

The Role of Intelligence in Man-Made Disasters that Trigger Social Conflict in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Disasters caused by human activities are among the factors that can cause social conflict in Indonesia. At this moment, intelligence plays a role in dealing with these artificial disasters so that they can de-escalate the conflict. This research is in the form of a descriptive qualitative literature study. Data sources were obtained from scientific articles, books, and relevant news articles. The research results show several types of social conflict in Indonesia, including ethnicity, race, religion and class, and political conflict. Intelligence plays a role in gathering sharp information. This information must be processed behind closed doors, interpreted by the intelligence team, and then submitted to the leadership to determine the appropriate steps

INTRODUCTION

As a large country with a large and very diverse population, Indonesia is prone to social conflict, especially since differences often cause social conflict. Social conflict can occur because of friction that exists in interactions between communities (Hardiawan, 2021). Rapid changes in social values that society cannot accept can cause friction due to differences in background, interests, and even social inequality. Therefore, social conflict is an important aspect that must be paid attention to by various parties in Indonesia in order to avoid the emergence of divisions.

One of the causes of social conflict is a man-made disaster. Social disasters usually occur due to human actions prioritizing their interests, but ultimately, they lead to horizontal conflict (Widodo & Nurholis, 2019). Some of the triggering factors that cause social disasters are differences in views regarding the presidential and regional elections, indiscretions in using technology, economic problems, and SARA issues. The diversity of Indonesian society makes it more vulnerable to being provoked, mainly due to polarization from certain provocateurs, which can result in violent acts in conflict (Widodo & Nurholis, 2019). Therefore, social disasters must be handled properly because they can threaten national unity.

Efforts to avoid social conflict are to prevent the emergence of social disasters. The authorities can prevent this through intelligence investigations. This intelligence can be used to detect early potential social conflicts caused by various things, especially social disasters, to maintain security stability and create a conducive society (Sugianto et al., 2019). Through early detection by intelligence investigations, it is hoped that this can prevent the emergence of social disasters and social conflicts in society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict Theory Ralf Dahrendorf

The conflict theory proposed by Ralf Dahrendorf offers a new perspective on understanding social dynamics, emphasizing that conflict is an integral part of the structure of society. Dahrendorf believes that conflict arises from unequal social relations, where groups have power and groups do not. In his view, society not only consists of harmonious elements but is also filled with tension and conflict between various social groups. Dahrendorf adapted and modified some ideas from Karl Marx, but he also rejected some aspects of it, especially in terms of the focus on ownership of the means of production as the sole source of conflict. According to him, conflict is more complex and involves various dimensions of power and legitimacy (Pratiwi, et al., 2022).

One of Dahrendorf's main contributions was the separation between real and latent interests in the context of conflict. He explained that groups in society have different interests, and these conflicts often manifest in the form of social conflict. For example, dominant groups tend to create ideologies to maintain their position, while marginalized groups seek to challenge the legitimacy of that power. In this case, Dahrendorf shows that conflict is destructive and can also drive significant social change (Izza, 2020).

Dahrendorf also introduced the concept that every society has two sides: conflict and cooperation. Although conflict can create instability, cooperation is still necessary to maintain social balance. He argues that social change often results from the tension between these two elements. Thus, Dahrendorf's conflict theory provides a framework for understanding how interactions between social groups can influence the structure of society as a whole, as well as how conflict can function as a mechanism for achieving change and improvement in social systems (Nendissa, 2022).

Man-Made Disasters (Social Disasters)

Man-made disasters, or social disasters, refer to events resulting from human actions that cause major damage to the environment, society, and economy. These disasters often arise as a result of negligence, bad policies, or exploitation of natural resources without considering long-term impacts. Real-world examples of man-made disasters include the toxic gas leak in Bhopal, India, in 1984, which exposed more than 600,000 people to dangerous chemicals, as well as the Lapindo Mud disaster in Sidoarjo, Indonesia, caused by a gas well explosion that left thousands of people homeless. Residence (detik.com, 2023).

