Police Intelligence in Resolving Land Conflicts: Case Study of Land Conflict Resolution for the Construction of the Great Mosque in South Solok

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Abstract

Land conflict is something that is quite normal in Indonesia. In this case, land conflicts in the West Sumatra region occur quite often, because the existence of ulayat land is legally recognized by the state, and is included in Regional Regulations. The land conflict for the construction of the grand mosque in South Solok district has a complicated nature, where the problem which initially only involved the Regional Government and Kerinci Mitra Plantation widened to involve many parties including 2 (two) large mass organizations; to the indigenous people of the Rantau XII Koto Tribe Group who claim to have customary land in the area and make problems even more complicated which have the potential for horizontal conflict to emerge in the South Solok area. This research aims to see the role of police intelligence in resolving land conflicts with a case study of resolving land conflicts over the construction of a grand mosque in the South Solok district. The research method in this journal is a type of qualitative research that refers to a case study of land conflicts over the construction of the South Solok Grand Mosque. Interviews and document studies are used as data for analysis and decision-making. This research found that Police Intelligence has an important role in resolving conflicts in the context of maintaining security and order in society. In resolving land conflicts, police intelligence can act as a liaison between land owners, local communities, legal authorities, and other related parties. By facilitating dialogue, negotiation, or mediation, police intelligence can help reach a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved (win-win solution).

Keywords: *Role, Police Intelligence, Conflict Resolution.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

Land conflict in the West Sumatra region is something that is uniquely characteristic of the Indonesian region. The existence of customary land in West Sumatra is legally recognized by the state and codified into a Regional Regulation. The potential for horizontal and vertical conflict due to the existence of customary land is very likely to occur in the West Sumatra region where in general the land, water, and air are controlled by the state, but on the other hand, recognition of customary rights is highly upheld in Minangkabau customs. Various dynamics in daily life often turn land conflicts in the West Sumatra region into potential latent conflicts in the West Sumatra region (Fitria, 2020).

One area in West Sumatra that is unique in terms of customary land issues is the South Solok district. South Solok Regency has its characteristics historically related to the history of the establishment of this Regency which was expanded from the Solok Regency area in 2004. According to Bimbi Irawan in the book "South Solok, Terra

Australis Incognita (Unknown Southern Region)" Solok Regency was taken from the history of the division of the region by the Dutch which was known as "Afdeling" with 14 Afdeling regions, one of which was Afdeling Solok. Afdeling Solok consists of several traditional areas, including in the north there is Lagam nan Tujuah, moving to the south is the Solok Valley which is the Kubuang XIII traditional territory. Then in the middle, there are the Alahan Panjang and Payung Sekaki plateaus and at the southern end, there are the 2 large tribes of Alam Surambi Sungai Pagu and Rantau XII Koto which are the forerunners of South Solok Regency (Jingling, 2021).

The division of territories according to customary areas makes the role of customs very strong in the administration of government. This then gave rise to the stigma of the striking and difficult-to-reconcile differences between Alam Surambi Sungai Pagu and Rantau XII Koto, which gives the impression of a tug-of-war in the development of the South Solok region following the Big Tribe who runs the government. One of the program agendas in the South Solok area which has given rise to land conflicts involving customs is related to the construction of the Great Mosque in the South Solok area (Kasanga et al., 2019). This happened between the Mitra Kerinci Tea Plantation and the Traditional Institutions and the South Solok district government. The potential for large mass mobilization conflicts occurs in the process of land acquisition by companies which are then intervened by customs who consider land in the West Sumatra region to be inseparable from customary (Ulayat) ownership (Sändig, 2021).

What is unique about this problem is that the regional government, which is usually the forum for resolving conflicts (in the Law on Handling Social Conflicts), is one of the parties to the conflict. This potential conflict often causes security disturbances in the South Solok area which disrupts regional conduciveness. Police intelligence as a work unit in the area plays an active role in preventing conflicts and handling existing conflicts so that it can eliminate losses or greater risks (Lubell et al., 2020). Even though land issues are not necessarily the leading sector of the National Police's main duties in Law Number 2 of 2002, in terms of the impact, land issues sometimes trigger conflicts in society that disrupt public security and order. This is also the underlying reason for writing this journal because the initial incident related to land issues was not the main task of police intelligence, but police intelligence participated in it based on a conflict that had an impact on security disturbances (Vanclay & Hanna, 2019).

