

Strengthening Rules in The Institutional Network at The Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) in Preventing Potential Conflicts in Central Java Province

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ABSTRACT

The potential for conflict among the community in an area is an activity that must be monitored to identify potential conflicts early on, especially in Central Java Province. The role of intelligence is highly expected as an early warning system and strategic system to prevent this and the Central Java Province Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) is one part of the national security system. This research aims to analyze the rules in the institutional network at the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) in preventing potential conflict in Central Java Province.

This study used qualitative research methods. Data collection methods include observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and documentation studies. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Data analysis uses interactive data analysis methods. The informants in this research are actors who are directly involved in the interaction process of the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) in preventing potential conflict in Central Java Province. The research results show that the rules in the Network at the Regional Intelligence Community Forum in efforts to prevent potential conflict in Central Java Province refer to Regulation of the Head of the Intelligence Agency Number 01 of 2014 concerning the Central Intelligence Community and Regional Intelligence Community. Follow-up activities on issues, problems, and conflicts that have been discussed at the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) will be handed over to the respective institutional actors.

Keywords: Rules in the Network, Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda), Prevention of Potential Conflicts

1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of potential conflict in society is an activity that must be monitored, where the role of intelligence is highly expected to identify potential conflicts early on. Intelligence also produces products obtained from a series of processes, including collecting, assembling, evaluating, analyzing, integrating, and interpreting all information that has been obtained related to issues of national security and regional stability.

The existence of intelligence is of course very necessary to continuously provide information and analysis of potential, symptoms current events, and future predictions. These intelligence efforts are to provide input in the context of formulating policies or securing policies that have been taken but are faced with Threats, Challenges, Obstacles, and Disturbances (ATHG) from within and outside the country (Sukarno, 2011).

The government issued a policy regarding the formation of Regional Intelligence Communities (Kominda) at both provincial and district/city levels throughout Indonesia, establishing Kominda as an organizer of early detection of threats to national stability in the regions. Kominda, which is supported by the intelligence apparatus, is a communication and coordination forum for intelligence elements and regional leadership elements in the province.

The regional intelligence community is a forum formed in all provinces in Indonesia, one of which is Central Java Province. The Central Java Province Kominda was formed through Central Java Governor Regulation Number 16 of 2007. Kominda membership as intended in the governor's regulation consists of government elements, namely the governor and deputy governor as well as regional intelligence elements.

In the interaction activities of the Kominda Forum in Central Java Province, of course, there are legal regulations in place to regulate the actors involved in the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) to resolve problems specifically related to state stability in Central Java Province. Thus, the Regional Intelligence Community (Kominda) in Central Java.

Province also really needs standard rules that provide shared values and understanding to become a reference for the actors involved so that they can be used as a basis for formulating and implementing activities

In the study of public administration, new approaches emerge. These actors interact with each other according to their relationships and roles in solving public problems. The involvement of stakeholders in government governance in solving public problems is known as the network approach.

The institutional network theory proposed by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016) appears as a new study in governance networks which is considered capable of helping the government in resolving various complex problems. This institutional network theory is a combination of institutional theory and network theory which has three main dimensions, namely interaction patterns, perception patterns, and rules in the network.

Institutional theory states that organizations in a certain environment tend to be structured and similar to established organizations. In the sense that most organizations that are in the same environment tend to have similar characteristics (DiMaggio and Powell, 1993). Meanwhile, Klijn and Koppenjan (2016) explained further that making policies and services in networks also has an institutional side. Policy games are always related to problems that do not operate in a vacuum, but in an institutional context where enduring rules, interaction patterns, and stable perception patterns can influence interactions between the parties involved.

With the existence of rules in institutional networks, this will become a focus of attention in looking at the interactions between them (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2016). The first element in institutional theory states that the regulative pillar functions to regulate and limit behavior. This is done through a regulatory process related to the institutional capacity to make rules, ensuring that all members, in this case, the actors involved in the Central Java Province Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) in preventing potential conflicts, comply with these rules, and manipulate sanctions, rewards, and punishments aimed at influencing behavior (Scott, 2014).

