REVIEWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE IN CREATING A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Welfare is a measure of a society that is already in a state of prosperity. Welfare can be measured by health, economic condition, happiness and quality of life of the people. The role of intelligence in realizing the welfare of society is quite important. Because in carrying out the process of developing a community, objective data is needed that is valid to be used as material for problem analysis.Through a descriptive approach, this research examines phenomena through the discovery and description of data in a narrative manner. The data collection technique used is library research, namely collecting books, journals, and other relevant research and then reviewing them.To realize prosperity for the community, four elements are needed to conceptualize it. (1) the existence of information or knowledge; (2) the existence of an analytical strategy; (3) the existence of potential threats; and (4) the existence of safeguards against national interests and security. These four elements are owned by Intelligence and become the basic concept. The role of intelligence agencies in creating a prosperous society has a central position. So it can be said that the field of intelligence has a very large and much needed role in realizing a prosperous society.
Keywords: Welfare, Society, Intelligence

1. INTRODUCTION

Welfare is a measure of a society that is already in a prosperous condition. Welfare can be measured by health, economic conditions, happiness and quality of life (Mulia and Saputra, 2020). The welfare of the people in a country/region is depicted through the Human Development Index (HDI) in that area. Related to the success of development and human welfare, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has published an indicator, namely the Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the success of development and welfare of a country. HDI is a measure of the level of welfare of a region or country that is seen based on three dimensions, namely: life expectancy at birth, literacy rate and mean years of schooling, and purchasing power parity. The life expectancy indicator measures health, the adult literacy rate and mean years of schooling measure education and finally the purchasing power indicator measures living standards.

Explained by (Mulia and Saputra, 2020) in the decade of the 70s to 80s the development approach in Indonesia was dominated by efforts to increase economic growth as high as possible. The indicator is the achievement of gross national income, which is the total value of goods

and services that can be produced in a country in one year. However, it turned out that this growth was only enjoyed by a small part of the community, especially from among large investors in the production of goods and services and elites who were close to access to resources.

Basically, intelligence has the nature to gather information (Bahtiar et al., 2021). Intelligence in a strategic environment leads to the center of all kinds of information that comes from various sources, both open and closed (Pedrason, 2012). A similar definition was also conveyed by Saronto (2020), namely, intelligence is the process of obtaining everything that needs to be known before doing work, as initial data in preparing work plans. According to Bahtiar et al. (2021), the main difference between intelligence information and other professional information is the fulfillment of the elements of who, what, why, where, when, and how. These six elements, commonly referred to as 5W+1H, are the key to assessing the validity of intelligence information.

Although no single conception of intelligence has been found to date, some of the main references often refer to the definition put forward by Kent (1949) who stated that intelligence is the knowledge that must be possessed by the state to maintain the welfare of society. Furthermore, Kirkpatrick's (1997) definition also states that intelligence is the knowledge sought by the state in response to external threats and to protect its vital interests, especially the welfare of its own people. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA, 1999) states that this knowledge is necessary as a prelude to the decisions and actions of policy makers, in this case the President.

The role of intelligence in realizing the welfare of society is quite important. Because in carrying out the process of community development, valid objective data is needed to serve as a reference for problem analysis. On the other hand, intelligence gathering is also a discipline of information theory.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In understanding the reality of welfare levels, there are basically several factors that cause disparities in welfare levels, including the socioeconomic level of the household or community, the structure of sectoral economic activities that form the basis of household or community production activities, the potential of the region (natural resources, environment, and infrastructure) that influence the development of the structure of production activities, and the institutional conditions

that form production and marketing networks on a local, regional, and global scale (Taslim, 2004).

