

The Nature of National Police Security of the Republic of Indonesia in the Execution of Disputed Objects(Study of Intelligence Functions)

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Abstract: This study aims: 1) To find out and analyze the nature of the security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects according to applicable laws; 2) To find out, analyze and discover the effectiveness theory of the security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object; and 3) To find out and analyze the factors that affect security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object. This study uses primary data through a survey of 92 personnel as a sample of the total number of 1,248 Police Intelligence personnel spread across 24 District/City District Police Offices in South Sulawesi Province. Data were analyzed using the SPSS Version 22 Program.

Keywords: Intelligence, National Police, Object of Dispute

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law (*rechtsstaat*) and not a state of power (*machtsstaat*), so the legal position must be placed above all things. The law binds every action taken by Indonesian citizens. So, every action must be in accordance with the rule of law without exception.

The law has goals and objectives to be achieved. The main objective of law is to create an orderly society, to create order and balance in society so that human interests will be protected. In achieving that goal, the law is tasked with sharing authority and regulating how to solve legal problems and maintain legal certainty. Therefore, in upholding the law, there are three elements that must be considered, namely: legal certainty, legal usefulness and justice.

The three elements above must receive proportionally balanced attention. In practice, it is not always easy to run proportionally balanced between these elements. The three elements must be applicable in the execution of the execution of the Court's decision on the object of the dispute.

Every court decision that has obtained legal force is still attached to the power of execution. Execution of court decisions that have obtained legal force must never be delayed, and only peace can delay the execution. Execution is carried out to streamline a decision to be an achievement and if necessary assistance by force through state means. The forced action taken is to carry out the decision because the parties or one of the parties in the court's decision do not want to obey it voluntarily.

Security of execution is the action of the police in the framework of providing security and protection to the executor of the execution, the petitioner for execution, the requested respondent (executed) at the time the execution is carried out. The parties involved in the execution include: (1) Chief Justice; (2) Registrar/Registrar/Substitute Bailiff/Registrar; (3) Applicant execution (plaintiff); and (4) Respondent is executed. In addition, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian Police in Article 15 paragraph (1) letter (l) also authorizes the Police to provide security assistance in the trial and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, and community activities.

Security is one of the activities of intelligence in order to ensure the maintenance of conducive and dynamic security conditions by minimizing and eliminating opportunities and opportunities for other parties/opposition that will disturb the stability of order or can hinder the survival of society, nation and state within the Republic of the Republic of the Republic Indonesia. To achieve the successful implementation of the task of optimizing Police Intelligence, it is necessary to support professional personnel, facilities and infrastructure as well as adequate budget support, legal aspects as well as provisions/instructions concerning systems, methods and techniques applicable to the operation of Police Intelligence Security activities.

Intelligence security is carried out through: administrative security; and operational security. Administrative safeguards are safeguards through intelligence administration services. Operational security is security that is carried out through the stages, tactics and operational techniques of intelligence security. The safeguard implementation is carried out according to the schedule of activities and the plan of security made.

The Police Intelligence Function as the executor of the Security Intelligence Function which includes: investigation, security and raising in order to maintain conducive security and public order stability, can anticipate various developments in the situation so that when a factual threat arises it can be handled professionally and proportionally in accordance with the procedures set out in the legislation -invitation. Sharp and accurate intelligence analysis is very important so that all possibilities regarding the development of Kamtibmas related to the execution of the dispute object can be anticipated by the Police. Therefore, the role of Police Intelligence in carrying out its duties including security of the execution of the disputed object can create conditions of security and order in society in the future.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1. What is the nature of the security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects according to applicable laws?
2. How effective is the security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects?
3. What factors influence the security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object?

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Basis

1. Legal Theory

Law must be able as a system so that public policy goals can be realized in society. This is due to the inherent characteristics of the law, as stated by Satjipto Raharjo (Hamza Baharuddin, 2010:19), namely: 1) the presence of law gives rise to stability and regularity in human endeavors, and 2) the presence of law provides a social framework for the needs -needs in society.

Within the scope of the framework that has been provided and created by the community, community members meet the needs as a social framework. In carrying out its function as a means of controlling and social change, the law has the aim of creating an orderly, peaceful, and just society that is supported by legal certainty so that individual and community interests can be protected (Achmad Ali, 2012).

Legal theory is analyzing juridical concepts known in law and legal theory. For this reason, legal theory needs the help of logic and linguistics. With the help of legal theory, then developed the theory of juridical argumentation (legal reasoning theory). Through this method, legal theory criticizes the positive legal norms and ideology used in the legal system. This criticism is only possible if he opens himself to work with all relevant disciplines.

Legal theory as it is known in the systematic discipline of 20th Century law, thus actually continues the work of the science of law about understanding. Dogmatic law takes over the task of the science of norms. While the knowledge of reality remains as before. However, if the discipline of law is to be built consistently, specifically for the sciences of this reality must be returned to the parent of each discipline. Thus, the naming of the sciences about the reality of law, which has been known as empirical legal sciences, is actually more accurately described as empirical sciences with legal subjects (also can be abbreviated: empirical laws of the law).

Furthermore, in some Legal Sciences literatures, legal scholars have formulated legal objectives from various points of view, and there are at least 3 (three) theories of legal objectives as follows:

a. Ethical Theory

The ethical theory was first put forward by the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, in his work *Ethic and Rhetoric*, stating that law has a sacred purpose of giving everyone what is rightfully his. According to this theory law is solely aimed at justice. The content of the law is determined by our ethical beliefs which are fair and which are not. This means that the law according to this theory aims to realize justice.

Regarding the content of justice, Aristotle distinguished two kinds of justice; justitia distributive (distributive justice) and justitiacummulative (cumulative justice). Distributive justice is justice that gives to each person based on their respective services or rights. The meaning of justice is not equality but a proportional comparison. Cumulative justice is justice given to everyone based on equality. Justice is realized when everyone is treated equally (Achmad Ali, 2013).

b. Utility Theory

According to this theory the law aims to produce the maximum benefit in humans in realizing pleasure and happiness. Adherent of this theory is Jeremy Bentham in his book "Introduction to the morals and legislation". This opinion is focused on things that are useful for many people and are general without regard to aspects of justice (Kansil, 2014).

c. Mixed Theory

According to Apeldoorn, the purpose of law is to regulate order in society in a peaceful and just manner. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja explained that the need for order was a fundamental condition for an orderly and peaceful society. And in order to bring about the peace of society, it must be created the conditions of a just society by making a balance between the interests of one another, and each person (as far as possible) must obtain what is his right. Thus this opinion is said to be the middle ground between ethical theory and utilities (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2002:164).

2. Conflict Theory

Conflict theory is a theory which considers that social change does not occur through a process of adjusting values that bring about change, but occurs due to conflicts that produce compromises that are different from the original conditions. This theory is based on the ownership of the means of production as a basic element of class separation in society. Conflict theory emerged as a reaction from the emergence of functional structural theory.

Conflict occurs because of differences in perception which is a depiction of the environment that is done consciously based on the knowledge possessed by someone. The environment is the physical and social environment. A conflict develops into a dispute if the party that feels disadvantaged has expressed dissatisfaction or concern, either directly to the party that is considered to be the cause of the loss or another party (Koentjaraningrat, 2012:103).

Conflict has a contemporary paradigm, namely: (1) conflict can be avoided, (2) conflict is caused by many reasons due to organizational structure, differences in objectives, differences in perception, personal values, etc., (3) conflict can help or hinder the implementation of the organization (society) in various degrees, (4) the task of management/leader is to manage the level of conflict and its resolution, (5) the optimal implementation of organizational activities requires a moderate level of conflict (Munir fuady, 2012.96).

3. Task Theory

Understanding the task is an obligation that must be done, work that is a responsibility, an order to do or do something in order to achieve a goal. The definition of the task according to experts, namely Dale Yoder in moekijat (1998:9), "The Term Task is often used to describe one portion or elements in a job" (The task is used to develop one part or one element in a position). While Stone in Moekijat (1998:10), suggested that "A task is a specific work activity carried out to achieve a specific purpose" (A task is a special work activity carried out to achieve a certain goal).

Based on the definition of the task above, it can be concluded that the task is the most important and routine work or activity carried out by workers in an organization that provides an overview of the scope or complexity of the position or organization in order to achieve certain goals. The task in this research is the unity of security activities carried out by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed objects.

4. Role Theory

Role is a dynamic aspect in the position of something. If a person performs his rights and obligations according to his position, then he performs a role (Soeharto, 2002; Soekanto, 1984:237). In a large Indonesian dictionary, roles are behavioral devices that are expected to be possessed by people who are domiciled in the community.

Role is a concept of what individuals can do in society as an organization. The role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society (Soekanto, 2003:244 in Widodo, 2009:9). Each role aims to ensure that between the individual who carries out the role and those around him who are involved, or, in connection with that role, there is a relationship governed by social values that are accepted and adhered to by both parties.

According to Biddle and Thomas (1966) in Sarwono (2013:215), role theory is divided into four groups namely those concerning: (1) People who take part in social interactions; (2) Behavior that appears in the interaction; (3) Position of people in behavior; (4) The link between people and behavior.

The social role that exists in society can be clarified in a variety of ways according to the many points of view. Various types of roles can be mentioned as follows (Hendropuspio, 1989 in Narwoko, 2004:140). Based on the implementation of social roles can be divided into two, namely:

a. Role expected (expected roles), namely: the ideal way of implementing the role according to community assessment. The community wants the expected role to be carried out carefully and this role is not negotiable and must be carried out as determined.

b. Adjusted role (actual roles), that is the way how the role is actually carried out. This role is more flexible, can be adapted to certain situations and conditions. The adjusted role may not be appropriate for the local situation, but the deficiencies that arise can be considered reasonable by the community.

