

Strategic Intelligence Analysis in Early Detection of Potential Food Crimes in West Java

Wiku Kalis, Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi

^{1,2}Universitas Indonesia

wikukalis@yahoo.com, simonrbi@yahoo.com

Abstract

In West Java, which is one of the food barns In Indonesia, crime in the food sector is a separate problem that hinders the realization of food security. The West Java Police, especially the Intelkam Directorate, has an obligation to carry out early detection of potential food crimes. This study uses a qualitative approach. The results of the study are: (1) In West Java, throughout 2020 there were 7 cases recorded with 12 suspects. Meanwhile, throughout 2021 from January to September there was 1 case with 2 suspects. The drastic reduction in food crime in West Java is due to the West Java Police through the Intelkam Directorate carrying out early detection activities and preventive measures to suppress food crime, namely as many as 23 activities consisting of counseling, monitoring prices through market operations, coordinating with stakeholders, and various other activities. (2) The potential for food crime in West Java is analyzed through Strategic Intelligence Applications Down McDowell.

Keywords

food crime; food security; early detection



I. Introduction

In the era of globalization and free trade which is very competitive in the international market, Indonesia faces serious challenges in formulating food policies that are able to meet the food needs of the population. The food policies referred to include efforts to maintain and increase the availability of a variety of food commodities and efforts to increase food consumption diversification. With limited resources, policies to improve food in relation to maintaining food security, various resources need to be used to produce food commodities that are competitive in price and quality against imported products. Under such conditions, food production activities must be oriented towards the international market.

Food sovereignty is the right of the state and nation to independently determine food policies that guarantee the right to food for the people and which gives the community the right to determine a food system that is in accordance with the potential of local resources. Food sovereignty is the concept of fulfilling the right to food of good nutritional quality and culturally appropriate, produced with a sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural system. In the concept of food sovereignty, to overcome the food crisis requires the involvement of small farmers and not transnational companies, and must gain control over the agrarian resources needed to produce food, namely land, water, seeds. The concept of food sovereignty is now an alternative for economic policies in many countries, including Indonesia.

Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020). The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum *et al*, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020).

In 2020, based on data from the Food Task Force, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, throughout 2020 there were 21 prominent cases of food crime. A total of 7 cases occurred in South Kalimantan, 4 cases in Central Java, 4 cases in East Java, 4 cases in West Sulawesi and 2 cases in Central Kalimantan. Of these cases, 8 cases have been transferred to the prosecutor's office, 9 cases are in the process of being investigated, and 4 cases are still under investigation.

Throughout 2021, in the first quarter of January-March, the Central and regional Police Food Task Force took action on 44 cases with details as follows (Source: Anev Tri Wulan 1 2021 Police Food Task Force). The number of prosecutions for basic materials is 25 cases with 26 suspects:

1. East Java Police: 8 reports with 6 suspects;
2. Central Kalimantan Police: 4 reports with 4 suspects;
3. West Kalimantan Police: 3 reports with 4 suspects;
4. Central Java Police: 2 reports with 3 suspects;
5. Polda Metro Jaya : 2 reports with 3 suspects;
6. South Sumatra Police: 1 report with 1 suspect;
7. Diy Regional Police : 1 report with 1 suspect;
8. Polda Babel : 1 report with 1 suspect;
9. West Java Police: 1 report with 2 suspects;
10. Dittipideksus Bareskrim Polri: 1 report;
11. Maluku Police: 1 report with 1 suspect.

The number of prosecutions for non-basic materials is 19 cases with a total of 19 suspects:

- a. South Kalimantan Police: 11 reports with 11 suspects;
- b. Central Java Police: 5 reports with 5 suspects;
- c. East Java Police: 2 reports with 2 suspects;
- d. West Kalimantan Police: 1 report with 1 suspect.

