

Bibliometric Analysis of Intelligence and Espionage Activities in Indonesia

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Tersedia Online di

<http://www.jurnal.unublitar.ac.id/index.php/briliant>

Sejarah Artikel

Received 4 February 2024
Revised 15 February 2024
Accepted 20 February 2024
Published 23 February 2024

Keywords:

Intelligence; PRISMA;
VOSviewer

Kata Kunci:

Kecerdasan; PRISMA;
VOSviewer

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Abstract: This research examines various strategic intelligence research over the last 10 years. This research adopts a qualitative method based on the results of a bibliometric analysis review of various literature. The literature is obtained from Google Scholar with the help of the Publish or Perish program. The literature search was limited to the year 2015 to 2023 with selected keywords and titles, including the keywords "intelligence", "intelligence agent", and "strategic intelligence". The selection of literature through meta-data analysis using the PRISMA and 94 selected pieces of literature were obtained and analyzed with the help of the VOSviewer program. The literature review results show that studies on intelligence over the last 10 years have carried out a lot of research on intelligence and radicalism. The final finding is that intelligence-related research can be grouped into 6 groups, namely in the fields of security, immigration and elections, prosecutors, terrorism, intelligence, and radicalism.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengkaji berbagai penelitian intelijen strategis selama 10 tahun terakhir. Penelitian ini mengadopsi metode kualitatif berdasarkan hasil tinjauan analisis bibliometrik dari berbagai literatur. Literatur diperoleh dari Google Scholar dengan bantuan program Publish or Perish. Penelusuran literatur dibatasi pada tahun 2015 hingga 2023 dengan kata kunci dan judul terpilih, antara lain kata kunci "intelijen", "agen intelijen", dan "kecerdasan strategis". Pemilihan literatur melalui analisis metadata menggunakan PRISMA dan diperoleh 94 literatur terpilih dan dianalisis dengan bantuan program VOSviewer. Hasil tinjauan pustaka menunjukkan bahwa kajian tentang intelijen selama 10 tahun terakhir banyak melakukan penelitian mengenai intelijen dan radikalisme. Temuan akhir penelitian terkait intelijen dapat dikelompokkan menjadi 6 kelompok yaitu bidang keamanan, imigrasi dan pemilu, kejahatan, terorisme, intelijen, dan radikalisme.

INTRODUCTION

Intelligence is knowledge, organization, and activities related to formulating policies, national strategies, and decision-making based on analysis of information and data collected through work methods for detection and early warning in preventing, deterring, and overcoming any threats to national security. Intelligence work begins with planning and collecting information material in the form of data and information, then evaluating and analyzing the information

material so that an intelligence product can be distributed or disseminated to policy officials and decision-makers (Bakker et al., 2021).

The success of intelligence work is primarily determined by the agent's success in carrying out espionage or spying tasks (Ariesta & Simon, 2020; Kuswara, 2019; Setiyadi & Keliat, 2020). According to Sun Tzu's Theory of Intelligence, spying or espionage is used to steal information from the enemy in war situations. However, Kautilya adds that spying or espionage is also used in peaceful conditions, called permanent spying (Samantha). The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia carries out intelligence activities, one of which is through permanent surveillance to narrow and eliminate opportunities for the opposition to disrupt the stability of society (Ahmad et al., 2020) or through preventive measures by collecting, storing and updating biodata of formal or informal figures and community organizations (mass organizations) as well as eradicating and developing sources of conflict such as alcohol, drug abuse and youth gangs (Tania, 2023). Police intelligence activities involving spies are still used to uncover several crime cases, such as theft (Paramananda, 2022), illegal mining (Nasirwan, 2018), and illegal firearms (Zamzami, 2018). Apart from that, the prosecutor's intelligence, one of whose activities involves spies, has also uncovered several corruption cases (Biya et al., 2022).

The very rapid development of information and communication technology has given rise to various cyber crimes. Therefore, the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) uses spies as artificial intelligence-based agents trained to recognize keywords or topics related to dangerous content and can also stop cyber attacks (Budiman, 2022). Spies in the form of artificial intelligence-based agents and field agents are needed to tackle intolerance, radicalism and terrorism (Riswandi et al., 2023).

