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The Role of Intelligence in Mitigating the Covid-19 Pandemic in the South Sumatera Province

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Abstract: The problem of this thesis is what the provincial government's policies and the role of intelligence are in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra. To analyze the problem, Ryan Nugroho's public policy theory is used, which states that public policy consists of macro, meso and micro policies. Analyzing the role of intelligence using Biddle and Thomas consists of four dimensions, namely the people who take part in social interactions, the behavior that appears in these interactions, position and relationships. Qualitative research methods were used to collect data with sources from the Governor of South Sumatra, Head of the Health Service, Head of BNPB, Regents and Mayors, Hospital Leaders, District Heads and Village Heads, Head of South Sumatra BINDA, KABAGDUKOPS and members of POSDA South Sumatra Province's policy takes the form of macro policy, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 17 of 2023 concerning health. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability. South Sumatra province's meso policy in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic refers to the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Regulation number 23 of 2023 concerning guidelines for handling the 2019 corona virus disease (COVID-19), South Sumatra governor's regulation number 37 of 2020 concerning guidelines for adapting new habits to society productive and safe in the situation of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-2019) in South Sumatra Province, and micro policies ensure that economic transactions continue to run by implementing health protocols, the Governor of South Sumatra also invites Regents and Mayors to continue to facilitate community activities while adhering to health protocols. The active intelligence role played by KABINDA, KABAGDUKOPS and BINDA SUMSEL in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic, mass vaccination activities and providing mask assistance shows BIN's involvement in supporting the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keyword: Intelligence, Covid-19 Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Apart from the central government and state intelligence agencies, the province of South Sumatra and BINDA are also carrying out vaccination activities to strengthen the immunity of groups, individuals and communities in South Sumatra. In recent years there have been

developments regarding research implementation Many policies and handling of Covid-19 have been implemented. One indicator that services in the health sector can be said to be successful is seen from the implementation of government policies towards the community (Lubis, 2021). Implementation is defined as a general process of administrative actions that can be researched at a specific program level, Grindle (In Apriandi, 2017). Distribution of Covid-19 Vaccination in South Sumatra Province 9 Furthermore, Horn (in Tahir, 2014) defines implementation as actions carried out by either individuals/officials or government or private groups which are directed at achieving the goals outlined in the policy. This research aims to analyze the implementation of South Sumatra Provincial government policies in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and determine the role of intelligence in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra province.

METHOD

In this research, a qualitative descriptive research design was used where the presentation of data and information was in the form of written or expressed words from individuals as well as the behavior being considered. The data that will be collected will be analyzed comprehensively, so that it can be analyzed starting from the problem of discussion, including problem solving and ending with conclusions (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). Primary data was obtained to obtain an explanation regarding the existence of the threat of the Covid-19 pandemic and the role of intelligence in overcoming it in Indonesia.

Secondary data was obtained through literature studies from document analysis related to the threat of the Covid-19 Pandemic and the role of intelligence in overcoming it in Indonesia. Data collection techniques in this research are in-depth interviews, literature review, observation and documentation. This research is an analytical step that will be taken to discuss the threat of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia and the role of intelligence in carrying out early detection. The data analysis process begins by grouping the data as well as information collected through in-depth interviews, observations, as well as literature reviews and document analysis to obtain additional data that is considered to support research and is classified and then analyzed based on research interests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Overview of South Sumatra Province and BINDA South Sumatra

Geographical Conditions of South Sumatra Province South Sumatra Province is one of the provinces in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on the island of Sumatra. Administratively, South Sumatra Province consists of 17 (seventeen) regencies and cities, which are divided into 13 (thirteen) regencies and 4 (four) cities as well as 236 sub-districts, 2,853 villages and 386 sub-districts. With Palembang City as the Provincial Capital. South Sumatra Province is one of the provinces on the island of Sumatra which has a strategic location. Apart from that, this geographical condition also causes the existence of natural resources in the form of petroleum and natural gas, coal, and agricultural cultivation land in the form of wetlands, plantations and forests.

KOMINPUS and KOMINDA

The central intelligence committee (KOMINPUS) and the regional intelligence committee (KOMINDA) are BIN organizations. Law no. 17 of 2011 concerning state intelligence article 4 which states that state intelligence plays the role of carrying out efforts, work, activities and actions for early detection and early warning in the context of prevention, deterrence and overcoming any threat that may arise and threaten national interests and security. including the health threat that occurs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Presidential Decree No. 67 of 2013 concerning Coordination of State Intelligence, Chapter I Paragraph 4 Concerning Kominpus Central Intelligence Committee, hereinafter

referred to as Kominpus, is a Coordination Forum for Leaders of State Intelligence Organizers at the Center Coordinated by the Head of BIN Chapter I Paragraph 5 Concerning Kominda, Kominda with Members of Asintel Kajati, Asintel Korem, Dir Intel Polda, Customs, Kumham, Bais, Immigration, Air Base, Lantamal, Dan Kesbangpol.

