Barriers to Police Collaboration in Efforts to Maintain Public Order and Security in Disaster Situations

Wiendy Hapsari[1], Adrianus Meliala[2], Iqrak Sulhin[3]

[1]Doctoral Candidate. Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Indonesia
[2]Professor of the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Indonesia
[3]Lecturer the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Disaster events, specifically large-scale, often have negative impacts on people's lives. One of which is in the form of public order and security disturbance. In this situations, the police are the law enforcement officers responsible for the control. As one of the security maintenance strategies, they implement a collaborative approach with partners including non-government groups, such as the mass media, civil society and organizations. However, this is not an easy task, especially in disaster situations. Therefore, this study aims to identify barriers to collaborative maintenance of public order and security in the context of disasters. Qualitative methods were used in the form of in-depth interviews with the police and their collaboration partners. The results showed several barriers in the implementation of collaboration came from internal and external police organizations.

KEYWORDS: Public Order Security, Disaster, Police Strategy, Social Control

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is among the countries in the world that are prone to disasters. Based on the World Risk Index 2020 data, out of 181 countries, this country is in the 40th position with an index of 10.39. The high level of disasters in this country is also illustrated by data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) which states that from 2009 to 2020, the events have always exceeded a thousand every year.

Disaster events have an impact on human life. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) stated that it has both positive and negative impacts on society. Positively, it leads to certain social behaviors, such as an increase in community solidarity. The negative impacts are economic, psychological, and environmental effects, which include death, injury, illness, and problems on human physical, mental, and social well-being. In addition, it causes disturbances in public security and order.

Several studies showed its effect on the emergence of disturbances in public order and security. Yik Kon Teh (2008) found that natural disaster situations give rise to the worst human behavior, including crime. It also discovered several opportunistic behaviors which arise during this event that even sacrifice the suffering of others. Susmita (2010) showed an increase in crime for these situations, specifically in developing countries. Furthermore, it was found that property crime tends to increase in both moderate and major disasters. The size of the crime is influenced by other factors such as newspaper coverage. Frailing and Harper (2017) identified the types of crime that often arise during disasters, including property theft, fraud, and domestic violence, which generally occur mostly in the aftermath of the event, and are vulnerable to women and children. Several fraudulent acts occur in the final phase of disaster recovery and reconstruction (post-disaster). Even organized crime is sometimes more numerous and the impact is stronger than before the disaster (Frailing & Harper, 2017: 8).

In Indonesia, several examples of the events led to many criminal acts that disrupt public order, one of which is the Aceh tsunami disaster on December 26, 2004. Lentini et al (2016) found that the crime rate decreased after the tsunami. This occurs because several crimes may go unreported (Lentini, Nikolov, Schwartz; 2016: 9). Meanwhile, other studies discovered criminal acts that are very specific and unique. Based on the UNFPA Indonesia report in 2006, as quoted from Ministerial Regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning the Protection of Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence (KBG) (2020:14), there were 97 cases of gender-based violence reported by the Community Support Center after the Aceh tsunami. Another form of social security disturbance is looting during the 2018 earthquake in Palu City, Central Sulawesi (Wulandari et al, 2020).

The disturbance of public order and security does not only occur in the context of natural disasters, but also in non-natural situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, it is not always related to property crime. Disturbances in public order and security that are motivated by non-economic motives are also quite dominating. Among which are attacks on health workers, resistance to health protocol enforcement officers, and residents' rejection of other patients. There are also social security disturbances in the form of attacks on ambulance drivers carrying COVID-19 positive corpses and residents' rejection to bury them

in their area. According to Ananda, Wijaya, and Putu (2021:23), the emergence of non-economic public order or security disturbances during the pandemic could be triggered by the negative stigma that patients, families, as well as health workers could be a source of the disease spread.