The limited research and studies that specifically explore the role of police intelligence in resolving land conflicts is a challenge. Therefore, this journal aims to fill this knowledge gap and explain the role played by police intelligence in the context of resolving land conflicts. By analyzing and explaining the role of police intelligence in resolving land conflicts in the study of the problem of resolving land conflicts for the construction of the South Solok Great Mosque, it is hoped that it will provide a better understanding of how the use of police intelligence can influence the handling of land conflict cases. The analysis carried out is also used to provide relevant policy recommendations to increase the effectiveness of resolving land conflicts in the future

by police practitioners and related agencies to avoid greater losses and risks resulting from this conflict.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Police Intelligence

Police Intelligence according to Law Number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence in article 9 is part of the State Intelligence Organizer in addition to the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), TNI Intelligence (Strategic Intelligence Agency/BAIS), Indonesian Prosecutor's Intelligence and certain K/L Intelligence. It is further explained in Article 12 that the Police Intelligence function is regulated by further statutory provisions (Estrada et al., 2021). Presidential Regulation number 52 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia Police which refers to Law number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police states that "The Security Intelligence Agency, abbreviated as Baintelkam, is the element implementing the main tasks in the field of security intelligence which is in under the Chief of Police" (Warganegara, 2022).

Baintelkam is tasked with assisting the National Police Chief in developing and carrying out intelligence functions in the security sector to carry out operational and management tasks of the National Police to support the implementation of government tasks in the context of realizing domestic security (Wicaksana, 2019). Then, specifically, through internal police regulations, at each level, the tasks and functions of police intelligence are regulated. At the National Police Headquarters there is the National Police Baintelkam, at the Regional Police there is a Security Intelligence Directorate, at the Resort Police there is a Security Intelligence Unit and at the Sector Police level there is a Security Intelligence Unit (Blumberg et al., 2019).

The role of Police Intelligence consists of 3 main activities, including those related to investigation, security, and mobilization. Then the roles carried out were analyzed using the concept in Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict. This law is in line with Johan Galtung's concept known as "TRANSCEND" which introduces a peace model using peaceful conflict transformation (Scivens et al., 2021).

2. Agrarian

The word agrarian has different meanings between one language and another. In Latin, the word agraria comes from the words "ager" and "agrarius". The word ager means land or a piece of land and the word agrarius means cultivation, rice fields, or agriculture. Meanwhile, in English, the word agraria is defined as agrarium, which means land or is connected with land business. Meanwhile, according to Budi Harsono, the definition of Agraria in the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) adopts a broad meaning, namely, earth, water, and the natural resources contained therein (Hardiyanto, 2021).

Based on the several definitions above, it can be concluded that the word agrarian does not only refer to agricultural land, but all of these meanings give a

connotation of pressure on "land". The land is a very basic human need. Humans live and carry out all their activities on the land so humans are always in contact with the land. Saleh stated that land is a wealth of natural resources which is also important for rural communities because it is a natural production factor that is managed to become a source of income for these communities (Gutiérrez-Sanín, 2021).

A piece of land is so important and valuable to humans that they use it as a source of income. Apart from having high economic value, the land also has high socio-political and land security value. It is not surprising that land being something special for humans often gives rise to various social problems because the need for land is increasing while land cannot be increased (Pascaris et al., 2021).

