



## Tasks and Functions of the Police Intelligence in Efforts to Handle and Prevent Rohingya Refugees in Aceh Province

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### **Abstract**

Since 2009, the influx of Rohingya refugees in Aceh has raised concerns about potential security and order disturbances. The Indonesian National Police (Polri), as a government agency entrusted with maintaining security, public order, and enforcing the law, plays a crucial role in addressing this issue. In particular, police intelligence becomes paramount in detecting and preventing potential criminal activities associated with the Rohingya refugee situation in Aceh Province. This study aims to analyze the duties and functions of police intelligence in handling and preventing Rohingya refugees in Aceh, identify factors that impede their performance, and propose strategies for optimizing their duties and functions. The research employs a qualitative approach, utilizing interviews and participatory observation as data collection techniques. The findings indicate that the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh plays a vital role in early conflict detection, administrative and supervisory services, and information dissemination to leaders and relevant agencies involved in managing Rohingya refugees in Aceh. They achieve this through early conflict detection, providing essential information for decision-making, and implementing strategies to engage the community, establish information networks, and promote community participation to minimize potential conflicts. However, challenges persist, including limited resources and coordination issues among relevant agencies. Consequently, this study recommends enhancing coordination among relevant agencies, developing the capacity of police intelligence, and expanding cooperation networks with international parties to bolster efforts in handling and preventing Rohingya refugees in Aceh.

**Keywords:** *Police Intelligence; Rohingya Refugees; Treatment and Prevention*

## *Introduction*

The Rohingya, a Muslim minority group, have been compelled to flee Myanmar due to inter-ethnic violence. Mostly of Bangladeshi and Burmese descent, they predominantly reside in Myanmar's western Rakhine state. This conflict arises between the Rakhine ethnic majority and the Rohingya ethnic minority. The hostilities initially erupted in Sitwee, the capital of Rakhine province, in 2012, resulting in the death of 200 Rohingya and the displacement of 140,000 individuals to refugee camps within Myanmar (Poling, 2014). The international community has characterized this ongoing ethnic conflict as a "new genocide."

The Myanmar government's suspicion of Rohingya individuals in the country's refugee camps is seen as a method of genocide, prompting the Rohingya to seek their rights. Violence among the Rohingya resurfaced in late 2014, leading to a significant increase in the number of refugees. Tens of thousands of Rohingya attempted to escape via boats, crossing Myanmar's border with Bangladesh to reach Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand (The Economist Intelligent Unit, 2015). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has described the refugees' journey as perilous. According to UNHCR, approximately 25,000 Rohingya migrants arrived by sea during the first quarter of 2015 (Anoraga, 2016).

Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia are currently facing a significant refugee crisis resulting from Myanmar's refusal to acknowledge the Rohingya as part of their population. As a consequence, the Rohingya, described as a "stateless" ethnic minority, lack recognition of their citizenship status by any government. It is estimated that Myanmar's Rohingya population amounts to 800,000 individuals residing in the townships of Sittwe, Maungdaw, and Buthidaung (Anoraga, 2016). According to the Myanmar government, the Rohingya are not recognized as citizens under the 1982 Citizenship Law. Myanmar currently recognizes only 135 ethnicities, excluding the Rohingya, who were compelled to register as "Bengali" in previous population censuses (Poling, 2014).

Since 2012, Rohingya communities and refugee camps have been completely isolated, particularly in Rakhine province (Anoraga, 2016). They face severe economic challenges and struggle to lead decent lives. For the past three years, no students of Rohingya background have been admitted to Sittwe University. Moreover, the Rohingya minority population is denied treatment at facilities in metropolitan Sittwe unless their condition is critical. The local government asserts that the seclusion policy aims to protect the Rohingya community from potential attacks by the ethnic Rakhine population. As a result, Rohingya refugees have fled Myanmar in significant numbers, comparable even to the influx of refugees caused by the conflict in Rwanda (Devictor & Do, 2017).

Indonesia, along with Malaysia, Thailand, and Australia, is among the countries that allow asylum seekers and refugees to enter their territories. This trend has varied over time, with population flows decreasing in the late 1990s, followed by an increase from 2000 to 2002. Similarly, there was a decline from 2003 to 2008, only to witness another surge in subsequent years, as evidenced by 3,230 people seeking UNHCR protection (UNHCR, 2009). According to UNHCR statistics cited by Anoraga (2016), by the end of 2014, Indonesia recorded a mixed population movement of 11,136 people, including 4,270 refugees and 6,916 asylum seekers. When refugees leave their country of origin or previous residence, they typically bring their families and belongings. They are displaced due to the lack of protection from their own government, forcing them to seek refuge elsewhere. Therefore, the international community has a responsibility to protect and assist them.

The same holds true for the Rohingya. In their case, the primary destination or place of refuge is typically a country that is a formal member of UNHCR and has officially recognized and ratified the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. These international agreements require member countries to provide assistance, facilities, and protection to asylum seekers and refugees who seek to reside within their borders. While Indonesia itself has not become a party to the 1951 Refugee

Convention, which defines the term "refugee" as outlined in Article 1A, it is worth noting that Indonesia, like other non-ratifying countries, may still have legal foundations for dealing with the refugee situation. In the absence of the convention, the Indonesian government enacted Immigration Law Number 6 of 2011, which aligns with the principle of non-refoulement, a policy that prohibits the forced return of asylum seekers to their country of origin if it puts their lives at risk. Although Indonesia has chosen not to ratify the convention, it does not mean that the refugee situation lacks legal grounds.

