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## GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE AS A NEW BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT STUDIES

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### ABSTRACT

#### KEYWORDS

Government  
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Contemporary  
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Government Events

The discussion of government is deeply intertwined with the Science of Government itself, tracing back centuries to classical government science and evolving into contemporary forms. Within government implementation, symptoms, actions, and events constitute its essence. Symptoms signify its existence, actions denote activities by government entities to serve public welfare, and events encapsulate official government activities recorded as historical records. These components collectively aim to establish order, peace, and societal well-being. Government actions and events often exhibit intelligence in various forms, including information, administrative products, and activities. For instance, the reliance on accurate data and facts in decision-making processes underscores the importance of intelligence in governance. Effective public policies should be grounded in credible information that addresses societal needs and garners support. Information, data, and facts serve as vital elements in policymaking and governance, contributing significantly to leadership processes. Recognizing this, there's a burgeoning field termed Government Intelligence, aimed at furthering the understanding and utilization of intelligence in governmental practices. This paper serves as an inaugural step in developing Government Intelligence, offering practical insights for governmental practices at all levels. It underscores the importance of early vigilance tasks and national unity in governance. While acknowledging its limitations, the author invites feedback and suggestions to enhance the content, fostering the growth and refinement of this emerging field of study.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The need for information, data, facts, and evidence is a necessity and a requirement in the process of decision-making and policy determination, aimed at achieving success. In the practice of governance, public policies, and regulations issued by government officials, it is essential that they be based on accurate and credible data and facts concerning the needs and interests of the people, and be as beneficial as possible to them, as well as garnering support from the people and other development stakeholders. In other words, information, data, facts, and evidence play a crucial role in the process of making public policies and in the leadership process in governance and development.

Broadly speaking, information, data, facts, and evidence are actually the main components of intelligence. This means that there is an element of intelligence in determining public policies as well as in the process of leading and administering government affairs. In the context of the Republic of Indonesia government, when discussing intelligence, there is an institution called the State Intelligence Agency (BIN). The State Intelligence Agency (BIN) is a non-ministerial state institution directly accountable to the president. According to Law No. 34 of 2010, Article 2, it is stated that the State Intelligence Agency has governmental duties in the field of intelligence in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. In Law No. 34 of 2010, Article 3, it is mentioned that in carrying out its tasks and functions, BIN carries

out the functions of processing, compiling, and delivering intelligence products as considerations in governance.

In this regard, it can be interpreted that the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) is a non-ministerial state institution directly accountable to the President and tasked with providing intelligence information (products) that can be used as considerations in governance. It can be understood that from the perspective of central government, there is a structural organ that functions as an intelligence agency, providing intelligence products to state officials for consideration in governance, which is also related to decision-making by national leaders. Accurate and sharp intelligence information (products) can certainly help in creating effective governance and producing accurate and appropriate policies, indirectly leading to strategic national leadership outcomes.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research methodology in crafting this paper utilizes a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. This qualitative approach looks at the process from one event to another comprehensively. According to Creswell (2018:4), there are three types of methods in research: qualitative method, quantitative method, and mixed method. The qualitative method is a way to explore and understand meanings, by a number of individuals or a group of people, considered to originate from social or human issues. The qualitative research process involves essential efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of data. The final report for this qualitative research has a flexible structure or framework. Researchers should apply an inductive research perspective, focusing on individual meanings, and translating the complexity of an issue.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is already a body or structural organ tasked with supplying intelligence information (products) for the purpose of national decision-making and consideration. Moving forward, what about governance at the local level? According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 16 of 2011 concerning Regional Intelligence Communities, it is stipulated that Governors, Regents, and Mayors are obligated to establish regional intelligence communities and serve as their heads. Furthermore, in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2 of 2018 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 46 of 2019, it is explained that Regional Government Early Warning Teams are established, led by the Head of the Region, tasked with early detection and prevention of Threats, Challenges, Disturbances, and Obstacles (TCDO) in the field of politics, law, security, social, cultural, and economic affairs in the region. From the above, it is very clear that intelligence is an integral part of governance, where the use of intelligence science is carried out in the practice of governance at the local level, thus, the interdisciplinary approach between governance and intelligence science in governance practice is a necessity, which empirically, is a recognition that government intelligence is a new branch of governance science.

Furthermore, based on existing empirical facts, how does the concept of government intelligence as part of governance issues and a new branch of governance science come into play? The purpose of writing this paper is to provide an overview and explanation of the concept of government intelligence, which is an interdisciplinary fusion of governance and intelligence science. Thus, this paper can serve as input and consideration for policymakers, as the initial basis for recognizing a new branch in governance science, namely "Government Intelligence."

### **Political Science**

Political science is the science aimed at leading human coexistence towards the highest possible happiness, without unjustly harming others (Van Poelje; 1942). Literally, political science has been designed since its inception to regulate the organization and relationship between the government and the governed (the people) to achieve the highest levels of happiness and prosperity, guided by existing rules and legislation, so that such happiness is attained without harming others.

