

# The role of security management system in preventing and overcoming threats security disturbances in National Security Institutions

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** The purpose of this research is to find out the implementation of the security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances in order to support the country's economic stability, to find out the obstacles and efforts of the role of the security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances in order to support the country's economic stability.

**Research methodology:** The research method used in this research is normative research method by involving analysis of legal regulations, policies, and legal instruments related to applicable laws and regulations.

**Results:** The results showed that the implementation of the security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to the National Obvitnas in order to support the stability of the country's economy, namely the implementation of the Security Management System as measured through the 5 (five) elements mentioned in Police Regulation Number 7 of 2019, has not been running optimally, as a result there are still several accidents that cause the impact of victims and the environment of the National Obvitnas.

**Contributions:** This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of security management systems in preventing and overcoming threats to national security. The findings of this study can be used by security managers to develop and implement effective security management systems to safeguard national security interests.

**Implementation:** Barriers to the implementation of a security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances to support the stability of the country's economy, namely the implementation of the Security Management System depending on the manager's request, limited resources, diverse threat complexities. And the preparation of effective policies, increased investment and resource allocation, and improved inter-agency coordination.

**Keywords:** Police, Security Management System, National Security

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## 1. Introduction

To maintain economic stability in achieving the goal of social welfare for the intended community, optimal security is needed for all aspects that run the wheels of the economy (Azhary & Hukum,

2010). Therefore, on the mandate of Article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes that the Indonesian National Police as a State instrument that maintains security and public order is tasked with protecting, protecting, serving the community, and enforcing the law. The government issued Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

The Indonesian National Police is a state instrument that has the duty and main task of maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, providing protection, protection and services to the community (Sarkawi, 2013).

The task of the National Police in maintaining security and public order is to maintain and maintain the conditions of society free from fear and anxiety, so that there is a sense of certainty and guarantee of all interests, and free from violations of legal norms (Mustifah, 2023). On the basis of this task, the Indonesian republic police has a division of labor system based on the nature of these police tasks, or within the Indonesian republic police itself known as the Pre-emptif, Preventive, and Repressive functions of the police (Alam & Ilyas, 2010).

According to Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, regulates and determines several main tasks of the National Police, which include Maintaining public security and order, Enforcing the law, and Provide protection, protection and services to the community.

Based on the duties and powers of the police, the Police Institution is obliged to carry out law enforcement in order to create security and order in society itself. Professional actions (behavior) that reflect the ability or competence of members of the attitude of responsibility, effectiveness, efficiency, discipline and future-oriented in overcoming developments (domestic security) and implemented with the police code of ethics (Suwarni, 2019).

Of all the series of security tasks, one of the important tasks under the authority of the National Police is to ensure the security of National Vital Objects (Obvitnas). The importance of securing national vital objects (Obvitnas) such as airports, ports, fuel processing, storage and distribution sites, water supply systems, and others, is to create a conducive investment climate and business activities. It is known that one of the government's policies in the economic sector is to attract foreign investors to invest and do business in Indonesia. One of the strategies carried out by the government to attract foreign investors is to ensure the domestic security system (Setyawan, 2008).

A conducive climate for foreign investment activities is realized in the form of political stability, security and development and high economic growth, followed by the availability of adequate regulations that provide legal protection to investors. Economic growth must of course be supported by a safe and conducive state situation, he said, adding that the National Police has an important role in maintaining conducive domestic security to support the sustainability of community activities, the industrial climate, the national economic system and political stability (Setyawan, 2008).

With regard to the duties and authority of the police in maintaining security and public order, including ensuring the security of national vital objects or certain vital objects. Obvitnas according to Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2004 concerning Securing National Vital Objects is an area/location, building/installation or business that concerns the livelihood of many people, the interests of the state and a strategic source of state revenue, and must meet one, part or all of the characteristics, including producing basic daily needs, threats and disruptions to it result in disasters against humanity and development, transportation and communication chaos nationally and disruption of the administration of state government (Setyawan, 2008).

Obvitnas and certain objects can be in the form of mining and energy, among others. According to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 77 K/90/MEM/2019, there are 297 national

vital objects in the oil and gas sector, consisting of 95 upstream oil and gas business activities and 202 downstream oil and gas activities. Security of national vital objects (obvitnas), including obvitnas in the oil and gas sector, must be carried out properly. Along with the development of the world, national vital object security is not only in the form of physical security, but also security from threats that use technology.