What is interesting from the data above is that West Java Province, even though it is one of the archipelago's rice barns, has the lowest food crime cases in Java during the first quarter of 2021, namely 1 case with 2 suspects. After the author has studied further, in fact throughout the first quarter of 2021, the West Java Regional Police are the Regional Police that carry out early detection activities and the most preventive efforts to suppress food crime, namely 23 activities consisting of various activities including counseling, price monitoring through market operations, coordination with *stakeholders*, and various other activities. The second highest number of early detection and preventive activities was followed by the Papua Police with 22 activities and the South Sumatra Police with 16 activities. Meanwhile, other Polda-Polda in Indonesia apart from those mentioned above, carry out early detection and preventive activities under 15 activities throughout the quarter.

Based on the data in West Java, it can be seen how maximum early detection efforts and preventive efforts have proven effective in reducing the number of food crimes. However, based on the author's analysis, the efforts made by the National Police in tackling food crime through the Food Task Force have not been optimal. This can be seen from the lack of coordination between the existing sub-tasks. For example, data that is not synchronized between the availability, distribution and price sub-task. Also communication that doesn't work between the detection, enforcement and public relations task forces which causes the performance to be not optimal. From the external side, data on

staples owned by the Food Task Force is often out of sync with data held by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade.

This paper aims to analyze from the strategic point of view of intelligence related to early detection of potential food crimes in West Java so that they can be prevented and overcome before food crimes occur. Where all these efforts are ultimately expected to be able to realize food security in West Java in particular and in Indonesia in general. The author is aware of the many shortcomings in this paper, so with all humility the author will accommodate all suggestions and criticisms while continuing to improve this paper.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Food Crime and Mafia

Historically, food crime has existed and is theoretically framed in the context of consumer abuse by Hazell Croall (1987), namely in relation to corporate and white-collar crime. The European National Crime Food Unit (NCFU, 2020), breaks down food crime as:

- a. theft: dishonestly obtaining food, drink or food products to profit from their use or sale;
- b. illegal processing: slaughtering or preparing meat and related products in an unapproved place or using unauthorized techniques;
- c. waste diversion: illegally diverting food, drink or feed intended for disposal, back into the supply chain;
- d. counterfeiting: including foreign substances that are not on the product label to lower costs or falsify higher quality;
- e. substitution: replacing food or ingredients with other similar substances;
- f. misrepresentation: marketing or labeling products that misrepresent their quality, safety, origin or freshness;
- g. document fraud: creating, using or possessing forged documents with the intent to sell or market counterfeit or substandard products.

The number of food crimes detected and acted upon by the National Police Food Task Force in collaboration with various *stakeholders* from 2017 to 2020 is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Food Crime Cases 2017-2020

FOOD CRIME CASE			
2017	2018	2019	2020
267 CASE	287 CASE	74 CASE	21 CASES

Source: robinops.bareskrim.polri.go.id

Indonesia, which claims to be a *welfare state*, is of course obliged to immediately address the food cartel phenomenon, or at least cure the disease of market failure in some of the strategic food commodities mentioned above. If this market failure is allowed to continue for too long, the socio-economic and political costs that must be borne by society will be greater and lead to increasingly acute inefficiencies.

2.2 Strategic Intelligence Theory

Early understanding of intelligence is often associated with discussions of covert operations, undercover, infiltration, or wiretapping. Even though there are still many theories, practices, and dynamics in the term Intelligence itself. Strategic intelligence and its analysis are terms used to describe a particular problem and its analytical practice process. Strategy has a definition that is directly related to the use of a plan that includes all the details needed to achieve the main objectives. Various problems faced by organizations that are authorized in handling conflicts are how their intelligence organs predict and plan strategies for future problems.

The word intelligence is generally used in several ways. However, in this context, besides containing the meaning of intellectual or intelligence, there are two meanings that stand out in its definition, namely:

- a. Intelligence can be used to describe processes and activities. That's because we're talking about doing intelligence work.
- b. On the other hand, intelligence is also used to show the final product of the process. In other words, we are talking about the development or process or outcome of that intelligence.