The need for intelligence information is a necessity for intelligence as a basis in the process of proposing policies for decision-makers, both strategic and tactical (Bahtiar et al., 2021). Bahtiar et al. (2021) also say that after the information gathering stage, intelligence is required to make a strategic analysis of a problem. Among the important outputs of intelligence are assessment, forecasting, early warning, and problem solving. Sugirman (2009) states that the characteristics of intelligence analysis are accuracy in providing judgment, sharpness and accuracy in proposing forecasts, and proportionality in formulating early warnings. Judgment itself is defined as an assessment of a particular case or situation in the form of giving meaning and assigning meaning. Through judgment, a case will be assessed as the basis for further analysis, so that accuracy in making judgments is crucial so that intelligence is not wrong in providing early warning or problem solving for a problem. Furthermore, after making a judgment, intelligence must also be able to make estimates. Hyndman & Athanasopoulos (2018) define forecasting as "the most accurate prediction of the future, taking into account all available information, including historical data and information about possible future events that impact a problem." By this definition, intelligence forecasting can be defined as the thought process of foreshadowing and describing possible developments in a situation, as part of reducing future uncertainty, so that policy makers can make decisions more easily. Furthermore, the most important stage of strategic intelligence analysis is early warning, which provides a situational overview of the implications of future impacts, risks, and hazards, based on problem identification, assessment, and forecasting.

According to Law No. 17/2017 of 2011 on State Intelligence, it is explained that intelligence is the knowledge, organization, and activities related to policy formulation, national strategy, and decision-making based on analysis of information and facts collected through working methods for early detection and warning in the context of preventing, deterring, and overcoming any threat to national security.

In the organization of intelligence, the selected members should have: (a) the ability to observe and accurately predict future developments based on past and current conditions; (b) the ability to ensure that the knowledge gained can be used to meet the needs of superiors in making decisions; (c) efficient, effective, in

carrying out their functions. As explained by Eman Sungkowo (2014), intelligence is useful to explain the role of intelligence in policy making at the strategic level. Sherman Kent defines strategic intelligence as "the knowledge that a nation's civilian and military officials must possess to maintain national prosperity" (Russell, 2007).

In its development, intelligence services were only used for the benefit of the rulers. Intelligence agencies are actively involved in restricting civilian movement, such as conducting special surveillance of radical religious groups, student activities accused of being radical and leftist, groups or individuals accused of communist or socialist ideology, human rights movements, and religious movements. Even in some criminal cases that occur in the hands of the community, intelligence is actively involved in the process of covert operations by using emergency legal mechanisms to restore social peace (Suhayati, M., 2010).

The need for intelligence information is a necessity for intelligence as a basis for the policy proposal process for decision makers, both strategic and tactical (Bahtiar et al., 2021). Another important dimension of the Intelligence Revolution is the evolution of machine intelligence. This is evolving rapidly, as machines advance to perform more complex tasks (Stuart, T). There are many reasons why strategic intelligence is needed to support policy decisions. This mainly stems from the nature of today's knowledge society which has two contrasting trends. On the one hand, there is the trend of increasing human intelligence in economic, social, and political systems (Smedt, D, 2015).

3. METHOD

Through a descriptive qualitative approach, this research will interpret phenomena through the discovery and description of the data in a narrative manner. The data collection technique used is literature study, where the authors collect books, journals, and other relevant research and then review them. The analytical method used in this research is qualitative analysis by drawing deductive conclusions from the data obtained from the literature study and then discussing it comprehensively.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The current paradigm of human development has made humans the subject of economic development. These changes will improve human quality, so that humans can become capital in economic development that aims to improve people's welfare (Nina & Rustaryuni, 2020).

Community welfare as an important point to be achieved in the SDGs, can be measured through the HDI.

Every regional development effort is to increase job opportunities and increase people's income in order to create a prosperous society. In an effort to achieve this goal, the local government and the community must be actively involved by using or utilizing the existing potential to develop the welfare of the region. Especially in the current era of regional autonomy, local governments have the authority to determine the direction of development policies to encourage economic growth in their regions, so that a series of development processes can run more easily.

Social responsibility arises from the view of humanity in the process of social relations. From a humanitarian point of view, basically everyone has the right to live according to their dignity as a human being, so that every citizen and citizen should have a guarantee to get a decent life. In minimal conditions, a decent life is a life that describes the fulfillment of basic human needs. Thus, ethically the realization of a decent life for every citizen can be said to be the responsibility of all parties, both the government/state and the community in a broad sense. The concern of all parties towards the realization of life in accordance with human dignity is better

known as social responsibility. Normatively, the obligation to make various efforts, especially by the state or government and in fact also the community, including non-governmental institutions in the context of realizing welfare for citizens who are unable to meet their basic needs, is based on the recognition that in principle every citizen has the right to welfare (Soetomo , 2008). As a nation state, the Indonesian government has a central role in realizing prosperity for all its people.

