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Coronavirus Disease-19 (Covid-19) Pandemic Response Through The Universal Defense: The Role Of Intelligence

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Abstract. The COVID-19 pandemic that began in Wuhan China has threatened the safety and affected all aspects of human life throughout the world both in European, American, African, Middle Eastern, Australian and Asian countries including Indonesia. The problem of the epidemic cannot yet be fully addressed by the World Health Organization (WHO) so that all countries in the world competing to find a vaccine to tackle the outbreak. The latest development of a case that has been declared a pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO) last March shows that more than 4 million people have been infected with fatalities of nearly three hundred thousand people in more than two hundred countries. This condition then gave rise to the question in the public how the role of state institutions in responding to threats to public security, especially the intelligence sector, whose information is not widely known to the public. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of Intelligence in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic within the framework of the defence of the Indonesian universe. Role theory is the author's analysis instrument to spell out the description of the role and importance of Intelligence in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic. This research is written in a qualitative methodology using a phenomenological approach and data collected from interviews and documentation studies. This research concludes that Intelligence has a real and significant role in the level of identification and detection of outbreaks and their impact so that it becomes a vital input in the formulation of policies relevant to the country in responding to the pandemic.

Keywords. COVID-19; Countermeasures; The Role of Intelligence; The Defense of the Universe.

1. Introduction

The series of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreaks began in December 2019 when the Chinese government reported the findings of several people suffering from symptoms of a pneumonia-like illness. The victims had a fever, cough, diarrhoea, vomiting, and sore throat. They were known to have visited or had contact with other people who visited an animal market in Wuhan, China. Shortly afterwards it was announced that there was a new virus variant from the Coronavirus family - later named the Coronavirus Novel / nCov (Columbus, Brust, & Arroliga, 2020), and began listing its first official death toll on January 11 in China (Al Jazeera, 2020). WHO has followed up on the case by declaring pandemic status on March 11, 2020 (WHO, 2020b). The most recent development of the WHO Situation Report as of May 15, 2020, has recorded a total of 4,338,658 COVID-19 cases worldwide and 297,119 total death tolls spread in almost all countries and territories in the world (WHO, 2020a).

These social and economic impacts occur on a more concerning scale on the COVID-19

outbreak. Panic-buying hit several countries besides the rush of hoaks on social media. At the same time, national income contracted a lot, the majority of the stock market fell, disrupting the stability of world crude oil prices, damaging up to 100 billion dollars in the transportation sector, and forcing incentives to handle relatively massive outbreaks (Segal & Gerstel, 2020). Countries are mobilizing their national resources to fight the pandemic. China has imposed a lockdown by combining total quarantine in Wuhan and partial quarantine in other cities. Other countries also implemented a similar response when there was an escalation of cases in their place in addition to accelerating health testing and vaccine research. Indonesia finally announced its first COVID-19 case on March 2, 2020, targeting a mother and child living in Depok, West Java. This information was first discovered after a search by the Ministry of Health for a report by a Japanese citizen who had tested positive for Corona that he had made contact with the two men sometime before (Ihsanuddin, 2020). Indonesia still shows an upward trend with positive confirmed 17,025 people and 1,089 people died (Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020). This condition is a serious and worrying threat for all Indonesian people who impact on various aspects of life (Detik.com, 2020).

The outbreak of the coronavirus can be a serious threat to Indonesia in terms of defence and security. By looking at the intensity of threats and the level of vulnerability, it is estimated that Indonesia will be significantly affected in a longer period (Djalante et al., 2020). The government, as the holder of state control, must be able to prepare themselves as well as possible to anticipate the various possibilities and potential of the collapse of national defence. Currently, anticipatory steps are needed, maintaining national security and the defence system by increasing the preparedness of elements of the community that are responsive to disasters (Adiwijaya, 2017).

Health, education, transportation, finance, industry manoeuvres in response to COVID-19 have often been discussed and reviewed given that these sectors are most in direct contact with the public. However, the role of Intelligence, especially in Indonesia, is hardly discussed in the handling of the pandemic this time, or it could even become a public question. This research then proves to conceptualize, and practically, there is participation and contribution of intelligence elements in handling pandemics, including those currently being carried out by Indonesia. Moreover, along with the ratification of the regulation of the management of the nation's components for defence development recently, the greater the opportunity for each sector to play a significant role in counteracting threats to the country.

