

# The Role of Intelligence of The Makassar State Attorney in Collecting Data Related To Corruption

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**Abstract.** As an administration substance that activities state power in the field of an indictment, the principal legal officer of the Republic of Indonesia should have the option to acknowledge legitimate conviction, legitimate request, equity, and truth given regulation, maintain strict standards, profound quality and goodness, and explore human rates, law, and equity in the public eye. The kind of exploration utilized in this study is Juridical Experimental. This legitimate examination technique can see the law from a genuine perspective and look at how the law functions in the public eye. The methodology is utilized to determine the commitment of the Makassar Express Lawyer's knowledge organization in revealing claims of debasement by gathering different data in the examination and examination process. The Attorney General's Office has an intelligence unit tasked with carrying out this task on its behalf as investigators and investigators, especially in terms of data and information collection. The job of the Attorney General's intelligence division is to collect and provide data, information, or information materials to the leadership as a basis for making decisions and actions as well as planning further activities, which are arranged sequentially starting from the planning, information gathering, data processing, and data delivery stages.

**Keywords:** Investigation and Investigation, Intelligence Attorney, Crime

## 1. Introduction

Crime, according to Bernes and Teerers, will always be a part of people's lives. No society can live without crime, and vice versa. In line with that, Barda Nawawi Arief claims that crime is a social problem that affects everyone in the world, not just members of a particular civilization or nation. Criminal politics, or policies aimed at crime prevention, are closely related to crime prevention efforts. The concept of criminal politics was introduced by Marc Ancel in the following lines, which are translated as follows: An organization with good reasons to prevent crime in society or an organization with good reasons to eradicate crime.[1] Therefore, at present, the public pays great attention to the judiciary.

As an administration substance that activities state power in the field of arraignment, the Principal legal officer of the Republic of Indonesia should have the option to acknowledge legitimate conviction, legitimate request, equity, and truth in view of regulation, maintain strict standards, goodness and conventionality, and research human qualities, regulation, and equity in the public eye.

The problem with law enforcement stems from those who are not aware of their true selves, their religious selves, and those who will eventually face God Almighty in the hereafter and be accountable to Him for their actions.[2] To understand an equitable and prosperous society in view of Pancasila, the Head legal officer's Office should assume a functioning part in the improvement cycle. This incorporates assisting with making the circumstances that will uphold and guarantee the execution of advancement. The position is additionally expected to partake in safeguarding and propelling the power of the public authority and the state and shielding the interests of society.

Consequently, the public authority passed Regulation Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Examiner's Office of the Republic of Indonesia as a state government establishment that activities state power in the field of indictment and should be liberated from the impact of any party's power, in particular those completed freely no matter what the impact of government power and the impact of different powers. [3]

Incredible crime of corruption. Considering that this crime can harm many aspects of life, this phenomenon is not desirable. The Indonesian people are increasingly corrupt day by day, and this uncontrolled corruption will have a bad impact on the nation and state. The expansion in instances of criminal demonstrations of debasement is an intense issue. All things considered, debasement can jeopardize the solidness and security of the state and its kin, imperil the social and financial advancement of the local area, and legislative issues, and might in fact harm vote based values and public profound quality on the grounds that the crook demonstration of defilement is developed.

The establishment of an institution for eradicating corruption and various laws and regulations governing its eradication have not been able to completely eradicate corruption. This shows that the criminal-political dimension of the current legal system, especially those governing corruption, is not functioning.

Cases of corruption are difficult to disclose because the perpetrators are educated people using sophisticated methods or modes and are usually carried out by more than one person in covert and organized circumstances. Therefore, this crime is often called an extraordinary crime or an extraordinary crime whose way of eradication is also through extraordinary means.

Because corruptors cover up their crimes in sneaky ways that benefit each other, it takes a long time to uncover corruption. In light of Regulation Number 20 of 2001 concerning Corrections to Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Destruction of Defilement Wrongdoings, the Principal legal officer's Office has the commitment and power to deal with cases connected with criminal demonstrations of corruption.[4] as material criminal regulation and Regulation Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Examiner's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and Regulation Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Technique Code as formal criminal regulation, play a vital part in tackling and destroying criminal demonstrations of debasement.[5]

Conducting preliminary investigations or examinations is one of the steps used to enforce the law in cases of criminal acts of corruption. Because of this, an intelligence agency was formed in each country to assist in the investigation process. The two types of intelligence used by Indonesian law enforcement are those owned by the Indonesian National Police and those under the control of the Attorney General's Office. In addition, there is state-owned intelligence that has specific objectives in the defense and security of the state and can be used to advance state politics. The intelligence function can also be used to guard and defend its national interests against coercion or intervention from other countries, as well as threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that come both from within the country and intervention from other countries.