By definition, KOMINDA of South Sumatra Province is a forum for coordinating and communicating intelligence elements at the provincial level its task is to overcome threats in the health sector such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on regulations, the governor of SUMSEL consists of 76 personnel led by Brigadier General TNI Armansyah. The leadership of BINDA SUMSEL is assisted by several BINDA staff, in daily duties Kabinda is assisted by a Head of Operations Headquarters who is currently held by Colonel Kav Dodi Syamsurijal, coincidentally currently held by a member of the TNI who has the rank of Colonel. South Sumatra Binda personnel are spread across 19 city districts in South Sumatra. Each district/city in South Sumatra is tasked with two to three intelligence agents with positions as Regional Coordinator and Kaposda in that area.

South Sumatra Province Policy in Handling Covid-19 Macro Policy

The governor of South Sumatra held a meeting with the regents/mayors of 17 districts/cities to jointly formulate a strategy for dealing with Covid-19, considering that dealing with this pandemic is not only in the health aspect, but also economic. Macro policies of the governor of South Sumatra in dealing with the pandemic Covid-19 refers to law number 17 of 2023 concerning health and government regulations in lieu of law number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for dealing with the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic.

According to the Governor of South Sumatra, it is important to equalize perceptions in dealing with Covid-19 because people face a dilemma between fear of being infected and the need to earn a living. Therefore, it was decided to implement tracking, tracing and treatment. The South Sumatra Provincial Government also provides Healthy Home facilities and isolation rooms for migrants from the red zone, supported by the village head in each village. In addition, the Governor of South Sumatra formed a social, economic and health epidemiology team consisting of experts as policy consultants.

The South Sumatra Provincial Government has refocused and reallocated the budget as an effort to accelerate the response to Covid-19, in accordance with established obligations. One of the steps is refocusing and reallocating The budget taken is by rationalizing Regional Original Income (PAD), as well as spending on goods/services and capital spending, in accordance with the provisions in applicable regulations. In order to implement regulations related to budget refocusing and reallocation, the South Sumatra Provincial Government has stipulated Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Governor Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Elaboration of Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets for Fiscal Year 2020, as well as Governor Regulation Number 11 of 2020 concerning Second Amendment to Governor's Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Elaboration of Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets for Fiscal Year 2020.

The macro policy implemented in the province of South Sumatra is the social restriction policy. To implement Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Control of the Covid-19 Virus, guidelines for the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions are needed which regulate more technically the criteria.

Large-Scale Social Restrictions to be determined as well as the respective technical implementation.

Meso Policy

Paying attention to the latest information on the spread of Covid-19 from the Regional Government. Forming a Task Force for Implementing Health Protocols in business premises. Provide hand washing facilities with running water and soap/hand sanitizer at entrances and other places that are easily accessible to visitors. Require everyone who enters to wash their hands with soap and running water/hand sanitizer. Require workers to wear masks while working. Ensure workers understand COVID-19 and how to prevent it; Prohibited entry for workers and visitors who have fever symptoms. Carry out body temperature checks at the entrance. Require all food handlers or workers who have direct contact with food to wear masks, gloves or tongs when touching ready-to-eat food and wear head coverings and aprons when preparing, processing and serving food.

South Sumatra Province's policy in dealing with COVID-19 does not explicitly refer to the Biohazard Level theory because this theory is generally used to classify the risk and safety level of laboratories working with hazardous biological materials. However, the South Sumatra Provincial government, as in many places in the world, may apply safety principles similar to Biohazard Levels to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

The implementation of meso policies is very dependent on the specific conditions of each region and close coordination between stakeholders at the local level with guidance from the provincial and national levels. Active community involvement and participation is also key to the successful implementation of these policies.

Micro Policy

Micro policies in the context of dealing with COVID-19 refer to actions and policies aimed at the individual or family level. This includes daily practices carried out to prevent the spread of the virus, maintain health, and adapt new habits facing the pandemic. These micro policies and actions are very important because controlling the pandemic depends not only on government actions, but also on the behavior of each individual.

District/city governments implement strategies for tracking, testing and isolating COVID-19 cases locally. This includes establishing local quarantine centers, increasing lab capabilities for testing, and implementing a contact tracing app. The communication technology used in digital contact tracing.