According to Kautilya, permanent spies (Samantha) were divided into various undercover activities, including students (karateka), household managers (grihapaitika), and pedagang (vaidehaka) who were engaged in various fields such as politics, socio-culture, and economics. Therefore, intelligence activities using spies can still be used in the political and socio-cultural fields, such as helping to minimize various obstacles that disrupt the smooth running of the presidential election (Nainggolan, 2020), the successful handling of the Covid-19 virus pandemic (Bahtiar et al., 2021; Bakker et al., 2021; Fauzi et al., 2023; Zaid et al., 2022), intelligence is now even developing to protect national economic security by monitoring the traffic flow of export-import goods and other financial assets (Runturambi & Kusdiarto, 2023).

On the other hand, Indonesia is not immune to spying activities (espionage) by foreign intelligence, which operates in a closed and secret (clandestine) manner. Therefore, collaboration and cooperation between various intelligence agencies, such as BIN, BAIS, police intelligence, immigration intelligence, etc., are needed to carry out various counterintelligence activities. As a preventive measure, immigration intelligence can work to prevent the misuse of travel documents to enter or leave Indonesian territory to avoid foreign intelligence activities that could endanger the security and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Al Apip et al., 2022) or if there has been a lot of foreign intelligence activity in a region of Indonesia which is characterized by the large number activities of foreign NGOs carrying out in that region, then counterintelligence activities can be carried out by establishing intelligence cooperation to strengthen bilateral relations in the field of political, economic, socio-cultural, as well as defense and security (Nuryadi & Rofii, 2023). This research aims to review bibliometric literature to analyze various studies on intelligence and espionage activities in Indonesia. This bibliometric review is helpful for academics and intelligence practitioners to strengthen various intelligence activities based on various comprehensive and in-depth intelligence studies so that officials and policymakers can use the intelligence products produced to determine various national strategies.

METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative method based on the results of a review of various literature. Obtaining literature began with a metadata search from Google Scholar with the help of the Publish or Perish program (Hassan et al., 2022). Publish or Perish was chosen because it is

free to use and can filter all metadata from Google Scholar according to the keywords typed. The literature search was limited to the year 2015 to 2023. The search year was chosen because searches in a shorter year range produced minimal literature, primarily to obtain data that specifically answered the research questions. The literature search selected keywords and titles, including the keywords "intelligence", "intelligence agent", and "strategic intelligence". Metadata of 120 pieces of literature was obtained, which was then reduced through meta-data analysis using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method (Blum & Pattyn, 2022).

Examination of the metadata obtained in the literature category is in the form of journal articles with discussions about intelligence as part of spying rather than in the form of discussions about artificial intelligence. Furthermore, 94 selected pieces of literature were obtained and ready to be analyzed with the help of the VOSviewer program (Shidiq et al., 2021). Ninety-four articles were compiled in RIS format in Mendeley and then analyzed with the help of VOSviewer. The entire literature selection process using the PRISMA method is shown in Figure 1.

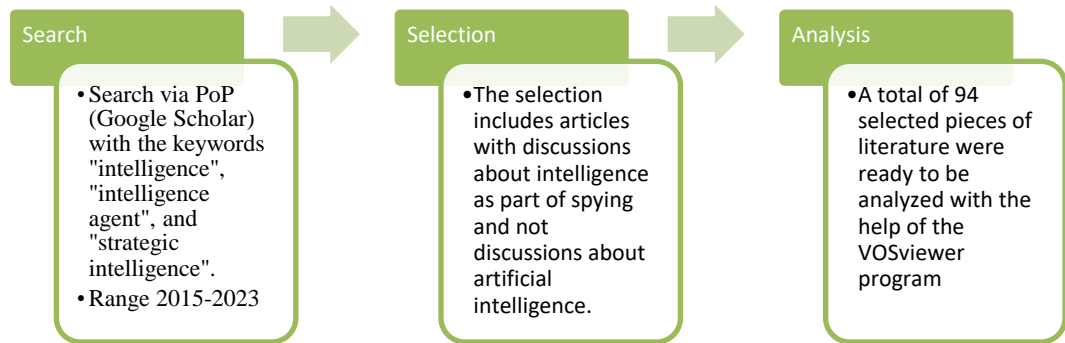


Figure 1. Stages of literature selection based on the PRISMA method

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Intelligence information to carry out law enforcement, national security, defense, and foreign policy duties (Arum, 2019; Asyhamami, 2021). Intelligence analysis in this research used VOSviewers software to determine the bibliometric network from previous research. The results of the analysis are in figure 2 as follows:

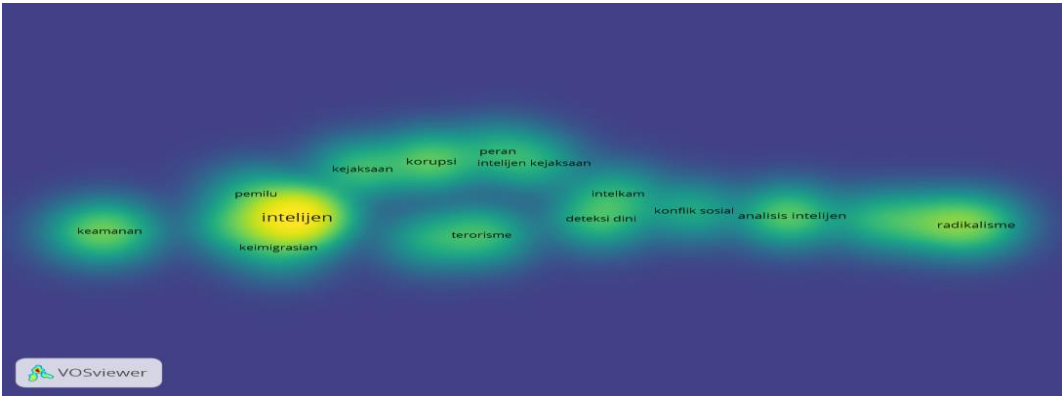


Figure 2. Results of Density Visualization Analysis

Density analysis shows how much research on a sub-discussion has been carried out by researchers. When a sub-discussion has a color closer to red, it shows that there has been a lot of research related to that discussion. Likewise, vice versa, when the color is still green, little research discusses this sub-discussion.

Based on the analysis results in Figure 1, it was found that quite a lot of research related to intelligence and radicalism has been carried out, as evidenced by the yellow sub-discussion circles. The sub-sub in the discussion of intelligence that still need to be discussed and researched by researchers are the discussion of social conflict, intelligence and security, and the prosecutor's office.

VOSviewers can also provide visualizations regarding research developments related to the discussed matter. In this study, research related to intelligence developed from 2020 to 2022. The results of the analysis are in figure 3 as follows:

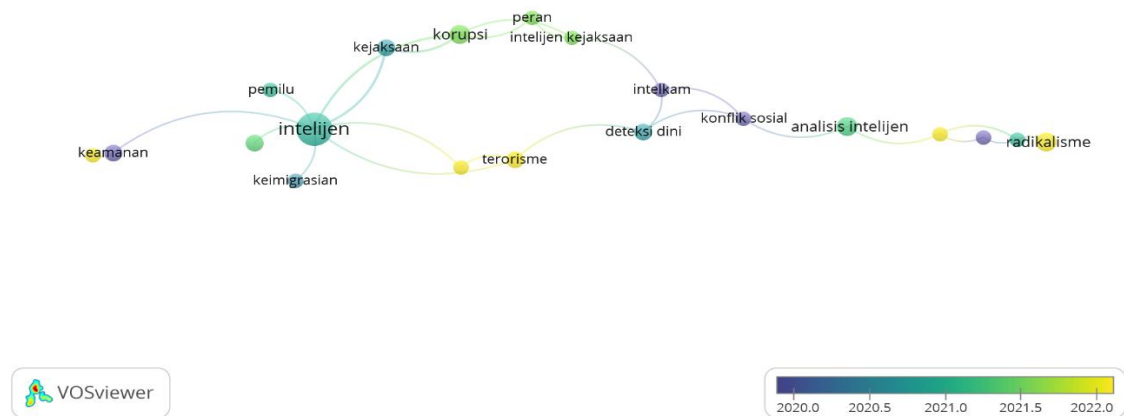


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization Analysis Results

Based on developments over the years, each year's intelligence-related research develops in line with advances in science and technology. Figure 2 shows the development of research related to intelligence from 2020 to 2022, wherein, in 2020, social conflict was discussed, and intelligence and security agencies were formed to overcome social conflict. Research in 2021 will discuss a lot of intelligence agencies in the immigration directorate, prosecutor's office, and regional committees whose role is to analyze and detect problems early. Research in 2022 will be widely discussed regarding terrorism, radicalism, national defense efforts, BIN strategy, and strategic intelligence to deal with problems that exist in that year, such as the emergence of radical groups, which are the seeds for the emergence of terrorism.