Source: McDowell (2009:14)

Figure 1. Use of Strategic Intelligence Analysis (Dowell: 2009)

III. Research Method

This research focuses on early detection efforts against potential food crimes in West Java. The object of this research will be analyzed regarding the efforts that have been taken and their relevance to reducing the number of food crimes and efforts to achieve food security. This study uses a qualitative method by using primary sources in the form of interviews and secondary sources such as books, journals, news portals, and others which of course focus on the study being researched.

IV. Results and Discussion

Today, the growth of food and its problems is experiencing a very fast and complex development. This is related to changes that occur due to climate change, very rapid population development, both in terms of numbers or in terms of shifting consumption patterns, or because of the increasingly limited availability of land as a place to produce food. The scope of food includes sub-systems that are related and interdependent with each

other, which consist of food security, food security, and food sustainability. All subsystems should be able to go hand in hand in order to achieve a stable food situation, the government is expected to create a state that is guaranteed in terms of food availability, security, resilience, and sustainability.

West Java Province is known to have the potential of agricultural resources and large and varied agricultural clumps that have the potential as a national food barn to increase food security. There is also (West Java Provincial Regulation No. 22 of 2008) concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Inspectorate, Regional Planning Agency, Regional Technical Institute and the West Java Province Civil Service Police Unit, which formed the Regional Food Security Agency (BKPD) of West Java Province as the executor West Java provincial government in handling the field of food security by increasing regional economic development which aims to increase people's purchasing power and food security through the development of local potential-based economic activities with one target being the fulfillment of the food needs of the people in West Java. Apart from the potential of West Java, it is still stated that there is a population of West Java which is classified as very food insecure, around 9.33%, while those belonging to food insecurity are 25.86% and those who are food insecure are as much as 64.89%.

Increasing food availability in West Java is a top priority for agricultural and fisheries development policies in West Java and is an important prerequisite in strengthening food security, so that food security at the household level can be realized properly, the availability of food must be guaranteed and affordable by people's purchasing power. This condition is highly coveted by all people, especially people with lower middle income. Based on the analysis of strategic food availability in West Java, in 2017 the total production of not all commodities was sufficient to meet the food consumption needs of the West Java population, except for some commodities such as rice, vegetables and fruits which experienced a surplus, while corn, soybeans, beef and fish commodities were still deficit (minus).

One of the policies of the West Java Provincial Government, to ensure that farmers get the price of grain and other food items that are decent and not fluctuate sharply, especially during the main harvest, is through a program to purchase grain and other food ingredients. In addition, other objectives are to improve the sustainability of food supply, increase the effectiveness and efficiency of food distribution between regions over time, and develop food institutions in rural areas. The program to purchase grain and other food items that year was a continuation and improvement of the previous year's activities. Thus, in macro analysis, this program has had a positive impact both from an economic and social perspective.

West Java Province as an agribusiness province, has adequate food institutional and food infrastructure resources to support the implementation of productive agribusiness activities. This support can be in upstream and downstream activities and processes. Food infrastructure in principle consists of two types, namely physical infrastructure and non-physical infrastructure. Physical infrastructure is related to the availability of irrigation, dams, reservoirs, swamps, road rainwater, raw water and so on. Provision of reliable infrastructure is an important part in supporting food security. Non-physical infrastructure is related to related programs to support food security. In the implementation and implementation of the food security improvement program in West Java, it was identified that the capacity for providing food produced by the community was adequate but there were still weaknesses in managing food availability and reserves. Furthermore, in the implementation of the facilitation of rural economic business institutions, which so far

have used a funding approach from banks, they have not shown success in handling the distribution and prices of food commodities.

In West Java, the food industry has undergone many changes and developments in the way food is produced upstream, processed, marketed downstream, and even consumed. Food systems are becoming increasingly complex, spurring efficiency in meeting increasingly complex consumer demands. As economic beings, consumers always demand food products with the highest value for every rupiah they spend. This means that there is strong competition and motivation for the industry to provide cheaper food products. This is answered by the industry by innovating to increase efficiency in order to provide services to consumers. This competitive condition also encourages some irresponsible people to commit food crimes by counterfeiting food, dishonestly selling at lower prices, hoarding and other modes with the main motivation being to gain economic benefits.