This research will discuss how the role of Intelligence in handling the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The exploration of the role of Intelligence departs from the framework of thinking that a pandemic is a form of threat to national defence so that there are normative mechanisms from each relevant ministry and institution by the relevance of their respective authorities. The explanation outlined in the research is expected to be able to become a theoretical reference for the application of Indonesia's total defence principle as well as academic input for relevant stakeholders in responding to the pandemic. This paper in the next section will be discussed in three parts: the nature of Intelligence in the universal defence doctrine, the response of the universe in defence against the threat of COVID-19, and the role of Intelligence in the context of the universal defence response.

2. Literature Review

Role theory is used to help analyze the role of Intelligence in the text. Soekanto in his book revealed that the role is a dynamic aspect of the status (status) if a person carries out his rights and obligations by his position, then he performs a role (Soekanto, 2007). A role is a set of expected behaviour patterns on an individual or group, or a large scale can include the state and

its institutions, which occupy a certain social status or position. This role is related to how to identify and place a social or political entity in a social unit such as the community or state. Understanding this role will help in devising strategies to anticipate the current situation and in dealing with other roles. Indicators or expectations of this role include action and quality (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020).

The Indonesian Constitution number 3 of 2002 concerning national defence has fulfilled the role that will be assumed by the relevant state institutions and all citizens in organizing and managing national defence from all forms and models of threat proliferation. This role is reaffirmed in The Indonesian Constitution number 23 of 2019 concerning the management of national resources (UU RI No. 3, 2002). The intelligence sector, by constitution no. 17 of 2019 also has its role in the framework of the two laws above in overcoming various threats, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

Intelligence refers to a group of people and organizations that carry out the task of gathering and analyzing information, counterintelligence, and covert actions (Johnson, 2010, p. 6). The Indonesian Constitution number 17 of 2011 defines Intelligence as knowledge, organization, and activities related to the formulation of policies, national strategies, and decision making based on analysis of information and facts collected through work methods for early detection and warning in the context of prevention, deterrence, and tackling any threats to national security. It is also emphasized in the regulation in article 7 that state intelligence encompasses both domestic Intelligence and foreign Intelligence (UU RI No. 17, 2011).

3. Methods

This research was designed using qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Data collection is done by observation, interview and documentation study. Data is taken from credible sources such as journals, books, publications, and institutional reports such as WHO and the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 National Disaster Management Authority Republic of Indonesia.

4. Result and discussion

4.1. Countermeasure Of COVID-19 Through Universal Defense In Indonesia.

The Indonesian Constitution number 3 of 2002 defines national defence as all efforts to maintain national sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of all nations from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. It is explained in the next paragraph in article 1 of the law that the national defence system is a universal defence system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and continues to uphold national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of all nations from all threats. From this elaboration, the Indonesian defence system is comprehensive both in the scope of implementation and the scope of the issues that are responded to (UU RI No. 3, 2002). The implementation of the universe was followed by a systematization of national resource management which contained a set of adaptive mechanisms with various threat models - military, non-military, and hybrid. According to the national defence law on the management of national resources for defence, these threats are specifically translated into aggression, terrorism, communism, separatism, armed insurgency, natural disasters, environmental damage, violations of border areas, piracy and theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, drug trafficking and abuse, cyber-attacks, nuclear attacks, biological attacks, chemical attacks, and others that can threaten the sovereignty, integrity, and safety of the nation. Article 7 paragraph 3 of The Indonesian Constitution number 3 of 2002 emphasizes that the Indonesian

national defence system in the face of non-military threats places government institutions outside the field of defence as the main element, by the form and nature of the threats faced and supported by other elements of the nation's power (UU RI No. 3, 2002).

Efforts in order to maintain the state of the nation, maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia and maintain the safety of the nation, including anticipating, preventing and handling citizens both at home and abroad so as not to be infected by Covid 19 and help deal with the problem, this is done, so the environmental conditions of the community remain safe, orderly and peaceful (Potensi, Di, & Surabaya, 2018). The National Defense System is a systematic and planned concept, structure and organization that fosters the spirit of the people and nation's universe, to strengthen and defend against various threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances that destroy Indonesia's buildings and networks (Lardo, 2018).

