

## INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tahapan perumusan kebijakan penetapan pulau karantina oleh pemerintah pusat pada masa awal pandemi, mendeskripsikan para aktor yang terlibat dan perannya, dan mendeskripsikan kriteria-kriteria yang dipertimbangkan oleh pemerintah pusat dalam penetapan pulau karantina. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan narasumber kunci, sedangkan data sekunder melalui penelusuran dokumen diberbagai instansi/lembaga terkait. Teknik analisis yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif kualitatif dengan model interaktif dari Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian mendeskripsikan ada 4 tahapan perumusan kebijakan yang terdiri dari: perumusan masalah kebijakan, penyusunan agenda pemerintah, perumusan usulan kebijakan, dan tahap pengesahan kebijakan. Selanjutnya, aktor yang terlibat dalam perumusan kebijakan terdiri dari aktor pemerintah, yaitu eksekutif dan legislatif, serta aktor non pemerintah, yaitu privat dan *Non Government Organization* (NGO). Peran masing-masing aktor sudah sesuai dengan tugas dan fungsinya masing-masing. Kriteria-kriteria yang dipertimbangkan oleh pemerintah dalam penetapan pulau karantina antara lain: tersedianya fasilitas kesehatan yang memadai, aksesibilitas, keamanan, berpenduduk/tidak berpenduduk, dan status tanah jelas. Dalam proses perumusan kebijakan penetapan pulau karantina tidak semua unsur dilibatkan, kurangnya sosialisasi dan transparansi, relevan dengan teori elit, serta terjadi tarik menarik kepentingan antar aktor. Selain itu, terjadi tindakan persuasif, baik dari eksekutif maupun legislatif, dan tawar menawar dalam bentuk negosiasi.

Kata kunci: perumusan kebijakan, tahapan formulasi, aktor, peran.

## **ABSTRACT**

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This study aims to describe the stages of policy formulation for the establishment of quarantine islands by the central government during the early stages of the COVID-19 outbreak, to describe the actors involved and their roles, and to describe the criteria considered by the central government in the establishment of quarantine islands. The method used is qualitative with a case study approach. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants, while secondary data was collected through document review from various relevant institutions. The analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive with an interactive model by Miles and Huberman. The results of the study describe four stages of policy formulation, consisting of problem formulation, government agenda setting, policy proposal formulation, and policy ratification. The actors involved in policy formulation include government actors, namely the executive and legislative branches, as well as non-government actors such as private and non-government organizations (NGOs). The roles of each actor are in accordance with their respective tasks and functions. The criteria considered by the government in establishing quarantine islands include the availability of adequate health facilities, accessibility, security, population density, and clear land status. In the process of policy formulation for establishing quarantine islands, not all elements were involved, there was a lack of socialization and transparency, relevant to the elitist theory, and there was a tug-of-war of interests between actors. In addition, there were persuasive actions, both from the executive and legislative branches, and negotiations in the form of bargaining.

**Keywords:** policy formulation, formulation stages, actors, roles.