

Dynamics of Social Disasters: The Role of Intelligence in Identifying, Preventing, and Responding to Crises

Dwi Utami Ningrum^{1*}, Syamsul Maarif², Fauzi Bahar³, Kusuma⁴

Indonesia Defense University

Corresponding Author: Dwi Utami Ningrum dwiningrum703@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is vulnerable to various types of disasters, including social disasters. It faces challenges in the form of horizontal conflicts triggered by various factors such as politics, economy, ethnicity, and religion. This study examines the role of disaster intelligence systems that utilize technology, information, and human resources to collect and analyze data to prevent and handle social disasters. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Research shows that an integrated approach through inter-institutional collaboration, the use of technology, and the strengthening of nationalist values and Pancasila is the key to building community resilience to social disasters. This study concludes that increasing the role of social disaster intelligence, supported by strengthening the character of the Pancasila community, can minimize the potential for social disasters in Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is vulnerable to disasters, be it natural disasters, non-natural disasters, or social disasters. Natural disasters are events caused by nature, including landslides, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, droughts, and tornadoes. Non-natural disasters are caused by technological failures, epidemics, and disease outbreaks. Meanwhile, social disasters are caused by the actions of some humans who, due to interests, result in horizontal conflicts between community members and acts of terrorism.

Social disasters are defined as disasters caused by a series of events experienced by humans. The cause is social conflict and acts of terror between groups or communities. This causes a community group to be uncontrollable and ignore the rules that have been set. As a result, daily social life becomes uncomfortable and disruptive.

Social disasters need to be handled seriously because the impact of these disasters can damage the integrity of the nation and state. Social disasters must be addressed so that they do not have long-term consequences because they result from social imbalances and injustices, and often have complex consequences. Addressing social disasters requires a holistic approach involving governments, civil society, and international organizations. To build social, economic, and political resilience (A Mulyana, K Kusuma, E Bangun, P Widodo, 2023).

Many factors trigger the onset of this social disaster. For example, political problems related to the presidential or regional head elections, protests against government decisions, economic problems related to the fulfillment of basic human needs, unwise use of information technology, and tribal and religious sentiment problems. There are some people who do not understand the long history of the Indonesian nation. The historical development of the Indonesian nation began during the national glory period, Western and Japanese colonialism, and the period of national awakening to the Proclamation of Independence on 17 August 1945. All fight for all regardless of their ethnicity, culture, and religion. Naturally, this country should also be owned together, not belonging to a particular group, group, or religion. Ethnic, cultural, and religious differences that are not addressed wisely give rise to potential conflicts.

Social conflicts in Indonesia are not only related to cultural or religious issues; there are also often brawls between student groups, between student groups, and villages. According to Suparlan (Widodo & Nurholis, 2019), there are several main problems that have the potential to cause the disintegration of the nation and territory of Indonesia, namely:

- a. The slogan *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* emphasizes ethnic diversity more than the diversity of cultures and customs.
- b. Ethnic diversity and ethnicity are often misused in politics for the interests and profits of individuals.
- c. The pattern of the society is undemocratic, even though it is recognized as democratic. As a country that adheres to Pancasila democracy in terms of its implementation, it is far from the values of Pancasila itself.

Social disasters in the form of various acts of anarchy, thuggery, and brutality that occur in the Indonesian state are clearly deviations from uncivilized behavior and morals because they lead to hostility, division, and even the loss of a person's life. Indonesia, as a democratic country, has not fully implemented the values of the people or democracy properly; it can be seen from several events where demonstrations carried out by students or community groups in the name of unity.



Figure 1. Riots Due to Religious and Racial Issues in Ambon in 2001



Figure 2. Demonstrations Against the Omnibus Law That Led to Riots in Jakarta in 2020

In order to overcome social disasters in Indonesia, prevention efforts that involve a deep understanding of the root of the underlying problem are needed. Preventive measures can include increasing public awareness of the importance of peace and tolerance, increasing access to education and employment, and upholding fair and transparent rules. Facing the dynamics of this complex social disaster, one of the things that plays an important role in it is disaster intelligence. The role of disaster intelligence has become important in identifying, preventing, and responding to crises quickly.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach with literature review as the primary method to analyze the role of intelligence in managing social disasters. Data collection is a series of interrelated activities that gather information to answer research questions (Creswell, 2018). Data is collected through documentation studies from various secondary sources such as government reports, news articles, and academic journals.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human disaster intelligence is a system consisting of various elements such as technology, information, and human resources that are used to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about social disasters. In identifying social disasters, human disaster intelligence can gather information from various sources, such as social media, surveys, and reports from the public. An in-depth analysis of social, economic, and political factors helps understand the instability that may arise and create catastrophic conditions. For example, economic insecurity or increased community dissatisfaction can be early indicators of social disasters that must be considered (Anggoro, 2003).

Social disaster intelligence can utilize existing technology and data analysis to provide early monitoring of societal changes that can indicate the potential for social conflicts. This monitoring includes social media analysis, public surveys, and socioeconomic indicators. Collaboration is also needed after monitoring and predicting the development of potentially adverse conditions, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and other community groups. Social disaster intelligence plays a key role in supporting early prevention efforts by providing up-to-date and accurate information. An in-depth understanding of the causes of social disasters can help design more effective and sustainable prevention policies.

If a crisis or social conflict is inevitable, social disaster intelligence becomes very important in responding quickly and efficiently. Through real-time data analysis, intelligence can provide relevant information to authorities and humanitarian agencies to design appropriate responses. Good coordination between institutions is the key to overcoming social disasters holistically and effectively.

Social disaster intelligence is still relevant after the crisis occurs in the recovery and learning process. Post-crisis or conflict analysis helps evaluate the effectiveness of the response and map out areas that need to be improved in the future. Learning from previous experiences can also help design better strategies for dealing with social disasters that may arise in the future.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several series of social conflict events have provided evidence that Indonesia is still classified as vulnerable to social disasters. The main action to minimize the occurrence of this social disaster needs serious attention. The dynamics of social disasters create challenges that require an integrated and intelligent approach. With the role of man-made disaster intelligence, society can identify, prevent, and respond to social crises more quickly and appropriately. Collaboration between institutions and the appropriate use of technology can be one of the supporting factors in building a more resilient and responsive society to the dynamics of complex social disasters. In addition, it is necessary to improve the sense of nationalism and patriotism of the community and students so that they become citizens who love the homeland and have attitudes and behaviors that reflect the values of Pancasila. The character of Pancasilaist citizens will keep them away from anarchism, radicalism, and terrorism so that social disasters can be minimized.

FURTHER STUDY

Further research can be directed to several aspects that were not answered in depth in this study. First, an in-depth study is needed on the effectiveness of technology-based early warning systems in preventing social disasters, including an evaluation of the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning in analyzing patterns of social conflict. Further research can also examine the integration of social disaster intelligence systems with the local wisdom of the community, considering that Indonesia has a variety of cultures and traditional knowledge systems for managing conflicts. In addition, it is necessary to conduct comparative research between regions to identify factors that make a region more resilient to social disasters than other regions. Studies on the role of social media and communication technology in escalating and de-escalating social conflicts also need to be carried out in more depth.

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