

Analisis Pelibatan Badan Intelijen Negara Menghadapi Pandemi Wabah Covid-19 dalam Perspektif Keamanan Nasional = Analysis of the Involvement of the State Intelligence Agency in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Perspective of National Security

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Abstrak

Pandemi wabah novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) merupakan salah satu ancaman kesehatan masyarakat yang dampaknya menyebar ke berbagai sektor bernegara lainnya, seperti politik, ekonomi dan sosial budaya. Menghadapi ancaman tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia memanfaatkan segala unsurnya dalam upaya menekan penyebaran Covid-19, diantaranya melibatkan Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN) sebagai salah satu aktor keamanan nasional. Pada prosesnya, berbagai aktifitas BIN seperti swab massal, edukasi, pengadaan alat laboratorium dan terutama keterlibatannya pada penelitian obat Covid-19 dianggap tidak sesuai dengan fungsi intelijen sebagai penyampai informasi melalui cegah dini dan deteksi dini. Berbagai kontra narasi juga mengemuka, terutama menganggap bahwa wabah Covid-19 bukan menjadi ranah intelijen, sehingga pelibatan BIN dalam penanganan wabah mematikan tersebut melahirkan adanya tumpang tindih kewenangan (overlapping) sekaligus pengerdilan lembaga pemerintah lain yang lebih berkompeten dalam sektor kesehatan masyarakat. Melalui pendekatan konstruktivisme, hasil penelitian berupa wawancara dan studi pustaka telah diverifikasi melalui Teori Kesiapsiagaan Pandemi dan Teori Intelijen Strategis serta keterkaitannya dengan beberapa regulasi mengenai keterlibatan multisektor dalam penanganan pandemi dan kedaruratan kesehatan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa BIN mempunyai wewenang untuk menangani pandemi Covid-19 karena didukung oleh urgensi, peran dan fungsinya dalam deteksi dini, peringatan dini, pencegahan, penangkalan dan penanggulangan setiap hakikat ancaman. Namun begitu, berbagai irisan dan tumpang tindih kewenangan dengan otoritas kesehatan masyarakat, menjadikan berbagai aktifitas BIN tersebut berpotensi menghasilkan penyimpangan (bias) yang justru kontra produktif terhadap penanganan pandemi dan ancaman terhadap kesehatan masyarakat di masa depan.

.....The pandemic of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) is one of the public health threats whose impact has spread to various other sectors of the country, such as politics, economy and socio-culture. Facing this threat, the Government of Indonesia is using all its elements in an effort to suppress the spread of Covid-19, including involving the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) as one of the national security actors. In the process, various BIN activities such as mass swabs, education, procurement of laboratory equipment and especially its involvement in Covid-19 drug research were deemed incompatible with the intelligence function as a transmitter of information through early prevention and early detection. Various counter-narratives have also emerged, especially considering that the Covid-19 outbreak is not the realm of intelligence, so that the involvement of BIN in handling the deadly outbreak has resulted in overlapping powers (overlapping) as well as dwarfing other government institutions that are more competent in the public health sector. Through a constructivist approach, research results in the form of interviews and literature studies have been verified through Pandemic Preparedness Theory and Strategic Intelligence Theory and their relationship to several regulations regarding multi-sectoral involvement in handling pandemics and health emergencies. The conclusion of this study shows that BIN has the authority to handle

the Covid-19 pandemic because it is supported by the urgency, its role and function in early detection, early warning, prevention, deterrence and countermeasures any nature of threats. However, various slices and overlaps of authority with public health authorities have made BIN's various activities have the potential to produce biases that are actually counter-productive to handling the pandemic and threats to public health in the future.