



The Role of Intelligence in Human Security to Identify the Threat of Covid 19

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The role of intelligence in human security to identify the threat of covid 19

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Abstract— The state, through the government, should ensure national security and stability through the policies taken. For this reason, fast and accurate information and data are needed to form the basis for policymaking. Intelligence actors have an essential role in gathering information to identify and prevent threats within and outside the country. Technological advances affect changes in threats and increase the classification of these threats. Covid-19 is a real example of the threat in this era because almost all countries feel its impact. Covid-19 In addition to affecting health, it also impacts the global economic sector. The economic impact is felt by small and medium industries, goods and services products, and the tourism sector. According to WHO data on 21 March 2022, globally there were 471 million confirmed positive cases, and 6,080,000 were declared dead. In Indonesia, based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health until 21 March 2022, there were 5,960,000 cases, and 154,000 people reported dead. The impact felt by the economic sector was the decline in the global economy at the peak of the 2020 pandemic, namely -3%, resulting in a decrease in income followed by an increase in the number of poor people. The World Bank predicts that the number of poor people globally in 2020 will increase to 130 million people. The same condition is felt in Indonesia, where unemployment has risen to more than 7% while poverty has increased to 9.77%.

Keywords

Intelligence; Health; Covid-19; Human Scurity

I. INTRODUCTION

The nature of a state is a description of the heart of the government. The state is a forum for a nation created by the state itself, and the state is a forum for the government to achieve the ideals or goals of its country.¹ There is a close correlation between the nature of the scope and function of state intelligence and the nature and objectives of the state.

The nature of the scope and function of state intelligence is the result of a dialectical and interactive relationship between political thinking based on the realist paradigm and political thinkers based on the liberalist or structuralist paradigm—the country itself.² Meanwhile, liberal or structuralist thought contributes complementary ideas that there is supervision or control and control that can be in the form of checks and balances on all activities or in carrying out state intelligence operations so that the authorities do not

misuse them in the name of national interests or national security, including by national stability.

Intelligence is a social science because it attempts to analyze and predict political, economic, and social behavior. Almost all academic literature on intelligence shows one word about the nature of intelligence, namely information.³

To complete the description of intelligence, the opinion of Shulsky and Schmitt can be used. Shulsky and Schmitt explain what is meant by intelligence, namely: Intelligence refers to information relevant to the formulation and implementation of government policies to pursue its national security interests and deal with threats from actual and potential adversaries.⁴

Intelligence is not just information; intelligence is the product of an analytical process that evaluates information collected from various sources, integrates relevant information into packages, and produces a conclusion or forecast about national security dynamics using scientific solving methods.⁴ A scientific method is a social science; some things distinguish intelligence from other scientific methods or other sciences, namely secrecy and intelligence, integrated with the national security system or part of national security.

The collection of information and the processing of intelligence information, together with analyzing that information for submission to policymakers, is often through highly confidential means. This is because intelligence information is closely related to the issue of military strength, the defense capability of the opposing party, the technological progress of a country, including the national interest of the country concerned. Along with the development of information technology, intelligence communities in various parts of the world face increasing challenges from the “CNN era” characterized by broadcasting news accompanied by images and instants from reporters and experts hired by the media.⁴

Intelligence has the function of early detection of a sudden threat, for that intelligence is integrated into the national security system. Under these conditions, intelligence in the form of intelligence organizations or intelligence services must be able to provide early warnings for the development of highly dynamic security conditions at home and abroad. This distinguishes intelligence organizations from other security practitioners in the national security system.

Intelligence is part of the national security system, explained explicitly through Troy, namely secret knowledge about the enemy, which stands apart from obtaining and filtering it. At the same time, Dulles interprets intelligence as clairvoyance (Kewaskitaan), a skill resembling divination. , who is always on standby, and in every corner of the world, is addressed to a friend or foe.⁴

From the description above, we can get an idea of how important intelligence is in a national security system to identify threats to national security so that authorized officials, based on reports from intelligence organizations, can formulate a policy for national security. Intelligence also plays a role in strategic decision-making taken by authorized officials. With the functions possessed by intelligence, it can provide early prevention of strategic surprises or strategic surprises so that the essential life of the nation and state can be well protected. In this case, it can be interpreted that intelligence is integrated with the national security system and the national strategic system of a country.