For example, a drone attack that resulted in fires at two facilities of Saudi Arabian oil company Aramco on September 14, 2019. Saudi Arabia's daily crude oil production was reduced by 5.7 million barrels per day, or about 5% of global oil production, causing a sharp rise in oil prices worldwide and destabilizing global financial markets. This incident made the world realize that threats to national security are increasingly sophisticated and therefore, security must be adapted to the times (Setyawan, 2008).

Security Management System Services, hereinafter referred to as Obvitnas SMP Services and certain objects, is an activity carried out by the National Police in the form of technical guidance and audits in order to improve Security Management System in national security and certain objects. Security Management System audits are conducted by the National Police on all national objects or certain objects that have implemented MoUs or cooperation contracts with Ditpamobvit Korsabhara Baharkam Polri.

SMP is needed by businesses to manage corporate security risks and involve security stakeholders in the business process of the organization/obvit manager. In addition, as an effort to prevent losses to the organization/obvit manager, to clarify the structure of security responsibilities in the organization/obvit manager, as well as to ensure that Security Management System is part of the management system of the organization or obvit manager.

Based on the mandate of Presidential Decree No. 63/2004 on National Vital Object Security, the Chief of National Police issued Chief of Police Decree No. Pol.: Skep/738/X/2005 on National Vital Object Security System Guidelines. The guidelines include security patterns, standard security configurations, security implementation capability standards, security audit management and monitoring and control. Although the Presidential Decree No. 63/2004 on Pamobvitnas and the National Vital Object Security System Guidelines have been established, the implementation of members' commitment to the organization, especially to the national vital object security system, still needs to be studied to be more optimal.

In service, Pam Obvit Polri must move quickly / Quick Response to the location in the event of a security disturbance to the national security object, facilities and infrastructure are needed to overcome security disturbances to the national security object. In order to prevent and deter threats to national security disturbances, Pam Obvitnas needs to streamline facilities and infrastructure that are able to detect early (early warning) any potential threat of security disturbances that have an impact on national security.

Based on the above background, the author is interested in researching and writing the results in a scientific journal entitled "The Role of the Security Management System in Preventing and Overcoming Threats of Security Disorders in National Security in order to Support State Economic Stability". From the background of the problems described above, the problems to be discussed are as follows:

1. How is the implementation of a security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to National Security Institutions to support the stability of the country's economy?
2. What are the obstacles and efforts to the role of the security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to National Security Institutions in order to support the stability of the country's economy?

## 2. Research methodology

The research method is an effort or effort made by researchers by studying, responding, analyzing a problem. To produce an answer or solution to the problem to be studied. Then compiled in a scientific data (Marlia, Ridwan, & Priatna, 2018). The research method used in this research is a normative research method involving analysis of legal regulations, policies, and related legal instruments (Suriasumantri, 1993).

The data sources used in this research are secondary data consisting of primary legal materials which are a collection of related laws and regulations, secondary legal materials consisting of literature books, articles, and papers related to the issues studied, and also tertiary legal materials consisting of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and so on.

The approach method used is empirical juridical which consists of field research conducted through a series of interviews with respondents and informants related to the object of research (Kurikulum). And also library research, which is research that seeks to explore theories that have developed in the field of science related to a problem of methods (Putra & Herawati, 2017), as well as research techniques that have been used by previous researchers, obtain a broader orientation in the selected problem and avoid unwanted duplication by leading to the development of existing concepts and facts (Riza, 2023).

Analysis of Legal Materials used in this research uses research data obtained in the field and then analyzed qualitatively (Fadlan, 2020). Legal materials that are analyzed qualitatively will be described in the form of a systematic description by explaining the relationship between various types of legal materials, then all legal materials are selected and processed and then analyzed descriptively so that in addition to describing and revealing the legal basis (Putra & Suprapti, 2019), it can also provide a clear picture as a whole and a solution to the problem (Parameshwara & Riza, 2023). The theoretical framework used as an analytical knife in this article is the legal system theory of Lawrence M. Friedman and the responsive law theory of Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick (Pramono & Nopritama, 2020).

## 3. Results

### *3.1. Implementation of Security Management System in Preventing and Overcoming the Threat of National Security Disruption*

Implementation of the Security Management System is a structured approach that aims to prevent and mitigate security threats and disruptions to National Vital Objects (Obvitnas), which in turn supports the country's economic stability. These measures ensure that the security of National Vital Objects is maintained, which is a key prerequisite for healthy and sustainable economic stability.