## **2. Method**

The kind of exploration utilized in this examination is Juridical Exact which is a legitimate exploration technique that capabilities to see the law from a genuine perspective and look at how the law functions in the public eye.[6] The approach can be interpreted as an effort in research activities to make connections with the object under study.[7] The approach used in this study is sociological.

This approach is used to find out the contribution of the Makassar State Attorney's intelligence agency in uncovering allegations of corruption. This strategy is used because the investigation requires the assistance of many scientific paradigms. Under the research topic, this approach is expected to reveal various things. The role of Intelligence at the Makasar District Attorney's Office is one of the primary data sources in this study, while secondary data is collected through data collection. Data sources in this study are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary data sources using documents or intermediaries.

## **3. Result And Discussion**

### **3.1 Data Collection Stage by the Intelligence of the District Attorney**

The Principal legal officer's Office has the position to direct examinations and examinations concerning specific crook acts in view of the law.[8] The Attorney General's Office has an intelligence unit tasked with carrying out this task on its behalf as investigators and investigators, especially in terms of data and information collection. The task of the intelligence department of the Attorney General's Office is to provide or deliver data, information, or information materials to the leadership to be used as a basis for making decisions and actions as well as planning subsequent activities which are arranged sequentially starting from the stages of planning, gathering information, processing data, and submitting and using data by third parties. The following are the duties of the Head of Intellectual Affairs at the State Attorney's Office, including: [9]

#### **Planning**

Planning is the task of formulating the needs of the leadership of the Attorney General's Office as a guide in carrying out basic tasks in the field to provide direction for intelligence activities so that they can be carried out in a directed and methodical manner to achieve the best results. Intelligence staff begins the planning phase after receiving directions or orders from the Chief Prosecutor or upon requesting the assignment themselves. The results of this phase indicate how well the main activities are carried out.

#### **Information Gathering**

After preparing a plan regarding the activities to be carried out, the intelligence section then conducts information-gathering activities. In the process of collecting information, attention should be paid to the following:

- 1) The intelligence function is carried out by all work units on a regular and continuous basis through work, activities, and other actions following established work procedures.
- 2) Every planned and directed effort, work, activity, and action by an intelligence unit to collect information, create/change the conditions desired, or combat the

enemy's intelligence network for security purposes is called an intelligence operation carried out in the context of a limited place and time, outside the normal purpose, and by lawful orders. Targets and deadlines for intelligence activities are set and supported by costs. Each intelligence apparatus is still directed to carry out intelligence operations guided by the principles, nature, type, form of assignment, and authority of the intelligence operation itself.

Tactics and strategies are needed to gather the right information to get relevant and timely information. Tactics and procedures can be applied openly or covertly, or a combination adapted to conditions and target access. Observation and research are investigative procedures, while mat bar, interviewing, interrogation, tracking, reconnaissance, and wiretapping are investigative tactics used. Depending on the importance of trust in the source of information and the truth of the material information held, sources of information can come from within the unit or from outside. Sources of information can be in the form of individuals, organizations, texts, or documents related to the need for intelligence data, goods, and intelligence activities themselves.

### **Processing**

The processing of information collected as a result of previous activities is what happens next. In this case, the information received is processed through the process of recording, assessing, and interpreting, changing the information from its initial state as raw material to intelligence information. By a continuous process of recording, evaluating, and interpreting, material information is transformed into intelligence.

