

## **Dilemma Faced by the People of Poso District, Sausu District, Central Sulawesi against the East Indonesia Mujahidin Group and the Role of the National Police in Overcoming It**

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### **Keywords**

*Social dilemma, Poso conflict, POLRI*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The conflict that occurred in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi, Sausu District has been going on for a long time and has not been resolved. The East Indonesia Mujahideen (MIT) groups carried out shooting actions against security forces and carried out Amaliyah attacks on community settlements that had claimed many victims. The community begins to dilemma on the one hand, if they provide information to the Police then their safety is also threatened, and vice versa if the community does not provide information to the Police then the community can be categorized as MIT sympathizers. The sympathizers are organized into 4 quadrants consisting of active sympathizer groups, passive groups, agent groups and apathetic groups. The purpose of this study is to see changes in community behavior before and after Madago Raya security operations towards social dilemmas that occur in the people of Poso Regency. This research uses qualitative methods where the data obtained through interviews and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted with informants who had been designated, secondary data that had been obtained and then analyzed using triangulation data analysis techniques to obtain research results.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since the fall of the New Order government, many security phenomena have occurred in Indonesia. According to Karnavian (2013: 1) in an online article entitled "Strategy for Handling Indonesian Rebellion and Terrorism", there are at least four new phenomena occurring in Indonesia related to security, one of which is the occurrence of horizontal ethnic and religious conflicts.

One of the regions in Indonesia that faces horizontal ethnic and religious conflict situations is the Central Sulawesi area, precisely in Poso Regency. After the Central Sulawesi Regional Police conducted law enforcement operations, the religious-nuanced SARA conflict became a vertical conflict between radical Islamic groups and the government, which was more represented by the police as the main pillar in the security sector. With the influx of radical ideologies from groups outside Poso that are members of JI (Jemaah Islamiyah), JAT (Jamaah Ansorus Tauhid), groups currently affiliated with the MIT (Mujahidin Indonesia Timur) organization, and according to the latest information, the Bima group (formerly Umar Bin Khotob's Islamic boarding school) has also

joined MIT and is headquartered in the mountainous areas of the Coastal Poso region. (Karnavian et al, 2008: 7).

The presence of groups with radical ideologies and ideas that occur in Poso creates a sense of insecurity and comfort for the people of Poso. In the preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, it was implied that the government of the Republic of Indonesia has an obligation to protect its citizens from every threat of crime, both national and international in nature and is obliged to defend state sovereignty and restore national integrity and integrity from threats coming from within and outside the country. Criminal acts of terrorism that have occurred in Poso Regency have disrupted public security and order, and have become a serious threat to state sovereignty so it is necessary to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of terrorism in order to maintain a safe, peaceful and prosperous life based on Pancasila and the NRI Constitution of 1945 (Djumantera, et al, 2021: 122).

In addition, the Indonesian government in line with the mandate as specified in the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 states firmly to "protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed, promote general welfare, educate the life of the nation and participate in maintaining world order based on independence and lasting peace and social justice, obliged to protect its citizens from every threat crimes of a national, transnational, or international nature".

In Article 28 A of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, there are provisions regarding:

"Everyone has the right to live and has the right to defend his life and livelihood. The legal basis that guarantees the right to life in Indonesia is also contained in Article 9 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, in paragraph (2) which stipulates: Everyone has the right to live peacefully, safely, peacefully, happily, physically and mentally prosperous."

It can be said that the state has a responsibility to uphold a person's right to live comfortably and safely. This right can be realized, one of which is by protecting citizens from terrorism crimes. To achieve this, laws relating to terrorism crimes must be created in addition to punishing terrorists and prohibiting terrorism.

Regarding the acts of terrorism that occurred in Poso, the Government has made hard and earnest efforts in handling it, namely by carrying out various security operations. But until now Terrorist attacks continue and civilians are often cruelly exposed and even killed by terrorists. The victims of terrorist attacks are not only civilians, but often also security forces serving in Poso.

Poso and its surroundings have developed into a relatively intense terrorist arena compared to other regions of the country. The terror aspect that has occurred so far has triggered horizontal and vertical disputes. Horizontal conflicts with ethnic, religious, racial, and intergroup (SARA) nuances are caused by the clash of community barriers. Meanwhile, vertical conflicts with political nuances take advantage of the delegitimization of the authority of the regent as regional head and other parts of regional leadership, such as people's representatives. However, this conflict became massive with radical ideology / ideas brought by groups from outside Poso who were members of the East Indonesia Mujahidin (MIT) organization.