As political science evolves, so does its definition. One such definition according to Taliziduhu Ndruha is that Political Science is the science that studies how to fulfill and protect the needs and demands of each individual for public services and civil services, in government relations, (so that they can be accepted) when needed by the concerned party. The development of political science then continues to lead to the development of new paradigms, where groups of governmental values are constructed from concepts contributed by various disciplines, using interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approaches, giving rise to new teaching materials related to political science. As a result of this interdisciplinary approach between political science and other disciplines, among them are:

- Government Politics
- Government Culture
- Government Administration
- Government Geography
- Government Management
- Government Leadership
- Government Law (Regulation)
- Government Communication
- Government Sociology
- Government Language
- Government Economics
- Government Art
- Government Technology
- Government Theology
- Government Philosophy
- Government Ethics
- Government Anthropology
- Government Ethnology
- Government Psychology
- Government Methodology
- Government History
- Government Comparison
- Government Ecology
- Government Development
- Government Bureaucracy

### **Intelligence Science**

The theory of intelligence explains that the term intelligence originates from the word "inteligensia," which means intelligence. This implies that everything related to intelligence work requires intellect.

Herbert Hauger (1955) explains: Intelligence is the process of obtaining everything we need to know before doing a job, and that is what will solve all the problems that have previously been known, in order to plan the work.

Washington Flat defines: Intelligence is an explanation that has meaning, taken from selected, evaluated, and interpreted information, which ultimately makes the explanation truly important, especially in terms of state politics.

Y. Wahyu Saronto (2018) explains that: intelligence is interpreted in three aspects, namely, appearance as an organization, appearance as an activity, and appearance as knowledge. The tasks of intelligence include thwarting and eliminating threats to national sovereignty, national security, and the territorial integrity of the state, through continuous and systematic observation of potentials that could pose threats in the form of early detection.

As time progresses and science and technology evolve, intelligence science also undergoes changes and developments. The development of intelligence science continues to lead to the development of new paradigms, where intelligence values are constructed from contributed concepts of various disciplines, using interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approaches, thus giving rise to new teaching materials related to Intelligence Science. As a result of this interdisciplinary approach between intelligence science and other disciplines, among them are:

- Battle Intelligence
- Signal Intelligence (Sigint)
- Territorial Intelligence
- Open Source Intelligence (Osint)
- Defense Intelligence
- Image Intelligence (Imint)
- Economic Intelligence
- Cyber Intelligence (Cyber Intelligent)
- Geospatial Intelligence (GeoInt)
- Strategic Intelligence
- And so forth

### **Government Intelligence**

Political Science, as a member of the social sciences, utilizes all perspectives, modes of thinking, and approaches used in the social sciences. These approaches include monodisciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approaches.

In the monodisciplinary approach, political science views a governmental phenomenon solely from the perspective of political science. In the interdisciplinary approach, political science involves various other disciplines, making it more comprehensive, where political science is used as the core science in the perspective of analysis tool or knife, while other disciplines are used to complement the analysis. This approach arises due to the demands of the increasingly complex and interconnected objects of political science observation.

One of the connections between political science and other disciplines, especially in analyzing and explaining a governmental phenomenon, is the connection between political science and intelligence science, where political science serves as the main analytical tool and intelligence science serves as a complementary and analytical tool. Political science, as a science, according to existing theories, whether classical or contemporary political theories,

explains and regulates how the relationship and functioning between the governing and the governed should be, in order to achieve the highest possible common happiness, through public services and civil services that can meet the people's needs when required. In relation to this, a government must be able to produce effective, targeted, non-discriminatory policies that address the issues and problems of its people.

One of the issues that can be categorized as indicators of the axiology of political science effectiveness is the emergence of the term AGHT (threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges). This term resurfaced with the issuance of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2 of 2018, updated with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 46 of 2019 concerning Early Warning for Communities. This regulation explains that early warning is a series of efforts/actions to prevent any potential threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances by enhancing early detection and prevention.

Based on the above description, it is quite clear that one phenomenon in the implementation of political science, especially in local governance, is the demand for government capacity to be able to address and handle AGHT (threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges) that could jeopardize the nation's integrity and safety, as well as the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. In response to this, an interdisciplinary approach in political science becomes a necessity. Based on facts, phenomena, and existing conditions, this interdisciplinary approach directs itself to one branch of science, namely intelligence science. Intelligence science, ontologically, focuses on information that has been evaluated/interpreted to be useful for solving problems, obtained quickly (Velox) and accurately (Exactus). Epistemologically, intelligence science is derived from empirical field data from ancient Greek times to the present, where research methods used can be deductive, inductive, descriptive, and historical. Axiologically, intelligence science can be used to reduce uncertainty and thwart or eliminate threats to national sovereignty, national security, and territorial integrity. A concrete form of this intelligence science axiology is "early warning" through continuous and systematic observation that forms "early prevention" actions.

Based on the definition, ontology, epistemology, and axiology of intelligence science, it can be proven that the interdisciplinary approach of political science to intelligence science can indeed help solve problems that arise in governance. Addressing governance issues, especially in the context of potential threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges that could endanger the nation's safety, can be handled by applying intelligence science discipline, thus obtaining information that has been acknowledged for its validity, quickly and accurately, which can then create an early warning system for the government, ultimately leading to governmental efforts to prevent potential threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges for the success of national development.

Based on all the above descriptions, the interdisciplinary approach in political science involving intelligence science in analyzing and addressing governance phenomena, thus creating a successful government, especially in achieving national development goals, results in a new branch in political science, namely government intelligence.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the interdisciplinary approach in political science involving intelligence science in analyzing and addressing governmental phenomena, thus capable of creating successful governance, especially in achieving national development goals, has resulted in a new branch in political science, namely government intelligence.

As for the recommendations that need to be conveyed, the implementation of government intelligence is still in its premature stage and still requires further input, suggestions, and further theoretical testing, in order to create a more perfect theory of government intelligence that can

be of a global nature. Seminars, focus group discussions (FGDs), as well as feedback/input from various sources, are still highly necessary to achieve this goal.

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