Intelligence in the Social Disaster Aspects of Terrorism in Indonesia

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Abstract— Terrorism is a social disaster that exists in Indonesia, causing trauma, destabilizing, and threatening security. This article discusses the intelligence aspect of the social disaster of terrorism. The dissemination of appropriate intelligence information can assist counter-terrorism policy-making and operations, as well as promote efforts to prevent attacks. In addition, intelligence contributes to prevention and de-radicalization by identifying drivers of radicalization and mapping the spread of extremist ideologies, as well as supporting counter-narrative programmers. International collaboration facilitates information sharing and coordinated global counter-terrorism efforts.

Keywords— Intelligence, Social Disaster, Terrorism

I. INTRODUCTION

Intelligence plays a critical role in national security and countering threats to the stability and well-being of a country. Intelligence agencies are tasked with collecting, analyzing and disseminating information to support decision-making processes and inform strategic initiatives (Treverton et al., 2006).

Social disasters are events or occurrences caused by human factors, such as social conflicts, riots, terrorism, and so on, and which result in material loss, death, or psychological damage to the community (BNPB, 2017). In Indonesia, the intelligence community plays an important role in combating one of the country's biggest threats, terrorism. By using robust procedures to gather intelligence information and conduct efficient analyses, significant insights can be gained to hinder terrorist activities and prevent possible attacks (Sinaga, 2018).

Terrorism is essentially a social disaster of immense proportions. Terrorism inflicts physical and psychological trauma on victims and their families, instils fear in society, and undermines social order (Sukabdi, 2015). The impact of terrorism is a serious threat to the unity and progress of Indonesia, a country rich in religious harmony and cultural diversity (BNPT, 2022).

The difficulty of combating this danger has been made even more difficult by the terrorist groups' evolving strategies and tactics, which include the use of social media and technology for recruiting and the spread of extremist beliefs (Pradityo, 2020).

II. METHODS

Research methods are procedures, techniques, and principles used in scientific research to collect, analyze, and interpret data systematically and objectively. The research method used is a qualitative method and approach through literature studies, namely looking for references from articles, books and others.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Intelligence is the organization, knowledge, and activities involved in policy formulation, strategy, and national decision-making based on the examination of data and facts collected through practical means to avoid, neutralize, and defeat all threats to national security (UU Nomor 17 Tahun 2011 Pasal 1).

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Terrorism is one of the real threats that can disrupt the stability of a country's national security. Terrorism, according to Garrison (2004), is the use of force or violence to change societal norms by instilling fear and focusing on certain social groups with the aim of influencing other groups. The definition of terrorism was initially explored in the 1997 European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism (ECST). The definition was expanded to include crimes against society as well as crimes against the government (Firmansyah, 2011).

For a decade, small group terrorism has existed, using several concepts and mechanisms. Intelligence and counterintelligence are needed to read and analyze the movement.

The ability of intelligence (Police, BIN, TNI, and others) to map the organizational structure of terrorist organizations and track their movements is crucial to analyze the organization chart of terrorist organizations and track their activities. The activities of terrorist network groups require TNI's involvement and intelligence as they are a threat to the country's sovereignty. Demanding TNI functions and intelligence (Triskaputri, 2019). In accordance with Article 5 of Law No. 17/2011, the purpose of intelligence is to identify, evaluate, analyze, interpret, and present information to provide early warning of potential and actual threats to the safety and existence of the nation and state.

Collaborative Governance is a set of arrangements in which one or more public institutions directly involve stakeholders or assets. directly with stack grams or assets. Collaboration is needed to enable governance activities to be structured so that they are effective in responding to challenges of the increasing need to manage activities that across government, organizational and sectoral boundaries. Collaborative Governance does not emerge suddenly, because it exists due to initiatives on their own consciousness from various parties that encourage them to do.

Terrorism intelligence refers to the systematic effort to collect, analyze, and distribute information and intelligence related to terrorism threats. It is a specialized branch of intelligence that focuses on identifying, preventing, and combating terrorist activities. Terrorism intelligence covers several important aspects:

a. Information gathering

   Intelligence collects information and data related to terrorism threats, terrorist networks, attack plans, and modus operandi through various techniques such as wiretapping, undercover agents, informants, and digital data analysis

b. Intelligence Analysis

   The data and information collected is then analyzed in depth to identify patterns, trends, and potential threats.

c. Intelligence Dissemination

   The results of intelligence analyses are disseminated to relevant stakeholders to be used as a basis for making policies and strategies.

d. Counter-Terrorism Operations

Intelligence helps direct counter-terrorism operations such as arrests of suspects, ambushes of terrorist cells, and pursuit of terrorist assets.

e. Prevention and Deradicalization

Intelligence identifies the drivers of radicalization and maps radical ideology dissemination networks to design counter-narrative programmers and anti-radicalization campaigns.

f. Intelligence Cooperation

Intelligence cooperation between countries is important to share information, coordinate operations, and keep track of global terrorism networks.

So, from the explanation above, it can be described in a diagram of intelligence in aspect the social disaster of terrorism:
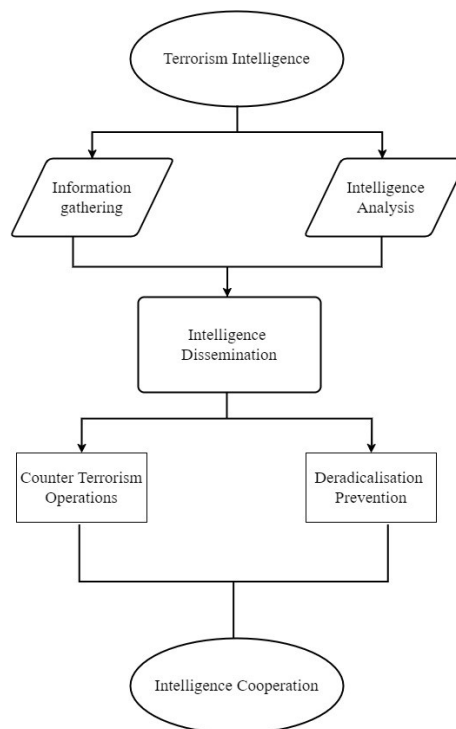

Fig. 1 intelligence diagram in the aspect of social disaster terrorism

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The role of intelligence is to keep the region safe from threats. Intelligence is needed in the face of disaster. Especially regarding the threat of social disasters. A social disaster that is currently a problem in Indonesia is the terrorist threat. Terrorism is not only a threat from within but also from outside. Facing this formidable challenge requires a multifaceted approach, with intelligence operations, so that intelligence can play an important role in dealing with various disaster issues.

The indispensable contribution of intelligence is to start preparing information on terrorist threats, networks, and activities and conduct analyses. After obtaining the information, it then disseminates the information so that it can be followed up by other related institutions. The efforts of Indonesia's intelligence community are instrumental in providing information for strategic decision-making and driving operational success. Indonesia's active collaboration with foreign agencies and international organizations must be maintained in order to maintain outside information and coordinated operations.

As Indonesia continues to face the social disaster of terrorism, aspects of intelligence such as: Information gathering, intelligence analysis, intelligence dissemination, counter-terrorism operations, prevention and de-radicalization, and Intelligence cooperation in social disasters will remain important.

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