3. Conflict

According to Lewis. A Coser, explained that conflict is divided into 2 (two) categories, namely, realistic and non-realistic conflict. The explanation is as follows,

a. Realistic Conflict, namely conflict that originates from group or individual disappointment with the special demands that occur in social life relationships and from all estimates of the possible benefits of a group shown in objects that are considered disappointing. This means that conflict occurs as a result of something that is based on dissatisfaction, or differences in goals that cause one party to feel disadvantaged (Liu et al., 2020).
b. Non-Realistic Conflict, namely conflict that does not originate from skeptical or antagonistic goals, but from a need that arises to relieve tension that occurs on one of the parties. This means that it can be said that this conflict is an attempt to control carried out by one of the parties who are part of the conflict to manipulate the existing conflict so that the conflict that occurs can appear vague or even resolved (Mor et al., 2023).

In the context of this problem, it is more of a realistic type of conflict that originates from disappointment between the parties in conflict. The local government and indigenous communities were dissatisfied with the company's policies, while the company and its supporting mass organizations also felt disappointed with the local government which was considered arbitrary in making policies. Both fight for the benefits of each party and ignore the losses suffered by the other party (Paredes, 2022).

According to Delamater and Myers, in realistic group conflict theory, there are several basic propositions including:

a. When groups are pursuing goals in which gains by one group invariably result in losses by another, they (the ingroup) have what are called conflicting interests. The mass organization groups involved in this conflict are supporters of the parties in the conflict and want the parties they support not to feel disadvantaged in this problem (O'Donnell & Shor, 2022).
b. This opposition causes members of each group to experience frustration and develop antagonistic (opposing) attitudes toward other groups. With this incident, hostility emerged from the conflicting parties because they felt that

the interests of each party were disturbed by the existing problems (Kim & Kweon, 2022).

c. As members of a group (ingroup), each member develop negative attitudes and unfavorable perceptions about other group members, their identification with the group becomes stronger and they become strongly attached to the group. Sympathizers of this conflict, who are also suspected of political competition, have created mutual suspicion among each party in the conflict regarding the strategy taken (Savela et al., 2021).
d. As solidarity and cohesion within groups increase, the possibility of intergroup conflict opens up and increases and even the slightest provocation can trigger direct action by one group against another group. When the demonstration occurred, there was almost a clash between sympathizers, but this was prevented by anticipating security from the local police (O'Connor et al., 2020).

4. Land Conflict

Agrarian conflict is a problem that frequently occurs in Indonesia today. Agrarian conflict in Indonesia started in the feudal era when farmers began to worry about the status of their land because it was forcibly taken by the kingdom. Agrarian conflict is a process situation, namely the process of interaction between two (or more) people or groups, each of whom is fighting for their interests over the same object; namely land and other objects related to land, such as water, plants, mines, and also the air above the land in question (Gerber et al., 2021).

Land, which is a natural resource, will have high economic value if managed. To meet their many needs, the community uses or manages the land. With so many needs, the risks of competition arising to cultivate as much land as possible are greater, this problem will then give rise to conflict between them in land ownership. The state's presence in land management provides opportunities for capital owners to utilize the land for reasons of economic development (Visser et al., 2019). The policies issued by the government often cause conflict because people who feel their land rights have been confiscated will fight back. Rajendra Singh stated that every time there is an opportunity or every time human dissatisfaction arises that exceeds the limits of human patience, social movements arise by themselves and are manifested in the actions of conflictual collectivistic consciousness (Stubblefield & Joireman, 2019).

According to Lutfi I. Nasoetion, the current sources of land conflicts (agrarian conflicts) are caused by:

a. Unbalanced and uneven land ownership or control
b. Incompatibility of use of agricultural land and non-agricultural land
c. Lack of support for economically weak groups
d. Lack of recognition of customary law community rights to land (ulayat rights)
e. The weak bargaining position of communities holding land rights in land acquisition (Nasir & Saptomo, 2022).