Table 1. Results of Monitoring Types of Specific Public Order and Security Disturbances During the COVID-19 Pandemic

No	Crime	No	Criminal/Non-Criminal Offense	No	Criminal/Non-Criminal Offense
1	Sexual Harassment of COVID-19 Patients	1	Violation of politeness on the spot due to PPKM (enforcement of restrictions on community activities) stress reasons	16	Counterfeiting of COVID-19 Free Certificates
2	Sexual harassment of vaccinated participants	2	Wild Racing Action	17	Oxygen cylinder hoarding
3	Fraud with the mode of disaster victims' donations	3	Crowding during PPKM (enforcement of restrictions on community activities)	18	Sales of oxygen cylinders above the average price
4	Hypnosis to take the victim's belongings by claiming to be a COVID-19 officer	4	Not Using a Mask	19	Sales of rapid test equipment above the standard price
5	Online Scam	5	Yelling at the citizens at the portal door	20	COVID-19 drug hoarding
6	Disinfectant spraying mode robbery	6	Illegal drug sales	21	Drunk in public
7	Help truck breaker	7	Sales of fake honey and drugs	22	Residents' conflict for COVID19 assistance
8	Charity Box Theft	8	Creating a frenetic or noisy atmosphere	23	
9	Hoax	9	Insult	24	
10	COVID-19 Corpse Scramble	10	Rice embezzlement for COVID-19 relief		
11	Attack on the rover officer	11	Residents' rejection of other fellow citizens who suffer from COVID-19		
12	Drugs with the reason of pandemic stress	12	Attacks on health workers		
13	Robber admits as police and COVID-19 officers	13	Fighting the enforcement officers		
14	Corruption COVID-19 pandemic disaster assistance	14			

Source: Monitoring news on the sindonews.com portal on legal & criminal channels for the period 2 March 2020 – 5 August 2021

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In this situation, the police is a form of formal social reaction whose job is to reduce disturbances in the security and social order. They are the first responders who act as the main actors in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery before, during, and after the disasters. Furthermore, they are the element who provides immediate assistance to the public, and their presence serves as a real deterrent to chaos and violence (Bono 2011 in Adams & Anderson, 2019:2).

However, to carry out their duties, the police are faced with many challenges. This condition implies the need for collaboration with various parties to achieve optimal results in the maintenance of public order and security. As explained by Schrage in Aggranof & McGuire (2003:4), collaboration is a form of a relationship created as a solution in conditions of limitations. In addition to the limitations and shortcomings of the organization, it is important to hasten because each institution has different functions, capacities, and areas of duty. These differences could potentially hamper efforts to maintain public order and security when carried out individually. On the other hand, when conducted collaboratively, there will be an increase in collective capacity that will make handling efforts run more optimally.

This partnership is not easy due to its complex nature. Otwin Marenin (2016), a criminologist from Washington State University, stated that the theory and practice of collaboration or partnership between the police and other stakeholders are difficult to apply and not as imagined. It was further explained that partnerships will involve several practical challenges, ranging from the simple issue of arranging a meeting schedule to who will pay for part of the collaboration.

METHOD

This study aims to describe the various challenges faced by the police and their partners in carrying out collaborative maintenance of public order and security in disaster situations. The results were described based on data obtained from several sources through in-depth interviews with the police, represented by the Chief of the Resort (Kapolres), as well as partners from nongovernment circles, such as civil society, mass media, and social institutions. Furthermore, the grounded theory approach was used for theoretical development, which involved a systematic process of data collection and analysis. This was used to reveal social relationships and group behavior, known as social processes (Strauss: 1994). Glaser and Strauss (1990) argued that studies with this approach have the potential to generate concepts (variables) and assumptions based on data obtained in the field.

