

MODEL OF INTERVENTION POLICING FOR HANDLING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to recommend a model of intervention policing in emergency situations. The intervention policing model emphasizes the importance of three approaches to police intervention; participatory intervention, institutional intervention, and regulatory intervention. These three police intervention approaches become the style of policing in carrying out their duties and functions in emergency situations. Therefore, this article attempts to evaluate and criticize the democratic policing or community policing model when it is implemented in emergency situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic. This article provides an important perspective in police studies regarding the intervention policing approach in emergency situations.

Keywords: Intervention Policing; Covid-19 pandemic; Emergency Situation

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world's perspective on the concept of global health security, which is a threat to the life of the nation. The Covid-19 outbreak that occurred at the end of 2019 in Wuhan China continues to grow and has been felt by the Indonesian people since 2020 until its peak in 2021. In Indonesia, the state of emergency due to the Covid-19 outbreak was manifested by the establishment of a state of emergency (public emergency). In dealing with this problem, the Indonesian government issued various policies to control the spread of the co-19 virus. Therefore, the role of the police is important to ensure the implementation of various policies or rules that are obeyed by the public during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The police institution has experience in dealing with emergency situations, but the emergency situation in the case of the Covid-19 pandemic provides lessons and experience to reexamine the effectiveness of policing style practices that emphasize partner relations with the community. Nonetheless, the involvement of police institutions in handling health crisis issues is not new. In world history, the 1918 Spanish Flu tragedy that spread to several countries in Europe, America and Africa, police institutions have been involved in the processes of handling the 1918 Spanish Flu pandemic (Oluwagben, 2015; Ghendon, 1995). Likewise, in the cases of the Ebola and Zika virus health crises in 2015 that occurred in African countries and Brazil, the police were involved in the coping processes.

The Republic of Sierra Leone and Guinea are two countries in the West African region that are considered successful in dealing with the health crisis of the Ebola epidemic (Schnabel and Kickbusch, 2021; Kargbo, 2021). The intervention policing approach is used in the handling of Ebola by the police in Sierra Leone and Guinea. They take an intervention approach to the community to provide an understanding of the dangers of Ebola and they also become a bulwark of protection for medical personnel from the threat of attacks by separatist groups.

In Indonesia, when the Covid-19 Pandemic occurred, the police institution was involved in handling the Covid-19 Pandemic. One of the roles played by the Indonesian police is to enforce the rules or policies limiting community mobilization set by the central government. Restrictive regulations were rejected by the public so that the Indonesian police were faced with obstacles in enforcing the rules that were in effect during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. At the same time, the police in general are asked to respect the principles and values of human rights so that the Indonesian police are faced with a police dilemma.

In the era of democracy, the implementation of the duties and functions of the police referred to the style of democratic policing or community policing, namely the implementation of the duties and functions of the police was carried out by respecting human rights and the community as working partners of the police officers (Karnavian and Sulistyono, 2017). Therefore, in the emergency situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, the police in Indonesia were faced with a situation whether to continue to refer to the democratic policing model or community policing in situations when the public did not believe in the existence of the Covid-19 virus. Meanwhile, handling the Covid-19 pandemic requires fast, decisive and measurable steps because the spread of Covid-19 moves quickly. Therefore, the Covid-19 pandemic presents a complex problem for police officers in Indonesia. The complexity of the problem is not only in the aspect of law enforcement, but also in terms of the economic and health interests (Lesschaeve, Glaudić, & Michal Mochtak, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused countries in the world to adjust and adapt to Covid-19 through various stipulations of rules or laws so that not only social or cultural aspects have changed, legal and political aspects must also change to adapt to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic (Felipe, et.al, 2020). Therefore, the police as law enforcers in society also need to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic

emergency situation. The police not only deal with criminal acts of violation of the law, but also encourage compliance and discipline in the community towards the rules that apply during the Covid-19 pandemic. The complexity of the police challenges is also faced by the Indonesian police due to the impact of the pandemic that has occurred in various sectors of public life and public policy (Djalante, et.al, 2020).