Regrettably, certain countries that have ratified the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Australia, reject the presence of Rohingya asylum seekers within their respective borders. However, the people of Aceh in Indonesia have welcomed them. Rohingya refugees first arrived in Aceh in 2009, and their acceptance by the people of Aceh has led to an increase in their numbers. This increase can also be attributed to Aceh's geographical location as the westernmost province, adjacent to Myanmar.

One of the entry points for Rohingya refugees into Aceh is through the sea route, particularly along the east coast of Aceh, including Aceh Besar Regency, Pidie Regency, Pidie Jaya Regency, Bireuen Regency, Aceh Utara Regency, Lhokseumawe City, East Aceh Regency, Langsa City, and Tamiang Regency. Since the influx of Rohingya refugees into Aceh in 2009, the current estimated number of refugees has reached approximately 2.552 people.

Aceh does not provide an entirely favorable environment for Rohingya refugees, both socially and economically, as the refugee crisis presents significant social and economic challenges. In response, the Indonesian government, specifically the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has indicated its willingness to accept the refugees for a period of one year, after which they would either be repatriated to their place of origin or relocated to a third country. However, the selection of the third country that would be willing to accommodate the influx of Rohingya refugees remains uncertain. Special attention is required to address the clear indication that Rohingya refugees are reluctant to leave Indonesia.

The Indonesian National Police, commonly known as Polri, is a government organization whose primary responsibilities are outlined in the Indonesian National Police Law Number 2 of 2002 (Hutabarat et al., 2022). Article 13 of the Police Law states that the police have a mission to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection and services to the community. Additionally, Article 2 of the same law affirms that "policing is one of the tasks of the state government in the field of maintaining security, protection, and order" (Putra et al., 2022).

In order to fulfill these core objectives within the National Police, it is crucial to establish police functions that encompass interconnected and integrated domains of responsibility. Security Intelligence, often referred to as Intelkam, is one of the key responsibilities of the police (Putra et al., 2022). Intelligence, derived from the English word "intelligence," holds the literal meaning of gathering information to protect the state and the nation. The term can be further categorized into several interrelated aspects, including intelligence as processed information material, intelligence as an organizational function, and intelligence as actionable measures.

Security intelligence is an integral part of the core functions of the National Police. This intelligence function is responsible for conducting intelligence activities and operations, including investigations, security measures, and deployment in the field of security to fulfill operational and managerial responsibilities. Police officers are present to ensure security and safety. Moreover, this function also serves as the eyes and ears of the National Police, with the responsibility of early detection and warning of any emerging issues, as well as changes in the social fabric of the community, by identifying existing threats, disturbances, or obstacles to public security (Putra et al., 2022).

Intelligence is closely associated with early detection, often referred to as an early warning system. Intelligence operations form a critical component of the early warning system, providing timely warnings to policymakers. In general, the purpose of intelligence is to gather, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate information to policymakers, enabling them to make informed and effective decisions in line with their goals and objectives.

Intelligence can be defined as processed information provided to those who need it as a basis or guide for developing plans and policies, serving as a foundation for decision-making. The applicable early detection system produces the necessary intelligence information based on the collected information. This description includes essential elements in their raw form. Some raw materials qualify as intelligence material, while others do not. Raw materials eligible for intelligence purposes include security-related sources, reliable sources, and information highly relevant to the sought or required problem. The role of intelligence is crucial in understanding the risks faced and determining the necessary steps to be taken for proper planning, policies, and actions. The supervision and monitoring of community social activities fall within the purview of Police Intelligence, serving as the eyes and ears of the state. To effectively address problems and threats related to Rohingya refugees in Aceh, early countermeasures must be implemented, necessitating the involvement of law enforcement officials, particularly the Directorate of Intelkam, which holds preventive responsibilities in addition to its role as a security and legal entity.

Given the background of the Rohingya ethnic conflict in Myanmar and the Indonesian government's approach to handling Rohingya refugees in Aceh, it is essential to study the issues concerning the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees, specifically in Aceh Province, by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh. The research aims to address the following questions:

- 1) What is the role of police security intelligence in conducting early detection related to the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees in Aceh Province?
- 2) What factors impede the performance of police security intelligence in conducting early detection efforts concerning the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees in Aceh Province?
- 3) What optimization efforts are undertaken by Police Intelligence in conducting early detection related to the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees in Aceh Province?

## ***Literature Review***

### **Role Theory**

Role theory, also known as *theorie van de rol* in Dutch, and *theorie von der rolle* in German, is a theory that examines the tasks and positions individuals or organizations hold in society, both formally and informally. Role theory is composed of two components: role theory and role. Roles represent the various responsibilities individuals have within society, and they are essential tasks that must be fulfilled (Salim & Nurbani, 2015). According to the Department of Education and Culture (1989), roles encompass the levels of functions individuals should have in society. Selly Wehmeier defines roles as positions held by an organization, community, or in a relationship (Horby, 1974).

### **Police Intelligence Concept**

Intelligence plays a significant role in the dynamics of police activities, particularly in the era of reform and globalization, where there is an increasing demand for transparency, democratization, protection of human rights, and adherence to the rule of law. With the rapidly evolving community dynamics, understanding changes becomes more challenging, emphasizing the need for sharp and accurate early warning or detection efforts. This requires the mastery of theory, skills, experience, and the utilization of modern technology (Pusdik Intelkam Polri, 2011).