To gain a broader and deeper understanding, apart from conducting in-depth interviews, various secondary data collection techniques were used. This includes data collection through literature review, observation, and mass media monitoring to determine the typical forms of public order and security disturbance that arise during disasters, specifically a pandemic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Collaboration as a Mainstay Strategy for Maintaining Public Order and Security in a Disaster

Disasters have complex impacts, hence, their handling requires extraordinary efforts. BNPB data presented in The 18th Strategic Talk program with the theme "Highlighting Disasters in Indonesia: Impact, Management, and Prevention", showed that natural disasters have caused a large amount of economic loss. Some examples of disaster losses include the fire incident in 2015 which could cost up to IDR 221 trillion. The eruption of Mount Agung in 2018 caused up to IDR 19 trillion losses, as well as the Sunda Strait tsunami with a loss of IDR 1.25 trillion. Not only economically, but the impact of this event also touches on social aspects. This condition makes the affected community worse off which subsequently has an impact on increasing social diseases. Furthermore, its effect damages the foundations of the nation's life and affects domestic security (Yudianto, 2019:3)

The rise of disturbances in public order and security, directly or indirectly demands a reaction. These are the efforts made in social control or maintenance of public order and security during a disaster. According to Dermawan & Olii (1994:3), social control is an effort to overcome and prevent crime which is part of community reaction. In this case, the police are the law enforcement officers who play an important role, however, they cannot operate alone. Social control efforts during and after the disaster require the active role and services of all institutions that are realized in a collaboration. The partnership in the police context is a principle of community policing (Chrysnanda, 2020:20). It has been implemented by the police in countries such as Japan and the United States and later adopted by other countries, including Indonesia. The adoption process resulted in the formulation of a community policing model (Polmas) in carrying out the National Police duties (Chrysnanda, 2020:106). The National Police Chief Regulation Number 3/2015 describes Polmas as a partnership activity between members of the National Police, the community and other parties carried out to detect or identify public order and security problems as well as to find solutions to these problems.

This method is also conducted to increase public awareness and behavior to make them play an active role in enforcing the law and maintaining security. Community policing can also be referred to as a form that involves ordinary citizens directly in the policy process. Also, traditional policing protects the community by placing the police as the experts who have all the answers, while community policing empowers ordinary citizens by registering them as partners with the police in creating a better and safer place (Trojanowicz, 1991:14). According to Cossyleon (2019), it is a philosophy and practice that treats police-community interaction and communication as the main basis for reducing crime and its fear. This collaborative approach with community partners becomes very crucial because the police and other institutions have challenges and limitations while carrying out their respective roles. These officers cannot solve the problem of crime alone

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(Setiawan;2020, Laufs;2020). Moreover, disaster situations often create unexpected events. As stated by Laufs & Waseem (2020), disaster situations, specifically pandemics, have created various unexpected and unprecedented challenges for police departments around the world.

Collaboration is currently crucial in achieving organizational goals. Goldsworthy & McFarland (2019) stated that this idea is not something new. The method is very common as each organization seeks to expand its reach and add new targets. This makes them have mutual dependence (Raharja, 2016). This is in line with the functionalist perspective which views society as an inseparable part (Bernard, 2007: 48). According to Wondoleck and Yafee in Raharja (2016), collaboration does not only facilitates implementation but also makes the resulting decisions better. In addition, it serves to bridge institutions, organizations, and individuals to carry out capacity development, understanding, and support (Raharja, 2016: 43).

In the maintenance of public order and security, the police are expected to cooperate with other agents or stakeholders apart from civil society. Yudianto (2019: 10) stated that disaster management is very complex, multi-dimensional, multi-stakeholder, and multi-disciplinary, therefore, its handling requires collaboration between all parties.

In this study, all Indonesian police departments have implemented community policing (Polmas) to promote partnerships with local entities. This is for proactive problem solving to overcome various crimes or chaos, hence, it can subsequently improve the life quality of the community. The results of interviews with the informants showed collaboration is a mainstay method that is continuously improved to overcome all problems of public order and security. Various elements are targeted to increase efforts for maintaining public order and security, namely academia, mass media, social organizations, civil society, and local community leaders.

The application of collaborative policing that considers the problem-oriented principle is the assumption that is currently proposed in the maintenance of public order and security. Informants agreed that this method could provide optimal results in social control or maintenance of public order and security. Moreover, several challenges arise in disaster situations that cause a multiplier effect. Realizing that disaster is a complex situation, the police makes efforts to collaborate with various parties.

