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Analysis of the Gap Between the Polri Almatsus Blueprint and Operational Needs in the Meta-Globalization Era

Dikie Prabowo¹, Surya Nita², Yopik Gani³

¹Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, dikie.prabowo@gmail.com

²Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

³Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: dikie.prabowo@gmail.com

Abstract: This creates new challenges for security institutions, including the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which are required to adjust their strategies, tactics, and special equipment (Almatsus) to address various threats and operational demands in this highly dynamic era. This study aims to analyze the factors causing the gap between the planning of special equipment (Almatsus) by Polri and the needs in the field in facing global challenges, as well as to analyze the impact of the gap between the Almatsus Blueprint and the reality of operational needs on the effectiveness of Polri's performance in maintaining security and order in the era of meta-globalization. This research employs a qualitative research method, using strategic management theory as the analytical lens. The findings reveal that the gap between the planning and needs of Polri's special equipment (Almatsus) is caused by external factors, such as technological advancements and the dynamics of modern crime, as well as internal factors, including a lack of coordination, limited human resources, and inflexible planning. This results in a mismatch between what is planned and operational realities, negatively impacting Polri's effectiveness in maintaining security, especially in the era of meta-globalization. This gap can decrease operational effectiveness, personnel morale, and institutional image, as well as result in material losses due to inappropriate procurement.

Keyword: Blueprint, Gap, Special Equipment.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of technology and globalization in recent decades has brought significant changes in various aspects of life, including public security and order. In an era known as meta-globalization, the world is not only increasingly connected physically and economically but also through virtual and digital spaces. This creates new challenges for security institutions, including the National Police of Indonesia (Polri), which are required to adapt their strategies, tactics, and specialized material tools (Almatsus) to address various threats and operational demands in this highly dynamic era.

The blueprint is a strategic planning document created by Polri to regulate the procurement of goods and institutional needs in the future. This blueprint serves as a long-term

guide detailing the needs of Polri, ensuring that the procurement process is more structured, efficient, and not dependent on specific partners or vendors. With the existence of a blueprint, the procurement of goods will be based on predetermined needs rather than the preferences or offers from vendors. The goal is to ensure that procurement aligns with Polri's priorities and the evolving security situation they face, while also avoiding the impression that certain partners dominate the procurement process. In short, the blueprint is a master plan or roadmap that serves as a reference for Polri in planning more systematic and sustainable procurement of goods.

The Polri Almatasus blueprint, which serves as a strategic guide for the provision and use of specialized material tools for each police unit, is designed to support Polri's duties in maintaining public security and order. The aim of this blueprint is to optimize Polri's readiness to face both traditional and modern security threats, such as terrorism, cybercrime, international drug trafficking, and others. However, with the advancement of technology, changes in the landscape of crime, and increasingly complex societal demands in the era of meta-globalization, it is possible that this blueprint may not fully align with the operational needs on the ground (Tuntalanai, 2023).

The dynamics of globalization are not just about economic and technological integration, but also involve complex social, cultural, and political interactions, interconnected on a global scale. This era is characterized by the rapid and borderless exchange of information, increased mobility of people, goods, and services, and deep penetration of technology into various aspects of life. Meta-globalization creates a dynamic environment where change occurs rapidly, and the impacts of global events can be felt directly at the local level (Kyriakos, 2023). This strengthens the interdependence between nations and broadens the scope of security issues that each country, including Indonesia, must address. These global interactions bring not only opportunities but also complex challenges, ranging from changes in societal behavior influenced by foreign cultures to transnational and cyber threats (Held and McGrew, 2007). As a result, institutions in Indonesia, including Polri, must be able to adapt and respond effectively to these changes in order to maintain national stability and security.