## **SWOT Theory**

SWOT analysis is a descriptive method used for analyzing situations and conditions. This analysis examines various input factors that are grouped based on their respective contributions. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of data and information, the implementation of SWOT analysis should be well-organized. The underlying principle of SWOT analysis is that decision-making processes should incorporate the following aspects: leveraging strengths, mitigating weaknesses, capitalizing on opportunities, and addressing threats. These principles guide the methods and actions taken in the decision-making process.

## **Research Methods**

The research conducted by the author is a qualitative research study. In qualitative research, humans are typically the primary research instruments, leaving no alternative. The research approach employed in this study is normative legal research, and it is also descriptive in nature. Secondary data sources were utilized through a review of library research, encompassing primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials used in this study include the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Law Code, and Law No. 2/2002 on Police (Marzuki, 2008).

Secondary legal sources consist of non-official legal publications such as textbooks, legal dictionaries, law journals, and commentaries on court decisions (Marzuki, 2008). Tertiary legal sources encompass legal summaries, legal bibliographies, judicial directories, legal encyclopedias, legal magazine indexes, legal dictionaries, and more.

The research methodology involves documentation studies and interview procedures conducted at the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh to gather data. Field research was employed to examine primary legal materials, while literature research was used to gather secondary data from both online and offline sources. Online methods were used to search for relevant legal materials on the internet, while offline methods involved visiting the UI library, regional libraries, and bookstores to collect the required data materials pertaining to the research problem.

Qualitative data analysis was conducted for this research. This entails selecting and systematizing theories, principles, norms, doctrines, and legal articles related to the topic to provide relevant qualifications and insights. The presentation of qualitative data typically involves systematic descriptions, explanations, or interpretations based on the collected and processed data, aiming to provide solutions and resolutions to the research problems at hand. Miles and Huberman outline three key stages in data analysis: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1992).

## **Research Results And Discussion**

### **The Role of Police Intelligence in Handling and Preventing Rohingya Refugees in Aceh**

Based on the findings of the aforementioned research, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, as the primary implementing body under the Kapolda in accordance with Police Regulation No. 14/2018, is assigned with the following responsibilities:

- a. Conduct intelligence operations involving early detection, early warning, and/or early prevention, supported by intelligence and coding technology.
- b. Provide administrative services and oversight concerning firearms or explosives, foreigners, and



- social or political activities of the community, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
- c. Gather, process, and document data, as well as present information to the leadership, police functional units, and relevant agencies.

In fulfilling its role, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh is entrusted with the responsibility of organizing intelligence functions in the security field to ensure a conducive kamtibmas (public order and security) situation. According to Soekanto (2004), Role Theory defines a role as a dynamic aspect of a position (status), where individuals fulfill their rights and obligations based on their position, thus assuming a role. In the context of the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, this normative role pertains to the duties and obligations related to organizing the intelligence function for the establishment of a conducive kamtibmas situation.

According to Perkap No. 8/2013, conflict management encompasses three types of activities: preventing social conflicts, halting physical violence, and facilitating post-conflict recovery. The prevention of social conflicts involves building institutional capacity through:

- a. Maintaining peaceful conditions within the community.
- b. Developing a peaceful dispute resolution system.
- c. Reducing the potential for conflicts.
- d. Establishing an early warning system.

Before social prevention is carried out, an activity called the identification of potential conflicts is conducted. In other words, the role of the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh in handling and preventing Rohingya refugees is to conduct early detection of potential conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees. This information is then transformed into intelligence products that will serve as the basis for decision-making by the leadership.

#### 1. Identification of Potential Conflicts

Potential conflicts stemming from various root causes need to be detected and identified early through the functions and intelligence strategies of Community Policing (*Polmas*). This enables anticipatory and preventive efforts to be made, ensuring that potential conflicts do not escalate into actual conflicts. The identification of potential conflicts involves inventorying potential conflicts, conducting research to deepen understanding of these conflicts, and determining their priority scale, as outlined in Perkap No. 8 of 2013.

##### a. Inventory of Potential Conflicts

An inventory of potential conflicts is an activity that involves collecting, listing, and categorizing various potential conflicts (Hidayat & Arafat, 2022). It is a systematic assessment or compilation of potential conflicts that may arise in specific situations or circumstances. The purpose of conducting an inventory of potential conflicts is to identify and understand the underlying reasons or sources of conflict in order to prevent or mitigate them (Wingarta et al., 2012). By documenting these potential conflicts, it becomes easier to predict and address them before they escalate or have a detrimental effect on established goals.

This inventory often entails a comprehensive examination of various components such as conflicting interests, opposing viewpoints, resource distribution, power dynamics, values, and other related elements that may contribute to conflict. It is a technique that allows companies, teams, or individuals to systematically identify and analyze possible points of conflict, enabling them to establish strategies, policies, or actions to effectively manage or resolve conflicts. Overall, an inventory of potential conflicts promotes proactive conflict resolution, improved communication, consensus building, and collaborative problem-solving, all of which contribute to better and more

productive relationships and arrangements (Wingarta et al., 2012).