The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in the framework of universal defence is very well implemented by the government by forming the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 which was formalized through the signing of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 in Jakarta on March 13, 2020 (Ihsanuddin, 2020b). Based on the Presidential Decree, the Task Force is under the president and is responsible to the president and is divided into a cross-ministerial and institutional implementation and steering team. This task force is not only horizontally universal but also vertically because it mandates provincial and district governments to form a similar task force that will form a guided communication and coordination network in the central government task force. The functions carried out from the work unit include the function of strengthening national resilience, the function of the acceleration of handling, the function of anticipating escalation, the function of building synergies, and the function of increasing readiness (Keppres RI No.7, 2020).

Community understanding of the disease is very lacking, the spread is increasing, for this reason, some regions have proposed the application of Large Scale Social Restrictions in order to limit the social movements of the community. The application of large-scale social restrictions in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi areas automatically results in social life in the community. To prevent and overcome the spread of Covid-19, the Task Force must work extra faster because the social life of the community about understanding awareness about the dangers of Covid-19 does not all understand. Therefore, the mobilization of all strengths to support the health team must be maximized.

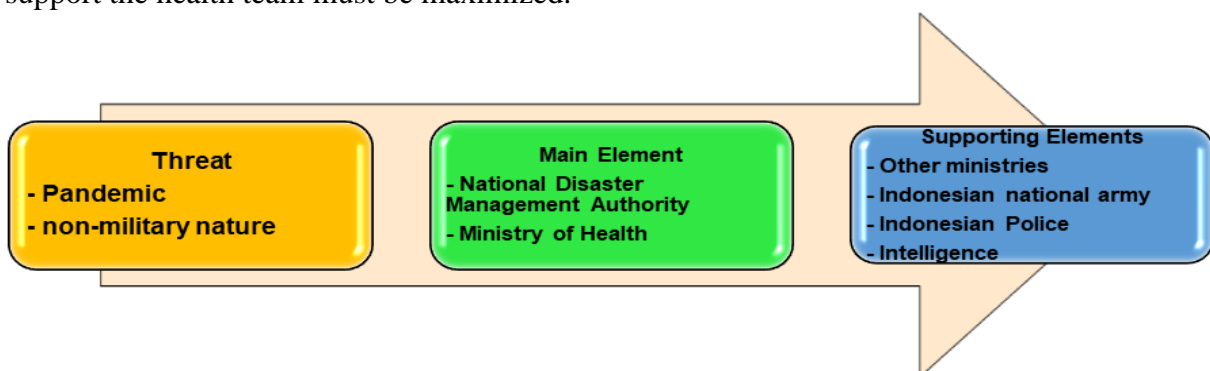


Table 1. Threat structure and implementing elements.

This disaster is not just a health problem, even though it originates from a health problem, but it is very complex regarding social, economic, political, defence and security issues. If this condition is considered a battleground in the face of disaster, doctors and health workers are soldiers who must be at the forefront. However, it is not enough just to rely on doctors and health workers in the fight against this Covid-19 disaster. Also, not only ask the government to

be responsible for overcoming this disaster with various policies and efforts that have been made to overcome this disaster. Massive movements of all components of the nation are needed at this time. Included in efforts to strengthen Intelligence in developing strategies or abilities in detecting the emergence of threats.

4.2. The Nature of the Function and Role of Intelligence.

Intelligence actions are carried out based on two principles, namely *Velox* and *Exactus*. *Velox* means speed and *Exactus* means accuracy. *Velox* is needed on surprise missions. *Exactus* mandates that Intelligence must be able to quickly detect every potential threat, challenge, obstacle and interference, and be able to act accurately to prevent, eliminate or even destroy the threat. By combining the two, the intelligence function as an early warning system can work well (Hendropriyono, 2013). So the nature of state intelligence becomes the main guard in the national security system, especially in preventing threats.

