

THE STRATEGIES OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE IN ENFORCING THE DISCIPLINE ADAPTING NEW HABITS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has been a new form of phenomenon faced by mostly human beings living in the earth since the beginning of 2020. It has presented several new colours in human life, including patterns of carrying out our daily activities. Indonesian National Police—one of the government agencies that is responsible for establishing and maintaining public security and order, enforcing laws, providing protection and service to the community—has the roles and responsibilities to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, including to enforce discipline in adopting new habits during the pandemic. The research aims to find out strategies carried out by the National Police in enforcing community discipline in adapting such new habits. The research employs the qualitative method with a literature study. The results of the research reveal that strategy taken by the National Police to enforce community discipline in adapting the new habits is to emphasize persuasive, communicative, and humanist approaches by providing education and socialization regarding government rules and policies regarding the new normal to all people in Indonesia. The strategy is followed by taking firm actions against people who violate the law in order to provide legal certainty to those who break the law.

Keywords: *adaptation, Covid-19, discipline, Indonesian National Police, strategy*

1. INTRODUCTION

The current Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the entire world has made the international community restless. Such condition is even more worrying due to the results of a research informing that this virus has continued to spread and has mutated (Yao, et al., 2020). Governments around the world are currently busy with various efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The efforts must be done in order to suppress the surge of the number of patients who are positively affected by this virus because there has not been a

vaccine found that can prevent the virus transmission (Nurkholis, 2020).

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the first case comes from Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. This case then experiences a very fast development which then causes its spread to various parts of the world. The increase, in the context of the number of cases, has occurred quite rapidly and spread between countries. In response to this, WHO then declares Covid-19 a pandemic (Cucinotta & Vanelli, 2020). According to a report by Johns Hopkins University covered by BBC (2020), as of

December 7, 2020, the number of confirmed cases worldwide has reached 67 million in 190 countries and has caused the death of 1.5 million people. This shows that this pandemic has had an impact in various parts of the world.

The rapid spread of Covid-19 and its impact on various parts of the world also occurs in Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia is first discovered on March 2, 2020 which reports two cases as the first cases. This is then increasingly widespread to this day and has various impacts on the lives of Indonesian people. One of the impacts is the economic one which is the biggest impact after the health impact. It goes without saying, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused a decline in the economy and activity in various sectors and regions in Indonesia (Muhyiddin & Nugroho, 2020). Therefore, there is an assumption that we should not live in fear and even stop all activities to avoid the spread of the virus because this can also have a bad impact, especially on the world economy. If the economy does not work, this will have a worse impact. Due to the situation, it is later known as a new policy called the new normal or a new habit policy during the Covid-19 pandemic. By applying the new normal, various activities are expected to be able to run again even though the corona virus vaccine has not been found (Kurniadi, 2020).

In order to support the implementation of the new normal, various protocols have been prepared by the government. One of them is by adapting new habits, namely by implementing the health protocols when doing activities outside the home. The health protocol in question is to maintain social distance and reduce physical contact with other people. The purpose of the implementation of the new normal policy is to regulate people's lives and behaviour during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially to restore Indonesia's economic

condition which is increasingly declining (Yamananda, 2020). To achieve this goal, the implementation of the new normal is strictly planned and implemented by the government. One of the efforts is by involving the participation of law enforcement officers from Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) and Indonesian National Police to educate and discipline the public in implementing health protocols in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the new normal era. Such strict and disciplined implementation and control are really needed in order to prevent and reduce the number of virus spreads in Indonesia. Moreover, the success of a policy is also very dependent on the awareness, compliance, and discipline of the community itself. Therefore, it takes efforts to enforce discipline among the community so that the adaptation of this new habit can run well and can achieve the goals that have been set.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Adaptation

Adaption is adjustment to environmental conditions (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adaptation>).