In 2019 the emergence of a new virus that is infecting the world today, namely Coronaviruses (CoV). The international health organization, namely the World Health Organization, states that Coronaviruses (Cov) can infect the respiratory tract in humans. The virus has the scientific name Covid-19. Covid-19 can have effects ranging from mild flu to very serious ones equivalent to or even more severe than MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV.⁵ Covid-19 is also known as zoonotic, meaning that it is transmitted through humans and/or animals. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia stated that this pandemic was first detected in Wuhan, China on December 30, 2019, which at that time provided information in the form of "immediate notification of pneumonia treatment of unknown causes". Covid-19 has spread so fast throughout the world and has turned into a pandemic for the world community.

The main medium of transmission of the SARS-Cov-2 virus is droplets that are easily spread when humans interact directly with a certain distance. At the beginning of its spread, the average transmission power of the virus was still quite low, which was around 2.2.⁶ However, in its development, the SARS-Cov-2 virus underwent mutations so that several new virus variants emerged with higher transmission capabilities, as happened in England, South Africa, Brazil, and India.⁷ based on data compiled from WHO on March 21, 2022, globally there were 471 million confirmed positive cases and 6,080,000 cases were declared dead, where the country with the highest ranking was America, India, Brazil, France, United Kingdom. Indonesia is also one of the countries that has not escaped the attack of this disease and is ranked 18th in the most cases exposed to COVID-19 in the world, where based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health until March 21, 2022 there were 5,960,000 cases with 154,000 people died.

Handling and preventing cases of this pandemic have been carried out in various ways, both globally and nationally or regionally. The strategies that have been implemented so far for handling COVID-19 are through 4 (four) strategies, namely the movement to wear masks, tracing contacts of positive cases treated using rapid tests or rapid tests, education and preparation of independent isolation in some

areas. tracing results showing positive test results from rapid tests or negative with symptoms to self-isolate, as well as Hospital isolation strategies that are carried out when self-isolation is not possible, such as because there are clinical signs that require hospital services.⁸

The Covid-19 pandemic has become one of the toughest eras for all countries experiencing it, including Indonesia. The pandemic did not only have a direct impact on health aspects, but also other aspects of life, such as economic and social aspects. The policy of social restrictions and regional quarantine has the potential to limit the community in carrying out economic activities, so that the circulation of goods and services will be hampered. This condition occurred for a long time, causing a decline in economic growth in the region. Intelligence should as much as possible separate information that is relevant for review, and which is not.⁹ The decline in economic growth will be followed by other economic impacts such as an increase in the unemployment rate.¹⁰ The economic impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic can further trigger impacts in other aspects such as social aspects. The poor are one of the most vulnerable groups to feel the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹¹ This has been predicted by the World Bank regarding an increase in the number of global poor people during the pandemic.

The largest export activity in the world is held by China.¹² Countries that often import from China, one of which is Indonesia. In addition, China is also one of the largest trading partners owned by Indonesia. The emergence of Covid-19 which infects China has brought China's trade activities in a negative direction so that it has an impact on the flow and the world trade system so that it also has an impact on Indonesia. The decline in palm oil and coal as well as imports of other raw materials from China will attack export activities in Indonesia so that it will lead to lower prices for mining goods and other commodities.

The impact of Covid-19 not only disrupted Indonesia's export and import sectors, but also the trade sector, namely from tax revenues which also decreased. This has a very serious impact because the trade sector tax revenue has a major contribution in boosting state revenues, to be precise, which is the second largest.¹³ oil and gas, the impact of which is caused by the pandemic, because China is the largest importer of crude oil in the world. The COVID-19 pandemic has also caused a decline in production produced by China, even though the focus of world goods and the central production of world goods is concentrated in China. If there is a negative correction in production in China, the world will experience supply chain disruptions and in the end can reduce the world production process, which is imported from China. Indonesia itself really needs raw materials from China to carry out the production process, especially raw materials for electronic parts, furniture, plastics, textiles and computers.

