

Politisasi institusi intelijen Indonesia di masa pemerintahan orde baru = Politicization of Indonesia intelligence agencies in the new order government

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Abstrak

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Indonesia di bawah kepemimpinan Soeharto adalah sebuah periode sejarah bangsa dimana seluruh potensi nasional (kementerian dan lembaga) tersubordinasi dalam konteks politik saat itu. ABRI yang merupakan salah satu elemen paling vital dalam menjalankan roda pemerintahan Orde Baru dan pendukung utama Golkar dengan konsep Dwi Fungsinya akhirnya terlibat jauh dalam urusan-urusan politik. Dengan itu, seluruh institusi intelijen yang berada di bawah naungan ABRI baik secara langsung dan tak langsung terpolitisasi oleh kepentingan Soeharto sebagai pengguna intelijen (user) dan penentu kebijakan (policy maker). Dalam sebuah negara yang dikelola secara otoriter dengan kepemimpinan yang diktator akhirnya menjadikan institusi intelijen sebagai sebuah lembaga ?intelijen politik?, selain itu, seluruh institusi intelijen mengalami ?militerisasi? dengan tidak adanya diferensiasi intelijen yang membawa negara dalam bentuk ?negara intelijen?. Politisasi institusi intelijen di masa orde baru terjadi dari berbagai spektrum baik dari sudut pandang pengguna, analis, aktivitas maupun organisasi intelijen. Di periode ini, intelijen bekerja sesuai dengan preferensi politik pribadi pengguna intelijen.

Untuk menghindari politisasi dan penyalahgunaan intelijen, diperlukan sebuah mekanisme yang dapat mengatur pengawasan terhadap badan intelijen sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip negara demokrasi. Netralitas dan penguatan struktur lembaga intelijen dapat dilakukan dengan mekanisme pengawasan yang dilakukan oleh parlemen sesuai yang telah dimandatkan undang-undang. Pengawasan oleh badan pengawas intelijen akan bekerja untuk mengawasi aktivitas, operasi dan penganggaran yang terkait dengan intelijen.

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia under Suharto was a historic period in which all of national potential (ministries and agencies) subordinated in the current political context . Armed Forces (ABRI) which is one of the most vital element in running the New Order regime and the Golkar major supporter of the concept of Dwi Fungsi deeply involved in political affairs. With that, the entire intelligence institutions under the auspices of the Armed Forces (ABRI), both directly and indirectly by the interests of Suharto as politicized intelligence users and policy makers. In an authoritarian state run by a dictator leadership eventually make intelligence institutions as an

institution 'political intelligence', other than that, the whole experience intelligence institutions 'militarization' in the absence of differentiation of intelligence that brings the state in the form of 'intelligence state'. Politicization of intelligence in the new order of the various spectrum occurs from the standpoint of users, analysts, and the activities of intelligence and organizations. In this period, intelligence work in accordance with the user's personal political preferences .

To avoid politicization and misuse of intelligence, we need a mechanism that can manage the oversight of intelligence services in accordance with the principles of democracy. Neutrality and strengthening the structure of the intelligence agencies can be mechanisms of control by the appropriate parliamentary legislation mandated. Supervision by the oversight body will work to oversee intelligence activities, operations and budgeting related to intelligence; Indonesia under Suharto was a historic period in which all of national potential (ministries and agencies) subordinated in the current political context .

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