The implementation of the Security Management System can be measured by the implementation of 5 (five) elements as mentioned in the Security Management System stipulated in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Provision of Security Assistance to National Vital Objects and Certain Objects (Adenuga, 2022).

#### *3.1.1. Commitment and policy*

This element includes commitments and policies from organizational leaders related to securing National Security. These commitments and policies must support and strengthen the implementation of national security. The implementation of Commitments and Policies in the Security Management System by the police in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to National Vital Objects (Obvitnas) is an important step in maintaining national security.

The implementation of Obvitnas security commitments and policies by the police is a crucial step in maintaining national security and protecting Obvitnas from various threats. This commitment creates a strong security culture within the organization and ensures that all police personnel understand the importance of national security. Furthermore, this policy serves as the basis for the implementation of practical measures in safeguarding and securing national security objects (Pramono & Safarini, 2021).

### *3.1.2. Security pattern*

This element includes the form, nature, and objectives of all efforts, work, and activities in the context of prevention, deterrence, and overcoming as well as law enforcement against any threats and security disturbances in the National Vital Area.

The application of the Security Pattern element in the Security Management System by the police is an important step in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to National Vital Objects (Obvitnas). The security pattern is a strategy and concrete actions designed to protect Obvitnas from various threats.

The implementation of the Security Pattern by the police is a structured and layered effort to protect National Vital Objects from potentially destructive threats. It includes careful planning, execution, supervision and response to security situations. This entire process aims to ensure that National Vital Objects remain safe and effectively protected.

### *3.1.3. Standard security configuration*

This element includes security standards that must be met by Obvitnas. These standards include technical aspects, personnel, and security procedures. The application of the Security Standard Configuration element in the Security Management System by the police is an effort to ensure that all National Vital Objects (Obvitnas) are protected with uniform and high security standards. Security standards configuration involves developing, implementing and maintaining uniform security protocols and procedures for all National Vital Objects.

The implementation of the Security Standard Configuration is an important step to maintain consistency and quality in the security of National Objectives. By having uniform security standards, the police force can ensure that all National Treasures are optimally protected and can respond quickly to any security threats. In addition, this process also enables the continuous development of security and the maintenance of strong security conditions.

### *3.1.4. Security implementation capability standard*

This element covers the standard capabilities of personnel involved in the implementation of Obvitnas security. This standard covers aspects of personnel knowledge, skills and attitudes. The implementation of the Security Implementation Capability Standard element in the Security Management System by the police is an important step to ensure that all aspects of securing National Vital Objects (Obvitnas) can be carried out effectively and efficiently. The security implementation capability standard covers aspects of personnel preparedness, technology, and infrastructure needed to deal with security threats and disturbances (Pramono & Pratama, 2020).

The implementation of the Security Implementation Capability Standard is an important step in ensuring that the police have the necessary capabilities and resources to protect the National Objects from various threats. This includes preparing appropriate personnel, equipment, technology and procedures to deal with security situations that may occur. By having clear and sustainable standards in execution capability, the police can provide an effective and rapid response to existing threats.

### *3.1.5. Evaluation monitoring*

This element covers the process of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Obvitnas security. This process is carried out to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of security implementation and to evaluate the performance of personnel involved in security implementation.

The implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation element is a continuous cycle that ensures that security strategies are continuously improved in accordance with threat developments and changing environmental conditions. It helps the police to understand the extent to which security policies and measures have been successful and provides a solid basis for informed decision-making. With effective monitoring and evaluation, national security can remain optimal and adaptive to changing threats.

The purpose of implementing a Security Management System in National Security is to ensure that National Security is implemented effectively and efficiently. By implementing Security Management System, it is expected to create an environment that is safe and protected from threats and security disturbances. In its implementation, the total number of Obvitnas that should have implemented the Security Management System in Indonesia is 1980 Obvitnas consisting of 51 Obvitnas from the tourism sector, 91 Obvitnas in the industrial sector 91, 201 Obvitnas in the PUPR sector, 1056 Obvitnas in the transportation sector, and 581 Obvitnas in the ESDM sector. Meanwhile, of this number, those that have implemented the Security Management System only amount to 0.023% of this number consisting of 12 Obvitnas in the industrial sector, 2 Obvitnas in the PUPR sector, 2 Obvitnas in the transportation sector, and 39 Obvitnas in the ESDM sector.