Based on how to obtain it, the role can be divided into:

a. The role of innate (ascribed roles), the roles that are obtained automatically, not because of business, for example the role of father, mother, child, and so on;

b. The role of choice (achieved roles), that is the role obtained on the basis of his own decisions, for example someone who decides to become the village head, police security.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the role is a set of behaviors or actions carried out by someone whose duties and responsibilities as well as those actions are highly expected by many people, including security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object.

5. Function Theory

Ridwan (2006:73) provides an understanding of the function is a detailed work environment in its overall relationship. Functions are called positions. Position is an institution with its own scope of work established for a long time and to which given duties and authority. Functions can be named positions, in the opinion of N.E Algra and H.C.J.C. Janssen as *Een ambt is een instituut met eigen werkkring waaraan bij de instelling duurzaam en welomschreven taak en bevoegdheden zijn verleend.* (position is an institution with its own scope of work formed for a long time and to which the task and authority are given).

Tambunan (2011:21) states the function of a state agency is the environment of activities carried out by this agency in the framework of the overall activities that describe its role or usefulness in the life of the state. Understanding the functions contained in the authority and duties, so that the functions of a body can be carried out on it, it needs to be given certain powers and tasks, with the note that the tasks must be carried out while the authority is not always. So the task, authority and function have an understanding not level or not in one level. Functions are at the highest level, authority and tasks are at the lower levels.

According to Bagir Manan (2011:21) that the function of legislation can be divided into two main groups, namely internal functions and external functions. Internal function is the function of statutory regulations as a legal subsystem of the rule of law in general. In connection with these internals according to Bagir Manan (2011:21) performs several functions, as follows:

a. The function of law creation

In Indonesia, legislation is the main way of creating law. Legislation is the main joint law of national law. The use of laws and regulations as the main national legal system because:

1) The Indonesian legal system as a result of the Dutch East Indies legal system showed that continental legal law prioritized the form of a written legal system (*geschrevenrecht*, written law).

2) The politics of national law development prioritizes statutory regulations as the main instrument, compared to jurisprudential law and customary law. This is partly due to the development of national laws that use laws and regulations as instruments that can be planned in a planned manner (can be planned).

b. Legal renewal function

Legislation according to Bagir Manan (2011:23) is an effective instrument in law reform compared to the use of customary law or jurisprudence law. The formation of laws and regulations does not only perform the renewal function of existing (existing) laws and regulations. Legislation can also be used as a renewal of jurisprudence, customary law or customary law. The function of renewal of the laws and regulations in order to replace the laws and regulations of the Dutch East Indies government. In the area of customary law and customary law, legislation functions to replace customary law or customary law which is not in accordance with new realities.

c. The integrity function of legal system pluralism

According to Bagir Manan (2011:23), the function and material of legislation states that, legal pluralism must be distinguished between pluralism of the rule of law. In Indonesia, there is pluralism in both the legal system and the rule of law. Pluralism of the legal system because it applies the Western legal system, Customary legal system and so on.

The pluralism of the legal system that prevails until now is one of the colonial heritages which must be reorganized. The rearrangement of various legal systems was not included, making various facts maintained in people's lives. The development of the legal system is thus arranged in a harmonious order with one another. Regarding pluralism, the rule of law is entirely dependent on the legal needs of the community. The rule of law can differ between different groups of people, depending on the circumstances and needs of the community concerned.

d. The function of legal certainty

Legal certainty (*rechtszekerheid* legal certainty) is an important principle in legal action (*rechtshandeling*) and law enforcement (*handaving, uitvoiring*) has become common knowledge, that legislation can provide higher legal certainty than customary law, customary law, or law enforcement jurisprudence. However, it should be noted, that the legal certainty of legislation is not merely placed in its written form (*geschreven, written*).

The external function is the relationship between the legislation and the environment in which it applies. The external function is called the social function of law and can also apply to customary law, customary law or jurisprudence law. Social functions can be distinguished:

a. Change function.

For a long time, education has introduced this change function, namely law as a means of renewal (law as social engineering). This teaching originated from the Roscoe Pound and was popularized in Indonesia by Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, laws and regulations were created or formed to encourage changes in society in the economic, social, and cultural fields. "Patrilineal" societies can be pushed into "parental" societies through marriage legislation.

b. Stabilization function

Legislation can also function as a stabilization, legislation in the field of crime, in the field of order and security are rules that aim to ensure the stability of society. The principle of stability covers economic activities, such as work arrangements, regulations on business procedures and others. Likewise in the field of external culture, it can also function to stabilize existing socio-cultural laws.

c. Ease function

Legislation can be used as a means of regulating various facilities (facilities). Legislation that contains provisions on "incentives" such as tax breaks, delays in tax imposition, simplification of licensing procedures, capital structure in investment are the rules of convenience. However, it should be noted that regulations do not always provide facilities that do not necessarily produce the purpose of providing facilities.

Regarding the description of the function theory above, both internal and external functions, it can be used as a means of implementing the Intelligence Function in securing disputed objects.

6. Intelligence Theory

The word intelligence comes from the English "Intelligence" which literally means intelligence. Intelligence shows a high level of intelligence, thinking sharp, intelligent and intelligent. Intelligence is the power to make quick and appropriate reactions or adjustments both physically and mentally to new experiences, to make the experiences and knowledge that they have available to be used when faced with facts. Intelligence is a clever, intelligent or intellectual.

In general, the definition of Intelligence is the efforts, work, activities and actions carried out by certain methods and in an organized way to get/produce products in the form of knowledge about the problems faced by those who have already, are and who might occur, then presented to the leadership as material for decision making and actions with calculated risks beforehand.

The main task of intelligence throughout the world is quite clear, which is generally tasked with gathering intelligence (information) and conducting closed operations (covert activities) abroad. The essence of the two main activities is to identify and prevent threats to the state and citizens and to improve national security and safety.

In the Intelligence Function relating to the scope of intelligence, the Intelligence Function is also elaborated in various forms of levels. This is intended to form an official service format or structure that specializes in the acquisition of information that can later be used to provide a basis for reference for political policy makers. The scope of intelligence, namely; at the strategic, operational and tactical level.

Some experts define the intelligence system as "***The study of the computations that makes it possible to perceive, reason, and act***" (Winston, 1993). According to Rusell S. and Peter Novig (2005), an intelligence system has the following characteristics:

a. System that think like humans

This feature expects that a system in a computer is no longer just a "circuit" but a system that has "knowledge".

b. System that think rationally

It is hoped that the system can "think" logically based on the situation it faces. So the results obtained do not have to be precise but can reach optimum conditions.

c. System that acts like humans

Turing (1950) in "Computing machinery and Intelligence" has inspired a basic question which is: Can machines think? " which leads to Can machines behave intelligently? ". If this can be done then human activity characteristics can be present in a system.

d. System that acts rationally

Acting rationally is if you do things right, achieve maximum goals, and provide accurate information.

Intelligence must be able to play a role in becoming a strategic intelligence data center in assessing, identifying, analyzing, and providing information that contains indications of the nature and form of threats both potential and actual and as well as early warnings to policy makers in security nationally, so that policies can be taken quickly and accurately to avoid strategic precautions for the safety of citizens, the nation and the existence of the state.

7. Law Enforcement Theory

Law enforcement is a part of the legal system. Without law enforcement (*formeel recht*) then material legal norms (*material recht*) will inevitably become stacks of paper (*een papierenmuur*) only. People who understand the law as a law enforcement process (*Hij denk bij recht dus dadelijk aan en process*) (Lawrence M. Friedman in Barda Nawawi Arif, 2002).

Law enforcement is a series of activities in an effort to implement applicable legal provisions both preventive and enforcement, including all technical and administrative activities carried out by law enforcement officers, so as to create a safe, peaceful and orderly atmosphere for the sake of legal certainty in society (Siregar, 2003:71).

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2005:48), law enforcement lies in the activity of harmonizing the values that are spelled out in established and embodied rules and action attitudes as a series of translation of the final stage of value to create, maintain, maintain peace of life relationships. Furthermore Subagyo (2000), law enforcement as a process which in essence is the application of discretion which involves making decisions that are not strictly regulated by the rule of law, but has an element of personal judgment.

The effectiveness of law enforcement is a process that aims to make the law effective. The situation can be reviewed on the basis of several benchmarks of effectiveness, including: the law, law enforcement, facilities, public legal awareness and legal culture of society. The effectiveness of the law is to meet the legal, sociological, philosophical requirements. The effectiveness of law enforcers is truly carrying out their duties and obligations as outlined by applicable law. The effectiveness of its facilities is the infrastructure that supports the law enforcement process. The effectiveness of the community's legal awareness is a community member whenever a citizen is killed in his/her area without being vigilant. While the effectiveness of the legal culture is that there needs to be an implied requirement, namely a view of the existence of a culture of shame, and a culture of guilt when someone violates the applicable law.

B. Execution

1. Definition and Execution Law

The definition of execution is the same as the definition of carrying out a decision (*ten uitvoer legging van vonnissen*), namely carrying out "by force" a court decision with the help of a public force, if the losing party (executable or defendant) does not want to execute it voluntarily. In other words, the execution (implementation of the decision) is an action carried out forcibly against the party who lost the case (Yahya Harahap, 2007:5).

Execution is an implementation of a Court Decision that has permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*) which is carried out by force because the party that loses the case does not want to comply with the implementation of the Court's Decision. In Article 195 HIR/Article 207 of the RBG it is said: "The matter of carrying out the District Court's Decision in a case which is examined at the first level by the District Court is by order and duty of the Chairperson of the head of the District Court who at the first level examines the case in the manner stipulated in the Articles. HIR ". Furthermore, in Article 196 HIR/Article 208 RBG it is said: "If the defeated party does not want or neglects to peacefully fulfill the Court's Decision, the winning party in the case submits an application to the Chair of the District Court to execute the Court's Decision". Then the Chairperson of the District Court summons the party who lost the law and reprimands (*aanmaning*) so that the party who loses the case meets the court's decision within a maximum of 8 (eight) days. Thus, the definition of execution is a forced action taken by the District Court against the party who lost the case so that the party who lost the case carried out the Court's Decision properly (Wantijk Saleh, 2007:103).