The Role of Intelligence in Overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic in South Sumatra The role of intelligence in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province involves close relations between the South Sumatra Regional State Intelligence Agency (BINDA) and the regional government and other related agencies. Effective communication between the Head of BINDA South Sumatra and the Head of Support and Operations Section (KABAGDUKOPS) of South Sumatra Province is the key to success in accelerating the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

BINDA South Sumatra is actively coordinating with local governments in efforts The Role of Intelligence in Overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic in South Sumatra The role of intelligence in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province involves close relations between the South Sumatra Regional State Intelligence Agency (BINDA) and the regional government and other related agencies. Effective communication between the Head of BINDA South Sumatra and the Head of Support and Operations Section (KABAGDUKOPS) of South Sumatra Province is the key to success in accelerating the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

BINDA South Sumatra also collaborates with other institutions, such as the TNI, Polri, health institutions and community organizations. They work together in organizing vaccination activities, socializing health protocols, as well as providing assistance and support to affected communities.

Through good relationships with KABAGDUKOPS and local governments, the Head of South Sumatra BINDA can provide an in-depth analysis of the pandemic situation and provide appropriate recommendations. They can assist in identifying areas that require further intervention and direct response efforts in a more effective direction.

The role of intelligence in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra province, which is meant by "relationship in role" is communication carried out by KABINDA and heads of departments support and operations (KABAGDUKOPS) of South Sumatra province in accelerating the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, what is analyzed is the relationship between KABINDA and KABAGDUKOPS with related agencies in South Sumatra province regarding the acceleration of overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic.

Intelligence Analysis

a. Judgment

The policy to accelerate Covid-19 vaccination was realized and achieved the predetermined targets. In line with this policy, in order to support the Central Government in the Covid-19 vaccination program, the South Sumatra Provincial Government through the Governor of South Sumatra issued Decree of the Governor of South Sumatra Number 51/KPTS/DINKES/2022 concerning Prevention and Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Acceleration of Vaccination and Utilization of the Peduli Protect Application.

The highest number of Covid-19 vaccination distributions (dose I, dose II, dose III, or dose IV) was in Palembang City with a total of 2,536,158 people, followed by second place in Banyuasin Regency with a total reach of 1,116,416 people and third place is Ogan Komering Ilir Regency with a total reach of 1,060,830 people. Furthermore, the lowest positions based on the recapitulation of Covid-19 vaccination achievements in South Sumatra Province are in Pagar Alam City with an achievement of 199,118 people and Lubuklinggau City with an achievement of 254,629 people. The threat of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province is a real threat that can disrupt political stability, economic stability, security stability, social stability and community culture.

b. Early Warning

The spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in all districts in South Sumatra province has increased. The pandemic situation that occurred in South Sumatra Province is a warning to the Governor, Regent, Mayor, BNPB and intelligence officers to be able to take policies in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The very rapid spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province is a warning to local governments and intelligence officers in making strategic policies and technical matters in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic.

c. Forecasting

If the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province runs quickly and is balanced with accelerated vaccination activities for the entire community carried out by the regional government and intelligence apparatus, the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province can be minimized or even eliminated altogether.

d. Problem Solving

Maximum prevention of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra province and throughout all districts/cities can only be done through accelerating vaccination for all community groups in South Sumatra province to strengthen the immunity of individuals and community groups. If individuals and community groups can increase their immunity, the Covid-19 virus cannot spread to the community.

The role of intelligence, in this case the role of BINDA South Sumatra, is very active in carrying out vaccination activities in all districts and cities whose areas have the highest spread

of infection in South Sumatra Province. The active role of intelligence in carrying out vaccinations is supported by the regional government and community groups in South Sumatra Province.

CONCLUSION

Based on research, the response to the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province is divided into three policy levels: macro, meso and micro. This policy refers to regulations from the central and regional governments, with a focus on efforts to minimize transmission, increase public awareness, and restore affected social and economic aspects. Meanwhile, the role of intelligence in overcoming the pandemic involves social, behavioral, position and relationship dimensions, with collaboration between institutions strengthened by support from the government and other stakeholders to achieve common goals, namely accelerating the response to Covid-19 and increasing vaccination coverage.

In dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province, the role of intelligence is very important. Following some suggestions to strengthen its role:

- a. First, there needs to be strengthening in the field of health intelligence. This includes collecting more detailed data, in-depth analysis of trends in the spread of the virus, and providing accurate information to governments.
- b. Second, close collaboration with various related parties is needed. Intelligence must collaborate with local governments, health institutions, police and other agencies for effective information exchange.
- c. Apart from that, monitoring of community behavior needs to be improved. Intelligence can monitor public compliance with health protocols and design more effective communication strategies. Analysis of public health threats is also an important focus for intelligence. This involves identifying potential new threats such as virus variants or new transmission clusters.
- d. Finally, empowering local communities is a key part. Intelligence can support government efforts to provide information and education to the public about its importance health protocols and Covid-19 prevention measures.
- e. By implementing these suggestions, it is hoped that the role of intelligence in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in South Sumatra Province can be strengthened, so that it can make a significant contribution in fighting the spread of the virus and protecting public health as a whole.

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