

## THE ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT OF THE INTAN JAYA POLICE IN HANDLING ARMED GROUPS IN THE INTAN JAYA DISTRICT AREA

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### ABSTRACT

A Police Security Intelligence (Intelkam) acts as the "eyes and ears" in early detection and anticipation of threats to security and public order (Kamtibmas). One of the main challenges faced is the armed criminal group (KKB) in Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, which often terrorizes civilians and armed contact with security forces. KKB aims to separate Papua from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This research aims to analyze the role and strategy of the Polres Intelkam unit in handling KKB in Intan Jaya. The method used is empirical legal research, which examines facts based on interviews and observations of police actions in dealing with this separatist group. The results showed that Intan Jaya Police implemented a mobilization strategy by working with community, religious and traditional leaders to build social resilience against the influence of separatism. In addition, Intelkam carries out the functions of investigation, security, and mobilization in its operations, both open and closed. In conclusion, the Intan Jaya Police Intelkam strategy plays an important role in creating conducive conditions and stemming the influence of KKB in the community through security and community approaches.

**Keywords:** The Role of the Intelkam Unit; Central Papua Intan Jaya Police; Handling Armed Groups.

### INTRODUCTION

Public security and order (Kamtibmas) is the primary responsibility of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as mandated in Article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and further elaborated in Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police (Law 2/2002 on Police). In the increasingly complex dynamics of society, the role of the police does not only include law enforcement, but also includes early prevention efforts against potential threats that can disrupt national security stability.

Security Intelligence (Intelkam) is one of the important functions in the National Police organization tasked with conducting investigations, security, and mobilization to maintain domestic security. This function is crucial in facing various security challenges, including threats posed by armed criminal groups (KKB) in Papua, especially in Intan Jaya Regency. The threat from the KKB not only threatens regional stability but also disturbs civil society and law enforcement officials.

Intelligence has a strategic role in providing accurate information to policymakers to make the right decisions. Harefa and Fitriati (2018) explain that the specific tasks of intelligence agencies include national security analysis, early warning of crisis threats,

national and international crisis management, and counter-intelligence operations. Therefore, early detection by Intelkam is an integral part of the national security strategy, especially in dealing with armed separatist groups.

Within the scope of the National Police, Intelkam acts as the "eyes and ears" in charge of detecting and analyzing social changes that have the potential to pose a threat to Kamtibmas. According to Arifin (2023), early detection carried out by Intelkam includes identifying threats as well as collecting and processing information that can be used to prevent security disturbances before they develop into larger conflicts. In the Polri environment, the detection system Intelpampol is used as part of operations Intelkam to collect information through formal and non-formal channels to strengthen preventive measures in maintaining security stability.

The security situation in Papua, particularly in Intan Jaya Regency, presents serious challenges for the National Police. Armed Criminal Groups (KKB) often commit acts of violence against civilians and security forces, and occupy certain areas for a long time. According to Costa (2020), the KKB has even built bases in several strategic locations to strengthen their position. The term KKB itself is used by Indonesian law enforcement officials to describe militant groups that want to break away from the Republic of Indonesia and form an independent state in Papua. The difference in nomenclature between KKB used by the National Police and the Armed Separatist Group (KSB) used by the TNI shows a different approach in dealing with this group, where the National Police emphasizes the criminal aspect while the TNI highlights the separatism aspect.

Intelkam Polri has the main responsibility in providing early detection and analyzing potential threats that develop. Safri et al. (2024) explain that the early detection system that runs at the regional level produces intelligence information obtained through data processing from various sources. This process includes analyzing raw information material into information that can be used for strategic decision making. The intelligence produced must meet the criteria of relevance, validity, and accuracy to support effective preventive action.

