



The Role of the Indonesian Police in Mitigating the Impact of Man-Made Disasters in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that is vulnerable to various disasters, both natural and man-made. Man-made disasters, which are often caused by negligence or criminal acts such as fires, riots, and terrorism, have a serious impact on the security and welfare of society. This research aims to explore the role of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in the prevention, mitigation and recovery after man-made disasters in Indonesia. Using national security theory and man-made disaster theory as a frame of reference, this research identifies the steps taken by the National Police to maintain national stability and security in the face of man-made disasters. Polri is involved in intelligence, patrol, counseling, evacuation, law enforcement, and post-disaster community recovery. Through the utilization of advanced technology, specialized training, and collaboration with related agencies, Polri seeks to prevent and mitigate the impact of man-made disasters. The results of this study provide an in-depth insight into the effectiveness of Polri's strategies and actions in dealing with man-made disasters, as well as its contribution to public security and order. The research concludes that Polri has a crucial role to play in protecting the safety and well-being of the community amidst the threat of man-made disasters.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country prone to disasters, both natural and man-made. Man-made disasters are often caused by human negligence, such as fires, riots and traffic accidents. These disasters can cause loss of life, property damage and security disturbances.

Man-made disasters are one of the issues that need serious attention because they have a higher level of difficulty in early detection. These disasters include acts of crime and terrorism that can cause unrest among the public. The impact of man-made disasters is not only physically damaging, but also affects the psychology of the community at large.

National security is at stake when criminal acts and terrorism occur. Therefore, maximum efforts are needed from all parties, both the government and the community, to anticipate and cope with this disaster. Solid collaboration between security forces, intelligence, and active participation of the public in reporting suspicious things is needed.

With proper attention and action, it is hoped that man-made disasters can be prevented or at least minimized, so that national security and public peace can be maintained properly. In this case, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has an important role in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters. The National Police carries out several main tasks in mitigating man-made disasters. First, prevention, in which the police conduct intelligence, patrol, and counseling activities to prevent man-made disasters. Second, countermeasures, which include evacuating victims, securing disaster sites, law enforcement, and coordination with related agencies. Finally, Polri is responsible for the recovery of post-disaster community conditions. Through this role, Polri is expected to maintain public security and order effectively and efficiently.

In the mitigation process, Polri also has several specialized units that handle man-made disasters, such as the Brimob Unit, Sabhara Unit, and Criminal Investigation Unit. These units have specialized expertise and equipment to handle various types of man-made disasters.

The role of the National Police in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters in Indonesia is very important. The police work closely with other relevant agencies to ensure public safety and minimize the damage caused by disasters. From the background, the researcher has a problem formulation including:

1.1 What is the role of the National Police in preventing man-made disasters in Indonesia?

1.2 What is the role of the National Police in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters in Indonesia?

1.3 What is the role of the National Police in the recovery after man-made disasters in Indonesia?

This study aims to determine the role of the National Police in preventing man-made disasters in Indonesia, mitigating the impact of man-made disasters, and post-disaster recovery due to man-made disasters. In the process of this research, the author uses national security theory as a frame of reference. This theory helps identify and analyze the various steps taken by the National Police

to maintain national stability and security. By understanding Polri's role in the three main aspects of "prevention, mitigation, and recovery" this research is expected to provide a deeper insight into the effectiveness of strategies and actions taken by Polri in dealing with man-made disasters, as well as their contribution to the security and welfare of society.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

National Security

National security theory refers to the concepts and strategies used in maintaining a country's security. Here are some national security theories put forward by experts.

- a) National Security Theory According to Alan Collins (2003), national security is the need to maintain the resilience of a nation through economic, military, and political power and diplomatic expertise. According to him, national security is the ability of a country to protect its internal values from external threats and to maintain state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. This view emphasizes the importance of balance between various elements of national power in dealing with threats.
- b) National Security Theory According to Barry Buzan has a broader understanding in interpreting the concept of national security, by offering three main foundations: ideational foundation, institutional foundation, and physical foundation. Buzan emphasizes that national security involves a broad dimension, encompassing both military and non-military sectors, as well as using political, military and economic power to deal with threats from both within and outside the country. This approach suggests that national security depends not only on military power, but also on political and economic stability.
- c) National Security Theory According to Anne Hammerstad (2000) expands the concept of security by stating that security is a social, political, environmental and economic condition conducive to a free and dignified life for every individual. According to Hammerstad, security of life is the right of the entire nation and all Indonesian people, and the state is obliged to protect all Indonesian people and all Indonesian people. This theory emphasizes the human aspect of security, where the protection of individuals and communities takes center stage.