The report of The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the police institution faced a complexity of problems because the police were the first to deal with the public in the Covid-19 pandemic situation (Boer.et.al, 2021). Procedural law enforcement as the primary approach by which the police can ensure compliance and public consent during the COVID-19 pandemic has not been sufficiently successful. Many people at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic did not believe in the existence of the dangerous Covid-19 so that people tended to ignore the rules of the central government regarding the lockdown policy. In the Covid-19 pandemic situation, policing by emphasizing law enforcement alone is not effective enough as an approach to dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic.

In Indonesia, during the pandemic, people experienced panic in various fields, such as the economy, social and culture, such as the refusal to accept the bodies of Covid-19 patients that occurred in various regions. Therefore, the speed and effectiveness of the police is the key to the success of the police to always be order maintenance, part of which is the regulation and management of the use of public spaces by citizens. Therefore, intervention efforts on various dimensions, including psychological interventions are needed by providing an understanding of the dangers of the Covid-19 virus and prevention efforts. This article tries to formulate the idea or model of policing in emergency situations during the Covid-19 pandemic. The gap in the democratic policing model that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic shows the limitations of the police model in dealing with emergency situations.

2. Methods and Materials

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach to understand the implementation of the policing model during the Covid-19 Pandemic emergency. Specifically, this research is a case study research and evaluation of the policing model approach carried out by the Bogor Police, West Java, Indonesia in handling the Covid-19 Pandemic. Data collection methods that will be used in this study are: (1) participatory observation, (2) interviews, (3) focus group discussions, and (4) document analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

i) The Dilemma of Modern Policing

The Covid-19 pandemic shows the complexity of the problems faced by the police. The role of the police during the Covid-19 pandemic will affect the image of the police in society. The case in Nigeria The unpreparedness of the police in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic situation has created a negative perception of the police because the public perceives the police as having the legitimacy to handle health crises (Aborisade & Ariyo, 2022).

The police as an instrument of the state, on the one hand, must carry out the rules set by the government, while the public still refuses and does not believe in the threat of Covid-19 (Luong, 2021). Therefore, the police are faced with a dilemma as a state apparatus that directly interacts with the community.

Therefore, how to place democratic policing or community policing when the police are faced with a situation of complex problems during the Covid-19 pandemic, an emergency situation that requires high discipline in implementing health protocols. At the same time, in the era of democracy, society is a partner of the police, so persuasive steps need to be a reference for implementing the duties and functions of the police (Anggoro, 2005).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) responds to non-traditional security perspectives with the term human security. There are two main components that UNDP emphasizes in defining human security, namely freedom from fear and freedom from want so that the basic conception of security does not only focus on the state but also aspects human welfare (Haripin, 2022). The threats to human security in the UNDP perspective include: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security (UNDP, 1994). In the police context, responses to changes in the security paradigm from traditional to non-traditional gave birth to democratic policing and community policing styles (Karnavian and Sulistyo, 2017). These two styles of policing emphasize the humanitarian aspect as a pillar of carrying out the duties and functions of the police.

In practice, in the Covid-19 pandemic situation, it is important for the police to take actions that are more oriented towards the psychological and anthropological background of the people in Indonesia. Various modern theories about how a police officer should act in a humanistic way cannot be used as the main reference in carrying out police actions during a pandemic. This is because modern theory tends to prioritize elements oriented towards human rights by creating a humanist police figure. However, this is relative, because in certain conditions, such as conditions facing an emergency, its effectiveness will be tested. Orientation towards the effectiveness of obedience and community compliance is the main factor. For example, firm steps from the police are deemed more appropriate and quick to produce results in certain cases. Especially if these actions are more psychologically

intervening, where a human's actions require mindset stimulation by external factors in order to make a response more quickly (Shadiqi, 2018).