One of the methods used by Intelkam in detecting threats is the Working Procedure Relationship (HTCK), which includes vertical, horizontal, diagonal, and cross-sectoral

coordination. In addition, situation analysis is carried out using the Estimation of Circumstances (method Kirka) which considers various Kamtibmas factors, such as the level of threat, the possibility of disturbance, and regional vulnerability. This intelligence analysis process combines inductive and deductive approaches to produce accurate and reliable conclusions in efforts security threat (Nugroho & Mulyadi, 2024).mitigation

The existence of KKB in Intan Jaya is a problem that requires serious attention from various parties, especially Intelkam Polri, which is responsible for gathering information and analyzing threats. With the increasing escalation of conflict in the region, the role of Intelkam is increasingly crucial in ensuring that the handling steps taken are preventive, accurate, and effective in maintaining security stability. Therefore, this research focuses on the role of the Unit Intan Jaya Police in dealing with and handling threats posed by the KKB in the region.Intelkam

Based on this background, this research will analyze how Intelkam Polres Intan Jaya carries out its role in maintaining security stability and the strategies applied in dealing with threats from KKB. Thus, this research is expected to provide academic contributions as well as practical recommendations in improving the effectiveness of s performance Intelkam'in maintaining Kamtibmas in conflict-prone areas such as Intan Jaya.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The research method used in this research is empirical legal research, which is an approach that examines the empirical facts of human behavior through interviews, observations, and document studies. The data collection technique consists of primary data obtained directly from the field through interviews with respondents and sources, and secondary data collected through literature studies. This secondary secondary data includes primary legal materials, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code, and related laws; legal materials, in the form of books, legal journals, , and research resultsseminar papers related to the research; and Tertiary legal materials, such as legal dictionaries, language dictionaries, and encyclopedias that provide additional explanations of primary and secondary legal materials. This research was conducted in Polres Intan Jaya, Intan Jaya Regency, Central Papua, with main sources consisting of Ipda

Samsuri Bahri, S.H. (Head of Intelkam of Polres Intan Jaya) and Yonatan Zagani (Community Leader). The data analysis technique in this research is carried out in a descriptive qualitative manner, namely by classifying and selecting the data obtained based on its quality and truth, then connecting it with the relevant theories and laws and regulations. The data that has been analyzed will be used to measure, test, and evaluate the results of the research in order to obtain answers to the problems studied. Results and Discussion This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Process of the Polres Intelkam Unit in Handling Armed Criminal Groups in Intan Jaya Kab**

#### **1.1. The Implementation Process of Handling Armed Criminal Groups of the Unit Police in Intan Jaya Kab. Intelkam**

In order to carry out intelligence tasks within the Police, 's operational activities Intelkam are classified into three universally applicable forms, namely investigation, security, and mobilization. operational activities Intelkam are carried out with the aim of obtaining information, securing certain objects/activities, and creating conditions conducive to the implementation of other Polri tasks. operational activities Intelkam can be carried out openly or behind closed doors.

##### **1) Investigation**

From the results of interviews with the Head of Intelkam Police Intan Jaya Ipda Samsuri Bahri S.H explained that investigation is all efforts of activities carried out in a planned and directed manner in order to seek and collect information material to be processed and presented to the leadership so that the leadership can determine policies with calculated advance. risks in

##### **a) Implementation of Investigation by Activity Process**

Can take place according to the wheel of the Intelligence cycle, which is through the following stages:

#### 1) Planning Stage

In order for the investigation to achieve the expected results, it is necessary to develop an investigation plan with the following sequence of activities:

- (a) Formulation of "Key Elements of Information" (UUK).
- (b) Target analysis.
- (c) Task analysis.
- (d) Determination of logistics plans and support.
- (e) Activity supervision.

#### 2) Information Material Collection Stage (Baket)

This stage is the implementation of investigation activities where the executor seeks and collects information materials or sources of information materials, in accordance with the direction given by the authorized superior. The collection of information materials can be carried out with various activities of both open and closed nature according to the target conditions. Forms of information gathering activities may include:

- (a) Research.
- (b) Interview.
- (c) Interrogation.
- (d) Observation.
- (e) Depiction.
- (f) Tracking.
- (g) Stalking.
- (h) Hearing.
- (i) Infiltration.
- (j) Intrusion.
- (k) Wiretapping.