DjazuliBachir (2008:12) states that the sources of execution law are: (1) Civil Procedure Law; (2) Other relevant laws; (3) Regulations of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia; and (4) Circular of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Principles of Execution

To carry out the execution, it is necessary to pay attention to various principles, namely:

- a. The judge's decision to be executed must have permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*).
- b. The judge's decision to be executed must be condemnatory.
- c. The judge's decision was not carried out voluntarily

- d. The authority of execution only exists in the court of first instance [Article 195 Paragraph (1) HIR/Article 206 Paragraph (1) HIR R.Bg]
- e. Execution must be in accordance with the verdict

3. Types and Procedures for Execution

According to Yahya Harahap (2007:20), the forms of execution are classified into 2 groups, namely as follows:

a. Real execution

Real execution is an execution which punishes the party who loses in a case to carry out a certain act, for example surrenders the goods, empties the land or building, dismantles, stops a certain action and others of that kind. This execution can be carried out directly (with actual actions) in accordance with the decision of the ruling without going through the auction process.

b. Execute payment of some money

Execution of the payment of some money is an execution that requires the losing party to make a payment of some money (Article 196 HIR/208 R.Bg). This execution is the opposite of real execution where the second form of execution cannot be done directly in accordance with the verdict as in real execution, but must go through the auction process first, because what will be executed is something that is worth money.

C. Object of Disputes and Settlement

A dispute is a situation where there is a party that feels disadvantaged by another party, which then the party expresses this dissatisfaction to the second party. If the situation shows differences of opinion, then what happens is called a dispute. In the context of law, especially contract law, what is meant by disputes is disputes that occur between the parties due to a violation of the agreement as outlined in a contract, either in part or in whole (NurnaningsihAmriani, 2012:12).

A dispute arises if one party wants the other party to do or not do something but the other party refuses to do so. The search for various types of processes and methods to resolve disputes that arise is something that is urgent in the community. Non-legal experts put a lot of energy and innovation into expressing various dispute resolution models. Various models of dispute resolution, both formal and informal, can be used as a reference to answer disputes that may arise provided that it brings justice and benefit.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that a dispute is a dispute that occurs between two or more parties which mutually maintain each other's perceptions, where such dispute can occur due to an act of default from the parties or one of the parties in the agreement.

Legal anthropologists express their opinions on ways of resolving disputes that occur in society, both in traditional and modern societies. Laura Nader and Harry F. Todd Jr. (1990:10-11) explained seven ways of resolving disputes in society, namely:

1. *Lumping it* (let alone), by those who feel unfair treatment, fails to try their demands. He makes the decision to simply ignore the problem or issues that lead to his claim and he continues his relationships with those who feel disadvantaged. This is done because of various possibilities such as lack of information factors about how the process of filing a complaint to the court, lack of access to the judiciary or deliberately not being processed in court because it is estimated that the losses are greater than the benefits both predicted from the material and psychological aspects.

2. *Avoidance* (i.e., i.e. the parties who feel disadvantaged, choose to reduce relations with the party that harms or to completely stop the relationship, for example in a business relationship the same thing can happen. By avoiding it, the problems that cause complaints are avoided. Unlike the first solution (lumping it), where relationships continue, only the issue is considered complete. While in the case of the second form (avoidance), namely the party that feels aggrieved avoid it. In the first form of settlement the relationship between the parties to the dispute continues, but in the second form the relationship between the two parties to the dispute can be stopped in part or in whole.

3. *Coercion* (coercion), one party forces a solution to another party, this is unilateral. Actions that are coercive or threatening to use violence, generally reduce the possibility of peaceful resolution.

4. *Negotiation* (negotiations), the two parties facing each other are the decision makers. Solving the problems faced by them both, they agreed without a third party to mix it. Both parties try to convince each other, so they make their own rules and do not solve them by starting from the existing rules.

5. *Mediation*, a third party that assists both parties in a dispute to find an agreement. This third party can be determined by both parties to the dispute, or indicated by the authorized party for it. Whether the mediator is the result of both parties' choice, or because they are appointed by the person in power, both parties to the dispute must agree that the services of a mediator will be used in an effort to find a solution. In a small community (community) it is possible that figures who act as mediators also act as arbitrators and as judges.

6. *Arbitration* (Arbitration), i.e. both parties to the dispute agree to ask an intermediary from the third party, the arbitrator and from the beginning have agreed that they will accept the decision of the arbitrator.

7. Adjudication (justice), namely a third party who has the authority to interfere in solving the problem, regardless of the wishes of the parties to the dispute. The third party also has the right to make a decision and enforce the decision, meaning that the third party seeks that the decision was carried out.

The seven ways above can be divided into three ways of resolving disputes, namely: traditional, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and court. The traditional way is lumping it (let alone), avoidance (evasive) and coercion (coercion). These three ways cannot be found in legislation. Dispute resolution using ADR can be in the form of negotiations, mediation and arbitration.

The object of the dispute can be in the form of a Decree is a legal act of government in the field of public law. Legal actions must be based on applicable law meaning that it is in accordance with the principle of legality in state administrative law. The principle of legality, according to Sjachran Basah, is an effort to realize a harmonious integral duet between the understanding of the rule of law and the sovereignty of the people based on monodualistic principles as pillars, whose nature is constitutive. The principle of legality in the administration of government must be fulfilled, because as a state of law all legal actions of the government must be based on applicable law and at the same time guarantee legal protection for citizens. Accordingly, the object of the dispute is a written determination in the form of a concrete, individual and final decision and cause legal consequences for a person or private legal entity.

D. Police Intelligence Security

The police force is the police interpreted as a function that involves the duties and authorities, or organs that concern the organization and administration. The police as a function are also called the police in the material sense, while the police as an organ is the police in the formal sense. According to Satjipto Raharjo (2009:111), the police are a state tool whose task is to maintain public security and order, provide shelter, and provide protection to the community.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence, "Intelligence is knowledge, organization and activities related to the formulation of policies, national strategies, and decision-making based on the analysis of information and facts collected through work methods for detecting and warning. early in gathering the prevention, deterrence and prevention of any threat to national security".

In the context of carrying out intelligence tasks within the National Police, operational activities of security intelligence (intelkam) are classified in three universally applicable forms, namely investigation, security and raising (Saronto and Krwita, 2011). Intelkam's operational activities are aimed at obtaining information, securing certain objects/activities, and creating conditions conducive to the implementation of other Polri tasks. Intelligence operational activities can be carried out openly or privately.

Security in the context of intelligence is all efforts, work, intelligence activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the main tasks of the National Police which are carried out by applying procedures, methods, techniques and tactics in the form of preventive and action measures both direct, open or closed which are against all forms of possible threats occur in the form of deviations of norms to ensure security and order in life, and which can be expected to hamper the smooth implementation of national development which is sourced from supra-structures, infrastructure, citizens and the environment (PusdikIntelkam, 2008). Security is an effort, step and action taken with the aim of securing an environment along with all its contents so as to create a safe and orderly atmosphere and sterilize from all forms of threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges.

The objective of securing National Police Intelligence is also regulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Head of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Security Intelligence Agency Number 2 of 2013 concerning Security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence, which includes: persons/personnel; objects/materials/installations/places/locations; activity; material information/information. Furthermore security objectives for people include: VVIP; VIP (State high official, Minister/Ministerial-level official, and foreign ministerial-level official); foreigners; Public; and members of the National Police and Polri's extended family. The targets of securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations include: valuable objects belonging to the state (nature reserves, cultural reserves, historic monuments, museums and historic sites); public property; firearms, explosives and other dangerous materials; government, private and community installations; and national vital objects. The objectives of securing activities include: the community; government; and internal police. The objectives of securing information/information material include: confidential letters; confidential data; and confidential information.

The security of intelligence is regulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Head of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Security Intelligence Agency Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence, which includes: administrative security; and operational security. Administrative safeguards as is security through intelligence administration services. Whereas operational security is security that is carried out through stages, tactics and operational techniques of intelligence security.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Overview of Research Locations

The South Sulawesi Regional Police, abbreviated as South Sulawesi Regional Police, is the executor of the Indonesian Police in the South Sulawesi Province. This regional police is classified as type A regional police, because it is led by a two-star regional police chief (Police Inspector General). The South Sulawesi Regional Police is responsible for security stability in the South Sulawesi region.