The phenomenon of meta-globalization presents a new reality where the boundaries between countries are becoming increasingly blurred, and global issues have a direct impact on local security situations (Tuntalanai, 2023). As a result, Polri faces increasingly complex challenges. These challenges stem from the rise of transnational crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorism, which require international cooperation and cross-border strategic approaches. Additionally, the rapid development of digital technology has brought about increasingly sophisticated cybercrimes, necessitating Polri to continually adapt and enhance its technological capabilities. The growing social interaction through social media also affects the dynamics of public security and order, requiring Polri to develop more effective and responsive communication and law enforcement strategies (Willnat and Annette, 2017). Based on this explanation, the era of meta-globalization demands that Polri not only focus on domestic law enforcement but also strengthen international cooperation, enhance technological capabilities, and adopt a more holistic and adaptive approach to maintaining security and order in Indonesia.

In response to these challenges, according to the decision of the Assistant to the Chief of Police for Human Resources, No. Kep/1214/VIII/2021, Polri must first prepare its capacity by building adequate infrastructure and improving the competencies of its personnel (National Police Headquarters, 2022). This certainly requires support from the availability of specialized material tools (Almatasus) designed to address complex modern crimes. These tools include advanced surveillance technology, cyber analysis devices, and secure and efficient communication systems (Budi, Wira, and Infantono, 2021). With the availability of such tools, Polri can receive the necessary material and technological support, enabling them to perform

their duties more effectively, both nationally and internationally, and ensuring that they can respond quickly and accurately to various emerging threats in the era of meta-globalization order to prepare the availability of Polri's specialized material tools (Almatus), the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics has developed a blueprint aimed at designing and outlining the specific material needs in line with operational demands in the field (Polri Almatus Blueprint 2020-2024). This blueprint is expected to identify the specific needs of each police unit, both in terms of technology, quantity, and the quality of the required tools. Additionally, the blueprint is also designed to ensure alignment between tool requests from various regional police (Polda) and the established technical specifications, minimizing discrepancies between the tools needed and those received. The implementation of this blueprint also includes plans for procurement, distribution, and maintenance of Almatus to ensure they can be used optimally and sustainably.

However, in practice, there is often a gap between the blueprint developed by the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics and the actual outcomes in the field. This gap may manifest as discrepancies in technical specifications, insufficient quantity of tools, substandard quality, or delays in delivery. This can be observed in several findings that indicate issues with the alignment of specific operational needs requested by various Polda and the Almatus blueprint as outlined by the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics. For example, as requested by the Police Chief of Metro Jaya, as outlined in Letter No. B/11/00/VI/Log.4.7.4.2023, dated June 30, 2023, regarding specialized equipment for the Virtual Intelligence Parameter Analytic and Retrieval System in the context of the Strategic Digital and Tracing System, three packages were requested for the Crime Investigation Directorate (Ditreskrim), Narcotics Directorate (Ditresnarkoba), and Intelligence and Security Directorate (Ditintelkam) of Polda Metro Jaya. However, the tools provided did not meet the technical specifications requested by Polda Metro Jaya.

A similar issue also occurred with the East Kalimantan Police, as outlined in Letter No. B/1317/III.Ren.2.1/2023 dated March 21, 2023, in which they requested specialized equipment for the procurement of a Vehicle Screening System (Mobile Scanner). In this case, several key issues highlighted a gap between the specific operational needs requested by the East Kalimantan Police and the Almatus blueprint developed by the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics, including the following:

1. The mobile scanners received by the East Kalimantan Police did not meet the expected technical specifications. The advanced features needed to detect illegal or dangerous items did not function properly, which reduced the effectiveness of vehicle inspections.
2. The East Kalimantan Police requested two units of the mobile scanner but only received one unit. This shortage limited the ability to conduct inspections at several critical points in East Kalimantan.
3. The quality of the received mobile scanner was inadequate, as the unit showed signs of malfunction shortly after use, leading to unplanned repair and maintenance costs.
4. Additionally, there were significant delays in the delivery of the mobile scanner, which disrupted the operational schedule planned by the East Kalimantan Police.