### 3) Material Processing Stage Description

Processing is the activities to produce intelligence products from the information / information materials collected. Assessment, interpretation and conclusion are described as follows:

a) Recording Factors that must be considered in making records are :

- i. Simple, easy to understand and can be done by every member.
- ii. Includes data on who, what, where, with what, why, how and when, abbreviated as SI ADI DEMEN BABI
- iii. Can be sorted in chronological order or in order of subject matter.
- iv. Recording should be done in an orderly manner to facilitate storage.

a) Assessment

The next activity is the assessment process, which is the determination of :

- i. A "measure of trust" in the source of information.
- ii. A "measure of veracity" of the information content, using balance sheet of judgment.

Assessment of the source of even information is done by comparing material from the same source or from other sources.

- iii. The first action researched the usefulness of baskets.
- iv. The second action examined the trustworthiness of the sourcebasket
- v. The third action examined the correctness of the contents of the baskets.

a) Interpretation The interpretation of the Baket content that has been analyzed and interpreted.

1) Presentation Stage, Use The things that need to be considered in the presentation of intelligence products are the presentation, manner and form of presentation of an intelligence product adjusted to its urgency, level of confidentiality, speed, accuracy and security. b) Nature and Form of Investigation

(1) An open investigation.

(a) Research.

(b) Interview

(c) Interrogation.

(2) A closed investigation.

(a) Observation.

(b) Depiction.

(c) Tracking.

(d) Stalking.

(e) Hearing.

(f) Infiltration.

(g) Intrusion.

(h) Wiretapping.

(3) Target of investigation intelligence .

(a) Criminality.

(b) Community and National Development Activities.

(c) Conducting investigations according to the Operational Pattern

(1) *Service Type of Operation* (STO).

The conduct of the investigation is directed towards the collection of information, starting with :

a) Formal Structural Pathway, which includes the unitary pathway, both from the unitary bottom to top, as well as from top to bottom.

b) Open source and closed source.

(2) *Mission Type of Operation* (MTO).

Investigations are carried out by conducting research and development on the threats faced, in the form of high level factual threats. The investigation is carried out by the operational unit intelpol . In conducting investigations in this MTO pattern, several things must be considered:

a) Basic Pattern of Operational Implementation of the Unit Intelpol 7 (seven) steps

- i. Tasks in the form of TO/UUK.
  - ii. Task Planning (Rengas).
  - iii. Task Description (Bargas).
  - iv. Preparation for implementation.
  - v. Activity implementation.
  - vi. Debriefing.
  - vii. Reporting.
- a) Operational implementation through coordination between operational units Intelpol vertically.
- (a) implementation through Operational between operational units coordination Intelpol horizontally.
- (b) Implementation of investigations according to the organ of the implementing level in the STO, the implementation of investigations Intelpol is carried out by the Intelpol function bearers at the Polres level up to the Police Headquarters level. (Karwita, 2001)

#### 1) Security

Security in the context of Intelkam is all efforts, work, intelligence activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the main tasks of the Police carried out by applying procedures, methods, techniques and tactics in the form of preventive and prosecutorial measures either direct, open or closed against all forms of threats that may occur in the form of deviations from norms to ensure security and order in life, as well as those that can be expected to hinder the smooth implementation of national development originating from supra structures, technostuctures, citizens and the environment. Security is all efforts of activities and work carried out in a planned and directed manner to find traces, thwart, paralyze, break the network, crush or destroy the activities of other parties / opponents that threaten public life, national integration, the course of government and the implementation of development and hinder the duties of the Police.

- a) Implementation of Police Security by Activity Process.



b) Every activity process Intelpol is always based on the Intelligence Cycle. This is also the case with the process of Security Activities (Pampol), which includes stages:

- (1). Planning.
- (2). Implementation.
- (3). Processing.
- (4). Presentation.

The description of each stage is as follows:

1) Security Planning.

- (a) Formulation of UUK (Key Elements of Description).
- (b) Goal Analysis.
- (c) Task Analysis.
- (d) Determination of Strengths and Supports.
- (e) Activity Security.

1) Security Executive.

- (a) Police Security Executive in the framework of STO.
- (b) Implementation of Police Security in the framework of MTO.

i. For implementation in the field, these units move according to the plan, implementation which stipulates 7 (seven) steps that must be taken, namely: The existence of orders and directives from the leadership in the form of TOs received by the Head of Unit.