In West Java, throughout 2020 there were 7 cases of food crime that were acted upon by the National Police, both by the Ditreskrimsus Polda West Java and the Police in the ranks. The 7 cases are currently P21 with 12 suspects. What is interesting from the data above is that West Java Province throughout 2021 from January to September recorded only 1 case with 2 suspects. After the author has studied further, in fact throughout 2021, the West Java Regional Police are the Regional Police that carry out early detection activities and the most preventive efforts to suppress food crime, namely 23 activities consisting of various activities including counseling, price monitoring through market operations, coordination with *stakeholders*, and various other activities. This is a separate achievement for food crime prevention activities in West Java.

4.1 Food Security Food

Security has always been an important issue, especially in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the world. The World Food Organization (FAO) stated that there was a food crisis in various parts of the world due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, as a follow-up to the indications of future food scarcity, the Indonesian government seeks to maintain the sustainability of food security by running a *food estate*.

Based on an assessment issued by The Economist Group, *the Global Food Security Index* in 2019 was in position 65 of 113 countries and rose to position 62 in 2020. This shows that there is an improvement in the food security index in Indonesia. Indonesia. Data on the decline in rice production, a decrease in the area of rice harvested, and the import of key foodstuffs indicate that the food estate program is indeed needed to maintain Indonesia's food security. Therefore, this paper wants to see what challenges the government will face in implementing the *food estate*.

In the 2021 APBN, it is stated that the development of food estates is aligned with the transmigration empowerment program (existing farmers) and *small farming* which have a potential area of 165,000 ha in Central Kalimantan. This land consists of 85,500 ha of productive land and 79,500 ha of unproductive land that has been abandoned by farmers. The budget requirement to implement this program is IDR 2.55 trillion (Ministry of Agriculture, 2020). This program began to be implemented in 2020 with a focus on agricultural cultivation activities on an area of 30,000 ha with the main commodity being rice.

The challenges of the *food estate* are land, human resources and budget factors. Besides these three main factors, another problem is the existence of mafias in the food sector. One of the important points of food security is increasing the distribution and accessibility of food. In order for the increase in food distribution and accessibility to be realized, the role of the State Logistics Agency (BULOG) or food SOEs is needed as well

as harmonization between related ministries. Actually there is no need for difficulties in realizing food security and even food sovereignty because Indonesia can produce its own food, the amount of land and farmers is also adequate, it's just how the government manages the food itself so that there are no loopholes or games from interest groups such as the "food mafia" that can destroy food trade. This indicates that the food problem that occurs in Indonesia lies in the distribution process and food accessibility for various groups of people due to the existence of a food mafia that is detrimental to both food producers and consumers.

The food mafia hopes that if the food trade system can be manipulated, food sovereignty will not be realized. With food anxiety that arose in the community, in the end there was an orientation to bring in food from outside or import. The existence of food imports will kill the spirit of our farmers because they have to compete with food products from other countries. With the large population and food needs of Indonesia, this country is used as a market share for countries that produce food. How Indonesia can become a good market share, one of which is by killing food production by weakening farmers so that in the end they are expected not to produce food. That way, countries that produce food will have a market share in Indonesia.

In West Java, the declining trend of food crime from year to year, namely 18 cases in 2019, 9 cases in 2020 and 1 case in 2021 shows that the efforts of various elements related to the ministry, local government, Polri and other stakeholders in preventing food crime and supporting national food security successfully. Another indicator is that the surplus of 320 thousand tons of rice in West Java in 2021 indicates the success of the food security programs that have been implemented so far.