A similar issue was also experienced by the Bali Police, as outlined in Letter No. B/2902/III.Log.3.1/2023 dated March 31, 2023, where they requested specialized equipment in the form of an Advanced Digital SIGINT UAV Counter Threat and Surveillance System to support the operational duties of the Bali Police's Ditpamobvit in securing VIP/VVIP events and monitoring vital areas against terrorism and sabotage. The gaps observed between the specific operational needs requested by the Bali Police and the Almatus blueprint, as developed by the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics, included the following:

1. The Advanced Digital SIGINT UAV Counter Threat and Surveillance System received did not meet the technical specifications submitted. Several key features, such as advanced

- UAV threat detection and high-speed surveillance capabilities, either did not work properly or were completely absent.
2. The Bali Police requested five units of the equipment but only received two units. This shortage led to several vital areas being inadequately monitored, which increased security risks.
 3. The received equipment was of low quality, with several components quickly breaking down and requiring unplanned repairs. This resulted in increased operational costs and reduced efficiency in security operations.
 4. Additionally, delays in the delivery of the equipment disrupted security preparations for several VIP/VVIP events, creating significant security risks due to the unavailability of the necessary tools on time.

These cases highlight recurring issues between the intended procurement and the actual delivery of specialized tools, which are crucial for the operational effectiveness of police units in various regions.

Given the issues outlined above, it can be observed that the existence of the blueprint as a strategic guide for regulating the needs and provision of specialized material tools (Almatsus) has not fully responded to the specific operational needs on the ground. This gap reflects a misalignment between strategic planning at the central level and the actual needs at the operational level. To address this issue, a comprehensive evaluation of the planning and procurement processes for Almatsus, as well as the implementation of the blueprint, is needed to ensure it aligns better with the real conditions and needs in the field.

According to Khaerudin and Tjahjono (2022), evaluation is a systematic process of collecting information, analyzing, and providing value based on established criteria or standards through accountability, utility, feasibility, ownership, accuracy, and decision-making evaluation. It contains four main elements: systematic activity, based on criteria or standards, decision-making, and analyzing the results of policies or programs. The purpose of this study is to assess the gap in the blueprint in identifying and meeting the specific needs of each Polri unit, and to ensure alignment between the tool requests from various Polda and the established technical specifications. This evaluation also aims to identify the causes of misalignment between strategic planning at the central level and operational needs on the ground, so that corrective actions can be taken to minimize these gaps and improve the overall responsiveness of the Almatsus procurement system. This aligns with the explanation of Asrul, Saragih, and Mukhtar (2022), who state that an evaluation will provide quality concerning value and meaning.

The evaluation of the blueprint must cover several important aspects. First, improving the communication and coordination mechanisms between the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics and field units can provide feedback from operational units about specific needs, which often do not reach the central logistics team accurately. Therefore, building a more effective and systematic feedback mechanism is necessary to ensure that needs are identified and met appropriately. Regular discussion forums between the Police Chief's Staff for Logistics and regional unit representatives should also be held to periodically discuss the needs and challenges faced in the field. Adjustments and improvements to the Almatsus procurement process also need attention, as the technical specifications of Almatsus often do not align with the specific needs of each Polda. A review of the Almatsus technical specifications and the possibility of customizing them according to the operational needs of each unit is crucial. Transparency and accountability in the procurement process must also be enhanced to avoid the discrepancies and quality issues that have occurred (Polri Public Relations, 2024).

The issue of improving the quality and oversight of products must not be overlooked, given that Almatsus are specialized equipment that are vital for modern police operations. Implementing a strict quality assurance system to ensure that the tools received meet the

established standards is essential. The development of regular inspection procedures for every Almatasus delivered should be carried out routinely to ensure that all components and functions operate optimally and in accordance with the required technical specifications. An effective reporting system should also be implemented so that any issues found, either during use or inspection, can be quickly detected, reported, and addressed appropriately (Ministry of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, 2023).

To support the implementation of the blueprint, the development of personnel capacity also becomes crucial. One key to the successful implementation of the blueprint is ensuring that field personnel have the necessary competence to operate and maintain Almatasus properly. Intensive and continuous training programs need to be organized regularly to improve the technical skills and knowledge of personnel related to the use of Almatasus. Additionally, the importance of certification to ensure that personnel have adequate competence in operating this advanced technology should be prioritized in Polri's human resource development agenda (Central Study Team on Administrative Law and Systems, 2017).