Additionally, man-made disasters can also include industrial incidents such as chemical plant explosions or nuclear accidents. The Chornobyl explosion in 1986 is one of the most famous examples, where errors in the operation of a nuclear reactor caused widespread radiation releases and killed many people (Rizki, 2022). This disaster not only has a direct impact on human health but also causes prolonged environmental pollution. These events show how human decisions and actions can contribute to disasters with far-reaching and profound consequences.

METHODOLOGY

This paper uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection methods using literature studies or literature reviews. The qualitative approach is an approach used by researchers to understand social phenomena in depth (Sharan, 2009). The existence of a qualitative approach can help researchers to interpret phenomena comprehensively so that research findings can be explained more clearly. The use of descriptive methods tends to prioritize clear, systematic and in-depth explanations to make it easier for readers to read research results. Data in a qualitative approach has a definite nature, in the sense that the data is data that really happened as it is, not data that is only spoken or seen, but original data that has meaning in it (Sugiyono, 2022). Data sources come from scientific articles, books and news articles that are relevant to the research topic. The author collects all library data then describes and analyzes it to produce data findings in the next section. Topics that the author collects in data sources include topics regarding social conflict, human-caused disasters, and the role of intelligence in human-caused disasters that have the potential to cause social conflict. Through literature study data, the author can make comparisons and then explain them descriptively in this article.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Social Conflict in Indonesia

Social conflict is often discussed in sociological studies. One of the sociologists who developed conflict theory was Dahrendorf. Dahrendorf saw that conflict is the basis of society's life, not just arising out of economic reasons as has been advocated by Karl Marx (Suparlan, 2006). Suparlan (2006) added that the emergence of potential conflict within oneself could be seen from feelings of pressure due to the actions of the opposing party. This phenomenon can ultimately lead to feelings of hatred and even open conflict with the opposing party. On the other hand, Dahrendorf believes that conflict has become a part of society that must be fulfilled because it brings individual and group interests. Efforts to fulfill these interests often have an impact on other people to the point of sacrificing the interests of other individuals or groups.

Several forms of conflict that often occur in multicultural societies, especially in Indonesia according to Sitepu, et al., (2022) are as follows:

- **Conflict between Tribes, Races, Groups and Religions**

This type of conflict is the most frequent conflict in Indonesia. The many differences between people often give rise to friction and differences of opinion. For example, conflicts between the Dayak and Madurese tribes, religious conflicts in Ambon, conflicts between ethnic Chinese and ethnic Javanese in Surakarta, and conflicts between football supporters.

- **Political Conflict**

This type of conflict is a conflict caused by political interests. Politics is a field that is full of interests of many parties. Therefore, it is not surprising that political conflicts often hit democracies like Indonesia. One example of political conflict is the conflict between Jokowi and Prabowo supporters in the 2019 presidential election.

- **Horizontal and Vertical Conflict**

Horizontal conflict is a conflict that occurs between communities. Meanwhile, vertical conflict is a conflict that occurs between society and the government. Horizontal conflict can be seen through brawls between residents, debates on social media, and others. Meanwhile, vertical conflict can be seen through demonstration activities, which are usually carried out to demand government policy policies, as well as conflicts in land acquisition and so on.

Every social conflict will always have a trigger that causes the conflict to break out. This trigger must be minimized and prevented as early as possible so that it can create peace in society. However, as social creatures, humans and society will always coexist with social conflict. Therefore, prevention and treatment are important points in social life.

Man-Made Disasters (Social Disasters) and Their Social Impacts

A disaster is a series of events or events that are triggered by nature or human intervention, resulting in impacts in the form of material loss, suffering, infrastructure damage, environmental damage, disrupting community welfare, and even causing loss of life (Yunanto & Aryanto, 2019). Disasters are also said to be the result of interactions between various threats, both natural and man-made, and the level of vulnerability of a community. Disasters occur when a community has a higher level of vulnerability than the threat it faces.

Hendratno (in Westra, 2006) added that disasters can have an impact on reducing people's ability to access various facilities, including access to life assets such as natural, physical, financial and human social.