Regarding the inventory of potential conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh has undertaken the task of collecting, listing, and classifying various potential conflicts that arise. These conflicts originate from socio-political, economic, and cultural problems, including the detection of potential threats by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh resulting from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. The identified threats include the risk of social conflict and the risk of terrorism. In this regard, the Directorate of Intelkam of the Aceh Police plays a crucial role in maintaining community security and order, particularly in preventing potential threats arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees. If these potential threats are not detected as early as possible, community security and order may be disrupted, which could further impact the environment and undermine national stability and development.

The collection and categorization of potential conflicts are carried out by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh through planning, collecting, processing, and presenting information in the form of intelligence products that specifically contain factual information.

#### b. Research/ Exploration of Conflict Potential

The term "research/exploration of conflict potential" refers to the process of conducting in-depth research or analysis to discover and understand potential conflicts that may arise in a specific environment or situation. This involves investigating various aspects, processes, and variables that can contribute to conflict or disagreement. Researchers or research teams typically engage in tasks such as data collection, literature review, interviews, surveys, and information evaluation when investigating or exploring potential conflicts. The goal is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the causes, triggers, and drivers of conflict that may occur in a given context (Rashid et al., 2019).

This research or exploration process involves examining various factors that can give rise to conflict, including conflicts of interest, divergent perspectives, cultural or ideological differences, resource scarcity, power imbalances, historical tensions, and organizational or systemic issues (Supriyatno, 2014). The purpose of this research and exploration is to proactively detect and predict potential conflicts and propose methods or interventions to prevent, manage, or resolve them. It enables the parties involved to develop an appropriate approach to conflict resolution, negotiation, or mediation by helping them understand the underlying causes of the dispute.

In the context of deepening the potential for conflict arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh is well-versed in the anatomy and underlying issues of the problems that arise. The intelligence products that have been developed through in-depth analysis of emerging conflicts are intelligence reports that include an introduction, factual information, analysis, predictions, and recommendations. These reports are intended to provide input for policy-making and to ensure the sustainable management of conflicts that arise due to the arrival of Rohingya refugees.

#### c. Determine the Priority Scale of Potential Conflicts

Determining the prioritization of potential conflicts involves the process of evaluating and ranking conflicts based on their level of importance, urgency, or potential impact. This includes assessing which disputes require immediate attention or resources in order to effectively address them (Fatkhullah et al., 2022). During this process, each potential conflict is evaluated based on specific criteria or considerations that are relevant to the particular situation. Factors such as the intensity of the dispute, potential harm or loss, likelihood of escalation, number of affected individuals or entities, and strategic significance of resolving the conflict are taken into account.

By prioritizing potential conflicts, stakeholders can focus their efforts and allocate resources to address the most critical or urgent issues first. This ensures that limited resources are utilized efficiently and prompt actions are taken to prevent or mitigate conflicts with significant potential impact.

Prioritization of potential conflicts is crucial for effective conflict management and resolution. It enables individuals or organizations to develop action plans, allocate resources, and engage in appropriate interventions based on the urgency and relevance of each conflict. Prioritization also facilitates improved communication and collaboration among stakeholders by directing their efforts towards the most pressing conflicts. Overall, the process of determining prioritization allows for a systematic and strategic approach to conflict management, enabling stakeholders to address disputes in a timely and efficient manner while minimizing negative consequences and maximizing positive outcomes.

In handling conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh determines the priority scale of potential conflicts through coordination with relevant agencies. They map out the potential conflicts and work together to find solutions, ensuring that potential conflicts do not escalate into larger and persistent issues. The resulting intelligence product in this case is a specialized intelligence assessment.

## 2. Prevention of Social Conflict

Conflict is an inherent aspect of social life, meaning it exists everywhere and at all times (Erviana, 2019). Society can be seen as a continuous conflict arena where conflicts permeate various aspects of community life. Conflicts arise from similarities and differences in social interests and are inevitable in a developing society undergoing change and facing scarcity in areas such as power, prestige, and resources (Kahmad, 2011).

The term "conflict" is derived from the Latin words "con" (together) and "fligere" (collision or clash). It encompasses a wide range of conflicting events, from disputes and disagreements between individuals to class conflicts, international conflicts, and wars (Setiadi & Kolip, 2013). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), disputes are defined as differences of opinion, disputes, and disagreements (Language Center, 2008). Conflict prevention is a strategy aimed at resolving conflicts and avoiding violence. It is a preventive measure taken to ensure that confrontations do not escalate into violence. Conflict prevention occurs when the conflict is still in the latent stage, before serious violence occurs (Makhmudah, 2015).

Diverse attributes individuals bring to interactions can contribute to conflicts. Physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, habits, beliefs, and other factors contribute to diversity. Conflict is a natural condition in any community that integrates individual traits through social interactions. Conflict only disappears with the disappearance of the community itself (St Aisyah, 2014). Conflict acts as a barrier to integration, and in society, conflict and integration are intertwined. Controlled conflict can lead to integration, while imperfect integration can lead to conflict. Management experts provide various definitions of conflict, but there is consensus that conflicts arise due to incompatibilities or differences in values, goals, status, and culture (Brenner & Metcalf, 2020).

Historically, conflict prevention and resolution systems have often had a military and authoritarian nature. Furthermore, legislation pertaining to conflict resolution remains incomplete and mainly consists of government-issued regulations such as presidential instructions, decrees, and regulations (Syafrizal et al., 2019). Efforts to resolve conflicts and establish new frameworks still rely heavily on legislative measures.