- ii. Task planning by Unit Head.
- iii. Elaboration of tasks by unit members.
- iv. Physical and mental preparation.
- v. Activity implementation.
- vi. Debriefing.
- vii. Reporting.

Implementation of Police Security according to Form / Purpose, Nature. The form / purpose of police security can be classified into two, namely :

### 1) Preventive Security.

Preventive security is all efforts, work, sabotage activities, espionage and raising, or preventive efforts that force opponents to leave marks if they succeed in breaking through, and prevent obstacles or obstacles originating from their own parties or caused by a disaster.

### 2) Repressive Security.

Repressive Security is all forms of efforts, activities and actions, with the aim of finding and revealing every act, activity and action carried out. The opposing party against the body of Intelpol and the body of the Police in general, for example in the form of espionage, sabotage and obstruction. Own party in the form of cases, events that can harm the body of Intelpol and the body of the Police in general.

### 3) Implementation of Police Security by Target.

The objectives of Police Security are:

- (1). Personnel.
- (2). Material/Installation.
- (3). Baket/Information/Signage.
- (4). Activities (routine and operations).(Karwita, 2001)

### 1) Raising

Raising is all efforts, activities and work carried out in a planned and directed manner to create or change the situation and conditions in certain areas of the opponent's area at home / abroad within a certain period of time. In accordance with its nature as an Intelligence Operation, the pattern of Intelligence Raising activities consists of:

#### a) Persuasive Constructive Pattern.

The target is propaganda: LET THEM THINK.

The target is directly stimulated with facts and data that have been compiled in a directed manner, thus the target will be able to think for itself and be directed towards the situation expected by the raiser. LET THEM DECIDE (Let the target make their own decisions). The target is stimulated with structured and directed problems so that the target makes a

decision on its own to do something that is expected by the raiser. The creation of these problems is by compiling and throwing problems related to efforts to achieve the goals of the raiser.

b) Persuasive / LET THEM FIGHT. The target is expected to follow the opponent's incitement and deny compliance with the group. The target is stimulated with misleading facts so that the target's emotions are exploited so that they clash Destructive Pattern among themselves and then side with the initiator.

c) Intelligence Gathering Phase.

The stages of Intelligence Gathering are as follows:

(1) Against individual targets carried out in disguise and / or closed.

Against the target of certain community groups and / or the wider community, it is carried out behind closed doors through stages:

(a) Infiltration.

(b) Divorce.

(c) Denial.

(d) Briefing.

(e) Shifting.

(f) Merger.

a) Intelligence Gathering Tactics. Movement to attract (persuade) the target:

(1) Provision of assistance.

(2) Gift.

(3) Persuasion.

(a) The movement of pressing the target, which is to force the object to accept the will of the initiator.

(b) Misdirection movement to distract the target.

(c) Divisive movement, where the target is stimulated to doubt the interests of the group so that they are willing to deny obedience to the group.

(d) The movement encourages and stimulates persuasive , namely prioritizing intellectual groups as targets by presenting scientific facts and data that have been compiled so that the targets are more easily directed. thinking

a) Intelligence Gathering Techniques.

(1) War of Nerves or Psychological Gathering Operations, against :

(a) Target opinion.

(b) Feeling of the target.

(c) Target attitude.

(d) Target behavior.

(2) Propaganda.

(a) Dissemination of statements or ideas

(b) Through means/types:

i. White propaganda.

ii. Gray propaganda.

iii. Black propaganda

(1) Whispering campaign to counter negative issues.

(2) The spread of rumors within a community particular to create doubts about group loyalty.

(3) Issue (use of positive issues to counter negative issues).

(4) Use of gossip to create group disavowal of the integrity of the group leader.

(5) Mental against individuals/groups that oppose law enforcement.terror

(6) Capitalize on economic weaknesses/vulnerabilities to influence opponents.

(7) Riot or Mob to cause riots / chaos or acts against the rules / laws among opposing / target groups.

a) Intelligence-gathering Themes and Media.