Adaption is also a form of personal adjustment to the environment or changing the environment according to personal desires. According to Karta Sapoetra, adaptation has two meanings. The first adaptation is called self-adjustment which is *alloplastic* (allo means self, plastic means shape), while the second understanding is alloplastic adjustment (allo means other, *plastis* means shape). Thus, adaptation can be "passive" in which personal activities are determined by the environment. The word can also be "active" which personally affects the environment. Another definition states that adaptation is (1) the act or

process of changing to better suit a situation; and (2) a body part or feature or a behaviour that helps a living thing survive and function better in its environment. (<https://www.google.com/search?q=adaptation+definition&oq=adaptation+&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0i27112.13163j0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>). Based on the definition, it can be told that adaptation has something to do with behaviour, survival and better environment. In other words, if we want to have a better live we should adapt our behaviour to the changes of environment. In this context, the environment changes due to the presence of Covid-19 and we should adapt our daily habits into new habits proposed by experts.

Moreover, Robbins (2015) defines adaptation as a process that places humans who are trying to achieve goals or needs to face changing environmental and social conditions in order to survive. Meanwhile, Suparlan (1993) states that adaptation is essentially a process to fulfil the basic requirements to keep living life which are included in the basic requirements, according to Suparlan, are basic psychological requirements and basic social requirements. The basic psychological requirements include a feeling of calm that is far from feelings of fear, isolation and restlessness. The basic social requirements are relationships to be able to carry on offspring, not feel excluded, and learn about their culture and other cultures. Based on this definition, Soerjono Soekanto also provides several definitions of adaptation:

- a. the process of overcoming obstacles from the environment;
- b. adjustment to norms for distribution;

- c. the process of change to adapt to changing situations;
- d. changing to fit the conditions created;
- e. utilizing limited resources for the benefit of the environment and system; and
- f. cultural adaptation and other aspects as a result of natural selection.

From these limitations, it can be concluded that adaptation is a process of adjustment, either from individuals, groups, or social units, to norms, a process of change or a created condition.

2.2 Covid-19

According to <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-in-adjusting-public-health-and-social-measures-in-the-context-of-covid-19-interim-guidance>

, Coronavirus disease, also known as Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some people will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age. Based on the information taken from https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_3, the best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads. Protect our self and others from infection by staying at least a metre apart from others, wearing a properly fitted mask, and washing

your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently. Get vaccinated when it's our turn and follow local guidance.

The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols. It is important to practice respiratory etiquette, for example by coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay home and self-isolate until you recover if we feel unwell.

In order to not be infected and slow down the transmission of Covid-19, we have to do several things, such as:

- getting vaccinated when a vaccine is available to us;
- staying at least a metre apart from others, even if they do not appear to be sick;
- wearing a properly fitted mask when physical distancing is not possible or when in poorly ventilated settings;
- choosing open, well-ventilated spaces over closed ones. Open a window if indoors;
- washing our hands regularly with soap and water or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub;
- covering your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing; and
- If we feel unwell, staying home and self-isolating until we recover.

According to the same source, most common symptoms are fever, cough, tiredness and loss of taste or smell (https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_3).

Meanwhile, the less common symptoms are sore throat, headache, aches and pains, diarrhoea, a rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes and red or irritated eyes. In addition to, the serious symptoms of

infected Covid-19 are difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, loss of speech or mobility, or confusion and chest pain.

Based on the elaboration, we can conclude that Covid-19 is very dangerous for people who are infected, especially people who have various diseases, ranging from diabetes to

2.3 Discipline

Discipline is a word that comes from the Latin *discipulus* which means learning. In this context, discipline is basically focused on teaching. Discipline is concerned with training the mind and character to produce self-control and the habit of obedience. Discipline is related to the process of training a child's mind and character gradually so that the child can become someone who has self-control and is useful for society where she or he lives (Ariesandi, 2008). Therefore, discipline can be interpreted as a condition where everything is in an orderly, orderly and proper state, and there are violations either directly or indirectly.

Another definition mentions that discipline is basically related to mental attitudes that are reflected in actions, behaviour of individuals, groups or communities in the form of compliance or obedience to regulations and provisions applied by the government or ethics, norms, and rules that apply in society for certain purposes (Yoesana, 2013). According to <http://www.oxfordlanguage.com>, discipline is the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience. Discipline is the practices of making people obey rules or standards of behaviour, and punishing them when they do not. (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/discipline>).