Barriers to Police Collaboration

The movement towards a community-oriented police force has gained momentum in recent years as the intensity of disasters increases. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia presented various social problems in society that could threaten public security and order. The various social upheavals that arose during the event prompted the police to look for more effective ways to maintain Kamtibmas. One of which is through partnership or collaboration efforts. However, the pandemic is different from other disaster situations. It has distinctive characteristics, as it occurs in a long duration of time and causes a very broad impact on all aspects of life (Gray, 2021: Siregar 2020). This condition makes the challenges faced by the police in collaborating with their partners even greater. Marenin (2016) stated that the theory and practice of collaboration or partnership between the police and other stakeholders, such as academia and the community are difficult to apply. This is because several factors influence the successful implementation of collaboration. In a pandemic disaster situation that is happening for the first time in Indonesia, the challenges faced will be more complex. The results of interviews with resource persons showed some of the challenges that would be faced while establishing partnerships with stakeholders in disaster situations from internal or external to the police organization.

Organizational Internal Aspect
Police Officer

Barriers in the internal aspect come from the police organization. In a disaster situation, the role of the police is significant because the affected communities cannot function normally without external help (Twig, 2007). However, several studies showed that in the face of extreme events, such as disasters, all systems confront the challenge of human vulnerability (Alexander 2005; Cutter 2005). This is also the case with the police as they were vulnerable to the risk of COVID-19 during the pandemic. Reporting from the online media page kompas.com, more than 1,000 police officers were recorded to be exposed to the virus. The data were obtained since the outbreak in Indonesia in March 2020. The duties of the officers who should always be at the forefront and deal directly with the public create very large risks of transmission. This condition inevitably contributed to the disruption of their services to the community. According to Fritz (1961:655), quoted from Adams & Anderson (1992:46), a disaster is an event concentrated in time and space, where a society or one of its subdivisions experiences physical damage and social disturbances. This results in the disruption of all or some important functions of the community and subdivisions.

This condition is also recognized by the Indonesian police. The interview results indicated that the pandemic situation had made changes in the operational implementation of their duties because several members were exposed to the virus. The reduced number of officers has disrupted services for the community, moreover, the number of cases has continuously increased in the 20202021 period. According to Cromwell (1996) in Zahran et al (2009:29), the devastation caused by large-scale disasters can increase crime due to the rise in the vulnerability of citizens to become victims, while at the same time, the capacity of officers is reduced and there are fewer numbers.

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As the number of police decreases, the community victims also continue to fall, which eventually makes the collaboration that was arranged unable to run optimally and even stops altogether. Although in several collaboration programs, this condition is circumvented by bringing assistance from police units in other regions. However, this does not make the program effective. The challenges that arise are related to the ability of the substitute officers to quickly understand all aspects of the program, such as the extent to which activities have been carried out and communication patterns that were developed with the partners. The partners have to face the challenge of re-adjusting with new members of the police. In some police units, this can be overcome by exploiting the potential of the society by replacing the officers with community elements, such as religious leaders. However, the capabilities of police and non-police partners will differ in responding to disaster problems. Therefore, a reliable police presence is still needed to continuously achieve the goals of the partnership.

In disaster situations, the officers often experience psychological barriers, apart from physical constraints that sometimes affect the ability to carry out their functions. This condition can ultimately affect the quality of services, including collaboration. The psychological aspects that arise are not solely related to heavy work demands but are also caused by the emergence of a sense of stress due to the uncertainty that should be faced during a disaster.

Barriers to implementing the partnership as described in the results are related to the problem of the number of resources. This is because the police members need to carry out collaborative disaster management functions, while several public order and security activity calendars require personnel support. This is exacerbated by the high routine and intensity of operational activities during disasters, while the police still have to be responsible for carrying out routine operations. This problem is caused by the insufficient number of officers, hence, a personnel confronts a fairly high burden. This condition affects their quick response to follow-up community needs.

The success of the program is also determined by the ability of police to form partnerships with the community or other members. Several studies showed that the failure of police collaboration is influenced by their possibility to work independently from the community while identifying and providing solutions to problems. Furthermore, there are barriers related to officers who think that their performance measures are based on organizational measures rather than focusing on building relationships with the community (Skogan and Hartnett, 1998; Skolnick and Bayley, 1988; Green, 2000; Polzin, 2007). Meanwhile, Buracker (2007) stated that some problems related to them were caused by a lack of training on the philosophy and methods of community involvement.