Man-made Disasters

Man-made disasters are events or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods with environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. Man-made disasters can be caused by various factors, such as war, terrorist chaos, environmental pollution, and others.

The theory of man-made disasters refers to the concepts and strategies used in maintaining the security and order of society. Here are some theories of man-made disasters put forward by experts:

- a) The Theory of Man-Made Disasters According to Alan Collins (2003), man-made disasters are closely related to human behavior and activities, so they are known as man-made disasters (Wesnawa and Christiawan, 2014). According to Collins, an understanding of man-made disasters is important to identify and manage risks arising from human actions, both directly and indirectly.
- b) Theory of Man-Made Disasters According to Barry Buzan, man-made disasters involve security dimensions in a broad sense, encompassing both military and non-military sectors. Buzan emphasizes the use of political, military and economic power to deal with threats arising from within and outside the country. This view suggests that man-made disasters should be managed through a multi-sector and multi-dimensional approach, involving various aspects of national life.
- c) Theory of Man-made Disasters According to Anne Hammerstad (2000), man-made disasters are viewed as a condition that affects the social, political, environmental and economic conditions conducive to a free and dignified life for every individual. Hammerstad emphasizes the importance of protecting individuals and communities in addressing the impacts of man-made disasters, with a focus on human well-being and dignity.

In applying the theory of man-made disasters, there are two main strategies that can be used: defensive strategies and offensive strategies. Defensive strategies aim to maintain national security by strengthening the country's defenses and building a strong defense system. On the other hand, offensive strategies aim to increase the capacity and resources available within communities, organizations and individuals to reduce the level of risk or influence from hazards. Both strategies are complementary and necessary to create comprehensive resilience to man-made disasters.

Kamtibmas (Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat)

Kamtibmas (Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat) is a shared responsibility between the Police, TNI, local government and the community. Active community participation is very important in creating a safe and orderly environment. The police play an important role as law enforcers, tasked with protecting, nurturing, and providing protection to the community, thus creating a sense of security and comfort. One of the Police's efforts in improving Kamtibmas is through citizen sambang activities, which aim to increase public awareness and anticipate Kamtibmas disturbances.

In recent times it has been shown that Kamtibmas disturbances have decreased although theft, narcotics, and violence are still the main cases. In addition, the police also play an active role in securing the neighborhood, encouraging the community to report crimes and be vigilant against strangers. With the cooperation of all parties, Kamtibmas can be optimally realized, creating a safe and comfortable environment for the entire community.

METHODOLOGY

The author applies qualitative research methods. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative research is a process of investigation and understanding that uses methodology to explore social phenomena and human problems. Sugiyono (2019) also states that the purpose of this research is to produce answers, solutions, or recommendations for a problem. The object of this research is "The Role of the Indonesian National Police in Mitigating the Impact of Man-Made Disasters in Indonesia". In collecting data, researchers will use the following methods:

Literature Documentation Study Data

The author has collected data from various sources, including books, journals, articles, documents, and other literature, through library research. This data will be used as references to provide information or theoretical foundations to achieve the research objectives and answer the research questions. In addition, the data will also be used as a source of information in the form of empirical studies to strengthen the arguments in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Police in the Prevention of Man-Made Disasters

The role of the National Police in preventing man-made disasters is crucial to maintaining national security and public order. The efforts made by the police in preventing man-made disasters are one of the key roles of the police in dealing with man-made disasters.

In the process, Polri conducts intelligence activities to identify and monitor potential threats that could lead to man-made disasters. This involves gathering information, analyzing data, and monitoring suspicious activities. With accurate information, Polri can take appropriate preventive action before the threat develops into a disaster.

Routine patrols are conducted by Polri in various regions, especially in areas that are considered vulnerable. These patrols aim to increase police presence in the field, so as to prevent criminal acts and activities that have the potential to cause man-made disasters. Strict surveillance is also carried out in strategic places, such as industrial areas, public facilities, and other vital objects.

In addition to realizing its role, Polri is active in providing counseling and education to the public on the dangers of man-made disasters and how to prevent them. Through socialization programs, Polri educates the public about the importance of vigilance and preventive measures. This counseling is conducted through various media, such as seminars, workshops, and public campaigns.

Polri also collaborates with various related agencies, such as intelligence agencies, the military, and local governments, to strengthen efforts to prevent man-made disasters. This collaboration includes information exchange, coordination of operations, and implementation of joint activities. Synergy between Polri and other agencies is essential to create a more effective prevention system.