People who show a disciplined attitude will show actions that are attitudes and actions to always obey the applicable rules. If this is not done, then disciplinary action is taken to control it. In order to be able to enforce discipline in the application of new habits to the community, the role of the National Police is needed to disseminate effective education to various circles of society so that the public is aware and willing to comply with the policy, considering that the main duties and roles of the National Police are to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, provide protection, and service to the community.

Discipline is also related to a person's awareness and willingness to obey all the rules and social norms that apply in a society (Hasibuan, 2014). This awareness is then related to the attitude of a person who is done voluntarily to obey all the rules and is aware of his responsibilities. This will cause the person to be able to do all his duties properly without coercion. In addition, someone will be willing to comply with all regulations and carry out their duties (Yoesana, 2013). On the other hand, willingness is related to a person's attitude, behaviour and actions in accordance with regulations, both written and unwritten (Wulan, 2013). The combination of awareness and willingness will form disciplined individuals in the context of obeying existing regulations. According to Hurlock (1978), there are several aspects that can build a person's discipline, namely:

a. regulation are established patterns of behavior. The purpose of having rules is to provide children with behavioral guidelines that are agreed upon by a given situation;

- b. punishment is given to someone for a mistake or offense as a result;
- c. award is given for a good result, for example achievement, or positive behavior; and
- d. consistency means a degree of uniformity or stability. This consistency has great educational value, if the rules are consistent then students will be motivated to learn.

3. METHODS

The study employs the qualitative approach using literature study. Literature study is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literatures, notes and reports that have to do with the problem to be solved (Nazir, 2010). Furthermore, the data analysis of this research is carried out by organizing the data, breaking it down into units, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones were important and what would be studied, and making conclusions that would be told to others. The data analysis techniques used in this study include the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2008).

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Indonesian National Police

Indonesian National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security. The National Police is also known as Polri. The National Police, led by the National Police Chief, is a non-ministerial State Institution directly under the President, which in carrying out its duties is responsible to the

President in accordance with statutory regulations, including Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Furthermore, the implementation of operational activities and police capacity building is carried out by all police functions in stages starting from the central level to the lowest regional level, namely police post, and the responsibility for carrying out the duties and authorities of the police is hierarchical from the lowest level to the central level, namely the National Police Chief (Prabowo & Irwansyah, 2018).

The National Police as a state instrument that has the responsibility to maintain public security and order has a number of visions and missions, namely:

a. **Vision**—The realization of excellent public order and security services, the establishment of a stable law and domestic security and the establishment of a proactive police synergy.

b. **Mission:**

- 1) Carry out early detection and early warning through investigation, security and fundraising activities/operations;
- 2) Provide protection, care and services in an easy, responsive and non-discriminatory manner;
- 3) Maintain security, order and smooth traffic to ensure the safety and smooth flow of people and goods;
- 4) Ensuring the success of overcoming domestic security disturbances;
- 5) Develop community policing based on law-abiding communities;
- 6) Enforce the law in a professional, objective, proportional, transparent and accountable manner to ensure

legal certainty and a sense of justice;

7) Manage in a professional, transparent, accountable and modern manner all Polri resources to support its operational tasks;

8) Building a synergy system between interdepartmental police and international institutions as well as community components in order to build partnerships and networks (partnership building/networking).

4.2 The Role of the Police during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The presence of Covid-19 has brought profound changes to human life. In carrying out daily life, humans are required to always carry out a number of health procedures to prevent the spread of the virus from spreading. This then affects the performance of all levels of society, including government institutions, such as the police and the National Police. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of the duties and functions of the National Police in society underwent changes. The implementation of the duties and functions of the National Police during the Covid-19 pandemic is based on the Decree of the Chief of Police Number: Mak/2/2020, dated March 19, 2020, regarding Compliance with Government Policies in Handling the Spread of the Corona Virus (Covid-19). With this announcement, the National Police stated that they want to provide protection to the community, by conveying a notice so that the public obeys the Government's advice regarding preventing the transmission of Covid-19, continues to comply with social distancing recommendations, invites healthy living, does not stockpile basic

necessities, and remains calm when however, the implementation of this edict cannot be separated from the duties and functions of the National Police as regulated in Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police, in which the National Police have the duties and functions to maintain security and public order, enforce the law, provide protection, shelter, and service to the community. What is different is only in its implementation, the Police are focused on preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus and tackling all forms of law violations and other forms of disturbance related to the handling of Covid-19 that can disturb the public (Siregar S. N., 2020).