This is as applied by Asset Protection PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk, the parent company of BSI, which has coordinated with Ditpamobvit Korsabara Baharkam Polri regarding the Certification of Obvitnas SMP in accordance with Police Regulation Number 7 of 2019. In September 2019, BSI submitted a request for Supervision of the National Security SMP. And the Company obtained optimal results compared to before applying the SMP Obvitnas in question.

After the Security Management System was applied to the National Obvitnas, there was a decrease in social conflicts/demonstrations, intruders/violation of activities at the Site, theft and third party violations, theft at the Site or logistics distribution, theft of products/materials/scrap/recycling from the site, and cargo/blockade theft at PT Bumi Sukksesindo in 2019 decreased in 2020.

In addition, upgrading the Security Management System at PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk in accordance with Police Regulation Number 7 of 2019 also gets different benefits than before. The benefits obtained by the Company include:

1. Strengthen Management Commitment, implement a Security Management System to support performance to achieve the Company's goals.
2. Better Security Management and Operational System activities.
3. More comprehensive management of corporate security risks.
4. Supporting and Strengthening the Implementation of Management Systems that have been integrated and implemented at PTKS such as the Quality Management System, Environment, K3 and Anti-Bullying.
5. As a security guarantee for investors so as to improve the Company's image.
6. Growing the mindset of all employees and related stakeholders that "Security is Everybody's Responsibility".

As a result of the non-optimal implementation of the Security Management System in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances, there are several accidents that occur related to Obvitnas, including the explosion case in the Pertamina Plumpang Depot area, North Jakarta. The explosion originated from the fuel oil (BBM) pipe in the depot area, then spread to the nearby Tanah Merah settlement.

According to information from the Regional Disaster Management Agency at least 19 residents died as a result of this incident. In addition to the fatalities, 32 people are being hospitalized. Regional Disaster Management AgencyDKI Jakarta also noted, as of March 9, 2023, the number of residents who were displaced was 206 people. Previously, it should be noted that the Pertamina Depot itself is a place for storing fuel before it is distributed. Activities in it include fuel distribution and storage, such as the entry and exit of tanks.

One of the other accidents was related to the non-optimal implementation of the Security Management System in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances, namely the Balongan Refinery fire, Indramayu, West Java on March 29, 2021. From the investigation results of the four external investigators, it was concluded that the majority of the investigation results stated that there had been a leak in the wall of Tank G with different causes from each investigation result.

Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory (Suriasumantri, 1993) is very relevant to analyze the context of the implementation of the Security Management System (SMP) to prevent and overcome the threat of security disturbances to the National Security. Friedman argues that the legal system is a product of social, political, and economic developments in society. In the context of SMP, according to Friedman, the legal system tends to be responsive to changes in society. The implementation of Security Management System must consider social dynamics and evolving security threats, so that the system can adapt to changes.

Friedman also highlighted behavioral patterns in law. In Security Management System, the behavior of police personnel, coordination with related parties, and risk assessment are important aspects that reflect effective patterns of behavior in maintaining the security of Obvitnas.

Furthermore, this discussion is also analyzed with the Responsive Law Theory of Philippe Nonet and Philippe Zelsnick (Suriasumantri, 1993) focusing on the relationship between public policy, law implementation, and responses to social problems. This theory is particularly relevant in the context of SMP implementation, as it refers to the appropriate response of the security apparatus to threats to the security of Obvitnas.

In the context of Security Management System, Responsive Law theory can be interpreted as follows:

1. Response to Threats

This theory emphasizes the importance of proper response to security issues. The police must respond quickly and effectively to threats to national security, including physical security, cyber security, and coordination with related parties.

2. Responsive Policy

National security policies should be designed to be responsive to changes in the threat and environment. This includes clear emergency response planning and policy adaptation according to threat developments.

3. Coordination and Collaboration

An effective response to threats to the National Security Institution also includes close cooperation with relevant parties, including the military, intelligence agencies, and local governments. This theory highlights the importance of coordination and collaboration in the response to security issues.

By applying Responsive Law theory, SMP implementation can be more adaptive, effective and responsive to evolving security threats. This creates a foundation to properly maintain the security of the National Security Area and minimize the impact of potential security disruptions.