If natural disasters are disasters caused by nature, then social disasters are disasters caused by human actions, or can be called man-made disasters. Yunanto & Aryanto (2019) explain that several forms of social disaster include social conflict, brawls, acts of terror, sabotage, explosions of vital objects, environmental pollution, forest fires and other damage. This social disaster certainly has a negative impact on society at large, and can even cause casualties if it is not handled immediately and appropriately.

Some of the impacts of social disasters on people's lives can be short-term or long-term for several generations. If a disaster occurs on a large scale, such as the 1998 riots, the Ambon conflict, and other riots, this can have an impact on a large number of fatalities and threaten the mental condition of the next generation of victims. The feeling of trauma as one of the victim's family can have long-term impacts that cannot be underestimated. If the disaster occurs in small numbers, it can be predicted that the number of victims will also be smaller because the disaster is not massive and macro in nature. Not only that, even living creatures other than humans also have the potential to be affected by social conflict. Apart from society, the state is also one of the actors that suffer the most from social disasters.

Intelligence Strategy for Conflict Prevention and Management

Seeing that the impact of a social disaster has the potential to be detrimental, divisive, and even cause loss of life, mitigation efforts are needed from the relevant parties to avoid social conflict resulting from this social disaster. One of the early detection efforts to anticipate social conflict is to deploy an information network among the community and at every level (Angkawijaya, 2020). Early detection can also be called an early warning system, which is often used by bureaucrats, especially in the defense and security fields. Early detection is often used by intelligence to map opposing forces and areas of conflict or war as a basis for the flow or plan of attack or defense that will be used.

According to Angkawijaya (2020), general intelligence serves as a provider of information that cannot be accessed by the general public, so this information is very sharp and confidential. The information that has been collected will be analyzed and processed, and then the results of the analysis will be reported to leadership as a basis for forming organizational policies. Therefore, intelligence has the task of maintaining trust in order to carry out early detection, which has an important impact on the defense and security of an organization. Becoming an intelligent person certainly requires special strategies so that the organization's goals are achieved and are not threatened by all forms of external interference.

George R. Terry (1977), a business professor and a management writer from America, explained that in management theory, strategic management is needed in every activity that aims to achieve organizational goals. Some of these stages are strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and strategy assessment. Strategy formulation includes formulating a vision and mission,

identifying opportunities and threats, determining strengths and weaknesses, setting long-term goals, and also creating alternative strategies. Strategy implementation includes policy making, resource allocation, target setting, and providing motivation to members, while strategy assessment includes evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of strategies that have been implemented.

In preventing and handling social conflict, intelligence needs to have an optimal strategy to achieve this goal. Purnomo, et al., (2022) stated that security intelligence has the function of being the eyes and ears of the bureaucracy, especially the security apparatus because it is through this intelligence that threats, disturbances and obstacles can be detected. Therefore, sharp and accurate analysis is needed to provide reliable information to leaders and not result in errors in policy making. One of the intelligence strategies in gathering information is the existence of an intelligence technology unit that provides technical assistance, especially in the field of technology. Through mature collaboration, optimizing roles must also be balanced with qualified equipment and capabilities.

When referring to strategic management theory, the intelligence planning stage includes preparing plans to investigate social conflicts and formulating the main elements that will later be analyzed. Next is the collection stage, namely the implementation of collecting all forms of information regarding social conflict and potential social conflict. This includes collecting all materials needed and considering related to potential or ongoing social conflicts. After collecting, the next stage is information processing. All information or material obtained must be processed and interpreted by intelligence first. Then, the final stage is the stage of submitting information to leaders regarding the analysis of potential social conflicts and social conflicts that are currently occurring. This is a form of strategy for security forces to protect society, especially from social conflict, which, of course, has the potential to cause losses, unrest, or even loss of life.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that social disasters often or almost always lead to social conflict, which has a negative impact on society at large. In order to prevent or resolve social conflicts, intelligence in this case has an important role in collecting information and analyzing its findings in the field. This analysis can be used as a reference in preventing and handling social conflicts. Therefore, intelligence has a series of strategies to support the achievement of organizational goals, namely providing security to the entire community. This strategy includes the planning, collection, processing, and presentation stages. Through this strategy, intelligence can become an important behind-the-scenes actor in policy formation, especially in preventing and handling social conflict in society.

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