The COVID-19 pandemic also has a dire impact on investment, which makes people choose to be careful in buying goods and even investing. This pandemic has also greatly affected market projections. Investors may tend not to invest due to changing market assumptions and unclear supply chains.¹⁴ In the investment sector, China is one of the countries that owns and invests capital in Indonesia. In 2019, the realization of investment from China was ranked as the

second largest after Singapore.¹⁴ For example, Chinese investment in one of the regions in Indonesia, namely Sulawesi, worth USD 5 billion is in the implementation stage, but workers from China are still hampered from coming to Indonesia so that investment still postponed.

Indonesia itself has made policy restrictions for traveling to and from countries that are included in the red zone of transmission during the covid-19 pandemic with the aim of breaking the chain of transmission of covid-19, this step follows the policies that have been implemented by several countries. This restriction policy has an impact on flight schedules, some airlines cancel flights and some airlines are forced to continue flying even though the plane seats are not filled in order to fulfill customer rights. Most of the customers also canceled their flight ticket bookings due to the increasing spread of COVID-19. This situation forced the government to take steps and policies by providing discounted prices for tourists to Malang, Yogyakarta, Belitung, Manado, Batam, Labuan Bajo, Bintan, Lombok, Denpasar and Lake Toba. Most European countries also make policies or rules that require all airlines to use around 80% of the quota for flights operating outside the European continent so as not to lose quotas from competing airlines. The restriction policy for traveling to countries that are included in the red zone of Covid-19 transmission is not only carried out by Indonesia, but has also been carried out by Australia, China, Russia, Italy, Singapore and other countries.

The impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector is also not spared. Data compiled from the Central Statistics Agency explains that in 2019 foreign tourists from China who came to Indonesia touched 2.07 million or 12.8% of the total number of foreign tourists throughout 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a decline in tourists coming to Indonesia. The sectors that support tourism, namely restaurants, hotels and micro, small and medium enterprises are also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Hotel profits have decreased by up to 40% so that it has an impact on hotel turnover so that it threatens the continuity of its business. The decline in foreign tourists also affects the income of restaurants or restaurants whose customers are more dominantly visitors from abroad.¹⁵ Weak tourism growth also has an impact on the retail industry. The areas with the most affected economic sectors are Jakarta, Medan, Bangka Belitung, Riau Islands, Manado and Bali. The COVID-19 pandemic is also expected to affect the micro, small and medium-sized business sector, this is because foreign tourists who come to a destination will usually buy souvenirs to take home.¹⁶ small and medium enterprises will also decline.¹⁷ Bank Indonesia has released data in 2016 regarding the micro, small and medium enterprises sector which states that micro, small and medium enterprises are very dominant in business units in Indonesia and the type of micro-enterprises can accommodate a large number of workers.

II. RELATED WORK

Covid-19 is not the only pandemic happening on earth. At least 15 pandemics have occurred before the onset of COVID-19. The long history of pandemics has even begun hundreds of years BC. The pandemic began to emerge when mankind decided to leave the nomadic lifestyle and choose to settle down. However, the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the

largest pandemics in human history based on the scope of spread, the number of positive cases, and the number of deaths.¹⁸

In general, a pandemic can be defined as an event with a high incidence or prevalence rate, mainly related to the time and scope of wide and rapid distribution.¹⁸ Defining a pandemic as an epidemic that occurs globally. Furthermore, pandemics are usually associated with the spread of an infectious disease, such as the Spanish Flu pandemic, the HIV pandemic, and the Ebola pandemic. Furthermore, based on the scope of occurrence, pandemics are divided into three categories, namely transregional (occurring on one continent or between regions), interregional (involving two or more regions), and global (occurring in almost all/all regions).