4.2 Strategic Intelligence Analysis Strategic

Intelligence and its analysis is a term used to describe a particular problem and the practice process of its analysis. Strategy has a definition that is directly related to the use of a plan that includes all the details needed to achieve the main objectives. Various problems faced by organizations that are authorized in handling conflicts are how their intelligence organs predict and plan strategies for future problems. For this reason, strategic intelligence analysis is needed by leaders in making decisions that are able to suppress problems based on predictions and planning in future situations.

Conducting analysis is at the heart of intelligence work. This is where all intelligence capabilities are combined to produce accurate information. The essence of intelligence is to reduce ambiguity for decision makers by providing understanding. It does this by using a comprehensive intelligence analysis methodology, which combines the collaborative use of structured analytical techniques, creativity, critical thinking, and sense-making, to leverage intuition and reduce bias.

It is important to recognize that strategic intelligence analysis should influence national-level decision-making directly and clearly. Intelligence analysis involves descriptions, explanations, evaluations, and estimates, and much of this effort is aimed at helping governments learn how the situation has developed over time. Perhaps the main influence that strategic intelligence analysts have is not on the highest level of policy on today's biggest issues, but rather on working-level bureaucrats across government who as a whole ensure that governments learn about threats and problems from time to time.

The application of the results of strategic analysis is very useful for law enforcement planning, input in policy making, input in dealing with threats or defense and security risks, for predicting the economy and trade as well as for political analysis and others. Therefore, what is sought in strategic intelligence is its capabilities, intentions,

opportunities, vulnerabilities, limitations and risks or threats. Strategic intelligence becomes important in order to overcome the problem of crime and security disturbances and crime, in this case food crime. Therefore, strategic intelligence is used to analyze and predict the changes and rotations of criminal acts, social behavior and social vulnerabilities that trigger crime, so strategic intelligence is needed by the government in identifying capabilities and taking existing opportunities to combat or minimize crime the food itself.

The potential for food crime in West Java when analyzed through *Strategic Intelligence Applications* Down McDowell *First*, from the point of view of *foreign policy* and *program strategy development*, the government intends to improve people's welfare and ensure food affordability with various programs that support the achievement of food security and reduce the potential for food crime.

Second, from the point of view of *Economic Analysis*, in the midst of three serious economic threats, namely predictions of a sluggish economic situation and condition, the Covid-19 outbreak, a trade balance deficit and a balance of payments deficit, the existence of food mafias and food crime practices worsen the situation. With the decline in the number of food crimes in West Java from year to year, it indicates a projected future economic improvement in the community due to the affordability of food without the food mafia game.

Third, from the point of view of *political analysis*, from the perspective of political interests, the issue of welfare is in the vision and mission of implementing government duties, so that the issue of food security as an effort to realize community welfare is one of the main issues. From the point of view of *Compliance monitoring*, it shows that by decreasing the number of food crimes in West Java from year to year, it reduces anxiety in the community.

4.3 Corporation Crimes

Crimes must always be available in sufficient, safe, quality, nutritious, and diverse manner that is affordable by people's purchasing power. In practice, in food distribution, there are still business actors who abuse food products to be marketed in the community. Business actors who are irresponsible and deliberately take advantage of legal loopholes to take advantage. The actions of these business actors clearly harm the community as consumers.

In everyday life, to meet food needs, many people sell various processed foods such as food and beverages, ranging from individuals to companies or corporations. It has existed since ancient times until now. Food producers produce their products and market them to consumers. As people's demand for food increases, more and more producers, in this case the level of companies or corporations, are marketing their products so that the level of business competition is also high. From that also many criminal acts committed by corporations. Both intentional and unintentional. Starting from monopoly, unfair business competition, to product defects from the corporation itself.

Business actors in carrying out their business have several obligations that have been regulated in Article 7 of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, including business actors must have good faith and guarantee the quality of goods and/or services produced and/or traded based on the provisions of quality standards of goods, and/or applicable services. If in their business the business actor does not carry out his obligations properly so as to harm or endanger the rights of the consumer, the consumer's rights can be defended through criminal law. The actions of business actors that cause harm to consumers at a certain level and complexity can have the dimensions of crime, meaning that the actions of business actors that harm or violate consumer rights that are

contrary to the norms of criminal law can be categorized as criminal acts and use criminal instruments.