The results showed training was carried out for officers where these activities were part of the routine agenda. This was conducted for a certain period with the expectation that the capacity of the police will continuously improve and they can quickly adapt to changes during a disaster. The training covers ways and strategies for building partnerships with communities and other institutions. This is also stated in the rules concerning Polmas that officers will receive training for a minimum of one week with materials which include basic knowledge, effective communication techniques, police technical functions, basic individual skills, how to build partnerships, and techniques for solving Kamtibmas problems or resolving disputes (Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing). However, it is acknowledged that in facing new disasters, such as pandemics, the police are required to adapt quickly because there are several aspects of new social phenomena that are not always present in the previous training materials.

Resource

Due to the unpredictable nature of the disaster, the availability of resources to support the maintenance of public order and security is also a problem. Resources include aspects of funding, time, and role sharing between each party, technical and administrative support for the implementation of activities as well as the need for experts in a collaborative program (Arrozaaq, 2016:10). According to the interview results, this is one of the challenges faced by the police and affects the course of the program. Meanwhile, resources are one of the components that will determine the success of the collaboration. As explained in the collaboration model of Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh (2012), the program should have the following principles, namely shared principles and motivation, as well as the capacity to take joint action. In the capacity to take collective action, one of the requirements that should be met is funding (Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh, 2012: 6).

In this program, each collaborator should prepare the required resources, including a budget. However, this cannot be fully fulfilled in collaborative relations, specifically with civil society. Budget issues are more complicated during a pandemic because this is the first time it will occur. The budget posts from both formal and non-formal agencies, do not contain details about this need. Conditions are quite influential in the implementation of collaboration. In fact, some activities were hampered because they were not supported by an adequate budget.

The challenges that arise are also caused by the lack of resources in the form of available infrastructure. To continuously achieve the goals of collaboration, the police and collaborators from the community seek to cooperate with other parties. The private sector is partnered with to supply cleaning equipment needs or request support from associations to be involved in counseling programs. This creates multi-agent collaboration where one agent has to share different resources according to their respective capacities. In this situation, several personnel are automatically involved in the program.

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Communication Barriers

The stakeholders who participate in implementing the public order and security maintenance program in disaster situations come from different backgrounds. This has the potential to cause several problems, including the failure of communication between fellow implementing agencies which can eventually lead to conflict. This was also acknowledged by the informants who admitted that they often face challenges in meeting partners who had different perspectives on the problems they were trying to solve. This conflict occurs due to communication failure.

Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing Article 3 outlines the principles of implementing Community Policing which include effective communication that runs intensively. Intensive communication in this law is defined as two-way communication that is carried out continuously with the community through direct or indirect meetings to discuss security and order issues. However, in a disaster situation, effective communication cannot be fully achieved. Besides causing frequent damage that destroys infrastructure, these events also change patterns of human relations that affect communication activities.

In normal situations, communication is carried out directly and through intermediaries (indirectly). However, in a disaster situation, it cannot be performed all at once. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the police and partners cannot freely engage in face-to-face meetings due to social restrictions, and, each party needs to think about safety. Therefore, their communication pattern was mostly through online means. The most widely used media are the telephone and WhatsApp, while zoom meeting facility was used in coordination meetings involving a large number of members.

The effectiveness of the online communication process is often doubted because, in some situations, communication failures often occur due to technical problems. Some of the challenges that usually arise in disaster situations include network disturbances, device problems as well as individual factors, such as different perceptions and understandings of certain issues. This condition can lead to miscommunication. Meanwhile, at the ideal level, collaborative governance is built on the face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders. Ansell & Gash (2008:16) stated that direct dialogue is needed by stakeholders to identify opportunities for mutual benefit.