One of the important functions of the state is to provide welfare for its citizens. This function is mainly intended for residents who live below the fulfillment of basic needs or who are categorized as poor families (Soetomo, 2008). So the role of the government in terms of planning is very much needed. This role is used to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges of the community.

Sumaryani et al (2020) explained that according to Arthasastra threats could arise from within the country and abroad, both in the form of natural disasters and man-made disasters. Domestic threats (internal) in question are threats that arise from within the country in the form of rebellion, famine, disease outbreaks, epidemics, internal disputes, decadence of rulers, dishonest (corrupt) traders/officials,

economic problems, betrayal by state officials , famine/drought, famine, natural disasters and domestic crimes such as robbery and theft. These threats can disrupt the stability of the welfare of the community, so an analysis of the prevention of these threats is very necessary to do.

One of the factors that triggers the emergence of internal threats is inequality in welfare. This welfare inequality can lead to two social conditions, on the one hand there are parties who feel they are being discriminated against and on the other there are parties who take advantage of discrimination. These two conditions collide with each other and trigger social conflict and the creation of disability. So Arthasastra put the success of the leader on the welfare of his people. One of its central roles is the role of intelligence to anticipate problems that arise.

The balance of a country's financial management is one of the main factors in maintaining the stability of people's welfare. So a detailed observation is needed regarding this matter Existing research shows that intelligence development is beneficial to the development of finance and can effectively prevent financial risk (Meisenberg, 2012; Salahodjaev, 2015; Weede and Kampf, 2002). Improved intelligence capabilities can reduce environmental uncertainty and thus broaden access to finance (Jia et al., 2020). It is generally accepted that effective intelligence can improve the decision-making ability of decision-makers in financial risk assessment and control (Zhang, 2016). On the contrary, information asymmetry or failure to collect information promptly can have a negative impact on the financial market (Domansky, 2007).

Described by Chen and Zhao (2022), the establishment of a green economy risk intelligence service, will help the theoretical framework, an economic risk system and research results in green economy risk management. Combined with the intelligence service system of green economy risk management, the intelligence service system of empirical verification of economic risk was carried out in a green economy pilot city in China. It was found that the eight green finance pilot cities across the country had different levels of intelligence services in risk management and differences in the effectiveness of various aspects of intelligence services. The results show that the development of digital resources in the Chinese region is limited, and the western channel's data collection and data-delivery capabilities lag far behind the eastern and central regions. The eastern region is more

concerned with intelligence requests, intelligence applications, and intelligence intelligence. the intelligence service hole in the central region lies between the west and east regions.

In another study conducted by Wang et al. (2022), in recent years, safety intelligence, as a new field of safety science, has emerged as the backbone of safety management, thus receiving increased research attention. In addition, big data and other related technologies have had a considerable influence on safety safety and safety management. Safety intelligence is sure to be an important factor influencing management (especially decision making). The security sector is very vital in maintaining the sovereignty of a country. So it requires extra attention to realize the safety and welfare of the community.

5. CONCLUSION

Welfare is the ideal desired by all society. Where in making it happen the community must know the opportunities and challenges that will be faced by each community. This is based on the strengths and weaknesses of the community to be analyzed further in order to map the goals of realizing a prosperous society. To find out this requires a field of work that is able to carry out in-depth analysis. The four main elements that must be possessed include (1) the existence of information or knowledge; (2) strategic analysis; (3) the existence of potential threats; and (4) the existence of safeguards against national interests and security. These four elements are owned by Intelligence and become the basic concept. It can be understood that the role of intelligence agencies in creating a prosperous society has a central position. So it can be concluded that the field of intelligence has a very big role in realizing a prosperous society. Therefore, the government's role in the field of intelligence is very much needed to analyze all kinds of opportunities and challenges for the community from their strengths and weaknesses in order to map out the concept of a prosperous society in detail.

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