- 1) Recording is a systematic recording activity in the form of writing or pictures to facilitate assessment and interpretation activities. Some things to note in the recording:
  - a) Easy to record (grouped by area and problem)
  - b) Simple, easy to understand
  - c) Allows speed in drafting work
  - d) Presentation of the required information is not affected by the situation and conditions
  - e) Facilitate the implementation of the assessment and interpretation
  - f) Facilitate and guarantee the speed of preparing reports for Recording Facilities, including:
    - Intelligence diary
    - Situation map
    - Intelligence files
    - Worksheet
    - Personal note.
- 2) Assessment is an activity that is carried out simultaneously with or in conjunction with recording activities. This assignment involves analyzing a piece of information that will serve as the basis for an interpretation exercise. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure the correctness of the information and the reliability of the information sources.
- 3) Interpretation is the process of converting information data into intelligence by comparing and matching information. In addition, interpretation is an important assessment of data through analysis, integration, and conclusion.
  - a) Analysis is a method of determining which information should be selected and filtered based on the needs of the main task after evaluating

the source and content of the information. To assess predictive intelligence, the analytical procedure must combine real intelligence and basic intelligence. Everything, including everything else, should be used as a guide in the analysis:

- Completeness of information/description materials. The more complete the information/information obtained, the easier it will be to analyze a problem.
  - Meet operating targets. In analyzing the material information/information must be relevant to the received Operational Target, so that it does not deviate from the accepted Operational Target.
  - Actual Material Information. It will affect the analysis process so that appropriate conclusions can be obtained.
  - Influential factors such as the ability and experience of officers, available time, information obtained, and available facilities and infrastructure.
- b) Integration is the process of collecting shared data during analysis and combining it with previously known additional data to create a logical or fictitious picture of a problem. These actions consist of:
- Integrating several information materials by Operational Targets. This needs to be done to complement or strengthen one statement to another. If there is a statement that does not support the main task, the information can be ignored.
  - Processing information obtained from available basic intelligence. The information obtained is then processed and compared with the available basic intelligence so that the two can strengthen/support each other or not.
  - Creation of forecast intelligence. It is the activity of making predictions that will occur by transforming basic intelligence, actual intelligence, and trends in the existing situation correctly and correctly so that the possibility of what will occur can be predicted in the form of forecast intelligence.
- c) Conclusion In the data evaluation process, concluding the hypothesis made is the last step. The interpretation or interpretation of a statement is included in the conclusion. After that, a projection of how the situation would eventually develop was based on this conclusion. Management and superiors were informed that these estimates were only assumptions.

### **Submission and Use**

Submission and use is the final stage/step of the intelligence data collection stage, a continuation of the processing steps that have been compiled in the form of intelligence products to be delivered to users.[10] No matter how well the intelligence product that has been prepared and prepared will be meaningless if it cannot be used by users. To be used, the intelligence products that have been compiled must be timely and able to answer the demands of the task.

- 1) Submission is sending or distributing intelligence items as needed to decision-makers and other interested parties. This intelligence product contains feedback and recommendations from intelligence staff/units to the leadership to be used as information for decision-making and sent to other interested staff as information

for coordination. Given the urgency, information sent to leaders and other interested personnel must be provided immediately and to the correct location to meet the demands of the task while considering security considerations. Depending on the situation, this delivery activity can be done orally or in writing. Provisions that must be considered in presenting/delivering intelligence products are:

- a) Answer the demands of the task. The intelligence presented must answer the demands of the task received from the leadership and contain predictable matters that will affect the success of the main task.
- b) On-time in delivery. Intelligence will be of high value if it is not too late to reach the user.
- c) Appropriate user. Intelligence products are given to the official requesting (leadership) and also to other officials who have an interest in the demands of the task.
- d) Safety factor. The intelligence product is only conveyed to officials who have a connection to the demands of the tasks assigned by the leadership. Therefore, to guarantee the secrecy of this intelligence, its distribution must be truly selective and on target to avoid leaks that could affect the main task if it falls into the hands of unauthorized persons.