In this digital era, Polri utilizes advanced technology to increase the effectiveness of man-made disaster prevention. The use of technology-based surveillance systems, such as CCTV cameras and analytic software, helps Polri in monitoring activities in various locations. This technology enables early detection of threats and rapid response from security forces.

To support in the process, Polri has specialized units that are trained to handle emergency situations and prevent man-made disasters. The Brimob, Sabhara and Criminal Investigation units are equipped with specialized skills and equipment to deal with various types of threats. The existence of these units ensures that Polri is ready to respond to and prevent man-made disasters more effectively.

Furthermore, Polri routinely conducts public awareness campaigns to engage the public in man-made disaster prevention efforts. These campaigns aim to increase public participation in reporting suspicious activities and supporting preventive measures undertaken by Polri. Active participation from the community is essential to creating a safe and orderly environment.

With these various efforts, Polri plays an active role in the prevention of man-made disasters in Indonesia. Through intelligence activities, patrols, counseling, cooperation with related agencies, technology implementation, the establishment of special units, and public awareness campaigns, Polri strives to prevent man-made disasters and ensure that public security and order can be maintained properly.

The role of the National Police in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters

The role of the National Police in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters is crucial to ensure public safety and order. The following are some of the steps taken by the National Police in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters:

Victim Evacuation and Rescue

Polri plays a key role in the evacuation and rescue of victims when man-made disasters occur. Specialized units such as the Brigadir Mobile (Brimob) and Sabhara units are trained to handle emergency situations and conduct victim rescue. These teams are equipped with state-of-the-art rescue equipment to ensure evacuation operations are carried out quickly and efficiently, reducing the risk of injury and loss of life.

Disaster Site Security

Following a man-made disaster, the Police are responsible for securing the scene. This includes crowd control, preventing looting, and maintaining public order. Tight security is also needed to ensure that investigations can be conducted without interruption and that evidence can be secured.

Law Enforcement

The police also play a role in law enforcement after a man-made disaster. This includes investigations to identify perpetrators, collect evidence, and bring them to justice. Strict law enforcement is necessary to provide a deterrent effect

and prevent the recurrence of similar events in the future. In cases of terrorism or serious criminality, Polri works closely with other agencies such as Densus 88 Anti-Terror to deal with perpetrators effectively.

Coordination with Related Agencies

Polri cooperates with various related agencies in man-made disaster management. This coordination includes government agencies, the military, disaster management agencies, and non-governmental organizations. This cooperation is important to ensure that all aspects of the response, from rescue to logistical assistance, can be carried out in an integrated and efficient manner.

Humanitarian and Logistical Assistance

In addition to evacuation and security, Polri also provides humanitarian and logistical assistance to disaster victims. This includes the distribution of food, clean water, medicine, and other basic necessities. The police also helped set up temporary shelters for those who lost their homes due to the disaster.

Psychological and Social Recovery

The impact of man-made disasters is not only physical but also psychological. Polri provides psychological support services to help victims overcome trauma. This is done through cooperation with professional psychologists and counselors. In addition, Polri is also involved in social recovery activities to help communities return to normal life as quickly as possible.

Training and Simulation

To improve preparedness in disaster management, Polri regularly conducts training and simulations. These activities aim to train Polri personnel in various man-made disaster scenarios, ensuring they are prepared and able to respond effectively. The training also involves the community and related agencies to create better coordination in emergency situations.

Use of Technology

Polri uses advanced technology in disaster management. This includes the use of drones for surveillance of disaster areas, advanced communication systems for coordination of operations, and data-driven applications for disaster information management. These technologies assist Polri in responding quickly and appropriately, and improve efficiency in relief operations.

Overall, Polri plays a very important role in mitigating the impact of man-made disasters in Indonesia. Through evacuation and rescue of victims, security of disaster sites, law enforcement, coordination with relevant agencies, humanitarian assistance and logistics, psychological and social recovery, training and simulation, and the use of technology, Polri strives to minimize the impact of man-made disasters and ensure public safety and order. These efforts demonstrate Polri's commitment to maintaining national security and protecting citizens from the threat of man-made disasters.

Polri's Role in Post-Disaster Recovery from Man-Made Disasters

The role of the National Police in post-disaster recovery from man-made disasters is crucial to ensure the security, order and survival of affected communities. This includes securing the location, cooperation with stakeholders, supervision and control, prevention and surveillance, and post-disaster recovery.