The South Sulawesi Regional Police is tasked with: (1) carrying out the main tasks of the National Police, namely: maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and services to the public; and (2) carrying out other Polri tasks in the Polda jurisdiction, in accordance with statutory provisions. In carrying out this task, the South Sulawesi Regional Police carries out the functions of: (1) providing police services in the form of receiving and handling reports or complaints, requests for assistance or assistance, and service of permits or information in accordance with statutory provisions; (2) implementation of security intelligence in order to prevent interference and maintenance of domestic security; (3) investigation, investigation, identification, coordination and supervision of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), and oversight of the investigation process; (4) implementation of Samapta police and animal Police; (5) securing vital objects; (6) implementation of police traffic, which includes registration and identification of motorized vehicles and drivers, enforcement of traffic laws, fostering security, safety, order and smooth traffic; (7) the implementation of water and air police, which covers water and air patrol activities, fostering aquatic communities and the potential of aerospace and law enforcement in waters; (8) community development, which includes Community Policing (Polmas), fostering self-help security, fostering community participation in the field of security and order, technical guidance and supervision of special police and security units; (9) the implementation of other functions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

B. The Nature of Intelligence Security for the Republic of Indonesia National Police in Execution of Dispute Objects

Based on Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Article 2 stated that the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has a state government function in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community. Furthermore, Article 13 states that the National Police have the following main tasks: (1) maintaining public order and security; (2) enforcing the law; and (3) providing protection, protection and service to the community. The description of the three main tasks of the National Police are as follows:

1. Maintaining public security and order

Article 14 paragraph (1) confirms that in carrying out the main tasks in particular maintaining public security and order, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with:

- a. Implement arrangements, guarding, escorting, and patrolling community and government activities as needed;
- b. Carry out all activities in ensuring security, order and smooth traffic on the road;
- c. Fostering the community to increase community participation, community legal awareness and community adherence to laws and regulations;
- d. Participate in the development of national law;
- e. Maintaining order and ensuring public security;
- f. To coordinate, supervise and provide technical assistance to special police, civil servant investigators, and forms of self-help security;
- g. Investigate and investigate all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure code and other statutory regulations;
- h. Carry out police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratories and police psychology for the benefit of police duties;
- i. Protect the safety of body and soul, property, community and the environment from disruption of order and/or disaster including providing assistance and assistance by upholding human rights;
- j. Serving the interests of the community for a while before being handled by the agency and/or the authorities;
- k. Providing services to the community in accordance with their interests within the scope of police duties; certificate. carry out other tasks in accordance with statutory regulations.

2. Carrying out other duties in accordance with the legislation Article 15 paragraph (1) confirms that in the framework of carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 13 and Article 14, the Indonesian National Police is generally authorized:

- a. Receive reports and complaints;
- b. Help resolve community disputes that can disrupt public order;

- c. Preventing and overcoming the growth of community diseases;
- d. Oversee the flow that can cause division or threaten national unity;
- e. Issue police regulations within the scope of the administrative authority of the Police;
- f. Carry out special inspections as part of police actions in the framework of prevention;
- g. Take the first action at the scene;
- h. Taking fingerprints and other identities and photographing someone;
- i. Look for information and evidence;
- j. Organizing the National Criminal Information Center;
- k. Issue permits and/or certificates needed in the context of community service;
- l. Providing security assistance in the hearing and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, and community activities;
- m. Receive and store findings for a while.

Furthermore, specifically for security by the National Police Intelligence that is the focus of researchers, where security is one of the activities of intelligence in order to ensure the maintenance of conducive and dynamic security conditions by minimizing and eliminating opportunities and opportunities for other parties/opposition that will disturb the stability of order or hinder the continuity of community life, nation and state within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, security in the context of intelligence is all efforts, work, intelligence activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the main tasks of the National Police which are carried out by applying procedures, methods, techniques and tactics in the form of preventive and action measures both direct, open or closed which are against all forms of threats which may occur in the form of deviations of norms to ensure security and order in life, and which can be expected to hamper the smooth implementation of national development that is sourced from supra-structures, infrastructure, citizens and the environment. So, security is an effort, step, and action taken with the aim to secure an environment and all its contents so as to create a safe and orderly atmosphere and sterilize from all forms of threats, disturbances, obstacles and challenges.

The principle of securing Police Intelligence, including: (1) Confidentiality/ clandestine, namely security is carried out in private and only known by certain people or concerned; (2) Accuracy, that is, security is carried out carefully and thoroughly; (3) Discipline, i.e. security is carried out based on awareness of all the rules and regulations that have been set; (4) Security, i.e. security is carried out carefully; (5) Courage, which is security done with a steady heart and self-confidence in the face of difficulties; and (6) Directly prioritize sources of information in the primary (primary) target and avoid secondary (secondary) sources of information.

The main tasks and functions of intelligence in the environment of the National Police are regulated in Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police No. 22 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Working Arrangement at the Regional Police Level and Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police No. 23 of 2010 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the District Police and Sector Police. At the Polda level there is the Directorate of Intelligence (Ditintelkam) as an element of carrying out the main tasks in the field of security intelligence, including coding and technology intelligence, both as part of the activities of upper units, as well as input material for the preparation of operational plans for Polda in order to prevent disturbances and maintain security domestic. Furthermore, at the police station there is an intelligence unit (Satintelkam) tasked with organizing and fostering intelligence functions in the security sector, services relating to public noise permits and issuance of SKCK, receiving notices of community or political activities, and making recommendations on applications for firearms permit holders and the use of explosives. At the police station there is an intelligence unit, tasked with carrying out intelligence functions in the security sector including gathering information/information for the purposes of early detection and early warning, in order to prevent the occurrence of Kamtibmas disruption, as well as licensing services.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the nature of security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence Function in the execution of disputed objects is in accordance with the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Chief Number 22 of 2010 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Arrangement at the Regional Police Level and Regulation of the Head of the Police Security Intelligence Agency Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Security of National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia. These two regulations serve as guidelines for the National Police Intelligence in securing the disputed object's execution in a comprehensive and integrated manner by involving various related elements, so that the handling is more effective and efficient.

C. Effectiveness of the Security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in Execution of Dispute Objects

In general, the implementation of civil dispute object execution in Indonesia is regulated in HIR, RBG and Rv. Execution is an integral part of the implementation of the procedural code of conduct contained in the HIR or RBG. The methods of carrying out court decisions called executions are regulated from Article 195 to

224 HIR or Article 206 to 258 RBG. However, since the issuance of Perma Number 1 Year 2000, effective articles have been applied, especially Article 195 to 208 and Article 224 HIR or Article 206 to 240 and Article 258 RBG.

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state instrument that has the duty and function to maintain public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community. The Republic of Indonesia National Police has the authority to provide security assistance for the execution of disputed objects, activities of other agencies, and community activities.

Determination of execution contains: (a) information regarding the request for execution along with supporting evidence; (b) summary and results of the *aanmaning* session; (c) determination of *Kabul* the request for execution; (d) an order to the clerk and/or the confiscator to carry out the execution. However, the execution determination does not contain the way the execution was carried out, so that the bailiff must think for himself how to access the execution object, or how to resolve if the execution object has changed and/or is not found; or how to resolve if the executable object is not enough to fulfill the achievement. Faced with such conditions, the bailiff is required to not only be able to think and find a way out, including overcoming security obstacles that occur in the field. Therefore, there is a need for regulation in the Civil Procedure Code regarding matters that need to be contained in the determination of execution, namely: (1) information regarding the request for execution along with supporting evidence; (2) summary and results of the *aanmaning* session; (3) determination of the *Kabul* application for execution; (4) an order to the clerk and/or the bailiff carry out the execution; (5) list of objects to be executed/actions that must be done or not done; (6) a description of how the execution will be carried out; (7) the applicant's account number used for depositing the results of the execution (in the execution of paying a sum of money); and (8) charging execution costs.

In connection with the procedures and procedures for executing the disputed object above, the following will describe the implementation of security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence on the execution of the disputed object. The implementation of security by the National Police Intelligence on the execution of disputed objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police has been carried out in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, including the Head of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Chief No. 22 of 2010 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Arrangement at the Regional Police Level, Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Arrangement of the Regional Police, and Regulation of the Head of the National Police Security Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2013 concerning Security of Police Intelligence Republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is regulated in the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police, namely in Appendix XV. Based on these regulations, the implementation of the tasks and functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate General is described below.

1. Duties and Functions Inspected

The tasks of the Inspected Police are: (1) To detect intelligence actions in the form of early detection, early warning and/or Prevent early supported by intelligence and encryption technology; (2) Providing administrative services and control of firearms or explosives, foreigners, and social or political activities of the community in accordance with statutory provisions; and (3) Collecting, processing and documenting data and presenting information to the leadership, police function units and related agencies.

The South Sulawesi Regional Police in carrying out these tasks, also held the following functions:

- a. Preparation of work plans and budgets, management and guidance of personnel and logistics management, administration and administration, and financial management;
- b. Intelligence investigation of potential disturbances, thresholds for disturbance and/or real disturbance;
- c. Safeguarding intelligence on activities, information materials, personnel and/or material;
- d. Collecting intelligence on individuals and/or groups;
- e. Analyzing information material and situation development to estimate the level of threats in the form of intelligence and literature products;
- f. Providing technological and coding assistance to the police function unit in maintaining public order and security;
- g. Community services which include receiving notifications and granting permission for community activities, Police Registration Certificate (SKCK), administration of foreigner surveillance and administration of firearms and explosives.

Based on the seven functions of the Directorate of Police Intelligence above, the respondent's answer about the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Directorate General's functions can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Respondents' Answers about the Effectiveness of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Director's Intelligence Function

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of the function of preparing work plans and budgets as well as management and guidance | 13 (14,1%) | 51 (55,4%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2,16 |
| 2. | Execution of intelligence inquiry functions on potential disturbances, thresholds for disturbance and/or real disturbance | 14 (15,2%) | 48 (52,2%) | 30 (32,6%) | 2,17 |
| 3. | Securing intelligence on activities, information materials, personnel and material | 17 (18,5%) | 49 (53,3%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2,10 |
| 4. | Implementation of intelligence gathering functions for individuals and/or groups | 18 (19,6%) | 47 (51,1%) | 27 (29,3%) | 2,10 |
| 5. | The function of analyzing the information material and the situation development | 16 (17,4%) | 45 (48,9%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2,16 |
| 6. | Implementation of the function of providing technological assistance and encryption to the police force | 10 (10,9%) | 54 (58,7%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2,20 |
| 7. | Implementation of service functions for receiving notifications and granting permission for community activities | 14 (15,2%) | 47 (51,1%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2,18 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 1 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Dirintelkam function was responded to varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of the work plan and budgeting functions as well as management and guidance, which stated there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stating there were less effective people (55.4%), and declared ineffective there were 13 people (14.1%); an indicator of the implementation of the intelligence inquiry function on potential disturbances, a threshold of disturbance and/or real disturbance, which states there are 30 people effective (32.6%), states there are less effective 48 people (52.2%), and states 14 people are ineffective (15.2%); intelligence security indicators for activities, information materials, personnel and material, which stated that there were 26 effective people (28.3%), stated that there were less effective 49 people (53.3%), and declared ineffective there were 17 people (18.5 %); an indicator of the implementation of the intelligence gathering function for individuals and/or groups, which states that there are 27 effective people (29.3%), states that there are less effective 47 people (51.1%), and states that there are not effective there are 18 people (19.6%); indicators of the implementation of the analysis function for information material and situation development, which states that there are 31 effective people (33.7%), states that there are less effective 45 people (48.9%), and states that there are not effective there are 16 people (17.4%); indicators of the implementation of the function of providing technological assistance and encryption to the police force, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stated that there were 54 people less effective (58.7%), and stated that there were 10 people ineffective (10.9%); indicators of the implementation of the service function of receiving notifications and granting permission for community activities, which states there are 31 effective people (33.7%), states that there are less effective 47 people (51.1%), and states ineffective there are 14 people (15.2%).