Food safety is one of the important factors that must be considered in daily consumption. Thus, in addition to having food available in sufficient quantities, at affordable prices, it must also meet other requirements, namely being safe and halal. To find out whether a product is safe or not, it can be seen from the presence or absence of a distribution permit from the relevant agency. Because business actors who already have a distribution permit on their products have passed the requirements and or health standards so that their products are safe for consumption. *"In essence, goods or services circulating in the community are products that are worthy of circulation, including origin, quality according to entrepreneur information either through labels, etiquette, advertisements and so on."*

The actions of the business actors mentioned above are a form of corporate crime. Corporate crime is an organizational crime. So broad, the distribution of responsibilities and the hierarchical structure of large corporations can help develop conditions conducive to corporate crime. Initially, the principle of legal entities was not able to commit criminal acts and therefore legal entities could not be punished. However, in line with the development of economic activity, changes occur, that crime or a crime cannot be separated from the continuation of an activity and economic growth, where corporations have many roles in supporting or assisting the smooth running of a crime. In line with the development and growth of this corporation, the impact can cause negative effects, therefore the position of the corporation begins to shift from being only a subject of civil law to being a subject of criminal law.

In the context of this research in West Java, corporate crimes in the food sector also occur, but the suspects are small corporations. In the 11 cases of food crime that occurred in 2020, the perpetrators were mostly corporations in the form of local CVs that carried out food production and distribution. Meanwhile, in one case that occurred in 2021, the perpetrator was an individual.

4.4 Food Safety

In connection with this paper, the issue of food safety is important because it is related to the country's domestic conditions. The relation is when the crime or the perpetrators of crimes involving food in their activities are in the domestic conditions of the country whose impact is even abroad, the food security of the country can be seen. According to Irene A. Kuntjoro, an expert on non-traditional security issues, in several countries such as Indonesia, Haiti, Bangladesh and the Philippines, food security can trigger more complex problems such as political stability and social unrest. Conditions can be worse if it triggers conflict and war. The issue of food safety is so important that its effects can extend to other fields.

In Indonesia, apart from BPOM, the role of the National Police in preventing food crime is very vital. The ability to investigate and the accuracy and speed of making decisions are very much needed in preventing food crime. Within the police body, there are several elements that help carry out the role of the police in carrying out their duties to prevent and take action against food crimes, namely Criminal Investigation and Intelligence. Intelkam has the function of carrying out early detection and prevention, while the Criminal Investigation Department functions in the realm of law enforcement or prosecution.

Police actually have the main function as a giver of security among the community. This is what makes the basis for the West Java Police to strengthen synergies with the field of community development. Regarding the prevention of food crime, community development is an important element in the context of establishing security and maintaining order in the community. In addition to maximizing the process of early detection and prevention of food crime, the West Java Regional Police are also integratedly connected with regional task executors operating throughout West Java or commonly referred to as the Resort Police. This is a coordination that exists within the internal scope of the West Java Regional Police in early detection and prevention of food crime. Apart from the internal coordination, the West Java Regional Police also cooperates with external parties to be more optimal in early detection and preventing food crime.

This is in line with what was conveyed by the Paint Dit Intelkam Polda West Java Kompol Wiyanto during an interview with the author that:

"Early detection of food crime is the most important aspect in the context of preventing food crime, especially in the midst of a pandemic situation. In its efforts, the Intelkam Directorate cooperates with other units such as Binmas Polda, Criminal Investigation Police and Police Headquarters. In addition, we also synergize with other institutions such as Disperindag for example. With this, it is hoped that synergies will be built in early detection of food crimes, in order to create a conducive security and social security situation in the West Java region."