A serious threat to the MIT region that poses great fear to society. This MIT terrorist group is known to be cruel and sadistic in its massacres. The existence of terrorists is not only physically but also psychologically, especially through fear and prolonged trauma (Basir-Cyio et al., 2019: 1300). Terrorist treatment of society continues to be felt by families and children whose peace and security are severely disturbed (Birkeland et al., 2017; Webber & Kruglanski, 2018).

The Poso terrorist group became stronger with MIT joining forces to form Jamaah Ansharut Tawhid (JAT) in Poso. The aim is to break the concentration of apparatus and facilitate the recruitment of cadres. Terrorist cadres try to maintain the existence and continuity of their ideological struggle (Bozzoli & Müller, 2011: 596). Based on data released by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police in the mass media, the number of JAT members in January 2011-2015 reached 100 cadres. Efforts to realize the plan to establish JAT have been carried out several mountain training grounds, moving from Mount Mauro Tambarana Poso to Mount Tamanjeka Poso and most recently Mount Biru Poso (CNN Indonesia, 2015). The high mobility of terrorist hideouts can make it difficult for security forces to arrest them (Rehman et al., 2017: 1). Decisive action against extremist groups

must be carried out systematically and holistically, so as not to develop an ideological basis (Schoorman & Horgan, 2016: 4).

Meanwhile, the government's response related to the above as quoted in CNN Indonesia (2015) said that the government took a stand by establishing security operations in Indonesia, especially Poso, where the Indonesian government decided that security operations were one way to maintain the security and stability of the country. The government decided on security operations in an effort to address various threats facing the country, such as separatist movements, terrorist groups, ethnic and religious conflicts, and resistance to the government. The government decides on security operations with the aim of protecting the public and ensuring the safety of every citizen. In addition, the government also decided on security operations as an effort to maintain the country's territorial integrity and respect international law. The government decided that security operations were necessary to maintain political and economic stability in the country, as uncontrolled conflicts could lead to economic losses and damage to infrastructure. This is supported by Haseman's opinion (2001: 1) which states that security issues have always been a concern of the central government.

In its implementation, the government always pays attention to legal aspects, as well as human rights. The names of operations carried out since 2014-2022 are as follows: 2014 and 2015 were called the Maleo Gull operation, in 2016-2017 no operations were carried out, 2018-2020 was called the Tinombala operation, 2021-2022 was called the Madago Raya operation. These security operations aim to create a safe and conducive situation, including handling the dilemma of the people of Poso Regency due to the long-running conflict.

Based on the background presentation above, the researcher is interested in raising a research topic entitled "The Dilemma Faced by the People of Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi, Sausu District, Against the East Indonesia Mujahideen Group (MIT) and the Role of the National Police in Overcoming It".

## **METHODS**

Methods from quantitative analysis and qualitative exploration were used in this study. These considerations allow a reduction in the amount of numerical data used in the study. Due to the nature of qualitative methods, it is not enough to centrally place the theory to reveal the collected data, on the contrary, this approach aims to thoroughly describe a phenomenon, taking into account not only the most important elements, but also all factors related to the object of study, in order to conduct a more thorough and in-depth analysis of the subject.

This study utilized primary and secondary data. Data for this study came from interviews. While secondary data will be collected from documents, relevant literature, and relevant previous studies. The source of data used in this study is in the form of a report on the operational activities of the Madago Raya detection task force team 2021-2022.

The triangulation approach is the data analysis technique used in this study. Triangulation is a method used in qualitative research to check and ascertain validity by looking at it from different points of view. Using triangulation techniques, data collected from informants are checked and double-checked with field observations and related documents.

## **RESULTS**

### **Pre-Operation Madago Raya Poso Society**

Before Madago Raya's operation, conditions in Poso were quite tense, the condition of people who initially worked as farmers or planters, began to feel anxiety and fear, giving rise to social dilemmas of the community. This is based on the ongoing conflict. Society is divided into several groups. In this study, the intended research object is the community in Sausu District, Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi. From the data obtained by DKB 2022, the population in Sausu District is 41,896 people with the following details:

WILAYAH	JUMLAH PENDUDUK		
	LAKI LAKI	PEREMPUAN	JUMLAH
SAUSU	10.821	10.127	20.948
SAUSU PEORE	1.292	1.191	2.483
MALEALI	1.256	1.238	2.494
SAUSU TRANS	3.056	2.875	5.931
SAUSU TORONO	1.049	979	2.028
SAUSU PAKAREME	907	791	1.698
SAUSU GANDASARI	646	574	1.220
SAUSU SALUBANGA	277	219	496
TALIABO	878	823	1.701
SAUSU TAMBU	911	938	1.849
SAUSU AUMA	549	499	1.048
Total			41.896

Source : DKB semester 2 of 2022

From the results of initial interviews, it can be seen that the community is divided into several groups, this community group is thought to be due to anxiety and fear from the threat of the existence of the MIT (East Indonesia Mujahidin) group. The following is the data of a group of communities formed before the Madago Raya security operation:

**Active Investigators**

NO	Name	Religion	Work	Address	Information
II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	UN	Islam	Farmer	Sausu Taliabo Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
2	JAN	Islam	Gold miners at the Salubose estuary	Ampana Village, Taliabo, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
3	MUHTAR	Islam	Farmer/Miner in Salubose Estuary Sasu Salubanga Village	Ampana Village, Taliabo, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
4	PAPA ANTO	Islam	Farmers/miners at the Salubose estuary and food traders at the mine site.	Ampana Village, Taliabo, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
5	MR. DESI	Hindu	Farmer	Purwosari Village, Torue District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
6	BAMPE	Islam	Miner on Salubose river, Marate Sausu Salubanga	Sausu market complex Sausu Village Trans Kec. Sausu.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group

No.	Name	Religion	Work	Village District	Sausu District	Note
7	ASIS	Islam	Farmer	Manggalapi Village, Sausu District.	Hamlet, Salubanga Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
8	Pontina, islam, tani, dsn salubangas ds sausu salubanga.	Islam	Farmer	Salubanga Village, Sausu District	Hamlet, Sausu Salubanga Village, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
9	SUTRISNO @SUTRIS	Islam	Gold miner in marate, Sausu Salubanga Village	Hamlet 2 Salubanga Village, Sausu District	Sausu Village, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
10	HARIANTO @HARIO	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet VIII of Village, Trans Kec. Sausu.	Sausu Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
11	MR. TAMPA	Islam	Farmer	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
12	AMBO TANG	Islam	Farmer	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District.	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
13	ANCI	Islam	Farmer	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District.	Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District.	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
14	MAS DAR	Islam	Farmer	Baturiti Hamlet, Catur Karya Village, District	Balinggi Village, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
15	RAMLIA @ MR. PATRA	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet V Torue District	Torue Village, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
16	SUROSO	Islam	Farmer/bird trapper		Chili	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
17	LEKOK @ MR. NIA	Hindu	Farmer/stinger	Gunung Sari Hamlet, West Tolai Village, District	Torue Village, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group
18	YULIUS MARENTEK @ OM TAMAROV O	Christian	Farmer	Siwo Village, District	Hamlet, Gandasari, Sausu District	Once a courier for MIT's DPO Group

### Passive Investigators

No.	Name	Religion	Work	Address	Note
I	II	III	IV	In	

1	Mail	Islamic	Farmers / gold miners in marate salubose Kec. Sausu	Ampana Village, Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District	He was shot in the right arm during a shooting contact between Pok Dpo and Task Force Opsus, in the relay mountains, Salubanga Hamlet, Sausu Salubanga Village on February 16, 2021 (co. 51M 212761 9873156)
2	Dani	Christian	Farmer	Tagara Hamlet under Sausu Saubanga Village, Sausu District	He was seen several times by Pok. DPO Mit and still able to escape
3	Memeng	Christian	Farmer	Sausu Saubanga Village, Sausu District	He was visited by Pok. Dpo Mit ( Co. 51M 205745 9871437 )
4	Dam	Islam	Farmer	Tagara Hamlet over Sausu Salubanga Village, Sausu District	He is often visited by ok. DPO Mit and once lived his bama
5	Mr. Haris	Christian	Farmer	Salubanga Hamlet, Sausu Salubanga Village, Salubanga District	
6	John Paseno @ Pap Lia	Christian	Farmer / Sekdes Sausu Salubanga	Salubanga Hamlet, Sausu Salubanga Village, Salubanga District	She is the target of Pok amalia. Dpo. Mit. ( co. 51M 212578 9870225 )
7	Gede Rai	Hindu	Farmer	Purwosari Village, Torue District	He was once held hostage by Pok Dpo. Mit in the mountainous region of Dopi – dopi Torue Village Torue District ( Co. 51M SU9978 787908 )
8	Mr. Lidia	Hindu	Farmer	Purwosari Village, Torue District	He was once held hostage by Pok Dpo. Mit in the mountainous region of Dopi – dopi Torue Village Torue but he managed to escape. ( Co. 51M SU9978 787908 )
9	Mr. Kayan Hendra	Hindu	Farmer	Purwosari Village, Torue District	He was once held hostage by Pok Dpo. Mit in the mountainous region of Dopi – dopi Torue Village Torue but he managed to escape. ( Co. 51M SU9978 787908 )