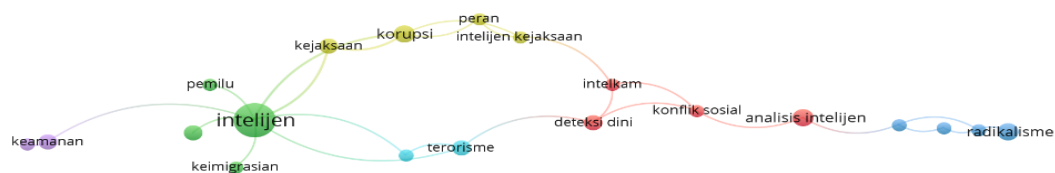


Figure 4. Network Visualization Analysis Results

Based on the bibliometric analysis in Figure 4 by VOSviewers, the grouping of research related to intelligence can be grouped into 6 groups, namely in the fields of security, immigration and elections, prosecutors, terrorism, intelligence, and radicalism as follows:

Security intelligence

The police security intelligence agency is tasked with realizing security and public order. The functions of intelligence are investigation, security and mobilization (Onor, 2023). Meanwhile, factors that influence the effectiveness of the police intelligence function in realizing security and public order are human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and regional conditions (Ahmad et al., 2020). Implementing complex tasks by intelligence agencies has several obstacles, such as informants wanting to talk about events that occurred openly, intelligence agencies not getting complete information, reporters not providing correct information, and difficulties collaborating with informants. These obstacles can be overcome by using espionage

to collect information, looking for as many sources of information as possible, looking for comparisons of information, and inviting the public to cooperate. Implementing this method can help Brimob in the early detection of security and social security disturbances, such as obtaining more information material, obtaining facts to reveal problems, obtaining reference information, more sources of information, and Bhabinkamtibas as the front guard in handling problems (Prasetia et al., 2019; Sampara et al., 2020).

Immigration and Election intelligence

The immigration directorate is an institution tasked with maintaining state sovereignty, enforcing the law and carrying out intelligence duties (Hutagalung et al., 2023). The immigration intelligence agency plays a role in supporting, assisting, securing, providing advice and early warning on predictions that will occur so that they can be overcome and reduce the possibility of threats from a situation (Lazuardi & Yudhoviranto, 2023). Violations in the immigration division usually involve falsifying immigration documents by foreigners who come to Indonesia. To reveal the falsity of documents, the Inteldakim Agency uses communication strategies. A strategy in communication is a way to organize the implementation of communication operations so that they can successfully achieve goals. The communication strategies applied are recognizing the audience (the first step for the communicator so that the communication is carried out effectively), composing the message (structuring the message is intended to create a question that attracts the audience's attention), and determining the method (the delivery method can be seen from two aspects, namely based on how to implement it and the form of communication content delivered) (Alfiyana et al., 2022). Violations of misuse of ITK can occur because the implementation of immigration intelligence has not been effective in carrying out intelligence operations, as evidenced by the lack of maximum early detection of immigration violations due to the large area, limited human resources and inadequate infrastructure (Ahmad et al., 2020; Bakker et al. al., 2021; Hutagalung et al., 2023; Nugroho, 2018).

Intelligence can also be applied in election processes, where during election periods, there is often a *money-buying democracy* where candidates usually use the money to fill public positions. This habit certainly needs to be studied by police intelligence by enforcing the principle of one man, one vote, and one value (Hulu et al., 2022). Based on research, 8 early detection issues can drive a region's electoral vulnerability to become high, namely disputed voting rights, election supervision, gender rights, campaigns, election participation, voting implementation, public participation, and candidate participation (Hulu et al., 2022; Nainggolan, 2020; Windy et al., 2023).