Of the seven indicators that provide the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Dirintelk function is an indicator of the implementation of the function of providing technological assistance and coding to the police unit with a mean or an average of 2.20; and then followed by an indicator of the implementation of the service function for receiving notifications and granting permits for community activities with an average value of 2.18. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Dirintelkam duties were intelligence security indicators, information materials, personnel and material, and indicators of the implementation of intelligence raising functions for individuals and/or groups, each of which gave an average value of 2.10. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters was less effective, but still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that make it so that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

2. Duties and Functions of Subbagrenmin (Planning and Administration Subdivision)

Subbagrenmin in carrying out the task, also holds the following functions:

- a. Planning and budgeting documents include Renstra, Renja Draft, Renja, RKA-K/L, DIPA, Performance Agreement, LKIP, LRA, SMAP, IKU and IKK, Grant, performance evaluation, implementation of RBP, PID and SPIP Satker and direct and supervise the implementation of activities and budgets;
- b. Maintenance of maintenance and administration personnel;
- c. Logistics management and preparation of SIMAK-BMN reports;
- d. Financial function services which include financing, controlling, accounting, accounting, and preparation of SAI reports and financial accountability; and
- e. Administrative and administrative services.

Based on the five functions of the Renmin Sub-Section above, the respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate function can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Respondents' Answers on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Subbagrenmin Function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of planning and budget document preparation functions | 17 (18,5%) | 50 (54,3%) | 25 (27,2%) | 2.09 |
| 2. | Implementation of maintenance and administrative functions of maintenance personnel | 19 (20,7%) | 45 (48,9%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.10 |
| 3. | Implementation of logistics management functions and preparation of SIMAK-BMN reports | 15 (16,3%) | 44 (47,8%) | 33 (35,9%) | 2.20 |
| 4. | Carry out financial service functions | 13 (14,1%) | 50 (54,3%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2.17 |
| 5. | Implementation of administrative and administrative service functions | 16 (17,4%) | 45 (48,9%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.16 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 2 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Subbagrenmin function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters responded varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of the planning and budget document preparation functions, which stated there were 25 people effective (27.2%), stating there were less effective 50 people (54.3%), and stated that it was not effective there were 17 people (18.5%); indicators of the implementation of the maintenance function of maintenance and administrative personnel, which states there are 28 effective (30.4%), states there are less effective 45 people (48.9%), and states ineffective there are 19 people (20.7%); indicators of the implementation of the logistics management function and the compilation of SIMAK-BMN reports, which stated that there were 33 people effective (35.9%), stated that there were 44 people less effective (47.8%), and stated that there were 15 people ineffective (16.3%); an indicator of the implementation of financial function services, which states that there are 29 effective people (31.5%), states that there are less effective 50 people (54.3%), and states that there are 13 effective people (14.1%); indicators of the implementation of administrative services and administrative functions, which states there are 31 effective people (33.7%), states there are less effective 45 people (48.9%), and states ineffective there are 16 people (17.4%).

Of the five indicators that provide the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the Subbagrenmin function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters is an indicator of the implementation of the logistics management function and the compilation of SIMAK-BMN reports with a mean or an average of 2.20; and then followed by an indicator of the implementation of financial function services with a mean or an average of 2.17. Whereas those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-sub-Branch Office function were indicators of the implementation of the planning and budgeting documents, and indicators of the implementation of maintenance and administration of personnel. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the function of the Subbagrenmin of the South Sulawesi Regional Police is not effective, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

3. Duties and Functions of the Analysis Section

This part of the analysis is tasked to: (1) collect and process data/information materials into intelligence products to be presented to the leadership, police function units and/or related agencies; (2) analyzing every situation development that can affect the security situation and public order; and (3) providing information in the context of Harkamtibmas to the leadership, police function units and/or related agencies. The analysis section in carrying out the tasks, assisted by: Product Sub-Division, which is tasked with processing data and information and analyzing the development of tactical and strategic environments created in the form of intelligence products; and assisted by Subbagdoklit, which is tasked with documenting, maintaining and presenting intelligence products, documents and literature.

The analysis section in carrying out the above tasks, carries out functions, namely: (1) collecting data and information as well as analyzing the development of the strategic environment and circumstances that need to be anticipated as material for the formulation of the Regional Police Strategic Plan; and (2) making security intelligence forecasts for the preparation of the Polda Regional Police and police operations and police activities.

Based on the two Baganal functions above, the respondent’s answer about the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police’s Bagisis function analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Respondents’ Answers about the Effectiveness of the South Sulawesi Regional Police’s Intelligence Analysis Analyzing function

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of data and information collection and analysis functions | 15 (16,3%) | 46 (50%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.17 |
| 2. | To carry out the function of making security intelligence estimates for the preparation of the Regional Police Office. | 18 (19,6%) | 45 (48,9%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2.12 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 3 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Head of Analysis and Analysis section was varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of data and information collection and analysis functions, which stated that there were 31 effective people (33.7%), stated that there were less effective 46 people (50%), and declared ineffective there were 15 people (16.3%); and indicators for the implementation of the function of making security intelligence forecasts for the preparation of the Polda Renja, which stated that there were 29 people effective (31.5%), stated that there were less effective 45 people (48.9%), and stated that there were 18 people ineffective (19.6 %). The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Head of Analysis and Analysis section still needs to be effected by maximally empowering the indicators that shape it.

Furthermore, the indicators that provide the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Head of Analysis and Analysis are indicators of the implementation of data and information collection functions and analysis with an average value of 2.17. Whereas the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police’s Analysis and Analysis Section is the indicator of the implementation of the function of making security intelligence forecasts for the preparation of the Regional Police’s Renja with an average value of 2.12. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police’s Analysis and Analysis section is less effective, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

4. Duties and functions of the Administrative Services Section

The Administrative Services Section is tasked with providing administrative services and supervision in the form of granting certificates, permits for the community as well as information to police function units. In carrying out its duties, the Administrative Services Section carries out the functions of: (1) Permit or information services concerning foreigners, firearms and explosives, as well as social or political activities of the community, and SKCK; and (2) Supervision and security in the implementation of the service permit or information.

Based on the two functions of the Administration Services Section above, the respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the implementation of the Administration Services Section of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Respondents' Answers about the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Administration Services Section at the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | The function of permit service or information relating to community activities | 12 (13%) | 56 (60,9%) | 24 (26,1%) | 2.13 |
| 2. | The implementation of supervisory and security functions in the service of community activities | 15 (16,3%) | 43 (46,7%) | 34 (37%) | 2.21 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 4 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the functions of the Administration Service Section of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters responded to varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of the function of permit services or information relating to community activities, which stated there were effectively 24 people (26.1%), stating less effective there are 56 people (60.9%), and stated ineffective there are 12 people (13%); and indicators for the implementation of the supervisory and security function in the service of community activities, which stated that there were 34 people effective (37%), stated that there were 43 people less effective (46.7%), and that there were 15 people ineffective (16.3%). The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the Administration Service Section of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters still needs to be effected by maximally empowering the two indicators that form it.

Furthermore, the indicators that provide the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Head of Administration and Communications are indicators of the implementation of the supervision and security functions in the service of community activities with an average value of 2.21. South Sulawesi Regional Police is an indicator of the implementation of the function of permit services or information relating to community activities with an average value of 2.13. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the Administrative Service Section of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarters was implemented less effectively, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the effectiveness of security by National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

5. Duties and Functions of the Intelligence Technology Section

The Intelligence Technology Section is tasked with conducting intelligence activities by utilizing technology in supporting intelligence operations. In carrying out its duties, the Intelligence Technology Section also carries out functions: (1) the use of technology in supporting the implementation of the duties of the Directorate of Intelligence; (2) providing technical assistance in supporting intelligence operations and police function units; and (3) construction, maintenance, maintenance and development of technological facilities.