(1) Thema.

(a) The topic/issue which is the line of influence and the message conveyed to the target psychologically.

(b) Appropriate to the situation and conditions, showing the truth and not contradicting the theme.

(c) The content of the mobilization idea must be calculated to be accepted by the target and act in accordance with the mobilizer's will. The message must be in harmony with the chosen pattern, techniques, tactics and media as well as the theme.

#### (1) Intelligence Gathering Media

(a) Personnel contact. Face-to-face by hiding the identity of the target (covert).

i. Person to person contact.

ii. Person-to-group contact.

iii. Group to group contact (such as organizing arts, meetings, lectures and discussions).

(a) Pamphlets, leaflets and canned mail.

(b) Mass media.

Print media.

Electronic media.

#### Intelligence . Drive Activities

To organize the collection of information on the targets of Intelligence Gathering activities, concerning individuals and small communities in terms of organization, methods, tactics and techniques as well as their capabilities and weaknesses.

Make an Intelligence Gathering plan.

Preparing personnel who are adventurous (ovunturism) and have a strong mental endurance besides having been educated and trained specifically for the task of raising and preparing supporting infrastructure and directing the implementation of Intelligence Raising.

(4) Carry out Intelligence Gathering in accordance with a predetermined plan.

(5) Carry out supervision and control from the planning process to implementation.

(6) Carry out evaluation analysis of the implementation of Intelligence Gathering.

Reporting.

Methods.

(7) Utilize Intelligence Technology that is tailored to the mobilization activities and mobilization targets

Operation

Intelligence Gathering is organized in the process of following the following steps:

Step one (Planning).

Step two (Implementation).

Step three (Evaluation).

Intelligence Gathering Aims and Objectives.

Intelligence Gathering Objectives.

The purpose of raising is essentially to influence and or change attitudes, behavior, opinions, emotions and certain targets carried out behind closed doors in order to create conditions that are favorable to the raising party / government or / implementing the main tasks of the National Police in the context of maintaining domestic security (Kamdagri).

Intelligence Gathering Targets.

Before describing the objectives of Intelligence Gathering, first explore the differences between gathering and coaching. The Difference between Raising and Coaching.

The target of mobilization

namely people and or groups that are extreme and outside of our influence. Rallying is done behind closed doors, at least in disguise.

The target of coaching

the person and/or group that is moderate and under our influence. Coaching is launched openly, the target realizes that coaching is being done to him, and even knows the purpose of coaching him.

Building and Fostering Intelligence Networks.

### Building an Intelligence Network.

Intelligence seniors often say, "Intelligence without a network is not intelligence". This means that intelligence activities will not be able to run well, without an intelligence network. It is also said that "There is no intelligence, without a network in it". Intelligence networks have existed since ancient times that were utilized to observe the strengths and weaknesses of opponents. People in the network have been trained for observation tasks. In its development people are called spies. The term network referred to here is: "people who have been formed through the process of forming a network of agents, starting from the search stage to the testing and training stage, so that it is an integral part of the organ of the intelligence function, which consciously provides information through the intelligence system, with techniques in accordance with operations clandestine".

### Tissue Formation Techniques.

#### Election.

Search for prospective agents / networks by conducting general research according to the expertise and abilities of candidates

#### Investigation.

It is an in-depth investigation or investigation into the background of the candidate's life.

#### Assessment.

An assessment of all available data to determine whether or not the candidate can be made an intelligence agent.

#### Recruitment.

The critical culmination of the process of establishing a network or intelligence agent, which is carried out by calculating the risks that may occur due to a lack of analytical acumen and judgment in the previous stages.

If the intelligence organs at Polda, Polrestabes, Polres and Polsek are to recruit Intelligence agents or networks, attention must be paid to the information needs to be gathered. It is likely that the quality and capabilities of agents required for one region will differ from the needs of another region, based on the principles of priority scale and selectivity scale.

#### Training.

Agent training covering information seeking and retrieval techniques, tactics to be used in communication systems clandestine .

#### Trial.

The activity of conducting "testing" or testing network capabilities in accordance with actual conditions, so as to minimize the risks of information leakage.

