of the implementation of the Health protocol at the National Police Headquarters. The events that occurred were the increasing number of Indonesian people exposed to the covid-19 virus and this also happened within the internal police because of the very high number of police personnel who were exposed to covid 19. The sources of information in this study were documents that were relevant to research obtained through personnel in Police Headquarters, namely: documents related to the policy of the National Police Chief, documents on the application of sanctions, documents in the form of reports on the results of performance appraisals, and so on.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the policy of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 in an effort to prevent Pandemic at Police Headquarters

Based on the Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020, the National Police was appointed as part of the executor of the program to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. The National Police is the implementing representative in charge of handling the development of the Covid-19 virus in coordination with ministries or non-ministerial government agencies, government agencies both central and private and other parties deemed necessary. Therefore, the National Police Chief issued a notice to follow up on government policies in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Assistant to the Chief of Police, Inspector General of Police. Herry Rudolf Nahak delivered the announcement at a press conference at Graha BNPB.

"We are trying to keep our distance, carry out physical distancing in a disciplined manner, and the Police are ordered in accordance with the message from the Chief of Police to take action. The police will do it in a humane way, politely, will give reprimands," said Herry.

The message from the Chief of Police in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic is to maintain a disciplined distance. If the community violates these rules, the Police will take action in a persuasive and polite manner. The purpose of social distancing is to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus. By keeping a distance, it is hoped that the transmission of the Covid-19 virus can be reduced and Indonesia's condition becomes stable.

"Then we also hope that this activity will also be socialized and implemented by all ranks of the National Police in the regions from the Police Headquarters, Regional Police, Polres, Polsek, even to Babinkamtibmas, together with village officials and Babinsa," he added.

The National Police Chief hopes that the edict that has been issued can be immediately disseminated to the National Police Headquarters, Polda, Resort Police, Polsek and Babinkamtibmas with the help of village officials in various regions and Babinsa. The National Police Headquarters as the highest institution in the police force is expected to be an example of implementing social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic. So that the implementation of physical distancing can be imitated by people in various regions.

"If this has to be done later. especially for us to try, so that people understand, and understand that the migration of people from Jakarta, for example, to these areas also has the potential to bring the virus to the regions," he said.

In addition to the recommendation to keep a distance, the National Police also prohibits people from traveling outside the city or vice versa. The goal is to avoid the spread of viruses to various regions in Indonesia. Going home has become a difficult habit for people to do during the Covid-19 pandemic. If the community intends to return home, then they must meet several conditions such as the results of a swab test or an official letter from the workplace.

The implementation of the RI presidential decree No. 7 of 2020 in an effort to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic at the National Police Headquarters is to maintain a distance between personnel and conduct socialization with other lower-level institutions. In addition to keeping their distance, the National Police Headquarters personnel were also asked to avoid traveling outside the city and at the same time prohibiting people from returning to their hometowns.

The impact of implementing policies to prevent the spread of the Pandemic at Police Headquarters

Police have two important roles during the Covid-19 pandemic. First, in relation to the spread of disease, the National Police has a key role in implementing health protocols. This is a challenge for the National Police to ensure that health protocols can be implemented in the community. Second, in relation to law enforcement, the National Police has a key role in preventing and taking action against certain crimes that arise during the pandemic. This is in view of the increasing trend of crime rates during the pandemic (Wardhana, 2020: 86). It is no different from the conditions at Police Headquarters. The existence of a policy of maintaining a distance makes Polri headquarters personnel have to work extra to ensure that the community carries out the information of the Chief of Police in implementing the health protocol. In addition, personnel at the National Police Headquarters are required to continue to carry out their main duties in maintaining security because during the pandemic the crime rate has also increased.

Based on the facts above, the impact felt by the personnel at Police Headquarters is very heavy. By limiting the distance between personnel, the mobility in dealing with criminal acts has actually increased. Indonesia's declining economic conditions due to the pandemic have made some people who err to commit crimes to meet their daily needs.

Policy implementation model to prevent the spread of the pandemic at Police Headquarters

The National Police Chief issued a notice related to the acceleration of handling Covid-19 based on presidential decree No. 7 of 2020. This was done because the National Police was part of the implementation of the program to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic as the implementing representative. Based on Anderson's theory (1970), the type of policy implementation made during a pandemic by the National Police is classified as substantive and procedural politics. Substantive and procedural politics is a policy seen from the substance of the problems faced and the policy is seen from the parties involved in its formulation (policy stakeholders). The Merilee S. Grindle model used to assess the success of implementation is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of the policy and the implementation environment. This Covid-19-related policy is implicated in the Police Headquarters environment.

The implementation of the Covid-19 pandemic prevention policy at the National Police Headquarters is to maintain a distance and a ban on going out of town. Meanwhile, Lubis (2021: 7) concluded that the implementation of the Covid-19 pandemic policy in the city of Cimahi was to involve the PP Satpol and TNI members in controlling street vendors to prevent crowds of people.

The impact of the implementation of the Covid-19 prevention policy at the National Police Headquarters is that the work of personnel at the National Police Headquarters is becoming more difficult because they have to keep their distance from other personnel while the task of cracking down on crime is getting higher due to Indonesia's declining economic conditions. Meanwhile, Seputra (2020: 420) concludes that the policies implemented by the Kerinci district government are strongly influenced by communication, disposition, resources and bureaucratic structure.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the policy to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic based on presidential decree No. 7 of 2020 at the National Police Headquarters is to maintain a distance and a ban on traveling outside the city. The impact of this policy is that the work of Polri headquarters personnel is increasing as a result of the increase in criminal acts during the pandemic. Indonesia's declining economic conditions encourage an increase in crime in society.

Furthermore, the policy model carried out at the National Police Headquarters in an effort to prevent Covid-19 is substantive and procedural politics. The model involves parties related to the program to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 prevention.

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