Based on the two functions of the Intelligence Technology Section above, respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Sitekintel implementation function can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. Respondents' Answers on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Functions of the Intelligence Technology Section of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | The implementation of the function of technology utilization in supporting the implementation of the duties of the Directorate of Intelligence | 17 (18,5%) | 55 (59,8%) | 20 (21,7%) | 2.03 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| 2. | The implementation of the function of providing technical assistance in supporting the intelligence operations of the National Police | 15 (16,3%) | 49 (53,3%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.14 |
| 3 | Implementation of maintenance functions and development of technological facilities | 14 (15,2%) | 50 (54,3%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.15 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 5 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Sitekintel function of the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police intelligence was varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of the technology utilization function in supporting the implementation of the Ditintelkam tasks, which stated there were 20 effective people (21.7%), stating there were less effective 55 people (59.8%), and declared ineffective there were 17 people (18.5%); an indicator of the implementation of the function of providing technical assistance in supporting intelligence operations of the National Police, which states that there are 28 people effective (30.4%), states there are 49 people less effective (53.3%), and states that there are not effective there are 15 people (16.3%); and indicators for the implementation of the maintenance function and technology facility development, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stated that there were 50 people less effective (54.3%), and that there were 14 people ineffective (15.2%). The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the Intelligence Technology Section of the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police Intelligence still needs to be made effective by maximally empowering the two indicators that shape it.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Sitekintel function is the maintenance and development function of technology facilities with an average value of 2.15. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the Sitekintel function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Headquarter were indicators of the implementation of the technology utilization function in supporting the implementation of the tasks of the Directorate General of Communication and Information with an average value of 2.03. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Sitekintel function is less effective, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the effectiveness of security by National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

6. Duties and Functions of the Password Section

The Sandi Section is tasked with organizing coding activities through encryption facilities within the Regional Police Headquarters and with other agencies. In carrying out its duties, the Password Section carries out the functions of: (1) sending, receiving and archiving confidential news; (2) management, maintenance and maintenance of password devices; (3) providing coding technical assistance in police operations and police activities; and (4) technical training for coding in the Polda environment.

Table 6. Respondents' Answers on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the South Sulawesi Provincial Police's Secretariat's CODE of Communication Function

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of the function of sending, receiving, and archiving confidential news | 14 (15,2%) | 49 (53,3%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2,16 |
| 2. | The function of managing, maintaining and maintaining the password devices | 16 (17,4%) | 50 (54,3%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2,11 |
| 3 | The function of providing technical assistance for coding in the operation of police activities | 13 (14,1%) | 50 (54,3%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2,17 |
| 4 | The implementation of technical coding functions within the Polda | 18 (19,6%) | 46 (50%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2,11 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 6 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police's Password Encryption Section function was varied by respondents, namely: indicators for the implementation of the sending, receiving and archiving functions of confidential news, which stated that there

were 29 people effective (31.5%), stating less effective there are 49 people (53.3%), and stated ineffective there are 14 people (15.2%); indicators of the implementation of the function of providing technical assistance coding in the operation of police activities, which states effective there are 29 people (31.5%), states less effective there are 50 people (54.3%), and states ineffective there are 16 people (17.4%); indicators of the implementation of the function of providing technical assistance coding in police operations and police activities, which states effective there are 29 people (31.5%), states there are less effective 50 people (54.3%), and states ineffective there are 13 people (14, 1%); and indicators for the implementation of technical coding functions within the Polda, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stated that there were less effective 46 people (50%), and that there were 18 people ineffective (19.6%). The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the functions of the Password Section of the Directorate of South Sulawesi Regional Police intelligence still needs to be effectively utilized by maximizing the indicators that shape it.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Secretariat's Password Section function is the indicator for the implementation of the technical assistance of coding in police operations with an average value of 2.17. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police South Sulawesi Code of Custody Section function were indicators of the implementation of the management, maintenance and care functions of the cipher tools with an average value of 2.11. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police intelligence code implementation section function is less effective, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police can be realized in the future.

7. Duties and Functions of Sub Directorates

Sub Directorate, consisting of several Units. The number of Sub-Directorates for the Directorate and Security and the number of units in each Sub-Director is adjusted according to the type of Regional Police. The sub-director is tasked with carrying out security intelligence operational activities through the detection of intelligence actions in the form of early detection, early warning and/or early prevention. In carrying out its duties, the Sub-Directorate carries out functions, namely: (1) gathering information and information materials in the field of Ipoleksosbudkam; (2) the formation and development of intelligence networks; (3) securing intelligence to prevent and ward off potential and security disturbances; (4) Promotion of intelligence to create conditions in the context of Harkamtibmas; and (5) Implementation of intelligence operational activities including: investigation, security and fundraising and counter intelligence activities.

Based on the five Sub-Directorate functions above, respondents' answers about the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate function can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Respondents' Answers on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate Function

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of information gathering and information material functions | 13 (14,1%) | 54 (58,7%) | 25 (27,2%) | 2.13 |
| 2. | The implementation of the functions of forming and fostering intelligence networks | 15 (16,3%) | 46 (50%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.17 |
| 3 | Security intelligence to prevent potential and security disturbances | 17 (18,5%) | 55 (59,8%) | 20 (21,7%) | 2.03 |
| 4 | Execution of the function of raising intelligence to create conditions in Harkamtibmas | 20 (21,7%) | 45 (48,9%) | 27 (29,3%) | 2.08 |
| 5 | The implementation of intelligence operational functions in security activities | 18 (19,6%) | 42 (45,7%) | 32 (34,8%) | 2.15 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 7 shows that the effectiveness of the implementation of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate function was responded to varied by respondents, namely: indicators of the implementation of information and information gathering functions, which stated that there were 25 effective people (27.2%), stated that there were less effective 54 people (58.7%), and stated ineffective there were 13 people (14.1%); indicators of the implementation of the formation and development of intelligence network

functions, which stated that there were 31 effective people (33.7%), stated that there were less effective 46 people (50%), and stated that there were not effective there were 15 people (16.3%); intelligence security indicators to prevent potential and security disturbances, which stated that there were 20 effective people (21.7%), stated that there were less effective 55 people (59.8%), and stated ineffective there were 17 people (18.5%); an indicator of the implementation of the intelligence gathering function to create conditions in Harkamtibmas, which states that there are 27 effective people (29.3%), states that there are less effective 45 people (48.9%), and states that there are not effective there are 20 people (21.7%); and indicators on the implementation of intelligence operational functions in security activities, which stated that there were 32 people effective (34.8%), stated that there were 42 people less effective (45.7%), and that there were 18 people ineffective (19.6%). The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate of Research and Development still needs to be made effective by maximally empowering the indicators that shape it.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub Directorate is the indicator of the implementation of the formation and development of intelligence networks with an average value of 2.17. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the functions of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub Directorate were intelligence security indicators to prevent potential and security disturbances with an average value of 2.03. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the implementation of the function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub-Directorate is less effective, but it still needs to be effective by empowering all indicators that shape it so that the security of the National Police in the execution of disputed objects can be realized in the future.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the security of the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects, especially in the South Sulawesi Regional Police ranks, has been implemented ineffectively according to the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police stated in Appendix XV, especially those related to the implementation of: Integrated functions, Planning and Administration Subdivision (Subbagrenmin) functions, Analysis Section (Baganalysis) functions, Administration Services Section (Siyamin) functions, Intelligence Technology Section functions (Sitekintel), Password Section functions (Sisandi), and functions Sub Directorate (Sub Directorate). Therefore, the seven aspects that become indicators in this study need to be maximally empowered to support law enforcement in the future.

In connection with securing National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Security Intelligence Agency Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Security of National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia. The regulation includes material: security objectives, security implementation, coordination and administration, as well as supervision and control.

The implementation of the security of the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police according to the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Security Intelligence Agency Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Security of the Indonesian National Police Intelligence, will be described below.

a. Security Target

The targets of security by the National Police Intelligence consist of: people/personnel, objects/materials/installations/places/locations, activities, and information/information materials. Security targets for people include: VVIP; VIP (high-ranking State official, Minister/Ministerial-level official, and Foreign official-level minister) i; foreigners; community; and members of the National Police and Polri's extended family. The objectives of securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations, include: valuable objects belonging to the state (nature reserves, cultural reserves, historical monuments, museums, historic sites); public property; firearms, explosives and other dangerous materials; government, private and community installations; and national vital objects. The targets of securing activities include: the community; government; and internal police. The objective of securing information material/information, which includes: confidential letters; confidential data; and confidential information.

Based on the four security objectives above, the respondent's answer about the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the dispute object in terms of the security target aspects of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, can be seen in the following table.

Table 8. Respondents' Answers about the Effectiveness of Security of the National Police Intelligence in the Execution of Disputed Objects in Terms of the Aspects of Security Objectives in the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Security Intelligence by the Police of the person/personnel | 17 (18,5%) | 47 (51,1%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.12 |
| 2. | Security by the National Police Intelligence on objects/materials/installations/ locations | 14 (15,2%) | 59 (64,1%) | 19 (20,7%) | 2.05 |
| 3 | Security by the National Police Intelligence against the activity process. | 12 (13%) | 52 (56,5%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.17 |
| 4 | Security by the National Police Intelligence on information/information materials | 16 (17,4%) | 57 (62%) | 19 (20,7%) | 2.03 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 8 shows that the effectiveness of security by Polri Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of the aspects of security objectives in the South Sulawesi Regional Police was varied by respondents, namely: security indicators by Polri Intelligence against persons/personnel, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30, 4%), stated that there were 47 people ineffective (51.1%), and stated that there were 17 people ineffective (18.8%); security indicators by the National Police Intelligence on objects/materials/installations/locations, which stated that there were 19 people effective (20.7%), stated that there were 59 people less effective (64.1%), and that there were 14 people ineffective (15, 2%); security indicators by the National Police Intelligence on the activity process, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stated 52 people were ineffective (56.5%), and declared ineffective there were 12 people (13%); and security indicators by the National Police Intelligence on information/information materials, which stated that there were 19 people effective (20.7%), stated that there were 57 people less effective (62%), and that there were 16 people ineffective (17.4%). The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the aspects of security targets in the South Sulawesi Regional Police still needs to be effectively utilized by maximizing the indicators that shape it.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the target security aspects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is the security indicator by National Police Intelligence to the activity process with an average value of 2.17. Whereas the lowest proportion in supporting the implementation of the function of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Sub Directorate is the security indicator by the National Police Intelligence for information/information materials with an average value of 2.05. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator can be ignored. The tendency of the data shows that the security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of the aspects of the security objectives in the South Sulawesi Regional Police was implemented less effectively, but still needs to be effective in supporting future law enforcement.

b. Stages of implementing security

Implementation of security by the National Police Intelligence, consisting of: implementing security of people/personnel, implementing security of objects/materials/installations/places/locations, implementing security activities, and implementing security of information/information materials. Intelligence security is carried out through: administrative security and operational security. Administrative safeguards are safeguards through intelligence administration services. Whereas operational security is security that is carried out through stages, tactics and operational techniques of intelligence security.