Prosecutor's intelligence

The duties and functions of prosecutorial intelligence are as a source of information, data and support. A prosecutor's intelligence agent carries out tasks in the form of target analysis, task analysis and determining operational targets to collect information that is used as evidence of criminal acts of corruption detrimental to state finances. The role of the prosecutor's intelligence as an investigator of criminal corruption cases is to carry out investigations and collect information for further evidence. Special criminal witnesses will process investigation and preventive efforts by forming a Regional Government and Development Guard and Security Team (TP4D) based on a warrant and its role in searching for fugitives from the prosecutor's office/court. Obstacles to the prosecutor's intelligence in disclosing cases are the lack of human resources, problems in summoning witnesses, difficulty in obtaining documents and evidence, the submission of reports that are not objective, the presence of operational targets which often move from place to place and the fear of those being questioned about the intervention of the relevant agencies. Efforts to overcome this include extending the time in the process of summoning witnesses, collecting appropriate and sufficient evidence, adequate capability and competence of intelligence agencies, strengthening networks for the community and securing material in disclosing alleged corruption crimes (Harahap et al., 2021; Rahman et al., 2021; Rum et al., 2022).

Terrorism intelligence

Terrorism is a behavior that creates a frightening atmosphere and can cause mass casualties (Asyhamami, 2021). Espionage is gathering information from intelligence agencies using overt or covert tactics. Opposing countries usually conduct espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism to fight their enemy countries. In dealing with acts of terrorism, Indonesia formed a countermeasures agency, namely the BNPT (National Counterterrorism Agency), which focuses on terrorism cases. Counterintelligence is an effort made to prevent infiltration into state institutions, armed forces structures and civilian departments within and outside the country through espionage, sabotage, terrorism and subversion activities (Adikara et al., 2021; Asyhamami, 2021; Junaidi & Nugroho, 2023; Rifai & Myharto, 2022; Ruse et al., 2019).

Intelligence and security

Intelligence and security are implemented in implementing police duties. The task of intelligence and security is to carry out early detection of changes in social life in society as well as developments in the fields of ideology, politics, socio-culture, defense and security, carrying out intelligence functions directed at the National Police itself to secure material, personal and information material as well as agency activities. / unity towards the possibility of challenges originating from outside or within the National Police so that the National Police is not disturbed in carrying out its primary duties, carrying out mobilization to create certain conditions in society that are favorable for the implementation of the main tasks of the National Police, as well as carrying out security against specific targets to preventing the possibility that certain parties may gain opportunities and exploit weaknesses as a means of exploitation to create an atmosphere of passive opposition to become active. Police intelligence and security have an essential role in providing early detection, especially in anticipating disturbances in social security and order and criminal acts, which tend to increase from year to year (Paramananda et al., 2022; Sugianto et al., 2018; Zahra et al., 2020).

Radical intelligence

Radicalism is a movement that can trigger the formation of terrorism. Radicalism wants changes that are evolutionary and deep-rooted but reverses the values that already exist in the environment, and violence and extreme actions can even occur. The sector tasked with overcoming and preventing radicalism is the intelligence and security unit as the eyes and ears of the National Police unit, which is tasked with carrying out early detection and providing warnings of problems and developments as well as changes in social life in society (Asyhamami, 2021; Junaidi & Nugroho, 2023; Prayogo et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The literature review results show that studies on intelligence over the last 10 years have carried out a lot of research on intelligence and radicalism. The analysis results also show the development of research related to intelligence from 2020 to 2022, where 2020 social conflict was discussed, and intelligence and security agencies were formed to overcome social conflict. The final finding is that intelligence-related research can be grouped into 6 groups, namely in the fields of security, immigration and elections, prosecutors, terrorism, intelligence, and radicalism. The study results in the literature review are both an opportunity and a challenge for all interested parties regarding strategic intelligence studies, which still focus on classical studies and still need to be in-depth. The study results also helpful for academics and intelligence practitioners to strengthen various intelligence activities based on various comprehensive and in-depth intelligence studies so that officials and policymakers can use the intelligence products produced to determine various national strategies.

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