Besides its relation to patterns or ways of communicating, the intensity factor also affects the quality of interaction. The minimal intensity of communication can affect the success rate of policy implementation and collaborative programs. The interview results illustrated that several officers did not communicate intensively or regularly with their partners. Communication is only carried out when problems occur in the program being run. This sub-optimal communication can ultimately result in different perceptions and consequently increase suspicions, which undermines trust between the parties involved. The lack of communication also causes inadequate ties between each partner which can threaten the sustainability of collaboration in the future.

Organizational External Aspects

Community Support

Effective community policing requires an open civil society to collaborate and undertake collective problem-solving (Parsons, 2017). However, it is not easy to create collaboration with community partners. Skogan (2006) argued that community involvement is difficult to achieve in certain fields. Also, it is an important component of emergency management and action to reduce disaster risk. According to the Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection (2020), community engagement is a critical process by which all stakeholders come together to reduce the risk and increase collective resilience. This can occur at any stage of the disaster cycle, i.e. before, during, or after the event. Communities can also be involved in simultaneous action for disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery from individuals, groups, organizations, or institutions, either from government, non-government, private sector, or civil society (Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, 2020: viii: viii). In the same reference source, community engagement is referred to as the process of creating relationships between communities and partners who work together to build resilience through collaborative action, shared capacity building, and the development of strong relationships built on mutual trust and respect (Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, 2020: 4).

However, based on the interviews with police informants, the fact is that it is not easy to foster collaboration with the community. Skogan (2006) affirmed that engagement is hard to achieve in certain fields. Partnerships with communities are difficult because they are agents who are not tied to maintenance tasks. Carroll Buracker and Associates Ltd, (2007) in Couqilhat (2008) concluded that citizens are unpaid agents, and to participate, they need to take time out of their busy lives. According to Skolnick and Bayley (1988), community policing often implies that individuals have interests, values, integrity, demands, and expectations, but in practice, society is ambiguous.

Community support is not only concerned with the context of their desire to participate as part of a collaboration agent. It can also be provided by supporting collaborative programs. However, this has not been fully fulfilled as revealed by Prihatin (2021). The strategies used in managing natural disasters in Indonesia, specifically concerning awareness, have been unresponsive, therefore, people are not ready to face the event (Prihatin, 2021: 14).

This condition can also be seen in the context of the current pandemic. There are still several violations of health protocols by the general public. This is shown by the data of the 2021 COVID-19 Task Force which noted that as of January 2021, the number

of people reprimanded for violating health protocols was up to 253,216. This number increased significantly by 176.3% from the previous week, which was only around 91,659 people. This phenomenon is also illustrated in a survey by AC Nielsen in collaboration with Unicef. The survey involving 2,000 respondents in 6 major cities showed that only 31.5% carried out all 3M behaviors (wearing masks, washing hands, and keeping distance) in a disciplined manner. The low awareness of the Indonesians makes the partnership strategy of the police and partners a tremendous challenge in its implementation.

According to the informants, the situation where both partners get rejected is something that should be faced in this mission. Character, culture, and misunderstanding can be the causative factors which affect the course of the program. Therefore, in the formulation of several collaboration models in the future, cultural, social, and community conditions should also be considered. Kapucu, Arsan, Demiroz (2010) stated that emergency and disaster managers should be able to adopt their organizational culture, structure, and processes with the collaborative nature of emergency management. Meanwhile, Rolfhamre (2019) suggested the importance of considering the latest community conditions in formulating the right model.

Bewaring of Rumors

Apart from community support, another external factor that greatly influences the success of the collaboration in maintaining public order and security is the existence of rumors. Furedi (2007: 508) quoted from Frailing and Harper (2017:40) argued that fear and anxiety built through this factor play an important role in deliberation. This suggests that it can affect the relationship between all collaborating agents as well as decisions made in the deliberation process. Anxiety and fear that are formed from its existence will cause a wrong perception of each agent which will affect trust.

One of which is a negative rumor about the police organization which causes the public's perception to become negative, which affects the level of trust. This can make the public's interest in participating to be low to running a collaboration program with members of the police. Therefore, officers need to anticipate these possibilities by continuously increasing public trust and showing their best performance.