C. METHOD

This research was carried out using a descriptive qualitative approach. Through this approach, the role of Police Intelligence in resolving land conflicts can be explained using a case study method regarding the land conflict for the construction of the South Solok Great Mosque. Researchers collected data from several sources, including interviews with police intelligence officers, collecting document data related to the problem. The data that was collected from interviews and document studies was then reduced regarding its use in this research. The results of data reduction were then analyzed for the identification of policies and strategies used by police intelligence in resolving land conflicts using the Social Conflict Handling Law as well as existing theories and concepts. Through this research, it is hoped that the research findings can provide recommendations regarding the development of the role of police intelligence in resolving land conflicts as a development of Intelligence Science.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of Land Conflict for the Construction of the Grand Mosque

The construction of the Great Mosque began with planning carried out by the South Solok Regency Government to fulfill the Vision and Mission carried out by the Regent and Deputy Regent who are currently leading the way by forming a religious South Solok community. The planning was prepared by the South Solok Regency public works sub-department using a multi-year system because of the large budget needed to build the project. According to the blueprint, it is planned to use the land used by the Mitra Kerinci Plantation as an asset belonging to PTPN, which is a State-Owned Enterprise, so it requires a slightly more complicated land release scheme. The South Solok Regency Government allocated a budget of 80 billion Rupiah for the construction of this mosque.

As an introduction, the Mitra Kerinci Tea Plantation is a Dutch colonial heritage tea plantation with various Dutch heritage buildings inside. Plantation development was inspired by the success of plantations managed by the Dutch on the island of Java after the Dutch took control of the South Solok area. Since being abandoned by the Dutch, this plantation has been managed by BUMN under the Ministry of Finance.

The land conflict for the construction of the Great Mosque occurred in 2018 when work on the mosque project began with the dynamics of the HGU status belonging to PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia, which is a BUMN, at which time a ban on grants of BUMN assets appeared; (stated in the circular letter of the Minister of BUMN number: s-155/MBU/2012 concerning the Prohibition of Grants of BUMN Fixed Assets) so that it requires the Regional Government to acquire the land using a "land swap" mechanism. Then, from the perspective of the Rantau XII Koto customary territory, who believed they had ownership of the plantation land, they felt that the plantation was too convoluted and seemed to hinder the development of the Grand Mosque of South Solok, which is aligned with human resource development. The Rantau XII Koto Customary Leaders hope that PT Mitra Kerinci will facilitate the

provision of the land, even though there is no compensation from the local government because there is no area in Minangkabau that is not controlled by the Niniak Mamak, and this plantation has been controlling the Niniak Mamak's land for years. The culmination of this was on March 29, 2018, when the indigenous people of Rantau XII Koto staged a protest at the Mitra Kerinci Plantation, demanding the immediate release of the land. During the protest, the community threatened to seal off the plantation and halt its activities, thus disrupting the activities of the people working as tea plantation employees.

The description of the parties in conflict initially seemed to be only the Regional Government and the Mitra Kerinci Plantation, but this followed a potential clash between Niniak Mamak as a traditional leader and the traditional community towards the Company. Then, after an in-depth investigation, there is the potential for a clash between 2 (two) large mass organizations in the South Solok area which stand in two different camps (Pemda-Plantation). It is suspected that the cause of the conflict is political rivalry between the current government and the political opposition on the tea plantation side. Conflict resolution finally reached a common ground with an agreement to exchange land which took place simultaneously with the start of the process of working on the Grand Mosque Project (Land Clearing Process) so that potential social conflicts involving clashes between Niniak Mamak and mass organizations could be prevented and avoided.

2. The Role of Police Intelligence in Handling Land Conflicts

Referring to the main task of the police in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which states that the National Police has the main task of maintaining security and public order, it is certainly necessary to take a role in this conflict as an effort to resolve the conflict and avoid conflict in society. Then in Law number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence in article 6 it is explained that the function of State Intelligence is to carry out investigations, security, and mobilization where the scope of State Intelligence is one of which is Police Intelligence.