The police play a role in securing disaster-affected locations, especially those abandoned by their occupants due to evacuation. This task involves monitoring abandoned properties to prevent looting and other criminal acts. In addition, Polri is also involved in Search and Rescue (SAR) activities, helping to locate and rescue victims who may still be trapped or injured at the disaster site. Tight security at disaster sites is essential to maintain order and provide a sense of security for affected communities.

Polri works closely with various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health (MOH), in disaster management. This collaboration includes efforts to help and evacuate victims, treat injured victims, and identify the dead. The Police Medical and Health Center (Pusdokkes) plays an important role in providing health and police medicine services, helping to ensure that disaster victims receive the necessary medical care. Close cooperation with various related agencies ensures that recovery efforts run in an integrated and effective manner.

Polri has a strategic role in supervision and control during the disaster recovery phase. In some areas, such as in the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of NTB Province, Polri is involved in monitoring and evaluation to ensure that all countermeasures and recovery actions are carried out by established plans and standards. This oversight function is important to detect and address issues that arise during the recovery process, ensuring a quick and appropriate response to any challenges faced.

The police are tasked with protecting the safety of life, property, society, and the environment from disturbances of order and disasters. This includes providing aid and assistance by upholding human rights. Polri is required to have the ability to manage disasters, especially those caused by humans, and carry out this task with high professionalism. The prevention and monitoring efforts undertaken by Polri help prevent the recurrence of disasters and minimize the risks faced by communities.

In the post-disaster recovery phase, Polri coordinates with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to create security and order during the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. The assistance provided by Polri covers various aspects, such as evacuating victims, distributing logistics, repairing clean water installations, building MCK (bathing, washing, toilet) facilities, and clearing building debris. These efforts aim to accelerate the recovery of community conditions and ensure that they can return to normal life as quickly as possible.

Thus, the role of the National Police in post-human-made disaster recovery includes securing the location, cooperation with stakeholders, supervision and control, prevention, and various recovery efforts to ensure community stability and safety. Polri is committed to providing maximum

protection and assistance to affected communities, as well as working with various parties to achieve comprehensive and sustainable recovery goals.

The focus on recovery activities involves the physical and psychological rehabilitation of victims, as well as the restoration of security and public order conditions following man-made disasters.

CONCLUSIONS

In the context of mitigating the impact of man-made disasters in Indonesia, the role of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has proven to be very important and effective. The various steps taken by the Polri, from prevention, and mitigation, to post-disaster recovery, demonstrate their commitment to maintaining community security and order.

Firstly, Polri is active in man-made disaster prevention efforts through intelligence activities, patrols, and community outreach. This helps identify potential threats and prevent disasters from occurring early on. Furthermore, in disaster impact mitigation, Polri is involved in evacuating victims, securing disaster sites, law enforcement, and coordinating with various related agencies.

In addition, Polri also plays an important role in post-disaster community recovery, through humanitarian assistance, psychological support, training, and the use of advanced technology. Synergy between various special units of the National Police, collaboration with related agencies, and active community participation are the keys to Polri's success in dealing with man-made disasters.

In conclusion, Polri plays a strategic role in maintaining national security and protecting communities from the impacts of man-made disasters. Their efforts in prevention, mitigation, and post-disaster recovery illustrate their dedication and high professionalism in carrying out their duties as law enforcers and guardians of public order.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research on the role of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in mitigating man-made disasters, several key recommendations and areas for further study have emerged. Firstly, it is crucial to enhance community engagement and education through increased public awareness campaigns and stronger community policing initiatives. This will build trust and collaboration between the police and local communities. Integrating advanced technology, such as AI-driven surveillance systems and modern communication systems, can significantly improve early detection and response capabilities. Regular specialized training programs, including joint exercises with other emergency services and local governments, are essential to maintain preparedness. Additionally, developing and updating standard operating procedures (SOPs) for different types of man-made disasters will ensure a standardized response across all units. Legislative support and investment in emergency resources and infrastructure are necessary to effectively support Polri's disaster management activities.

FURTHER STUDY

Further study should focus on assessing the effectiveness of current strategies and interventions by Polri, including detailed impact assessments and case studies of past disasters. Investigating the long-term psychological effects of man-made disasters on victims and first responders, as well as the role of Polri in fostering community resilience, is also important. Exploring new technological advancements in surveillance and cybersecurity measures can enhance disaster prevention and response. Research into successful models of inter-agency collaboration and the effectiveness of current coordination mechanisms will provide valuable insights. Analyzing existing policies and legal frameworks, along with the governance structures supporting Polri's role, will identify gaps and recommend improvements. Addressing these recommendations and exploring these areas will enhance Polri's effectiveness in mitigating man-made disasters, thereby improving national security and community resilience in Indonesia.

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