Basically, in an emergency, people tend to be socially helpless (Agung, 2020). Psychologically they are depressed and need positive encouragement so they tend to make longer deliberations. So it is necessary to have external factors such as encouragement or assistance both socially and psychologically. The police as protectors, builders and protectors of the community are required to be able to be present as a driving factor through intervention steps both towards the mindset, attitudes and behavior of the community. For example, specific actions through efforts intended to cause changes in a positive direction through more rational ways. This is of course accompanied by goals that are curative, corrective, preventive, promotive and developmental.

Aspects of curative and corrective action, the police take steps aimed at providing assistance in order to restore the social functioning of a person or person, family, group to a deserving community. Meanwhile, preventive measures are used to make preventive efforts in overcoming these problems. It is different from promotive steps; in this case the police need to make efforts aimed at achieving social improvement goals and through developmental efforts the police need to realize the goal of helping or encouraging the community to experience the desired further developments.

In this context, what is the relevance of the effectiveness of the policing approach which refers to normal/stable life arrangements such as democratic policing and community policing, where both policing are inspired by the social order of established countries in the field of democracy such as in western countries. The Covid-19 pandemic gave birth to instability in all aspects, such as economic, political, legal and social (Menzel, 2017). In this perspective, a democratic government system cannot run properly because the government needs to move quickly by supervising and controlling community mobilization in dealing with the spread of Covid-19, causing panic and tension in society (Lesschaeve, et.al., 2021).

Rejection does not only occur in the community, at the level of the political elite there is coordination that is not running optimally. In practice, there is a disconnect between the central and regional governments, which has "worsened" coordination of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic between the central and regional governments. For example, not all of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policies or rapid tests have been implemented or responded to at the regional government level. Some local governments even insist on not carrying out the central government's instructions because they see their territory as still "safe" or in the green zone for Covid-19 (Purwanto & Emilia, 2020).

In situations of public panic, the Indonesian police are the main guardians of regulations that apply during a pandemic, for example the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy. Therefore, the police not only enforce the rules but also conduct socialization regarding the dangers of the Covid-19 virus in the community. In Indonesia, in the first year of Covid-19 since the announcement by the

government, there were still people who did not believe in the existence of Covid-19 so that the work of the police increased, namely enforcing rules and socializing Covid-19.

Therefore, policing strategies that refer to democratic policing and community policing are only effective in normal conditions or situations. The Covid-19 pandemic situation provides a lesson that the community policing model is not effective as a policing approach. In an emergency situation, the police need to move quickly and precisely so that a persuasive approach during the Covid-19 pandemic is not appropriate because people still do not believe in the existence of the dangerous Covid-19 virus. Referring to Zizek who said that in emergency situations the police need to prioritize an effective and fast approach (Zizek, 2020). The police need a fast and effective approach to convince the public of the dangers of Covid-19 and to respond quickly to violations of the Covid-19 pandemic regulations.

ii) Implementation of Intervention Policing

Tackling the Covid-19 pandemic requires synergy between government agencies. In Indonesia, the policies of the central government provide flexibility for the National Police to cooperate with local governments. This collaboration is carried out in order to enforce the rules during the Covid-19 pandemic response policy.

In the context of relations with the regional government, basically the organizational structure of the Indonesian police at the regional level indirectly follows the existing levels in the organizational structure of the regional government, although they are still responsible to the National Police Chief. At the provincial level, the Regional Police function as a command in determining policies, as well as coordinators for the police institutions under them, both at the district and sub-district levels.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian Police issued a Notice to the Chief of the Indonesian Police regarding Compliance with Government Policies in Handling the Corona Virus. The announcement was an Indonesian Police initiative in supporting regulations issued by the central government through the Ministry of Health. The announcement by the Head of the Indonesian Police stated that the Indonesian Police fully support government policies regarding the handling of Covid-19. In addition, the Indonesian Police also focus on handling crimes that have the potential to occur during the implementation of the lockdown policy, such as street crime, resistance to officers, problems with the availability of staple goods, and cyber crime.