The important tasks and responsibilities during the Covid-19 pandemic (Halim & Krisiandi, 2020), are:

- 1) The National Police has the task of mapping areas that are prone to the spread of the corona virus as a pre-emptive step.
- 2) The National Police has a role in urging the public to continue to apply the concept of social distancing as well as implementing a clean lifestyle, because both are believed to be steps that can prevent someone from contracting Covid-19.
- 3) As a preventive measure, the police conduct patrols in areas prone to the spread of the virus; carry out surveillance such as measuring body temperature, and spraying public places with disinfectant liquid. This disinfectant liquid is basically believed to be able to kill various tiger viruses that can stick to health, including the corona virus.
- 4) The National Police is also tasked with taking action against perpetrators of crimes during the Covid-19 pandemic, for example

hoarding staples, masks, hand sanitizers and other items that are the main needs during this pandemic.

- 5) During the Covid-19 pandemic, the police are also tasked with preparing isolation rooms for patients infected with the corona virus, preparing facilities and health workers, and providing assistance to the families of suspected coronavirus patients.

4.3 Police Strategy in Implementing Discipline Adapting to New Habits during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Currently the world community is in a new life or a new normal era, where they are required to be able to live together with the Covid-19 virus. This era is an era of changing people's behavior to continue carrying out normal activities as before, but this is followed by the implementation of health protocols to prevent the transmission and spread of the Covid-19 virus. The purpose of the enactment of the new normal policy is to regulate people's lives and behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially to restore Indonesia's economic condition which is increasingly declining. Basically, the new normal concept designed by the government tends to only include short-term behavior changes as an emergency response to the current Covid-19 pandemic, where people are asked to and adapt to behaviors that were previously unusual. However, social changes in this new normal era are endeavored to become constructive changes and are directed at progress in order to improve the welfare of life and the standard of living of the community.

It has been said that during this pandemic, the main tasks and roles of the National Police are focused on preventing the spread of

the Covid-19 virus and tackling all forms of lawlessness and other forms of disturbance related to the handling of Covid-19 that can disturb the public. Because the Covid-19 pandemic demands a response from the Police as law enforcement officers in playing their role in disease control efforts, educating the public, and taking action against crimes that see the outbreak as an opportunity to commit various crimes (Wardhana, 2020). This task and role is basically one of the toughest tasks experienced and felt by members of the National Police. Because apart from the lack of experience in assisting the government in dealing with the crisis impacted by the pandemic, the police are also very vulnerable to being exposed to and infected with Covid-19. Nevertheless, these duties and authorities can be a new experience for the Police in dealing with and dealing with problems during the pandemic, so that if in the future they are faced with another pandemic situation, the Police can learn from the current situation so that they can handle problems that arise in a timely manner. better.

In this regard, one of the tasks and roles of the National Police during the Covid-19 pandemic is to enforce community discipline in adapting new habits as stated in Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2020 concerning Discipline Improvement and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19. Adaptation of New Habits is an effort to accelerate the handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic that supports the sustainability of the community's economy by synergizing health, social and economic aspects. Adaptation of New Habits was conceived as an effort to restore and support economic sustainability and

sector activities, which had been hampered by the spread of this virus, but in tandem with efforts to prevent or control the transmission of the COVID-19 virus (Sembiring & Lim, 2020). In the health protocol, as for the adaptation of new habits during the Covid-19 pandemic, including: 1) Travel with the nature of mobility, carried out with restrictions, between provinces and between districts/cities; 2) For people who are sick, it is recommended to self-isolate; 3) The hospital carries out normal activities, both regulations regarding operating hours, number of visitors and types of services; 4) First-level health facilities carry out normal activities, both regulations regarding operating hours, number of visitors and types of services; and 5) Activities in the office run normally, both in terms of operating hours, but employees work by keeping a distance, wearing masks, and having to wash their hands (Harefa, 2021).