Rumors also affect the acceptance of the community as a targeted object in collaborative programs run by the police and their partners. Its consequences are fatal because they will create resistance to collaborative efforts in maintaining Kamtibmas. They can be received through the mass media. One example is seen in a pandemic, where in the early period, there was distrust in the existence of the COVID-19 virus. Currently, several people still look down on vaccines and reject the government's vaccine program. This response was due to the various confusing reports regarding the two issues. According to Rodriguez (2007), the media plays a role in perpetuating this false information during disaster situations (Rodriguez et al. 2007 in Frailing & Harper: 42). The influence of discourse on the public order and security situation was proven by Susmita (2010), and the results showed crime during a disaster was influenced by newspaper coverage. In contrast, massive, positive, and in-depth coverage in local newspapers makes people calmer to anticipate situations, which reduced the crime rate.

Table 2. Barriers to Police Collaboration in Maintaining Public Order and Security in Disaster Situations
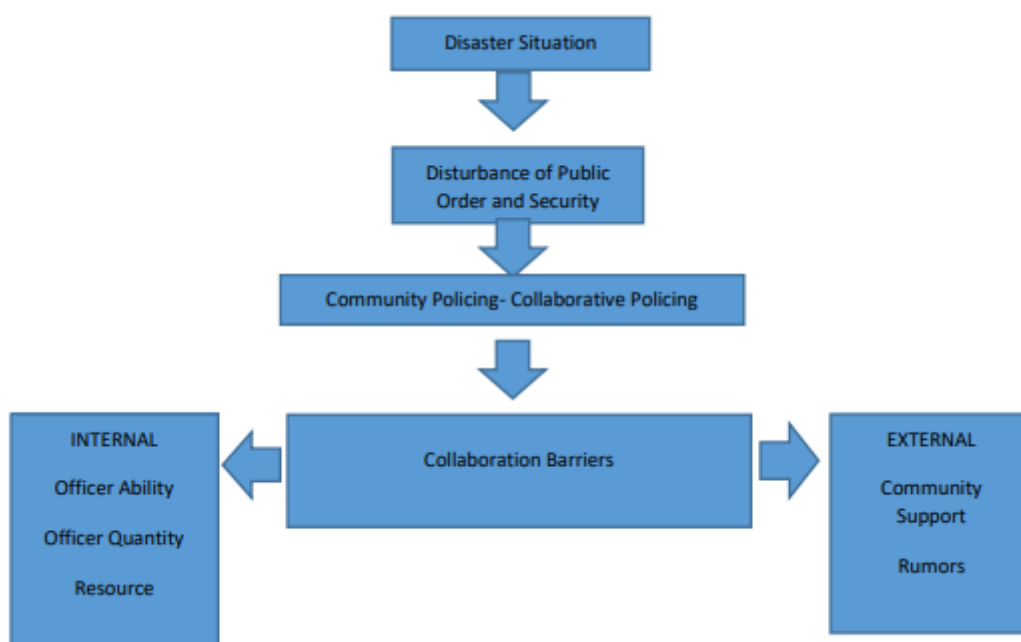
Source: Researcher Process

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CONCLUSION

To carry out the maintenance of public order and security, the police also collaborate with various parties (multi-stakeholder approach). In conclusion, it is important to prioritize collaboration because of the limitations that the police have in dealing with the impact of disasters. Furthermore, it is considered important because different roles are needed in the maintenance due to the complexity of the problems during the events. This indicated that the officers had collaborated with several parties, both from government and non-government circles. Sepcifically, with non-government parties, they cooperate with social institutions, corporations, mass media, and the community. Although partnership is the key to maintaining public order and security, in practice, it is not easy. There are several challenges faced by collaborators in efforts to maintain order and security from both internal and external organizations. The emergence of new and special symptoms in a disaster should be confronted by the police in carrying out collaborative programs. This necessitates the need to design a collaborative approach that is adapted to these conditions.
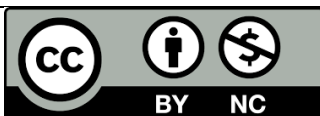
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