Table 9. Respondents' Answers about the Effectiveness of Security by the National Police Intelligence in the Execution of Disputed Objects in Terms of the Stages of the Implementation of Security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of the preparatory stage for safeguarding people/personnel | 19 (20,7%) | 44 (47,8%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2.11 |
| 2. | Implementation of the implementation phase | 13 | 51 | 28 | 2.16 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| | of safeguarding people/personnel | (14,1%) | (55,4%) | (30,4%) | |
| 3. | Implementation of the termination phase of security of people/personnel | 17 (18,5%) | 44 (47,8%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.15 |
| 4. | Implementation of the preparation phase for securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations | 14 (15,2%) | 43 (46,7%) | 35 (38%) | 2.23 |
| 5. | Implementation of the implementation phase of securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations | 15 (16,3%) | 48 (52,2%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2.15 |
| 6. | Implementation of the termination phase of securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations | 16 (17,4%) | 45 (48,9%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.16 |
| 7. | Implementation of the preparatory stage for securing activities | 12 (13%) | 55 (59,8%) | 25 (27,2%) | 2.14 |
| 8. | Implementation of the implementation phase of safeguarding activities | 13 (14,1%) | 48 (52,2%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.20 |
| 9. | Implementation of the termination phase of securing activities | 11 (12%) | 55 (59,8%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2.16 |
| 10. | Implementation of the preparation phase for securing information/information materials | 15 (16,3%) | 46 (50%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.17 |
| 11. | Implementation of the implementation phase of securing information/information | 14 (15,2%) | 60 (65,2%) | 18 (19,6%) | 2.04 |
| 12. | Implementation of the termination phase of safeguarding information/information materials | 18 (19,6%) | 45 (48,9%) | 29 (31,5%) | 2.12 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 9 shows that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of the stages of implementation of security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police was varied by respondents, namely: indicators of implementation of the preparatory stage for security of persons/personnel, stating there were effectively 29 people (31, 5%), stated that there were 44 people (47.8%) ineffective, and stated 19 people were ineffective (20.7%); implementation indicators of the implementation phase of safeguarding people/personnel, which states there are 28 effective people (30.4%), states there are 51 people less effective (55.4%), and states ineffective there are 13 people (14.1%); indicators for the implementation of the termination phase of safeguarding people/personnel, stating that there were 31 effective people (33.7%), stating that there were 44 people ineffective (47.8%), and stating ineffective there were 17 people (18.5%); indicators of the implementation of the preparatory stage of securing objects/materials/installation/place/location, which states there are 35 people effective (38%), states there are less effective 43 people (46.7%), and states ineffective there are 14 people (15.2 %); implementation indicators safeguarding objects/materials/installations/places/locations, which states that there are 29 people effective (31.5%), states that there are less effective 48 people (52.2%), and states that there are not effective 15 people (16, 3%); indicators of the implementation of the termination phase of safeguarding objects/materials/installations/places/locations, which states there are 31 people effective (33.7%), states there are less effective 45 people (48.9%), and states ineffective there are 16 people (17, 4%); indicators of the implementation of the preparatory phase for safeguarding activities, which stated that there were 25 people effective (27.2%), stated that there were 55 people less effective (59.8%), and that there were 12 people (13%) ineffective; implementation indicators of the implementation phase of safeguarding activities, which states there are 31 effective people (33.7%), states that there are less effective 48 people (52.2%), and states ineffective there are 13 people (14.1%); implementation indicators for the termination phase of activity security, which stated that there were 26 people effective (28.3%), stated that there were 55 people less effective (59.8%), and stated that there were 11 people ineffective (12%); indicators of the implementation of the preparation phase for safeguarding information/information materials, stating that there were 31 effective people (33.7%), stating that there were 46 people ineffective (50%), and stating that there were 15 people ineffective (16.3%); implementation indicators for the implementation of information/information security, which stated that there were 18 people effective (19.6%), stated that there were 60 people less effective (65.2%), and that there were 14 people (15.2%) ineffective; and indicators for the implementation of the termination phase of safeguarding

information/information materials, which stated that there were 29 people effective (31.5%), stated that there were 45 people (48.9%) ineffective and stated that there were 18 people ineffective (19.6%). The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the stages of implementation of security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police still needs to be effectively utilized by maximizing the indicators that make it up.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the stages of the implementation of security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is an indicator of the implementation phase of the preparation of security of objects/materials/installation/places/locations with an average value of 2.23; then followed by indicators of the implementation phase of the implementation of securing activities with an average value of 2.20; and indicators for the implementation of the preparation stage for securing information/information materials with an average value of 2.17. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the stages of the implementation of security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police are indicators of the implementation of information/information security measures with an average value of 2.04; then followed by indicators for the implementation of the preparation phase for securing people/personnel with an average value of 2.11 and indicators for the implementation of the termination phase for securing information/information materials with an average value of 2.12. Even though the three indicators make the smallest contribution, it does not mean that the indicators are ignored. The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of the stages of the implementation of security in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is less effective, but it still needs to be effective for future law enforcement.

c. Coordination and Administration

Implementing Intelligence Security is open in coordination with security objects/targets. Implementation of security carried out by the National Police Intelligence is also closed and carried out in the context of counterintelligence activities against the target object. The administration is also guided by the administration of intelligence products. Logistics support that uses infrastructure must be adjusted to the needs, wherein the budget support is also adjusted to the index and the needs of the activities/operations of securing intelligence for the execution of the disputed object.

Table 10. Respondents' Answers about the Effectiveness of Security by the National Police Intelligence in the Execution of Disputed Objects in Terms of Coordination and Administration in the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of security is open in coordination with security objects/targets | 15 (16,3%) | 51 (55,4%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2.12 |
| 2. | The implementation of security is closed in the context of counterintelligence activities against the target | 17 (18,5%) | 49 (53,3%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2.10 |
| 3. | Implementation of administration which is guided by the administration of intelligence products | 13 (14,1%) | 54 (58,7%) | 25 (27,2%) | 2.13 |
| 4. | Implementation of logistical support using infrastructure according to security needs | 12 (13%) | 55 (59,8%) | 25 (27,2%) | 2.14 |
| 5. | The implementation of budget support is adjusted to the needs of intelligence security activities | 16 (17,4%) | 45 (48,9%) | 31 (33,7%) | 2.16 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 10 shows that the effectiveness of security by National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of coordination and administration aspects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is varied by respondents, namely: security implementation indicators are open in coordination with security objects/targets, which states there are effective 26 people (28.3%), stated 51 people were ineffective (55.4%), and stated that there were 15 people were ineffective (16.3%); security implementation indicators are closed in the context of counterintelligence activities against the target, which states there are 26 effective people (28.3%), states there are less effective 49 people (53.3%), and states ineffective there are 17 people (18.5 %); an indicator of administration implementation which is guided by the administration of Intelligence

products, which states there are 25 people effective (27.2%), states there are 55 people less effective (59.8%), and states that there are not effective there are 12 people (13%); and indicators of the implementation of budget support adjusted to the needs of Intelligence security activities, which stated that there were 31 effective people (33.7%), stated that there were less effective 45 people (48.9%), and declared ineffective there were 16 people (17.4%). The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of coordination and administration aspects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police still needs to be effectively utilized by maximizing the indicators that shape it.

Indicators that provide the largest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of coordination and administration in the South Sulawesi Regional Police are indicators of implementing budget support adjusted to the needs of intelligence security activities with an average value of 2.16. Meanwhile, those who provided the lowest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of coordination and administration aspects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police were indicators of the implementation of security being closed in the context of counter-intelligence activities against targets with an average value of 2.10. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator is ignored. The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of coordination and administration in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is implemented less effectively, but still needs to be effective in supporting future law enforcement.

d. Supervision and Control

Supervision and control over the organization of structural security intelligence is carried out by police intelligence officers. Supervision in the implementation of intelligence security is also carried out functionally starting from the sponsor (SP), the Control Agent/Agent Handler (AH), the Main Agent/Principal Agent (PA), the Support Agent/Support Agent (SA) and the Implementing Agent/Agent Action (AA).

Based on the supervision and control above, the respondent’s answer about the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object in terms of supervision and control aspects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police, can be seen in the following table.

Table 11. Respondents’ Answers about the Effectiveness of Security by the National Police Intelligence in the Execution of Disputed Objects in Terms of Supervision and Control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police

| No | Indicator | Response | | | Mean |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| | | Ineffective | Less Effective | Effective | |
| 1. | Implementation of supervision of the implementation of structural security intelligence | 11 (12%) | 59 (64,1%) | 22 (23,9%) | 2.12 |
| 2. | Implementation of control over the implementation of structural security intelligence | 14 (15,2%) | 52 (56,5%) | 26 (28,3%) | 2.13 |
| 3. | Implementation of oversight of the implementation of functional intelligence security | 17 (18,5%) | 56 (60,9%) | 19 (20,7%) | 2.02 |
| 4. | Implementation of functional intelligence security control | 15 (16,3%) | 49 (53,3%) | 28 (30,4%) | 2.14 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The data in Table 11 shows that the effectiveness of security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of supervision and control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police was varied by respondents, namely: indicators of implementation of supervision on the implementation of intelligence security structurally, which stated there were 22 effective people (23, 9%), stated 59 people were ineffective (64.1%), and stated that there were 11 people ineffective (12%); indicators of the implementation of control over the implementation of structural security intelligence, which stated that there were 26 effective people (28.3%), stated that there were 52 people less effective (56.5%), and stated that there were not effective there were 14 people (15.2%); indicators of the implementation of oversight of the implementation of functional intelligence security, which stated that there were 19 effective people (20.7%), stated that there were 56 people less effective (60.9%), and stated that there were 17 people ineffective (18.5%); and indicators of functional control implementation of intelligence security, which stated that there were 28 people effective (30.4%), stated 49 people were ineffective (53.3%), and declared ineffective there were 15 people (16.3%). The trend of the

data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of supervision and control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police still needs to be effectively utilized by maximizing the indicators that make it up.