In discussing the Role of Police Intelligence, reference is made to Intelligence Law number 17 of 2011 article 6 and internal police regulations, both the National Police Chief's Regulations (Perkap) and the regulations of the head of the security intelligence agency (Perkabik) which are the basis for carrying out Police Intelligence duties. Therefore, in this discussion, the researcher divides the role into 3 (three) main Intelligence activities related to Investigation, Security, and Mobilization as described as follows:

a. Investigation

In the field of Investigation, the role of Police Intelligence is related to collecting information related to existing problems and taken from various points of view of the parties in conflict or involved in this problem. Police Intelligence through the Police Intelligence and Security Unit conducted investigations related to the land issue through the following:

1). The BPN party related to the Land Registry administration stated that the land is a Company HGU related to a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN). BPN also provides information about the procedures for the release and transfer of assets related to the land.
2). The Regional Government is concerned with the "Blueprint" for the construction of the Grand Mosque so that they know the areas affected by the project.
3). Niniak Mamak's side is related to the community's hopes and desires regarding this problem.
4). PT Mitra Kerinci is related to the constraints and hopes of the Plantation Party regarding this land issue.
5). Research documents relating to regulations governing this issue including those relating to regulations regarding land acquisition and regulations relating to BUMN assets

In its implementation, the results of the investigation are outlined in an Intelligence Product which is useful for leaders, in this case, the Police Chief as Regional Level Leader, in providing policy advice in implementing the resolution of the land conflict.

In formulating the policy recommendations, the leadership of the Police Security Intelligence Unit stated that the project had a high potential for irregularities in the procurement process as well as allegations of political connotations from the ongoing regional government and its opposition, making it prone to conflicts of interest. Then there is also the potential for potential clashes between large mass organizations in the region which are on two different sides, between the regional government and the Mitra Kerinci Plantation.

In the formulation of recommendations provided by Police Intelligence based on facts found in the field, it contains how the National Police Leaders as function bearers to maintain security and order in society act following the corridors and conflict resolution steps.

b. Security

Security, in this case, police intelligence is related to security carried out to maintain regional security and order, in this case, it is concretely seen when securing demonstrations by the Local Police. Security for the demonstration was carried out based on recommendations from Intelligence through security estimates made based on Intelligence analysis. In terms of security, according to the Head of the South Solok Police Intelligence and Security Unit, he made special estimates for the security of the demonstration so that it took place in an orderly manner and avoided risks that were detrimental to all parties.

c. Mobilization

The mobilization carried out by Police Intelligence is related to how the situation remains conducive and problem-solving continues so that security disturbances can be prevented and avoided. In this context, according to the

Head of the South Solok Police Security Intelligence Unit, he stated that the mobilization was carried out for the Parties by providing education to the parties so that they could carry out solutions following applicable regulations and avoid anarchic actions that lead to security disturbances and even criminal acts. As well as trying to bridge the two parties involved in the conflict to have good discussions to get the best meeting point for all parties (win-win solution).

The author conducted research related to Intelligence products related to problems and based on interviews with members of the Intelligence and Security Unit, it was found that several things were analyzed by the intelligence party, including the following:

a. Conflict background, which contains the comprehensive background of the land conflict, including the history of the conflict, factors that triggered or exacerbated the conflict, and the parties involved.
b. Analysis of related actors, which includes parties involved in land conflicts, such as land owners (plantations), government (South Solok Regional Government), community groups (Ormas and traditional groups), and other related parties. This includes identifying the goals, interests, and roles of each party in the conflict.
c. Sources of conflict, which identifies sources of land conflict related to differences in interests of the conflicting parties, including differences in political views.
d. Conflict dynamics which analyzes the dynamics of land conflicts consisting of shifts in power, tactics used by the parties involved, escalation or de-escalation of conflict, as well as patterns of interaction and conflict between the actors involved.
e. The impact of conflict includes an analysis of the impact of land conflict on various aspects, such as social, economic, environmental, and security impacts. This may include economic loss, displacement, environmental damage, social disruption, or other consequences. This is listed as an intelligence estimate/Forecasting based on the dynamics of the ongoing conflict.
f. Settlement opportunities, identifying opportunities and strategies for resolving land conflicts, including through legal channels, mediation, negotiation, or third-party intervention. This involves identifying stakeholders who can play a role in resolving the conflict and analyzing possible solutions that can be implemented.
g. Policy recommendations as a strategy that helps in resolving land conflicts. This recommendation is based on an in-depth analysis of the causes of conflict, dynamics, and opportunities for resolution identified and becomes a policy input suggestion for the user (Kapolres)

If seen from Don Mcdowell's opinion regarding the field of Intelligence tasks, the role of Police Intelligence, in this case, refers to problem-solving and planning in resolving the problems faced. Data collection or what is often called information in the world of intelligence has been carried out and Intelligence Products as input for

leadership in policy making have been provided so that Leadership does not make mistakes in acting.