#### Action.

Agent / network activities to obtain the information needed and then submitted to the Intelligence leader.

#### Reporting.

The agent makes a written report containing all the information obtained to the agent controller.

#### Tactics Used in Networking.

#### Perception.

A tactic to be able to approach a predetermined target by means of distraction.

#### Pseudonym.

- (a) The use of a pseudonym by a intelligence officer recruiting .
- (b) Use of disguised occupations by a member of the intelligence service who will be recruiting, according to the environment of the target.
- (c) Using cover stories or temporary cover activities before recruitment of potential agents / networks.(Kabaintelkam, 2015)

#### Improvement of Capability of Intelkam Intan Jaya Police, Central Papua.

The improvement of inquiry ability, which needs to be improved, is as follows:

Group/organizational capabilities as follows:

The ability of the UnitPolres , must be able to carry out and apply the roles of Intelkam Intelkam such as investigation, security and mobilization in unity and be able to compile



data or information made by field implementers (units) to present products to users that are timely, on target, appropriate, for further decision making with accurate data.

The ability of the unitPolres , must be able to perform and answer the UUK (Main Elements of Information). given by the Intelkam user using the 7-step management owned by Intelkam and provide a report in the form of a unit product to the UUK giver.

Individual abilities as follows:

Enhanced inquiry capability.

(1) Action Agents in carrying out investigations must remain guided by the stages of the investigation, namely planning collecting ,, processing filesfiles and presenting them, of course, to get all of that must use open and closed methods according to the target at hand. In tasks such as dealing with the sparatism of the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) which is prone to conflict, what is needed as a field Implementation Agent must master the situation and customs of the area to be assigned and not equipped with official attributes to eliminate identity and in carrying out its duties always use a password. Besides that, it is able to form a network to support activitiesIntelkam , and that must be owned:

- (a) Able to form networks into enemy groups and outside.
- (b) Able to form networks within structures such as Bin/BaKin and Intelkam related to dealing with the sparatism of Armed Criminal Group (KKB).
- (c) Knowing the mode of action of each network group and target. (d) Knowing the opponent's communication system and means of transportation and being able to anticipate them quickly.
- (e) Knowing the biodata of groups sparatism Armed Criminal Groups
- (f) Knowing the opponent's strength both personnel and weapons and funds.
- (g) Knowing the other perpetrators group of the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) which is also an opponent of sparatism Intelkam.
- (h) Knowing other forces opposed to the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) as a favorable tool in conducting mobilization.

(2) Controlling agents, must have the ability to determine the TOs that must be implemented by implementing agents, and must also have a network owned by implementing agents, as well as control.

(3) Analysts, are members who can analyze the dynamics of operations, so that in the implementation of operations if they experience a deadlock or failure they can immediately be analyzed and diverted to the target of the operation to reduce risk. This analyzer can also make an estimate of the possibility of what will happen with the data / information obtained in the field.

(4) Individual agents should be able to form networks that can assist in finding and providing information about targets such as :

Groups that are in conflict either Vertically or Horizontally.

(a) Networks linked to armed criminal groups (KKB).

(b) The activities of the group and its sympathizers, and its pattern of action.

(c) Strength (weapons, personnel and funds).

(d) The weaknesses of the conflicted group and its followers.

The way to act in the face of this is as follows:

(a) Form a counter-network.

(b) Conducting investigations using a targeted priority pattern, by infiltrating agents who have mastered the characteristics of the area.

(c) Activate all police officers as open agents of any incident are required to make information reports.

Enhanced Security Capability.

The ability to secure individual personnel, it is hoped that personnel will be Intelkam immune to the initiation of the opposing party, and can avoid actions that can harm the duties of the National Police.

The ability to secure material individually, by preventing sabotage against meters used by intelkam in particular and Polri in general, as well as supervising the material used by Polri in the field and preventing Alkom from being tapped by the opposing party.

The ability to secure Basket individually and used in accordance with the level of confidentiality of the to avoid leakage or falling into basket the hands of people who are not interested in the basket.