In this case, the strategy taken by the National Police to be able to enforce community discipline in implementing adaptation to new habits is to emphasize persuasive, communicative, and humanist approaches by providing education and socialization regarding government rules and policies regarding the new normal to all people in Indonesia. This approach is carried out to create awareness and discipline within the community. This is done so as not to cause worries and tensions that can occur between the community and the police (BBC, 2020). The implementation of a persuasive, communicative, and humanist approach in an effort to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus is basically also in line with the democratic framework that adheres to Indonesia, where changes in orientation, values, and attitudes lead

to a universal thought that the police doctrine is as a civilian policeman. . The police are troops in uniform but have a civilian spirit (civilian in uniform), so the core of the doctrine of the civilian police is to protect the people, not face each other with the people. In other words, the duties of the civilian police tend to be carried out by prioritizing a humanitarian approach through ways such as listening and finding out the nature of the problem, especially those related to security issues faced by the community, not by using violence. Therefore, to realize a civilian police, there are several jobs that must be done, namely bringing the police closer to the people, making the police accountable in the eyes of the community, changing the paradigm of "destruction" with "serving and helping", as well as being sensitive and involved in civil affairs from citizens (Siregar S. N., 2017).

In addition, pro-active efforts such as patrols ensure compliance with restrictions on physical interaction (physical distancing) in public locations regularly and consistently in order to create a conducive security and social order situation in accordance with Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions. If it is found that there are still people who violate it, the Police will carry out law enforcement and strict disciplinary action (Savitri, 2021). Disciplinary action or disciplinary action is basically an action taken in an organization that is committed to its members as a reaction to violations committed by its members (Wulan, 2013). This is the main purpose of holding disciplinary sanctions for those who violate the norms that have been set apart from improving and educating the violators (Sastrohadiwiryono, 2001).

Disciplinary action can have two main objectives, namely as a preventive effort and corrective effort. Preventive disciplinary action is basically carried out to encourage the public to be able to adjust and follow the rules and habits that have been set so that they can then avoid violations. On the other hand, corrective discipline is concerned with actions taken after a violation of a rule has occurred. This is done primarily to ensure that future actions will conform to standards (Newstrom, 2007).

This enforcement effort is based on the Decree of the National Police Chief No. Mak/2/III/2020 concerning Compliance with Government Policies in Handling the Spread of the Covid-19 Virus, Article 14 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases; Article 93 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine; Article 212, Article 214 paragraphs (1) and 2, Article 216, and Article 218 of the Criminal Code related to the dispersal of a crowd by officers. In its implementation, the National Police will be careful in ensnaring lawbreakers during the Covid-19 pandemic. As stated by Bacal in Sinambela (2012) that there are several principles that must be applied when disciplinary action will be carried out, namely:

- 1) Disciplinary action must be taken in accordance with local laws and applicable labour agreements;
- 2) All disciplinary action must be fully documented, detailing the actual deficiency in performance, how it was identified, how it was communicated to the employee concerned, and steps taken to resolve the problem;
- 3) Disciplinary action taken should use the lowest level of coercion

and pressure necessary to resolve performance issues;

- 4) The greater the level used, the less likely it is to reach a constructive and long-lasting win-win solution. Use harsh disciplinary action only when absolutely necessary and justified by the seriousness of the problem at hand;
- 5) The more leaders are able to clearly describe the performance problems that occur, the more likely they are to be able to solve them together with the employees concerned, and the greater the legal protection they will get if they are forced to take harsh disciplinary action.

5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the discussions above, it can be concluded that as a state apparatus tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection, shelter, and service to the community, of course, the National Police has a role in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic, including enforcing community discipline in implementing adaptation of new habits. This is because basically public awareness and discipline in implementing health protocols is the key to preventing and reducing the spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia. For this reason, as an effort to familiarize and make people aware of implementing the health protocol, the government involves the participation of the National Police in providing education, outreach, and warning to the public, in which the provision of education and socialization must use a persuasive, communicative, and humanist approach so as not to cause worries

and tensions that can occur between the community and the police.

This is then followed by taking strict action against the people who have been educated and advised many times but have not been heeded. This is done to provide legal certainty to violators of the law, so that people who have been disciplined in implementing new habits can maintain their habits and behavior.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusion above, the author recommends the National Police improve its efforts to coach, supervise and control the implementation of the adaptations to new habits among Indonesian communities.

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