Conflict management is a step taken by conflict actors or third parties to resolve the conflict that occurs. According to Wiriawan, conflict management is the process of the parties involved or third parties developing conflict strategies and implementing them to control the conflict to produce the desired resolution. In this case, the Police, through the Police Chief as the Third Party, is the initiator in resolving the conflict through FGDs and meetings with the parties to resolve the existing conflict. When meeting with indigenous peoples who are holding demonstrations, the Police always emphasize maintaining conduciveness during the demonstration and facilitating company meetings with indigenous peoples so that it does not become a mass action that leads to security disturbances and even criminal acts. The FGD carried out by the Police as the facilitator emphasized that the parties must both exercise restraint and formulate the best solution without violating the existing regulations of each party (Company and Regional Government).

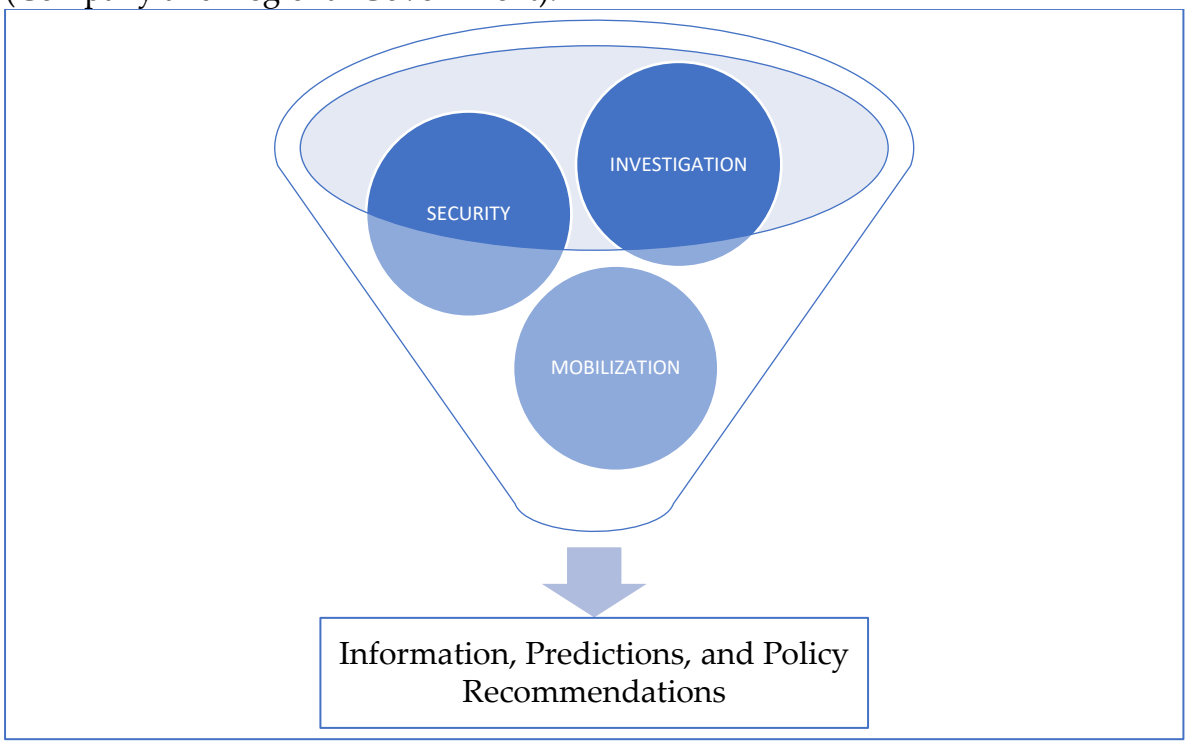


Figure 1. Scheme of the Role of Police Intelligence

3. Analysis of the Role of Police Intelligence in terms of Law number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict

Article 4 of the Conflict Handling Law explains that the scope of conflict handling is divided into 3 (three), namely Conflict Prevention, Conflict Termination, and Post-Conflict Recovery. In the context of this problem, it explains more about the concept of conflict prevention which focuses on several activities carried out. If we refer to this law, the land conflict is still at the Potential Conflict stage and there is almost a Social Conflict with physical clashes between the parties involved in the conflict. Article 6 of the Law on Handling Social Conflicts also explains efforts to

prevent conflict which are carried out through several activities, including maintaining peaceful conditions in society, developing a peaceful dispute resolution system, reducing potential conflicts, and building an early warning system.

a. Maintaining peaceful conditions in society
   Maintaining peaceful conditions in society is carried out by the South Solok Police Security Intelligence Unit by mobilizing and approaching community figures so that they can support police activities to maintain security and order in society as an effort to maintain peaceful conditions in society. Approaching traditional leaders who are protesting against plantations is one of the efforts made to prevent anarchic actions from occurring when mass mobilization occurs in the context of protests or demanding that plantations release the land that will be used in the construction of the South Solok Great Mosque. During the investigation, it emerged that large mass organizations were being used in the area which had the potential for clashes between the two, therefore the Intelligence team also took an approach as an effort to prevent actions from occurring which disturbed order and even criminal acts occurred therein.
b. Develop a system for peaceful dispute resolution.
   In this problem, the conflict starts with the Regional Government which is the state, and the state-owned plantations which also have a state in them. The peaceful resolution system in social conflicts is usually facilitated by the regional government, but in this case, the regional government is included in the parties to the conflict, so in the concept of conflict resolution there needs to be a neutral third party. Several times the South Solok Police have facilitated the resolution of this problem by inviting several parties and trying to bring in institutions that have qualifications regarding land issues (ATR/BPN South Solok) so that the problem can be resolved without ignoring the regulations that govern to avoid mistakes in land acquisition. In this context, the role of the South Solok Police Intelligence and Security Unit is to provide data and information to the police chief to take appropriate policies and positions in resolving this conflict, including providing recommendations regarding the parties to be brought together in the resolution stages. In this context, it is in line with what was conveyed by Galtung, known as TRANSCEND, who introduced a peace model using peaceful conflict transformation. Galtung explained the role of third parties in resolving conflicts which is more effective than just negotiation from both parties. This role has been carried out by the South Solok Police as a facilitator in resolving problems so that the results of an agreement between the two parties in conflict are mutually feeling comfortable and not burdened by the existence of a compensation/land exchange mechanism which was previously carried out by an audit and inventory of assets from an independent party appointed by both parties.
c. Building an Early Warning System
   In this context, the Security Intelligence Unit has the function of early detection and early warning which is conveyed to the Leadership (Kapolres) through

information presented to the leadership based on the results of investigations carried out by Police Intelligence in the field; so that the early warning system as stated in this law can operate. In the context of this problem, information about alleged people involved in this conflict and the potential for social conflict that occurs becomes information for leadership so that they can formulate conflict prevention efforts to avoid the risk of greater security disturbances. Monitoring of developments in the situation and dynamics in the field by Police Intelligence is carried out using Intelligence techniques and tactics to obtain actual and accurate information regarding the land conflict issue.

4. Challenges and Opportunities for Police Intelligence in Resolving Land Conflicts

a. Obstacles Faced by Police Intelligence in Resolving Land Conflicts for the Construction of the Great Mosque in South Solok

In implementing Intelligence activities, the Police are often faced with various obstacles, both technical and non-technical, which can reduce or even limit the Intelligence activities carried out. In the context of resolving the land conflict for the construction of the South Solok Great Mosque, based on interviews with the South Solok Police Security Intelligence Unit, several obstacles were found, including those related to the limited intelligence technology they had, which slowed down the process of collecting information. Intelligence technology or what is often called Special Tools (Alsus) owned by the Police are old tools that cannot be used optimally in current conditions with very rapid technological changes.