In the delivery of intelligence products, it can be through several written or unwritten forms, including:

- a. In writing, including:
  - 1) Review in the form of memo notes, analysis of operational areas, intelligence studies, and information digest. Intelligence estimates, intelligence situation estimates, security estimates, and security situation estimates.
  - 2) Reports comprise of intermittent reports and non-occasional reports. Intermittent reports will be reports that are made for a predetermined period, in the form of daily reports, weekly reports, annual reports, and quarterly reports. Non-periodic reports are reports made by the prevailing events or situations and can also be follow-up reports from previous reports, in the form of special daily reports, information reports, special reports, attention reports, assignment reports, activity reports, and prominent problem reports.
- b. Not written/oral, in the form of exposure, telephone, and in person.
  - 1) The use of intelligence data generated must be immediately conveyed to users, then used for:
    - a) Preparation of plans
    - b) The determinant of wisdom
    - c) Decision making
- c. The user referred to in this case is the leader requesting/ordering and/or other officials with an interest, including:
  - a) Leadership
  - b) Relevant Staff
  - c) Other interested units

## **Final Evaluation**

Necessary for the final evaluation is a series of intelligence methods used to determine the scope of the challenge field. Evaluation is an assessment of an iterative process and begins with planning, information gathering, processing, delivery, and use to gain intelligence about risks and/or threat opportunities.

### **3.2 Actions Taken by the Intelligence Section of the Makassar District Attorney's Office in Revealing Corruption Crimes**

The process of handling cases at the Makassar District Attorney's Office in the field of special crimes is the same as in the field of general crimes. The difference is in specific crimes, the Attorney General's Office in this case the public prosecutor also has the authority as investigator and investigator, so he does not have to wait for the overflow of cases from the Police. Cases included in the special criminal field include cases of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN), acts of terrorism, economic crimes, and smuggling.

Information gathered from outside the prosecutor's Office, community findings, NGO findings, and information received by the Intelligence division itself led to an investigation. The head of the prosecutor's Office ordered an investigation to be carried out at the place of collection of information after receiving a report or suspicion that one of the crimes mentioned above, corruption, had occurred. This stage of the investigation is still confidential, and a search for data, information, and evidence is being carried out to collect material to decide how the investigation will proceed. Then, pre-exposure was carried out at the prosecutor's Office before moving on to an open investigation after collecting sufficiently accurate data from a closed investigation. If the initial data obtained from the field turned out to be supportive, an open investigation was carried out.

In this open investigation phase, potential witnesses and potential suspects are summoned. This summons is only an invitation, so potential witnesses and potential suspects have the right to accept or refuse to appear before the Attorney General's Office. The cooperative suspects will likely be willing to show the evidence requested by the intelligence department and provide information to prove the legality of their actions. Prospective suspects who are uncooperative will usually provide convoluted and closed statements, which will likely raise suspicion of the Attorney's Intelligence about the truth of the alleged accusations. Then a report is made to the superior, in this case, the Prosecutor's Office in the form of a Special Information Report Letter (non-pro justitia) which contains an investigation into a particular case, and Minutes of Interrogation from Intelligence, please note that this report is not a BAP but only a request for information (Minutes of Interrogation). If the data and witnesses in the Minutes of Interrogation support this, an internal exposure will be carried out at the Attorney General's Office.

The next step is a notification to the Prosecutor's Office, from the Prosecutors' Office then an Order is issued to the Prosecutor's Office with 2 (two) possibilities whether to continue the examination to the investigative level or to stop the investigation of the case. If the warrant states that the investigation process must be continued, then the Intelligence investigator will immediately transfer this case to the special criminal section for immediate investigation, then the special criminal section will carry out the deepening of it.

#### **4. Closing**

Incredible crime of corruption. Considering that this crime can harm many aspects of life, this phenomenon is not desirable. The Indonesian people are increasingly corrupt day by day, and this uncontrolled corruption will have a bad impact on the nation and state. The increase in cases of criminal acts of corruption is a very serious problem. Criminal demonstrations of defilement can imperil the solidness and security of the state and its kin, jeopardize the social and financial improvement of the local area, and governmental issues, and could harm vote based values and public profound quality in light of the fact that the lawbreaker demonstration of debasement is developed.

As an administration substance that activities state power in the field of indictment, the Principal legal officer of the Republic of Indonesia should have the option to acknowledge legitimate conviction, lawful request, equity, and truth in view of regulation, maintain strict standards, goodness and respectability, and explore human qualities, regulation, and equity in the public eye.

In view of Regulation Number 20 of 2001 concerning Corrections to Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Destruction of Defilement Violations, the Principal legal officer's Office has the commitment and power to deal with cases connected with criminal demonstrations of debasement. as material criminal regulation and Regulation Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Examiner's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and Regulation Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Technique Code as formal criminal regulation, play a vital part in settling and destroying debasement.

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