The Indonesian Constitution of intelligence explains that state intelligence has a role in carrying out early detection and early warning of the nature of threats that may arise and threatens national interests and security. The purpose of state intelligence encompasses detection, identification, value, analysis, interpretation, and providing Intelligence in order to provide early warning to anticipate the various forms and nature of potential and real threats and opportunities that exist for national interests and security. For this reason, there are three functions it performs; (1) investigation, namely efforts, work, activities, and actions carried out in a planned and directed manner to search, find, collect, and process information into Intelligence, and present it as input for policy formulation and decision making; (2) security, namely activities carried out in a planned and directed manner to prevent and or fight efforts, work, intelligence activities that harm national interests and security; (3) raising, namely: efforts, work, activities and actions carried out in a planned and directed manner to influence the Targets to benefit national interests and security (UU RI No. 17, 2011).

Each intelligence agency functions to provide true, honest, precise, and fast Intelligence (*Velox et exactus*) so that the user (user) has complete knowledge about a problem and sufficient time before deciding on a country's policy. In line with the current era of globalization, the potential threat to national interests is getting heavier. Therefore, Intelligence is a crucial part of the safety of the country from threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances both from within and outside the country (Saronto, 2018, p. 2).

Analysis based on accurate and accurate data and delivered as quickly as possible to decision-makers in a country is the application of techniques, working mechanisms, systems of analysis and products produced by Intelligence anywhere in the world. Therefore the products produced by Intelligence anywhere in the world are of the same type. The definition of the main tasks of Intelligence throughout the world is quite clear, that is generally tasked with gathering Intelligence (information) and conducting closed operations (covert activities) abroad. The essence of these two main activities is to identify and prevent threats to the state and citizens and to improve national security and safety (POTENSI, 2019).

The development of a strategic environment that is full of the dynamics of challenges and threats always requires a high level of anticipation and sensitivity of each component of the nation, especially the component of national defence. In this case, the existence of Intelligence in all levels is demanded to be able to analyze and anticipate trends in the development of the environment both globally, regionally and nationally itself, especially those related to problems that allow threats to arise in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In the current era, the nature of threats has shifted meaning, not only covering internal and or symmetrical external threats (conventional), but also asymmetric (non-conventional) which are global and difficult

to recognize and categorize as external or internal threats. The form and nature of threats also change to multidimensional (Kristha et al., 2017). It must be anticipated by intelligence officials that the threat does not have a large effect and leads to disruption of national security stability. Intelligence activities are closely related to the process of decision making, implementation, and controlling the results. A good decision is determined by the availability of correct, factual, accurate, objective, complete, up-to-date, timely information. In other words, Intelligence is the activity of finding the best answer to get the best solution. To get the best answer, organizing intelligence demands all the best in all its aspects. It is difficult to get the best answer if an intelligence organization is unable to carry out its basic functions.

The need for information, data, facts and information, is a necessity and a necessity, in a decision making process and the determination of a policy, in order to achieve success. Citing Clausewitz statement in his book entitled "On War" that with Intelligence we get information about the enemy and his country, the basis is not complicated, just for planning and carrying out operations (Clausewitz, 1976). Information, data, facts and information, play an important role in the process of making public policy and the leadership process in the administration and development. Information, data, facts and information material are the main elements of Intelligence. It means that there is an element of intelligence to determine where public policy and in the process of leading and organizing the government.

The importance of information input from Intelligence in the formulation of public policies also applies in situations of epidemics. One phenomenal implementation occurred in 2000 when the United States Intelligence Council declared for the first time the threat of communicable diseases as a threat to national security. In the report entitled *The Global Infectious Disease Threats and Its Implications for the United States*, the intelligence community attaches four reasons underlying the statement above: (1) pathogens that cause increasingly deadly diseases and are increasingly resistant to anti-microbial treatment; (2) Epidemics such as influenza have killed up to 3000 Americans a year; (3) There are obstacles in developing an effective global system of observation and response to disease outbreaks; and (4) Increasing opportunities for bioterrorism attacks against civilians and the United States military at home and abroad (Wilson V., 2017).