Evidence of the Indonesian Police's support for government policies is also manifested in the Indonesian police's commitment to always oversee and assist the government at the regional level, one of which was carried out by the Bogor City Police for the Bogor City Government. The Bogor City Police Resort or Polresta Bogor is the executor of the duties of the Police in the Bogor City area, the area of West Java Province. The Bogor Police is a regional unit of the Indonesian National Police which is responsible for carrying out its main duties in terms of maintaining security and order,

enforcing the law, providing protection, protection and service to the community throughout its jurisdiction which covers the entire area of Bogor City. The Bogor Police's policy in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is a policing policy with interventionive approaches to assist the Bogor City Government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and its impacts.

The Bogor City Police carried out an assisting strategy in handling Covid-19 by interfering with matters that are the domain of the Bogor City Government which generally relate to three points, namely: 1) handling the health sector, 2) overcoming social problems, and 3) policy-making in the form of regional regulations. These three things were issues that surfaced during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is proof of the existence of synergy and solidity between government agencies in dealing with a problem.

Technically, the Bogor Polresta carried out several strategies through the implementation of activities oriented towards prevention, control and handling. The activities referred to in broad outline are aimed at activities based on policing interventions, including: participation interventions, institutional interventions and regulatory interventions. While the participatory intervention is directly oriented to the community, the other two interventions (institutions and regulations) target the pattern of cooperative relations between the police and local government.

a) Participatory Intervention

Participatory interventions are Bogor Police activities directed at policing carried out with active participation with the community to discipline health protocols, care for independent isolation, handling Covid-19 bodies, and Covid-19 vaccinations. In this perspective, the role of the police is encouraged to put more emphasis on the orientation of the police who are sensitive to psychological and social aspects which include intervention steps both towards people's mindsets, attitudes and behavior.

The participatory intervention approach was carried out in order to convince the public that the extended scale social restrictions (PSBB) and Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement (PPKM) policies were the right policies in the midst of the co-19 pandemic. This is because at the beginning of the pandemic there were still many people who did not believe in the threat of the Covid-19 virus so that the police as the spearhead of enforcing health protocol regulations were faced with challenges in people's mindsets and attitudes towards Covid-19.

b) Institutional Intervention

Institutional intervention is a type of police activity that is directed at a pattern of policing based on cooperation with various elements of government agencies and community organizations. For example, cooperation with TNI agencies, cooperation with local government agencies, assistance to the RW Task Force, the establishment of sub-district posts, cooperation with religious institutions in the city of Bogor and cooperation with institutions in the economic sector.

The institutional intervention approach is carried out with the awareness that the emergency situation during the Covid-19 pandemic requires cooperation with various parties, both government agencies and community organizations. In this case, the police officers who are in the field on a daily basis have a direct picture of the challenges and constraints directly faced by the community. Therefore, this institution's intervention is oriented towards points of vulnerability to disciplinary violations of health protocols so that the intervention of institutions that have a direct relationship with these points of vulnerability is needed.

c) Regulatory Intervention

Regulatory intervention is support for policy making in the form of regulations through the submission of input, suggestions or opinions to local governments. In this perspective, the police as government officials who are in the field on a daily basis have a direct picture of the challenges and constraints directly faced by the community. Therefore, regulatory intervention is expected to open up space for the police to more effectively carry out their duties and functions during the Covid-19 pandemic.

4. Conclusion

In an emergency situation, the police in carrying out their duties and functions need to prioritize effectiveness and speed. The intervention policing model is a police approach that prioritizes effectiveness and a quick response to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. The intervention approach by the police is carried out in situations where people's lives are not running normally and democratic government is not running well due to an emergency health crisis situation. The approach to police intervention includes regulatory intervention, institutional intervention (formal and non-formal) and community participation intervention. The formation of regulations is actually the realm of the local government, but during an emergency, through intervention steps, the police can initiate or negotiate what policies can support effectiveness and efficiency in handling emergency situations to the local government.

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