### ***3.2. Obstacles and Efforts in the Role of the Security Management System in Preventing and Overcoming the Threat of Security Disorders***

The implementation of the Security Management System by the police to prevent and overcome the threat of security disturbances to National Vital Objects (Obvitnas) to support the stability of the country's economy is not easy and is faced with several obstacles that need to be overcome.

#### ***3.2.1. Implementation of Security Management System Depends on the Manager's Request***

One of the main weaknesses is the lack of clarity in the rule of law on the inherent obligation of the owner or manager of the National Security Institution to implement Security Management System. If the rules do not explicitly mandate this obligation, then the owner or manager of the National Interest may be less motivated to take the necessary security measures (Olajubu, 2023).

Implementing Security Management System can require a significant investment in resources, both financial and personnel. When the rule of law does not support the allocation of sufficient resources for Security Management System implementation, many national treasures may struggle to meet the requirements. Weaknesses in the rule of law can create legal uncertainty for the owner or manager of an Obvitnas. This uncertainty can discourage investment in security and encourage companies or institutions to take greater risks.

### *3.2.2. Limited Resources*

Limited budget and human resources are often the main obstacles in implementing Security Management System. Securing national security objects requires a large investment in equipment, technology, and training of security personnel. Lack of resources can affect the effectiveness and responsiveness of the police in securing national security.

Implementing Security Management System requires significant time and effort. Time constraints may result from pressure for quick results, which may come at the expense of needed planning, training and continuous improvement. Securing National Security also requires careful planning and organization of logistics, including fuel supply, security equipment and supporting infrastructure. Limitations in logistics capacity can hamper preparedness.

### *3.2.3. Diverse Threat Complexity*

Threats to National Security are complex and diverse, including military threats, terrorism, sabotage, cybersecurity, and economic threats. Each has different characteristics and methods, requiring different security strategies and approaches.

Threats are often not standalone, but interrelated. For example, a cyberattack may be used as a distraction to divert attention from a physical attack. Police forces must understand these interconnections and the response required. The security environment can change rapidly, such as political, social or economic changes that affect potential threats. Security Management System's must be able to adapt to these changes. In some cases, intelligence information on threats may be limited or inadequate. This can hinder timely prevention and response efforts.

Overcoming these barriers requires a strong commitment from the government, police and communities. It also requires sufficient investment in human resources, technology and infrastructure. Cross-sector collaboration and effective coordination are key to dealing with complex threats and supporting the country's economic stability through the security of National Security Institutions.

To overcome or overcome obstacles in the implementation of the Security Management System related to National Vital Objects (Obvitnas) to support the country's economic stability, it is necessary to take a series of integrated and coordinated efforts. The following are the efforts that can be made:

#### **1. Effective Policy Development**

The government should develop and revise adequate security policies that are responsive to evolving threats. This policy should include a clear strategy, well-defined roles and responsibilities, and an adequate legal framework to support the implementation of the Security Management System.

#### **2. Increased Investment and Resource Allocation**

The government needs to increase investment in security and allocate adequate resources to support the implementation of Security Management System. This includes sufficient budget for security technology development, personnel training, critical infrastructure and security-related research. To overcome the obstacle of limited resources, measures to consider include ensuring that available resources are utilized efficiently and effectively.

#### **3. Improve Interagency Coordination**

Close collaboration and coordination between agencies, including the police, military and local government, is essential. Improved information sharing, coordination of actions and the establishment of coordination forums are ways to enhance the effectiveness of security responses.



To overcome the obstacle of the complexity of diverse threats, the police should adopt a holistic approach to the management of national security. This includes an in-depth understanding of the different types of threats, appropriate capacity building in personnel and technology, and close coordination with relevant parties. In addition, an early warning system and better intelligence monitoring are also essential to identify potential threats before they become real. High awareness and preparedness are also key components in dealing with the complexity of diverse threats.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion related to the problem, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The implementation of the security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of security disturbances to National Security Institutions in order to support the country's economic stability, namely the implementation of the Security Management System as measured by the 5 (five) elements mentioned in Police Regulation Number 7 of 2019 has not run optimally compared to the number of National Security Institutions in Indonesia, as a result there have been several accidents that have caused victims and the environment of the National Security Institutions.
2. Barriers to the implementation of a security management system in preventing and overcoming the threat of Obvitnas security disturbances to support the stability of the country's economy, namely the implementation of the Security Management System depending on the manager's request, limited resources, diverse threat complexities. And effective policy formulation, increased investment and resource allocation, and improved inter-agency coordination.

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