The current regulatory framework encompasses three key tactics related to government conflict management policies. Firstly, there is a normative framework for conflict prevention initiatives, which includes norms related to conflict-sensitive development policies, strategies, and prevention activities. Secondly, there is a regulatory framework for implementing conflict management measures, such as measures to prevent violence and the loss of life and property. Lastly, there is a post-conflict regulatory framework that includes provisions for dispute resolution, legal processes, as well as recovery, reintegration, and rehabilitation activities.

Based on the research conducted, the author analyzes the concept of conflict prevention carried out by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, as stipulated in Perkap No. 8 of 2013, as follows:

a. Maintaining Peaceful Conditions in the Community

The Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh makes efforts to maintain peaceful conditions upon the arrival of Rohingya refugees. These efforts include providing security measures for the activities of Rohingya refugees in temporary shelters within the jurisdiction of Polda Aceh. They also monitor the activities carried out by the surrounding community near the Rohingya shelters. Monitoring is conducted through observation and description of the current situation, and the information is reported as intelligence reports. The aim is to provide input to the leadership for decision-making and subsequent policies.

b. Developing a Peaceful Dispute Resolution System

There is currently no peaceful dispute resolution system in place by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh for conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees. This can be attributed to the ongoing arrival of Rohingya refugees and the occurrence of Rohingya refugees escaping from existing shelters. These incidents indicate the potential for transnational human trafficking crimes within the Rohingya refugee population, which could lead to greater conflicts in the future.

c. Reducing the Potential for Conflict

Efforts to reduce the potential for conflict arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh, according to interviews with the Director of Intelkam Polda Aceh, involve providing advice to the leadership regarding the law enforcement process against perpetrators involved in transnational human trafficking crimes of Rohingya refugees. The actions taken by the ranks of Polda Aceh need to be wisely observed by the leadership to avoid negative impacts and speculation of distrust within the community regarding the transparency of law enforcement by the Police.

d. Building an Early Warning System

The early detection and early warning system is a mechanism that provides fast, timely, and effective information to enable the organization to take action to avoid or reduce risks and respond effectively to potential conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees. The early detection system carried out by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh involves activities without direct action detection, which is a follow-up to the conflict prevention measures taken. However, these early detection activities have weaknesses as they only provide input, while the anticipation and action depend on the leadership. To address this, it is necessary to develop the intelligence capabilities to support early detection, including action detection. Action detection capability is an inherent ability of institutions or personnel to know, find, assess, and present intelligence products containing analysis and targets that serve as the basis for leadership policy-making.

Based on the data obtained, it can be analyzed that the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh's information reports, particularly those related to the arrival of Rohingya refugees, are not optimal. Instead, these reports only appear when Rohingya refugees arrive or when they have moved from the

jurisdiction of Polda Aceh. Information reports and other intelligence products related to the arrival of Rohingya refugees should provide continuous updates on the situation, especially along the east coast of Aceh, which is often visited by Rohingya refugees. It is the responsibility of the intelligence unit to report these developments to the leadership.

### **Factors Affecting the Performance of Police Security Intelligence in Handling and Preventing Rohingya Refugees in Aceh**

In the efforts to handle and prevent Rohingya refugees in Aceh, the performance of Police Security Intelligence in the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh is influenced by various factors. The author conducts a SWOT analysis (Freddy R., 2004) to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with these factors. This analysis helps in determining the appropriate strategies and solutions for effectively carrying out the task of handling and preventing Rohingya refugees in Aceh.

#### *a. Strength Analysis*

Strength analysis involves identifying an organization's internal situation, including competencies, capabilities, and resources that can be utilized to address the threats faced. In the context of handling and preventing Rohingya refugees, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh demonstrates a high level of commitment in carrying out its intelligence tasks. This is evident through the Director of Intelkam's full attention to the arrival of Rohingya refugees and providing support to the heads of Intelkam at the district level. Such actions contribute positively to the motivation of Police Intelligence members and enhance their effectiveness in field operations.

The Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh exhibits organizational commitment in addressing the challenges posed by the Rohingya refugee situation. It demonstrates effective coordination and collaboration within its internal structure by actively supporting Intelkam units at the district level. This enhances the organization's capacity to gather and evaluate intelligence information related to the Rohingya refugee crisis, enabling informed decision-making and targeted interventions.

Furthermore, the attention given by the Directorate of Intelkam to the arrival of Rohingya refugees and the provision of relief supplies showcases their understanding of the potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with the situation. By adopting a proactive and preventive approach to conflict management and resolution, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh demonstrates its commitment to addressing these challenges in a proactive manner. This approach helps in identifying and preventing disputes or security incidents related to the Rohingya refugee crisis.

The positive impact of the Director's actions extends beyond individual levels, as it boosts the motivation and morale of Police Intelligence personnel. When leaders genuinely care for and support their subordinates, it fosters a sense of purpose and dedication within the team. This, in turn, significantly enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the Police Intelligence unit's field operations, leading to more successful outcomes in managing and preventing conflicts involving Rohingya refugees.

In summary, the strength analysis of the Aceh Police Intelligence Directorate highlights its strong commitment to addressing the issues surrounding the Rohingya refugee situation. The attention and support from the Director of Intelkam demonstrate effective coordination, a comprehensive understanding of potential risks, and a proactive approach. These factors contribute to increased motivation and performance of Intelkam personnel, ultimately enhancing the organization's ability to manage and prevent conflicts with Rohingya refugees.