Intelligence communication is formed through an intelligence network system which is a group of people or individuals formed through the process of forming an agent network. The techniques for making intelligence networks gradually from recruitment, training to report (A. Siregar, 2014). The more complex the needs in the process of gathering information for intelligence data, the greater the needs and necessity to form intelligence networks themselves. Research experts in the field of technology can also be utilized for a modern intelligence operation, including:

1. With the advanced technology based on broadband networking and military satellites integrated with unmanned aerial vehicles, it will greatly simplify the intelligence process so that the required data can be received in a short time within the command and control centre in a military operation.
2. A dynamic and flexible intelligence network that can easily adapt and play the situation is very much needed to meet the collection of information that will be used as data and intelligence processes, for example, Social/anthropologist who can provide information about the dynamics and character of the local community. In a military operation so that in building an intelligence network the path will be smoother; Historian, where a person who truly understands history as the background and problems of the community in the target field is expected to be able to help in opening a network or in gathering information.

4.3. The Role of the Intelligence Sector in Countering the COVID-19 Pandemic.

A military treatise that provides the fundamental and philosophical principles of a war of "The Art of War" by Sun Tzu that is "know yourself and your enemies (the other side), surely you will not be defeated in a hundred battles(Sun Tzu, 500BC). Do not know the enemy but know themselves; they have a balanced opportunity to win or lose. "You do not know the enemy and lose yourself in every battle". Sun Tzu's philosophy is considered very relevant to the role of Intelligence to win the battle against Covid-19 in Indonesia; of course, there must be mastery of intelligence information and analysis related to the enemy. The enemy faced by Intelligence is in the form of microorganisms that have infected tens of thousands of the nation's children. Also, an analysis of what strategic steps must be taken by the government is considered to be the relevant substance of intelligence analysis.

The element of Intelligence at first, according to Presidential decree No. 7 of 2020 is not incorporated in both the steering team and the implementation team of the COVID-19 Task Force for the Acceleration of Countermeasures. As the COVID-19 positive case increment curve has not decreased per day, the government then deems it necessary to strengthen the implementation of the task force. On March 20, 2020, President Joko Widodo signed Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020. In the Presidential Decree, the Head of The State Intelligence Agency Indonesia is a member of the 20th point director and the 26th point executing member(Keppres RI No.9, 2020).

The role of Intelligence in the Covid-19 task force is an important part of hampering and stopping the spread of Covid-19. The role and function of Intelligence in the task force is divided into two, namely the role of foreign intelligence and the role of domestic Intelligence. Foreign Intelligence has the role and task of monitoring the development of Covid-19 in all countries and then monitoring Indonesian citizens abroad. The third is monitoring and supervising Indonesian citizens who will return to Indonesia. That was carried out in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs so that Indonesia's policy towards the spread of Covid-19 could be combined with other countries to overcome the problems of Indonesian citizens abroad.

The need for information, data, facts and information, is a necessity and a necessity, in a decision making process and the determination of a policy, in order to achieve success. The handling of every disaster event in the region needs synergy in the subscription of each agency so that it can be coordinated (Wahyudi, 2017). The State Intelligence Agency Indonesia is a non-ministerial state institution that reports directly to the president. By The Indonesian Constitution number No. 34 of 2010 article 2, states that The State Intelligence Agency Indonesia has the duty of government in the field of Intelligence by statutory provisions. In handling Covid-19 in Indonesia Intelligence plays a major role in helping early detection of the spread of Covid-19 by providing data, information and analysis of the spread of Covid-19.

The role of Intelligence in gathering such information is part of disease surveillance (observation of disease), an old practice in the history of human civilization in which a component of society implements a mechanism of self-protection and community from infection and other diseases primarily by avoiding activities and areas affected by an outbreak (Blazes & Lewis, 2016, p. 3). Langmuir describes disease surveillance as a continuous full observation of the distribution and trends of disease infections through data collection, consolidation, and evaluation of morbidity and mortality reports and other relevant data before being further processed, used, conveyed to parties related(Langmuir, 1963). Amid the intensification of human connectivity catalyzed by globalization, the role of Intelligence is no longer limited to the level of blocking the spread of epidemics. However, it can be a crucial

input related to information on the character of disease transmission, possible mitigation strategies, and future preventive measures (Blazes & Lewis, 2016).