Covid-19 is caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus, which is a member of the Corona Virus family that also caused the SARS and MERS pandemics.¹⁹ However, SARS-Cov-2 tends to be more infectious than SARS and MERS.²⁰ Covid-19 is a respiratory disease with a mild to severe spectrum. Common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, cough, bone pain, and shortness of breath.²⁰ Most patients with mild infections report a loss of sense of taste and smell.²¹ It is Covid-19 with mild symptoms that makes most positive cases of COVID-19 not reported, so that the actual number of COVID-19 infections is likely to be higher.²² In addition, the fairly high transmission rate also makes the number of asymptomatic infections that are not recorded even higher.²³

In the initial period of the covid-19 outbreak in Hubei, around 86% of the government's Covid-19 infections were not recorded.²⁴ Meanwhile in India, the actual number of cases is predicted to reach 17 times compared to the number of recorded cases.²⁵ This condition also occurs in Indonesia. WHO estimates that the actual positive cases of COVID-19 may be 1.9 to 2 times the number of cases reported by the government

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on reducing the quality of human life in various aspects, both physical, psychological, and environmental.²⁶ The direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in the health aspect. In terms of health, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is the high number of positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19. WHO states that for approximately 17 months since the first infection case in Wuhan, China, COVID-19 has become an epidemic in more than 220 countries with 160 million positive cases and 31 million deaths.²⁷ The high number of positive cases of COVID-19 Concentrate the resources owned by the central and regional governments for handling COVID-19. As a result, health services for other than COVID-19 have been hampered.²⁸ In addition, the decline in health services is also influenced by the attitude of health service users who are worried about accessing health services.

In addition to having an impact on the health sector, the COVID-19 pandemic has also had a major impact on all aspects of life. However, the impact that is quite felt is the impact on the economy.²⁹ states that all countries experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic will experience a decline in economic growth at different rates, depending on the policies implemented and the population. The economic slowdown during the COVID-19 pandemic was mainly caused by changes in the distribution and demand for goods and services due to the policy of restricting activities.³⁰ added

that in 2020, the global economy is predicted to correct up to -3%, but will increase again by around 5%, 8% in 2021. In addition, developing countries are expected to experience a more pronounced economic impact than developed countries.

The economic slowdown that occurred during the covid-19 pandemic further led to an increase in unemployment and poverty.³¹ stated that the covid-19 pandemic caused many workers to lose their jobs, while the new workforce did not try to find work due to the unavailability of new jobs. Furthermore, the covid-19 pandemic also caused a decrease in income which was followed by an increase in the number of poor people.³² stated that the poor were the most vulnerable group affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The World Bank predicts that the number of poor people globally in 2020 will increase to 130 million people.³³ The same condition also occurs in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic caused an increase in unemployment to more than 7%, while poverty also increased to 9.77%.³⁴

III. METHODOLOGY

The method used is a study of literature from various international and national journals, this method is used to summarize a topic that serves to increase actual understanding. Literature studies restate previously published material, and report new facts or analyzes and a literature review provides a summary of the best and most relevant publications and then compares the results. Researchers used literature studies from national and international journals.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the realm of intelligence, a threat is a spirit that is the basis for acting in an intelligence activity or operation.³⁵ mentions that a threat is a thing, condition, event or action that is dangerous, difficult, disturbing, inflicting pain and harm. Associated with the national concept, threats are efforts from within and outside the country that can endanger the safety of the nation, security, sovereignty, integrity and national interest in various aspects, whether ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, as well as defense and security.

From the point of view of the spectrum, threats are divided into two, namely traditional and non-traditional or in another definition called conventional and non-conventional.³⁶ On the traditional spectrum, threats are physical in nature that can be seen with the naked eye, such as armed insurgency, terrorism, maritime crimes, territorial violations, invasions and coups. Meanwhile, non-conventional threats are invisible, such as monetary crisis, corruption, sabotage, propaganda, cyber and money laundry. With the end of the cold war, the spectrum of threats is currently more dominated by non-traditional threats, mainly driven by the development of strategic issues such as democratization, human rights enforcement and terrorism.³⁷ This condition has also shifted the national security system. which was initially centered on the state (state center security) became centered on humans (people center security) or in another definition called human security or human security. Through the concept of human security, threats to human security focus on seven security areas, namely: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, individual security, community security and political security.³⁸ This automatically becomes the national interest of a country, so that the threat that

interferes with the process becomes a national threat that must be eliminated.