### b. *Weakness Analysis*

Weakness analysis involves examining the internal organizational situation, including competencies, capabilities, and resources that are considered suboptimal in addressing threats. Based on the author's research findings, there are weaknesses within the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, particularly in terms of human resources (HR) both in terms of quality and quantity.

Firstly, there is a scarcity of human resources, both officers and non-commissioned officers, within Sub-Directorate 4 State Security, which is responsible for handling and preventing Rohingya refugees. The number of personnel in this unit falls short of the required amount, as indicated by the disparity between the actual number and the personnel list. This shortage also extends to the Security Intelligence units at the Polres and Polsek levels. Additionally, there is a lack of personnel who have undergone essential Intelligence vocational training, which is crucial for developing competent and skilled Police Intelligence personnel capable of fulfilling their primary responsibilities.

Furthermore, the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure hinders the performance of Police Intelligence personnel in the field. This issue remains unresolved, with a notable deficiency in Alsus (special equipment) and Alkom (communication equipment) that can effectively cover the eastern coastal areas of Aceh. Consequently, there are obstacles in the reporting systems for the prevention and handling of Rohingya refugees.

In summary, weaknesses exist within the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, particularly regarding human resources and the availability of necessary facilities and infrastructure. The scarcity of personnel, both in terms of quantity and quality, poses a challenge to effectively handle and prevent Rohingya refugees. Additionally, the inadequate facilities and infrastructure limit the reporting capabilities and operational effectiveness of Police Intelligence in the affected areas. These weaknesses need to be addressed in order to enhance the organization's performance in dealing with the challenges posed by the Rohingya refugee situation.

### c. *Opportunity Analysis*

The opportunity analysis explores the favorable external factors that can enhance the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. In this context, the opportunities arise from the presence of intelligence networks and collaborative efforts among government agencies and organizations.

One significant opportunity lies in the extensive intelligence network operating throughout the region. This network comprises community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, fishermen, and village heads who have established relationships with Aceh Police Intelligence. They serve as valuable sources of information regarding the arrival of Rohingya refugees. Leveraging their local knowledge and connections can greatly contribute to gathering timely and relevant intelligence, facilitating early detection, and enabling swift response to potential situations involving Rohingya refugees.

Furthermore, the collaborative efforts among various government agencies and organizations present opportunities for effective handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees. The active involvement of agencies such as the TNI (Indonesian National Defense Forces), Social Services, Immigration, UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), and IOM (International Organization for Migration) demonstrates a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to addressing the Rohingya issue. These agencies can pool their resources, expertise, and support to facilitate information sharing, provide humanitarian assistance, navigate legal procedures, and foster international cooperation.

By capitalizing on the existing intelligence networks and fostering collaboration among government agencies and organizations, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh can maximize the opportunities available to improve the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees. This multi-dimensional approach enhances the ability to gather accurate information, coordinate actions, and deliver effective assistance, ultimately leading to more efficient and successful management of the Rohingya refugee situation.

#### d. *Threats Analysis*

The threats analysis focuses on external factors that have the potential to create difficulties or obstacles in carrying out tasks, particularly in relation to the handling and prevention of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. One prominent threat is the lack of understanding regarding the impact of the arrival of Rohingya refugees in the local community. The author's observations reveal that initially, most Acehnese people accepted the Rohingya refugees based on humanitarian grounds. However, over time, the community started to reject and expel the refugees due to violations of local customs. This indicates a lack of understanding regarding the potential conflicts that may arise from the presence of Rohingya refugees.

To address this, efforts should be made to enhance public knowledge and awareness about the impact of Rohingya refugees and the implications for Indonesia's security and social order. In this regard, the participation of the government, media, and civil society groups is crucial in raising public awareness about the Rohingya refugee crisis. Additionally, providing effective training and guidance to National Police personnel is essential to improve their understanding of the Rohingya refugee crisis and enhance their intelligence work related to Rohingya refugees. By fostering better understanding among the public and police officers, the performance of police intelligence in dealing with the Rohingya refugee issue in Indonesia is expected to improve.

Furthermore, collaboration between police intelligence and other relevant agencies is vital to address the Rohingya refugee crisis. Agencies responsible for managing Rohingya refugees, such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, can benefit from the expertise of police intelligence. Likewise, police intelligence can forecast potential security challenges and take proactive measures in a well-coordinated manner.

In this scenario, it is crucial for police intelligence to have a comprehensive understanding of the consequences of the influx of Rohingya refugees. By developing this awareness, police intelligence can enhance risk assessments and identify potential security challenges posed by the presence of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. This will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the performance of police intelligence and contribute to the overall security and stability of the region.

#### **Optimization Efforts Made by Police Intelligence in Handling and Preventing Rohingya Refugees in Aceh**

In the optimization efforts made by Police Intelligence in handling and preventing Rohingya refugees in Aceh, there are steps and policies taken by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh to minimize potential conflicts. This approach aligns with Carl J. Federick's policy theory, which defines policy as a series of actions or activities proposed by individuals, groups, or governments in a specific environment with obstacles and opportunities to achieve certain goals (Agustino, 2008). It is crucial for policies to demonstrate their intended purpose and objectives, as they involve goal-oriented behavior.

defines policy as a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. This definition emphasizes the importance of having specific objectives and implementing actions to address particular problems.