Table 1. Special Equipment Inventory Data

No	Special Tool Types	Quantity	Description
1	Recorder	4	3 Good, 1 Damaged
2	Handycam	1	Good Condition
3	DSLR Camera	1	Good Condition
4	Button Camera	2	Good Condition

Another technical obstacle is when faced with the capabilities of intelligence human resources who do not have qualifications or specialization in both data collection and data analysis skills and tend to be based only on intuition from work experience (self-taught) so that sometimes the resulting analysis is less comprehensive. This can be seen from the Personnel Data held by the local Police Intelligence and Security Unit. The data is as follows:

Table 2. Data on the number of South Solok Police Intelligence and Security Unit Personnel

No	Number of Intelligence Personnel	Number of people
1	The Ideal Number of Police-Level Intelligence Personnel	51
2	Current number of personnel	25
Difference in Number of Personnel		26

With a limited number of personnel and faced with disproportionate workloads, the results of task implementation are sometimes not optimal. According to an interview with the Head of Intelligence and Security, the average number of personnel has a high school education and only around 30% have a bachelor's degree. Only 25% of the personnel's qualifications received Intelligence training at the Intelligence Education Center and the rest only received short training so it is the flying hours that determine each personnel's abilities.

Apart from technical obstacles, there are non-technical obstacles in the role of police intelligence related to the limited budget of Police Intelligence where several activities carried out in conflict resolution have not been supported by the police budget, thus affecting the quality of performance of intelligence members in the field. The next obstacle is related to the inability to build effective cooperation and coordination between police agencies, government agencies, and other intelligence agencies. In practice, there is Kominda (Regional Intelligence Community) as a forum for coordination, but there is still sectoral ego from each agency or institution so the funds obtained for the resolution are still minimal and do not support solving the problem.

b. Opportunities for Police Intelligence in Resolving Land Conflicts for the Construction of the Great Mosque in South Solok

Collaboration between Police Intelligence and other stakeholders in resolving land conflicts is an opportunity for Intelligence. With collaboration, access to information related to problems will be fast and make it easier for police intelligence to carry out data collection and data analysis. Apart from that, after Intelligence provides recommendations, the input can immediately be forwarded to other stakeholders as a strategic step in resolving conflicts.

Police intelligence has advantages related to the closeness of Intelligence Personnel to figures, both traditional leaders and community leaders, as a pro-active step in fostering security and order. Police intelligence can provide education to figures and direct important figures or key figures (key persons) to support resolving conflicts related to the construction of the Great Mosque so that agreements can be easily reached.

E. CONCLUSION

Police intelligence has an important role in resolving land conflicts through gathering information and analysis related to land conflicts. Police intelligence can help identify the root of the problem, potential conflicts, and the parties involved. This information can provide a strong basis for leaders to make appropriate decisions and actions in handling land conflicts. Conflict prevention is an important aspect of the police intelligence role. By monitoring vulnerable situations and identifying existing conflict patterns, police intelligence can provide early warning to related parties to prevent further escalation of conflict. These prevention efforts have the potential to reduce social and economic losses associated with land conflicts. The role of the Police as a third party in maintaining a conducive area and acting as a mediator in resolving

the conflict becomes very easy with the role of intelligence in mapping the conflict as a form of early detection and early warning so that resolution can be directed following applicable regulations. Without information and policy advice from Intelligence, a User/Leader (Kapolres) will have great difficulty understanding and exploring the problem. Coordination and collaboration with related parties is an important aspect of the role of police intelligence. In resolving land conflicts, police intelligence can act as a liaison between land owners, local communities, legal authorities, and other related parties. By facilitating dialogue, negotiation, or mediation, police intelligence can help reach a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved (win-win solution).

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