The indicator that provides the largest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of dispute objects in terms of supervision and control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is an indicator of the implementation of functional intelligence security control with an average value of 2.14. Whereas the lowest proportion in supporting security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of supervision and control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is an indicator of the implementation of functional surveillance of intelligence security with an average value of 2.02. Even if the indicator gives the smallest contribution, it does not mean that this indicator is ignored. The tendency of the data shows that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in terms of supervision and control in the South Sulawesi Regional Police is less effective, but it still needs to be effective in supporting future law enforcement.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police was less effective, including assessing indicators on the implementation of the duties and functions of the Police Security Intelligence Directorate (including: Dirintelkam, Subbagrenmin, Baganalysis, Siyanmin, Sitekintel, Sisandi, Sub-Directorate) as well as the assessment of indicators on the implementation of security for the intelligence of the National Police (security objectives, stages of security implementation, coordination and administration, supervision and control), where both assessments refer to the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning Organizational Structure and Administration Regional Police Work (Appendix XV), and Regulation of the Head of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Security Intelligence Agency Number 2 of 2013 concerning Security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence.

D. Factors Affecting the Security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in Execution of Dispute Objects

1. Legal Substance

Substance is the whole principle of law, legal norms and legal rules, both written and unwritten, including court decisions. Consistency in strengthening law enforcement institutions in a balanced manner so that there is no dominant authority difference between one law enforcement institution and another, so that there is no systematic weakening of certain law enforcement institutions.

Security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects is also regulated in Article 22 and Appendix XV of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police.

The respondent's answer about the influence of the legal substance on security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of the dispute object, can be known through answers from 92 respondents as shown in the following table.

Table 12. Respondents' Answers about the Effect of the Legal Substance on Security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the Execution of the Disputed Object

| No. | Answer Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Take effect | 30 | 32,61 |
| 2. | Less influential | 47 | 51,09 |
| 3. | No effect | 15 | 16,3 |
| Total | | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the influence of the legal substance on security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the object of the dispute, which states influence as many as 30 respondents (32.61%), which states less influential as many as 47 people (51.09%), and stated no effect as many as 15 respondents (16.3%). This means that in general respondents stated that they had less influence so that it could be said that the legal substance had less effect on security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object.

2. Legal Structure

The legal structure is the whole law enforcement institution, along with the authorities, including: the police with its police officers; the attorney's office with the prosecutors; the lawyer's office with his lawyers, and the court with his judges. The key to fair and authoritative law enforcement is the mentality or personality

of law enforcement. This means that there is a strong tendency among the people to interpret the law as an officer or law enforcer. That is, the law is identified with the real behavior of officers or law enforcement. If the attitude of law enforcement is considered fair, then a perception will develop itself that the law is good enough.

The respondent's answer about the effect of the legal structure on security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object in the South Sulawesi Regional Police, can be seen in the following table.

Table 13. Respondents' Answers about the Effect of the Legal Structure on Security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the Execution of the Disputed Object

| No. | Answer Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Take effect | 36 | 39,13 |
| 2. | Less influential | 42 | 45,65 |
| 3. | No effect | 14 | 15,22 |
| Total | | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

Based on the data in the table above shows that the influence of the legal structure on security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of the disputed objects, which stated influence as many as 36 people (39.13%), which stated less influential as many as 42 respondents (45.65%), and those who claimed no effect were 14 respondents (15.22%). This means that in general respondents stated that they had less influence so that it could be said that the legal structure had less effect on security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects.

3. Legal Culture

Legal culture is the habits, opinions, ways of thinking and ways of acting, both from law enforcers and from citizens. Legal culture is important to support the existence of a legal system. Cultural variations give rise to certain perceptions of the authority of law enforcement. Therefore, the pattern of law enforcement should always be adjusted to the local conception, so that it will strengthen the authority of law enforcement.

The respondent's answer about the influence of the legal culture on security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of the objects of the dispute, can be seen in the following table.

Table 14. Respondents' Answers about the Effect of the Legal Culture on Security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the Execution of the Disputed Object

| No. | Answer Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Take effect | 33 | 35,87 |
| 2. | Less influential | 48 | 52,17 |
| 3. | No effect | 11 | 11,96 |
| Total | | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The table above shows that respondents' answers about the influence of legal culture on security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of disputed objects, namely: 33 people (35.87%) declared influential, and 48 people (52.17%) stated less influence, while those who stated no effect were 11 people (11.96%). The tendency of the data shows that legal culture influences security by the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects.

4. Facilities and infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure factors also affect the effectiveness of the Police's role in land execution. Facilities and infrastructure such as work facilities including vehicles, security equipment, etc. Support the Polri's activities in the context of securing land execution. The available equipment is still lacking in supporting Polri activities in the framework of securing land execution. The success or failure of efforts to secure the execution of the disputed object is very much determined by the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure so that it supports the National Police in carrying out the security function.

The respondent's answer about the influence of facilities and infrastructure on security by the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed object, can be seen in the following table.

Table 15. Respondents' Answers about the Effect of Facilities and Infrastructure on Security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the Execution of the Disputed Object

| No. | Answer Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Take effect | 32 | 34,78 |
| 2. | Less influential | 44 | 47,83 |
| 3. | No effect | 16 | 17,39 |
| Total | | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The table above shows that respondents' answers about the influence of facilities and infrastructure on security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of disputed objects in the South Sulawesi Regional Police, namely: 32 people (34.78%) declared influential, and 44 respondents (47, 83%) stated less influential, and those who stated no effect were 16 people (17.39%). The tendency of the data shows that the facilities and infrastructure have less effect on security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of disputed objects.

5. Community Factors

Community factors include the support and awareness of the community in realizing good governance. Support and awareness of the community intended in this study is the participation of the community, especially the parties to the dispute to solve the problem without causing riots that cause casualties. The respondents' answers about the influence of community factors on security by the National Police Intelligence in the execution of the disputed objects, can be seen in the following table.

Table 16. Respondents' Answers about the Effect of Community Factors on Security by the Indonesian National Police Intelligence in the Execution of the Disputed Object

| No. | Answer Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Take effect | 31 | 33,7 |
| 2. | Less influential | 46 | 55,0 |
| 3. | No effect | 15 | 16,3 |
| Total | | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary data for 2020

The table above shows that respondents' answers about the influence of community factors on security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of disputed objects, namely: 31 respondents (33.7%) stated influential, and 46 people (50%) stated less influential, whereas which stated no effect there were 15 people (16.3%). The tendency of the data shows that community factors influence the security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the security of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects are: legal substance, legal structure, legal culture, facilities and infrastructure, and community factors. Therefore, although the effect is not significant, the five factors need to be considered and empowered maximally in order to be more effective in securing security by the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of future disputed objects.

E. The Relevance of Execution with Legal Purposes

Execution in civil cases is a tiring process, consuming energy, costs and thoughts. Civil decisions do not yet have any meaning when the party defeated is not willing to carry out the decision voluntarily. A real victory can only be achieved after a long process of execution to realize the victory. The execution process becomes long and complicated because the defeated party is difficult to accept the decision and does not want to carry out the obligations imposed on him. The culmination of a civil case is when a judge's decision has permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*) can be implemented.

Basically, execution as a forced act of carrying out a court decision that has permanent legal force, will be an option to do if the losing party does not want to carry out or fulfill the contents of the decision voluntarily.

Decisions that can be carried out basically are only decisions that have permanent legal force because in the decision has contained the form of a permanent legal relationship (*res judicata*) and certainty between parties who litigate. As a result of the legal relationship is fixed and certain so that the legal relationship must be obeyed and must be fulfilled by the losing party.

There is no guarantee that court decisions in civil cases can be effectively enforced in a rational time, so that most civil court decisions are carried out by execution or forced efforts that require the role or security of the Police as a mechanism for the realization of certainty which is the legal objective of civil disputes.

The law clearly stipulates the boundaries of obligations and the security authority of the Police in carrying out executions which are their responsibilities and obligations.

V. CONCLUSION

1. The National Police is one of the state's tools that can become the foundation of power in law enforcement. Power in law enforcement in the form of authority must be based on and guided by appropriate laws and regulations, so that its implementation can achieve its objectives in an effective and efficient manner. Therefore the security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects in its implementation must refer to and in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Arrangement of the Regional Police (Appendix XV), and also the Regulation of the Head of the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Security Intelligence Agency Indonesia Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence.

2. The effectiveness of security of the National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects is less effective because its application has not been maximized, including assessing the implementation of the functions of the Directorate of Police and Security (Dirintelkam, Subbagrenmin, Baganalysis, Siyanmin, Sitekintel, Sisandi, Subdit) and security assessments (security targets, stages of security implementation, Dirintelkam, Subbagrenmin, Bagisis, Siyanmin, Sitekintel, Sisandi, Subdit) coordination and administration, supervision and control), the implementation of which needs to be streamlined. Nevertheless, safeguards in the execution of disputed objects (securing objects of persons/personnel; securing objects/materials/installations/places/locations; securing objects of activity; securing objects of information/information materials) have a strong and positive relationship to the implementation of the Police Intelligence Function.

3. Factors influencing the security of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Intelligence in the execution of disputed objects, namely: legal substance, legal structure, legal culture, facilities and infrastructure, and community factors. Although the influence of the five factors is not significant, it can form the pattern, format and structure of the security of the National Police Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia in the execution of disputed objects.

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