The ability to secure individual activities, by supervising and warning about the dangers encountered so that they need to be prepared:

- (1) Preparation of the Plan.
- (2) Activity implementation.
- (3) Reporting of activity results.
- (4) Evaluation of activity results and consolidation.

In security basket that must be obtained by the security implementer is to know:

- (1) Opponent's activity plan.
- (2) Our party's open and closed activity plans.
- (3) The opponent's security system.
- (4) The security system that we have so that it is not easily penetrated by the opponent.
- (5) Network strength.
- (6) The strength of the network we established for counter Intelligence.

The way to act in security is:

- (1) Form a network within the network.
- (2) Prepare a misdirection plan.
- (3) Observe every movement of the opponent.
- (4) Conducting interception of communications.
- (5) Increase individual sensitivity of any event including the Union.

Improved Rallying Ability.

The authority activities that are owned so that the tactics and techniques that are owned are getting less and less. However, in terms of the mobilization that must be carried out by an member Intelkam at the Intan Jaya Police, at least he must be able to:

Forming opinions through networks and public opinion so that people no longer sympathize with the activities of the sparist Armed Criminal Group (KKB).

Can create a situation so that there is a split in the body of the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) which will create a conflict that is currently not centralized but regional.

Creating so that the community has the courage to provide information about violations committed by the group Armed Criminal (KKB) and does not provide moral and material support to it. Group

Mobilize the mass media to support the actions taken by the Government and the Police to restore security.

The course of action for raising is as follows:

Using the existing network.

Utilize indigenous community meetings and between Adat leaders

Using local and national . media

Looking for the opponent's weak points as well as those that will be used by the opponent.

Rallying inward by spreading issues to divide.

Looking for captured and figures of the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) convicted to find weaknesses and to attract followers to create security.

Improved ability to control activities.

Intelligence activities are carried out through several stages before implementation in accordance with the Intelligence cycle from the planning stage to the presentation stage, for this reason it is necessary to control the implementation. The control of these activities is based on the UUK plan that has been made as follows:

Intel activities are always controlled by the controlling agent, so that they do not deviate from the predetermined goals.

Every activity cannot be separated from the UUK and Bargas that have been made by the unit which will be carried out individually.

Another is the reporting made by each member, as an evaluation of whether they are actually doing their job.

Control also exists in the products produced as well as in the briefing and debriefing to each member.

Additional capabilities.

Additional capabilities that must be possessed by members intelkam in the field, especially in conflict-prone areas, are high innovation capabilities, especially:

The ability to immediately recognize the environment/adjust to avoid being targeted by opponents.

Ability to identify problems especially Vertical/Horizontal conflicts and other criminal issues.

Individual capabilities such as survival because the areas faced are mostly mountains and villages.

Language skills, because the community is so homogeneous that it is difficult to accept the entry of new people.

High ability to socialize with the work environment and outside the work environment to obtain a lot of information.

## CONCLUSIONS AND ADVICE

From the results of the discussion of the research that the author has done in the previous chapter, the author can draw conclusions:

- a. In tackling the influence of sparatism of the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) in Intan Jaya Regency so far, the Intan Jaya Police have carried out various methods. A prominent way to overcome the influence of sparatism is by working with community leaders, religious leaders, and traditional leaders as well as local community leaders who are role models for the local community to provide guidance and counseling to the community with the hope of being able to stem the influence of sparatism in society, especially the people of Intan Jaya Regency.
- b. In within order to carry out intelligence tasks the Police, Intelkam'mobilization. s operational activities are classified into three forms that apply universally, , namelyinvestigation, security, and Intelkam operational activities are carried out with the aim of obtaining information, securing certain , objects/activitiesand

creating conditions conducive to the implementation of other . Polri tasksIntelkam operational activities can be carried out openly or behind closed doors.

From the conclusions that the author has givenprovide , the author can the following suggestions:

- a. The government should pay attention to the Papuan people with the same portion as other regions in Indonesia so that social the jealousy does not arise in Papuan community.
- b. Intan Jaya hPolice Intelkam apparatus the flow is equipped with adequate knowledge of intelligence considering that what is faced is a militant armed criminal sparatis gang.

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