The role of domestic Intelligence is realized by detecting jointly with the health team for Indonesian citizens entering Indonesia through several channels, both airports and ports, informing the health team how many Indonesian citizens have arrived in Indonesia, then entering into quarantine according to the Covid-19 protocol, the next one is coordinating with the health team to track and record the spread of people who are considered positive through several methods of tracking both through mobile media or other devices and can also be done manually to search for the positive patient journey so that get trips to meet anyone to reduce spread.

Information technology can be used as a sophisticated tracking device to support the intelligence performance of these devices that already exist in individuals is a mobile phone which has a Google Maps application in Google Maps, there are several tracking features. During the trip, the person is in any place, so in that place can be conveyed or announced to others and anyone so they can get the desired data.

In order to carry out this task, Intelligence is actively coordinating with several institutions, as one example of intelligence cooperation with the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology. As a concrete step, the results of the collaboration provided tools for Institute for Molecular Biology Eijkman to examine virus specimens which include Automated Extraction and Purification Systems, Refrigerated Microcentrifuge, qRT PCR System, CO₂ Incubator, and -80C Freezer. The collaboration results have even released a complete mapping sequence of the virus named SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19). Even so, the characteristics of this virus itself still do not lead to a definite conclusion due to its rapid mutation.

The government must be able to anticipate and strengthen the role of our Intelligence in dealing with Covid-19, Indonesia needs to implement a special protocol, for example by isolating the territory and imposing martial law on the disaster in all regions where transmission of the virus is difficult to suppress. All done to anticipate the increasingly widespread of the virus. Disaster management in provinces and districts, each region has begun to develop policies, strategies and management of disaster operations by the direction of policy development at the national level (Lasmono, H, & Saragih, 2018).

Intelligence has another role in terms of helping the implementation of large scale social restrictions and other forms of response to the government. Intelligence operations in this context are carried out in the form of building cooperation with relevant ministries/institutions and local government. This step is carried out not only to assist the implementation of the large scale social restrictions but also counteracts side effects such as the security impacts that may arise from the large scale social restrictions.

The next role of Intelligence will greatly determine whether this pandemic can move into a hybrid threat with the possibility of the potential disease as a form of bioterrorism. Not all diseases can effectively be a biological weapon. The usefulness of an agent as a weapon in a war or instrument of terror is determined by its storage, intermediary methods, virulence, mode of transmission, endurance, and the potential for death. A virus can bring death to millions of people, and terrorists might use the virus to create chaos (Wirtz, 2010, pp. 142–143).

There is no public and official publication that states the disease caused by SARS Cov-2 as a biological weapon. Experts agree that COVID-19 is not a biological weapon, but there is still debate whether the virus originated from research in a laboratory (Field, 2020). Despite the debate, threats to health security require cross-disciplinary collaboration between the intelligence community and academia to avoid further consequences both from the pandemic itself and from the limitations of the capabilities and capacities of each country and its

institutions (Lentzos, Goodman, & Wilson, 2020).

5. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic may be the biggest threat this year to the national security of many countries, including Indonesia. The cross-cutting impacts arising from these threats are a test of the architecture and non-military defence mechanisms that each country has. Universality is the main key in creating effective defences in counteracting irregular contemporary threats.

The establishment of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of COVID-19 in early March is evidence of the government's commitment to implementing the universal defence doctrine in the face of the non-military threat of the Coronavirus pandemic. The reason for the first universe was the extensive involvement of each ministry and agency that was connected vertically or horizontally in a task force. The second universality factor is a holistic function, both deterrence, repression, and recovery mandated by the task force.

Intelligence is not interpreted narrowly as activities and organizations that act fully outside public knowledge and only target strategic security domains such as the military and politics. The nature of Intelligence has a share outside the boundary along with the nature of the threat itself that is transforming and proliferating at a level that creates uncertainty and precisely requires the function of data collection and early detection of Intelligence. The logical consequence of these conditions is active engagement within the framework of universal defence against various dimensions of threats, including pandemic threats.

The first role of Intelligence in overcoming the first COVID-19 was to help direct and carry out the mission of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19. The second role is to help the government implement a series of actions in response to the pandemic, such as the large-scale social restrictions. The third role is to identify the nature of the threat from a potential pandemic as a hybrid threat.

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