An example of the activities carried out by the West Java Police Intelligence and Security Directorate in early detection is to carry out daily monitoring. The scope of monitoring is stock availability, prices, distribution, and producer data. Then the results of the monitoring are reported daily via the web or the satgaspangan.com application. The results of the collaboration of all food aspects will then produce data on the estimated food security of a region. The West Java Police Ditintelkam also raises certain individuals or groups which are allegedly able to assist the Police in carrying out early detection and preventing potential food crimes.

In addition to the West Java Regional Police, who also play an active role in preventing food crime in the West Java region are the West Java Industry and Trade Service and the West Java Regional Logistics Agency. This was conveyed by the Head of the Bulog Warehouse of the Bandung Regional Office, Okta during an interview with the author as follows:

"For food commodities, especially rice, by the end of 2021 it was quite abundant, reaching 176,144 tons of rice. This number will continue to rise, as rice absorption continues. In total there are seven branch offices that are prepared to absorb rice. In total, the capacity is around 401,000 tons. To maximize the absorption of rice, we are trying to optimize the role of the Grain-Rice Procurement Work Unit (Satker) and Procurement Partners, including the network and the Processing Unit. Then intensively carry out socialization, monitoring, and active coordination on the procurement of grain/rice to the Department of Agriculture and Food Security, including Farmer Groups (Poktan) or Farmer Group Associations (Gapoktan), and Procurement Partners. We also increase the role of market intelligence, both independently and in collaboration with other parties. Such as BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), Provincial and City-District Agriculture Offices. That is to obtain price and production data earlier in locations that are immediately, currently harvesting, and have been harvested."

V. Conclusion

West Java Province is known to have the potential of agricultural resources and large and varied agricultural clumps that have the potential as a national food barn to increase food security. Apart from the potential of West Java, (West Java Province Central Statistics Agency, 2019) still states that there is a total population of West Java which is classified as very food insecure, around 9.33%, while those who are food insecure are 25.86% and those who are food insecure are as much as 9,33%. 64.89%.

Currently, the need for guarantees of food integrity is increasingly pressing because global data shows that the Covid-19 outbreak has actually resulted in an increase in crime in the food sector. Various disturbances in the food supply chain caused by Covid-19, accompanied by reduced intensity of supervision, or changes to the online surveillance system, have been used by irresponsible people to destroy food integrity by committing food crimes.

In West Java, throughout 2020 there were 7 cases of food crime that were acted on by the West Java Regional Police and the ranks of the Resort Police. The 7 cases are currently P21 with 12 suspects. Meanwhile, throughout 2021 from January to September there was 1 case with 2 suspects. Based on the results of the author's research, the drastic decrease in food crime that occurred in West Java was due to the West Java Police through the Directorate of Intelkam carrying out early detection activities and the most preventive efforts to suppress food crime, namely as many as 23 activities consisting of various activities including counseling, price monitoring through market operations, coordination with *stakeholders*, and various other activities.

The potential for food crime in West Java is analyzed through *Strategic Intelligence Applications*, which is discussed as follows. *First*, from the point of view of *foreign policy* and *program strategy development*, the government intends to improve people's welfare and ensure food affordability with various programs that support the achievement of food security and reduce the potential for food crime. *Second*, from the point of view of *Economic Analysis*, in the midst of three serious economic threats, namely predictions of a sluggish economic situation and condition, the Covid-19 outbreak, a trade balance deficit and a balance of payments deficit, the existence of food mafias and food crime practices worsen the situation. With the decline in the number of food crimes in West Java from year to year, it indicates a projected future economic improvement in the community due to the affordability of food without the food mafia game. *Third*, from the point of view of *political analysis*, from the perspective of political interests, the issue of welfare is in the vision and mission of implementing government duties, so that the issue of food security as an effort to realize community welfare is one of the main issues. From the point of view of *Compliance monitoring*, it shows that by decreasing the number of food crimes in West Java from year to year, it reduces anxiety in the community.

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