Classification of threats is also one of the elements in the essence of threats that is important for intelligence considerations.³⁹ also classifies these threats into four levels, namely threats on a minor (small), moderate (moderate), serious (big) and critical (very large) scale. The classification of these threats is important as a benchmark for intelligence actions, so that intelligence actions can be measured, effective and not overdose which can cause other negative impacts.

Covid-19 is a non-traditional threat because it does not specifically target military resources. Covid-19 is a threat to global security because of its enormous impact on individual security (human security) and has directly disrupted the ability of individuals to maintain a good and safe quality of life,⁴⁰ especially in the area of health security and economic security. In accordance with the role assigned by Law 17/2011 to state intelligence as the first line in the national security system, the fulfillment of state safety and security of citizens is also the main thing that must be used as guidelines for acting and limiting the authority of state intelligence. Therefore, the existence of a threat to efforts to protect citizens from health and disability facilities must be one of the security issues that is part of the realm of intelligence work.⁴¹

Covid-19 is the most perfect biological weapon in the era of modern medicine,⁴³ although there has been no scientific evidence that the biological weapon was intentionally made for certain purposes. However, given the large number of victims and the economic benefits for certain parties, it remains open to the possibility that the emergence of Covid-19 as a biological weapon may be intentional. Observing this, the possibility of the nature of the threat in the Covid-19 outbreak has made the outbreak into a critical category. The criticality of this threat belongs to the category of biological weapons threats that are mass in nature and related to various sectors of life. The impact of biological weapons is more dangerous than conventional terrorist threats because the victims will be more, wider and longer.⁴²

The high classification of threats to biological weapons makes intelligence placed on the collection and analysis of information as the highest priority.⁴³ Therefore, state intelligence is involved in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak not in the capacity to cure patients, but also in efforts to detect and prevent the possibility of early derivative threats that accompany the pandemic, one of which is the possibility of using the virus as a weapon of mass destruction.

The national interest is the goal to be achieved by decision makers at the national level. There are two approaches to analyzing the definition of national interest. First, the logical deductive approach, namely the definition that likens the state to always pursuing the main goals in maintaining territorial and political integrity. Through this approach, the definition of national security is synonymous with a state that is under threat of political integrity or territorial legitimacy. Meanwhile, for countries that are already safe, this approach is not able to describe national policy issues, such as the economy and foreign relations. Second, empirical - inductive approach as an alternative in answering the first problem. In this approach, the national interest is taken from the statements and behavior of national decision makers if they meet two conditions, namely not based on personal interests

and certain groups, and still adhering to the priority of national goals. Through this approach, national security will become a dynamic concept because national goals are also often transformed according to the dynamics of threats in a country.⁴⁴

In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of state intelligence in realizing preparedness in dealing with the development of the outbreak is important. The development of a strategic environment in the form of new variants or vaccine readiness, for example, becomes needed information, in order to avoid sudden strategies to support national policies to deal with Covid-19. In a series of activities carried out by BIN in its capacity and ability as part of the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is very important in the national security system. Moreover, knowledge about Covid-19 was still very limited in the early days of the pandemic, so intelligence capabilities in gathering important information at home and abroad were very much needed.⁴⁵

V. CONCLUSION

The shift in the national security system which was initially centered on the state (state center security) to become human-centered (human security) has made intelligence actors have an important role to play in maintaining national security and stability. Technological advances have an important role in changing threats to national security and stability. Previously threats (threats) were visible, now threats are invisible. Meanwhile, free trade as an effect of globalization, has increased the mobility of people, capital, goods and services, thus giving an impact on various benefits, as well as causing many vulnerabilities. Therefore, gathering information by intelligence actors is very important. So that national policy makers can anticipate threats from within or from abroad.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an actual example of a complex threat that has a wide impact on various other sectors of life, so it must be handled with a national security approach, especially through the human security framework. In addition to the estimation of these threat factors, intelligence authority can also be analyzed through the role given by Law No. 17/2011 Article 4, where through early detection and early warning, state intelligence must participate in preventing, counteracting and overcoming any threats that disrupt security. national. Through this phrase, the threat of the Covid-19 pandemic and other infectious diseases that disrupt public health and have a broad impact, must be anticipated and addressed in order to achieve the safety and existence of the nation and state.

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