The final aspect that is equally important is the efficient management of logistics. In the distribution of Almatasus, the logistics system must be optimized to ensure timely delivery in accordance with the needs of each unit in the field. The development of an advanced inventory system to monitor the status and condition of Almatasus in real-time will be very helpful in increasing operational efficiency. By doing so, Polri can ensure that the equipment is always ready for use when needed in carrying out their operational tasks effectively and responsively (Sofian et al., 2019).

Considering the importance of efficient logistics management in the distribution of Almatasus, it is hoped that the Almatasus blueprint can become more responsive and adaptive to the operational needs on the ground. Optimizing the logistics system to ensure timely delivery in line with the needs of each field unit is key to this effort (Robert, 2023). According to Sari, Sahada, and Fischa (2022), developing an advanced inventory system capable of monitoring the status and condition of Almatasus in real-time will provide significant benefits in improving Polri's operational efficiency.

The implementation of a responsive and adaptive Almatasus blueprint is expected to make a positive contribution to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement and national security. By consistently providing the right tools in optimal condition, Polri will be better prepared to respond to and address the increasingly complex security challenges of the meta-globalization era. This includes tackling various types of transnational crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, and increasingly sophisticated cybercrime. Therefore, efforts to improve the responsiveness of the Almatasus blueprint will not only enhance the overall operational readiness of Polri but also strengthen their ability to effectively maintain national stability and security.

METHOD

The type of research applied is qualitative research. The choice of qualitative research is based on the researcher's desire to communicate the findings of this study to various interested parties. Qualitative research allows the researcher to explore the qualitative and contextual aspects of the phenomenon being studied, particularly the analysis of the gap between the Polri Almatasus blueprint and operational needs in the era of meta-globalization, as well as the formulation of strategies that can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of the Almatasus blueprint in supporting Polri's operational needs in the future.

With a qualitative approach, this study can provide deeper insights into the various factors that influence the effectiveness of the blueprint, including the obstacles and challenges faced, as well as opportunities for improvement. This approach also enables the researcher to collect data from a variety of sources, such as interviews with relevant stakeholders, direct

observation, and document analysis, all of which contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the topic being researched.

The type of research used is exploratory. This study aims to explore in depth the analysis of the gap between the Polri Almatasus blueprint and operational needs in the meta-globalization era. With an exploratory approach, this research seeks to identify and understand the factors influencing the gap in the blueprint, uncover the obstacles and challenges faced, and delve into the context and dynamics involved. This approach also allows the researcher to formulate strategies that can be implemented to enhance the effectiveness of the Almatasus blueprint in supporting Polri's operational needs in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains data (in brief form), data analysis, and interpretation of the results. Results can be presented in tables or graphs to clarify the results verbally because sometimes the display of an illustration is more complete and informative than the display in narrative form.

This section must answer the problems or research hypotheses that have been formulated previously.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The gap between the planning of Polri's specialized material (Almatasus) and field needs is caused by various external and internal factors that hinder operational effectiveness. From the external side, rapid technological advancements, the dynamics of transnational and cybercrime, as well as changes in the global security landscape, create the need for more advanced and adaptive equipment. On the internal side, the lack of coordination between units, limited human resources, uneven budget allocation, and inflexible planning result in a mismatch between what is planned and the actual needs in the field. To address this gap, Polri needs to implement internal reforms, enhance coordination, and ensure that Almatasus planning is continuously updated in line with the evolving security challenges.
2. The gap between the Polri Almatasus blueprint and the reality of operational needs significantly impacts the effectiveness of Polri's performance in maintaining security and public order, especially in the meta-globalization era. In this context, the reality of dynamic operational needs includes new challenges such as cybercrime, terrorism, and transnational crime, all of which require specialized equipment and expertise. If the planned Almatasus do not align with actual needs, Polri will experience reduced operational effectiveness, decreased personnel morale, and material losses due to misdirected procurement. Furthermore, this gap can damage the institution's image and hinder Polri's ability to tackle modern threats. To improve effectiveness, reforms in the planning, procurement, and maintenance processes of Almatasus are needed, along with enhanced coordination and stakeholder involvement in decision-making.

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