The Directorate of Intelkam of the Aceh Police plays a vital role in maintaining public security in Aceh, Indonesia. However, this unit has encountered several challenges in recent years, hindering its effectiveness. To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to implement initiatives that enhance the capabilities of the intelligence unit and its personnel, enabling them to prevent and respond to potential security threats effectively.

One crucial area requiring development is the capacity of intelligence units to fulfill their responsibilities efficiently. This entails ensuring that field officers provide accurate and reliable data and information, which are essential for generating solutions and making informed decisions. It is also important to enhance their investigative skills and the implementation of security measures. Building a robust network to collect and share information on potential targets is vital for successful intelligence operations.

In addition to operational capabilities, intelligence units should focus on countering radicalization and preventing sympathy for extremist ideologies. This can be achieved by expanding mobilization efforts through networking and public opinion. By actively engaging with society and establishing effective communication channels, the unit can shape public opinion and counter radical narratives. Creating scenarios that encourage internal dissent within extremist organizations can weaken their influence and prevent radicalization from spreading further.

Additionally, the unit should encourage the community to report any suspicious activities that may impact Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Building trust and cooperation with the local population is crucial in gathering timely information and preventing potential security threats. By fostering a sense of responsibility among community members and emphasizing the importance of reporting suspicious actions, the intelligence unit can improve its surveillance capabilities and maintain a proactive approach to security.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to invest in training and capacity-building programs for intelligence personnel. These programs should focus on improving analytical skills, investigative techniques, networking capabilities, and understanding of the radicalization process. By enhancing the knowledge and expertise of individuals within the intelligence unit, the overall capabilities of the unit as a whole will be strengthened.

In short, addressing the challenges faced by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh requires a comprehensive approach. By enhancing the unit's capacity to gather accurate information, conduct investigations, build networks, counter radicalization, and encourage community participation, the intelligence unit can improve its ability to prevent and respond to potential security threats. Investing in the development of individual skills and knowledge is crucial to improving the overall capabilities of the intelligence unit and ensuring the safety and security of the people in Aceh.

Overall, the policies and strategies implemented by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh to prevent and address potential criminal acts or threats arising from Rohingya refugees adhere to the principles of human rights and humanitarianism. They also emphasize the importance of strengthening cooperation between the government, international institutions, and local communities. Under the surveillance strategy, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh has implemented the following programs to prevent and address potential threats or criminal acts resulting from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh:

- 1) The National Police has applied the principles of community policing to encourage community involvement in providing information, protecting their respective environments, and raising awareness about anti-terrorism efforts, which can also be applied to Rohingya refugees in Aceh.
- 2) Polri continues to develop a community-based approach (*Polmas*) that aims to build strategic



partnerships between Polri and the community to prevent and deter all forms of crime, including potential threats or criminal acts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh.

- 3) In supporting Polda as a detection base, Bhabinkamtibmas plays a crucial role as a frontline police officer who acts as the eyes and ears and provides early detection of potential threats or criminal acts resulting from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Working alongside other officials from various sectors, Bhabinkamtibmas conducts socialization activities to prevent any adverse impacts resulting from criminal acts.

The strategy outlined by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh to prevent and address potential threats or criminal acts resulting from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh involves several programmatic measures. Let's explain and discuss each of these steps in detail:

#### 1) Improving Community Deterrence and Preventive Capacity:

This measure aims to enhance the capacity of communities to deter and prevent public security disturbances related to the influx of Rohingya refugees. It includes awareness promotion, education, and training programs to empower communities to identify and report potential threats. By fostering a sense of collective responsibility, communities can actively contribute to maintaining public safety and preventing criminal acts.

#### 2) Collecting Information and Opinions from the Community:

This step emphasizes the importance of gathering information and opinions from the community regarding the implementation of the Police service's functions and duties, as well as issues arising in the community related to Rohingya refugees. By actively listening to community concerns and inputs, the Police can gain valuable perspectives and enhance their understanding of the local context, thereby facilitating more effective responses and interventions.

#### 3) Conducting Socialization with Partnership Forums, Communities, and Relevant Agencies:

This step focuses on collaborative efforts to prevent adverse impacts caused by criminal acts related to Rohingya refugees. It involves face-to-face interactions, visits, lectures, guidance and counseling sessions, community lighting (improving street lighting for safety), and organizing community-based activities such as teaching, training, and education programs. These initiatives have various objectives, including raising awareness, promoting understanding, providing guidance, and encouraging community participation in maintaining order and security. Additionally, this measure highlights the importance of gathering public opinion, fostering public order, and supporting rehabilitation efforts.

By implementing these program measures, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh aims to create a comprehensive approach to address potential threats and crimes associated with the arrival of Rohingya refugees. The strategy emphasizes community engagement, partnerships with relevant forums and agencies, as well as proactive measures such as education, training, and socialization. It recognizes the importance of community empowerment, information sharing, and collaborative efforts in effectively preventing and addressing security challenges.

Continuous evaluation, adaptation, and close coordination with communities and relevant stakeholders are essential to ensure the effectiveness of this strategy. By fostering strong partnerships, utilizing community insights, and implementing targeted interventions, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh can work to maintain public safety, prevent crime, and ensure the well-being of Rohingya refugees and local communities in Aceh.

The vigilance strategy undertaken by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh aims to prevent and address potential threats or criminal acts associated with the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Several programs have been implemented by the police as part of the preventive measures. Let's discuss

each program in more detail.