Based on this explanation, this research aims to analyze how to strengthen the rules in the institutional network at the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) to prevent potential conflict in Central Java Province

2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research in this study places theories in research that can emerge at the beginning and can be modified or adjusted in such a way based on the views of the participants. (Creswell, 2010). The research location is in Central Java Province, where the choice of location was carried out purposively with the consideration that Central Java Province is one of several provinces in Indonesia that has a diverse community situation and has city districts with quite large populations which makes it very possible for conflict to occur within it, so it requires special attention. to overcome it. The informants in this research are actors involved in the interaction process of the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) in conflict prevention in Central Java Province, where researchers determine key informants based on the information obtained including stakeholders who are directly involved.

The data obtained includes primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from sources (not through intermediary media) which can be in the form of opinions of subjects (people) individually or in groups, the results of observations of an object (physical), events or activities, and test results. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained in ready-made form or the form of published data. Primary data in this research are the results of interviews and the results of focus discussion groups discussion (FGD) of researchers with informants directly and observations related to institutions or actors involved in the Kominda Forum in preventing potential conflicts, while secondary data consists of data relating to potential conflicts in Central Java Province from the internet, books, journals, and previous research. In this research, the main data collection techniques are observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussion (FGD), and documentation study. The data analysis technique in this research uses the interactive model data analysis technique from Miles and Huberman (2014) which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification.

3. RESULTS

Of the three main characteristics, one of the dimensions in institutional network theory proposed by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016) is the dimension of rules in the network. Due to continuous interaction, in addition to interaction patterns and perceptions, actors also create network structures, namely rules and resources. Rules emerge during interaction and may be formal (consciously created and decided upon) or informal (generated in passing during interaction, without being made explicit). Rules are defined as fixed and generalizable procedures for interaction and can provide actors with anchors about questions such as who belongs in the network, the position of actors, the identity of different actors, and also what is considered a qualitatively good product.

Network rules are interactions and are meaningful in networks, but, in a long-term perspective, rules can also be shaped, sustained, and changed through interactions. The British sociologist Giddens calls this the duality of structure (Giddens 1979, 1984). Structure – understood as a set of rules – conditions necessary for action but simultaneously formed and changed during action. Returning to networks and interactions: rules, whether formalized or not, govern the behavior of actors in games without having to fully determine them. The outcome of the game is determined through the interaction of the participating actors' strategies and the choices they make. Statements governing actors' gaming behavior, therefore, certainly require closer examination.

The Rules Dimension in the Network is defined as interaction procedures that are fixed and can be applied as a whole and can provide limitations to actors about questions such as who is included in the network institution, the role of each actor, the identity of different actors in the Kominda Forum in prevention efforts potential conflict in Central Java Province.

The findings of the dimensions of rules in the network in this research show that the fixed rules governing interactions in the Kominda Forum which are enforced to prevent potential conflict in Central Java Province refer to the Regulation of the Head of the State Intelligence Agency Number 01 of 2014 concerning the Central Intelligence Community and Regional Intelligence Communities, where the Kominda Forum is chaired by the Head of the Regional Intelligence Agency and the secretary of the Kominda Forum is the Head of the National Unity and Political Agency of the Central Java Provincial Government. In this regulation, it is explained that the Kominda Forum programs or activities are limited to meetings or coordination meetings only to share information. These regulations also determine which actors or institutions are permanent members of the Kominda forum and their duties and responsibilities are also determined. Apart from that, the regulation also stipulates a mechanism for coordinating Kominda, monitoring and related to Kominda funding which comes from the budget of the State Intelligence Agency.

To follow up on issues, problems, and conflicts as well as efforts to prevent potential conflicts in the Kominda Forum, each agency will return to follow the path and guidelines of their agency, in other words, they will carry out their main duties and functions according to their respective work guidelines. This is because the Kominda forum is only limited to exchanging information.

Kominda Forum meeting activities are determined through the interaction of participating agencies' strategies and the choices they make. Statements governing the behavior of actors in the Kominda Forum, therefore, certainly require closer examination.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, the conclusion of this research shows that the rules in the Regional Intelligence Community Forum (Kominda) network in efforts to prevent potential conflict in Central Java Province refer to the Regulation of the Head of the Intelligence Agency Number 01 of 2014 concerning the Central Intelligence Community and Regional Intelligence Community. Follow-up activities on issues, problems, and conflicts that have been discussed at the Kominda Forum will be handed over to the respective institutional actors.

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