1) Guiding Community Members to Actively Participate in Creating and Supporting Self-Reliant Kamtibmas in the Aceh Region:

This program emphasizes community involvement and encourages citizens to play an active role in maintaining security and order. By fostering independent Kamtibmas (community watch groups), community members become responsible for detecting and reporting any suspicious activities or potential threats in their neighborhoods. This participatory approach increases the security awareness and responsiveness of the local community as a whole

2) Cooperating and Partnering with Potential Kamtibmas Communities, Groups, or Forums:

The Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh works closely with various community organizations, groups, or Kamtibmas forums to engage them in ensuring public safety. These partnerships aim to encourage community participation in *Binkamtibmas* (community security and order development) activities, find solutions to problems faced by the community, and address potential disturbances. By involving these groups, potential conflicts or disturbances can be identified and addressed promptly, thus preventing them from escalating into more significant security issues.

3) Fostering Community Awareness and Compliance with Laws and Regulations:

The Intelkam Directorate of Polda Aceh focuses on raising community awareness of laws and regulations, as well as encouraging compliance. This includes disseminating information on legal requirements, safety guidelines, and community obligations. By fostering a culture of law-abiding and encouraging compliance with regulations, the potential for crime or security threats can be minimized.

4) Providing Guidance and Training for Community Members in Environmental Safety:

This program involves educating and training community members on aspects of neighborhood security. This can include activities such as disaster preparedness, emergency response, environmental conservation, and sustainable practices. By equipping community members with knowledge and skills related to environmental safety, community resilience can be enhanced, reducing potential vulnerabilities and risks.

These programs collectively contribute to the Aceh Police Intelkam Directorate's vigilance strategy in preventing and addressing potential threats or criminal acts related to the Rohingya refugee situation in Aceh. By engaging the community, raising awareness, and providing necessary guidance and training, the Directorate aims to create a safer and more secure environment for all citizens. Through these proactive measures, potential conflicts or security disturbances can be effectively mitigated or resolved, thus promoting peace and stability in the region.

To prevent potential threats or criminal acts that may arise due to the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh has implemented several preventive measures. These measures include providing religious understanding, limiting the movement of potential perpetrators, conducting visits and counseling in the community, as well as cooperating with important figures in the community.

1) Providing Awareness About Religious Understanding:

Deradicalization programs aim to raise public awareness about religious principles, such as jihad. By promoting correct religious understanding, the program aims to counter potential radicalization and prevent individuals from engaging in extremist activities.

2) Limiting the Space for Potential Perpetrators:

The Aceh Police Intelkam Directorate takes measures to restrict the movement and activities of

potential threats or criminals. By limiting their access and ability to act or influence society, law enforcement agencies aim to reduce the risks posed by individuals who may exploit the presence of Rohingya refugees for criminal purposes.

### 3) Conducting Visits, Counseling, and Socialization in the Community:

The Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh conducts visits to local communities to build closer relationships and provide guidance and counseling. Through these interactions, they aim to foster a sense of security, disseminate information, and build trust. They also empower and train the neighborhood security system (Siskamling) to enhance community cooperation and preparedness.

### 4) Training and Collaboration:

The Intelkam Directorate of Polda Aceh conducts training programs that focus on citizen potential, data collection, and partnership approaches. They work closely with influential figures in the community, such as religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, and youth representatives. This collaboration includes formal and informal partnerships to strengthen community resilience and encourage collective responses to potential threats.

By implementing these measures to prevent and manage the Rohingya refugees, the Directorate of Intelkam Aceh aims to proactively address potential threats and crimes related to their arrival. These measures emphasize community engagement, promoting understanding, and building relationships to enhance security and prevent the exploitation of vulnerable situations. Collaboration with influential community leaders can increase the effectiveness of prevention efforts and ensure a comprehensive approach. Moreover, it is important to continuously evaluate and adapt these prevention measures based on evolving situations and emerging challenges. By maintaining open lines of communication, fostering community resilience, and proactively addressing potential threats, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh can contribute to maintaining safety and security in Aceh during this complex humanitarian situation.

The policies implemented by the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh to handle potential conflicts arising from the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh are designed to optimize the duties and functions of police intelligence. Through prepared and implemented steps, the Directorate aims to prevent potential threats or criminal acts associated with the presence of Rohingya refugees. The goal is to create a safe and comfortable atmosphere in society.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh has the responsibility of early detection of potential conflicts, administrative and supervisory services, and the collection and presentation of information to leaders and relevant agencies. Their role in handling and preventing Rohingya refugees involves identifying potential conflicts arising from their arrival and providing information for decision-making purposes.

The Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh demonstrates strengths in their commitment, coordination, collaboration, proactive approach, and positive impact on personnel motivation and performance. However, they also face weaknesses such as limited human resources in terms of quality and quantity, as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure support.

In addressing and preventing conflicts related to Rohingya refugees in Aceh, the Police Intelligence, through the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh, implements measures and policies to minimize potential conflicts. These strategies involve community engagement, establishing information networks, countering radicalization, and encouraging community participation in reporting suspicious

activities. To enhance their efforts, it is essential to improve the capabilities of intelligence units, provide personnel training, and foster cooperation with relevant stakeholders. Through a comprehensive approach, the Directorate of Intelkam Polda Aceh aims to enhance the security and well-being of both Rohingya refugees and the local communities in Aceh.

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