10	I Nyoman Triasa	Hindu	Farmer	Purwosari Village, Torue District	He was once held hostage by Pok Dpo. Mit in the mountainous region of Dopi – dopi Torue Village Torue Kec. Torue but he managed to escape. ( Co. 51M SU9978 787908 )
11	Ham	Islam	Farmer	Salubosa Hamlet, Salubanga Village, Sausu District	
12	Ruslan @ Om La	Islam	Farmer	Salubosa Hamlet, Salubanga Village, Sausu District	
13	Putu Artana	Hindu	Farmer	Dusun Pulok – Pulok Desa Beraban Kec. Balinggi	He was visited by Pok Dpo Mit in his garden (Co. 51M 210279 9883961)
14	Mama Candra	Hindu	IRT	Dusun Pulok – Pulok Desa Beraban Kec. Balinggi	He was visited by Pok Dpo Mit in his garden (Co. 51M 210279 9883961)
15	Papa Candra	Hindu	Farmer	Dusun Pulok – Pulok Desa Beraban Kec. Balinggi	He was visited by Pok Dpo Mit in his garden (Co. 51M 210279 9883961)

**Agent Group**

NO	Name	Religion	Work	Address	Information
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	Mr. Yulia	Hindu	Farmer	Dusun Pulok – Pulok Desa Beraban Kec. Balinggi	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (co 51 M 210177 9883334)
2	Mr. Dullah	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet IV of Sausu Taliabo Village	Cottage located near the forest ( Co 51 M 213168 9882218 )
3	Daeng Ambo	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet II Sausu Village Trans Kec. Sausu	Cottage / kiosk that Pok Dpo Mit once visited to buy bama (Co 51 M 214892 9878131)
4	Haryanto	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet VIII of Sausu Village Trans Sausu District	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 216532 9879764 )
5	Daeng Endre	Islam	Farmer	Tolai Village, Torue District	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 217205 9877736 )
6	Mr. Mat	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet II of Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 218431 9881526 )
7	Beautiful	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet III Sausu Pakareme Village Sausu District	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 223337 9875151 )

8	Daeng aco	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet V Sausu Village Pakareme Kec. Sausu	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 223140 9874695 )
9	Aziz	Islam	Farmer	Tagara Hamlet over Sausu Salubanga Village, Sausu District	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51 M 207040 9878131)
10	Mr. Tomo	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet III of Sausu Taliabo Village, Sausu District	Cottage / kiosk near the forest ( Co 51 M 214714 9869630 )
11	Mr. Wiwit	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet III of Sausu Torono Village, Sausu District	Cottage near the forest ( Co 51 M 218711 9881265 )
12	Anto	Islam	Farmer	Hamlet IV of Sausu Village, Taliabo, Sausu District	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51 M 214465 9873028)
13	Komang Alit	Hindu	Farmer	Tolai Induk Village, Torue District	The hut was once visited by Pok. Dpo Mit and had taken hostages against residents of Torue Village, Torue District (Co 51M SU9978 787908)
14	Doctor Wayan	Hindu	Doctor	Tolai Induk Village, Torue District	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51M 207731 9884361)
15	Mr. Artamo	Hindu	Farmer	Payangan Sari Hamlet, Beraban Village, Balinggi District	The lodge was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51M 210223 9883747)
16	Reswin	Christia n	Farmer	Sausu Salubanga Village, Sausu District	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51M 208709 9871222)
17	Daniel	Christia n	Farmer	Sausu Salubanga Village, Sausu District	The hut was visited by Pok Dpo Mit (Co 51M 208099 9871604)

### **Greater Madago Security Operations**

Security operations in Poso are a series of operations conducted by the Indonesian government to restore security and order in the Poso region, Central Sulawesi Province. Poso, especially since the late 1990s, has been the scene of conflict between different religious groups, especially between Muslims and Christians. The security operation in Poso was first launched in 2001 under the name Operation Sintuwu Maroso. The operation involved the TNI (Tentara Nasional Indonesia) and Polri (Indonesian National Police) with the aim of controlling and stopping the protracted conflict in the area. These operations focus on law enforcement, territorial security, and reconciliation approaches between groups involved in the conflict.

During this operation, there were several battles between armed groups and security forces. The operation also involved measures to eradicate extremist groups involved in violence.

In addition, the government also carried out reconciliation and development efforts in Poso after the security operation. The government pays special attention to building infrastructure and improving access to basic services such as education and health. Reconciliation efforts are also carried out through interfaith dialogue and peace programs to promote interreligious tolerance and harmony.

These security operations and reconciliation efforts have brought improvements in the security situation in Poso, although challenges remain. The complex conflicts and social, economic, and political factors associated with them require a comprehensive and sustainable approach to achieving long-term stability in the area. The government continued to make efforts to strengthen security and promote reconciliation in Poso in order to create peace and progress for local people.



### **Intervention tools in security operations in Poso**

Polri as the police of the Republic of Indonesia has an important role in maintaining security and order throughout Indonesia, including in Poso.

In security operations, the National Police usually involve personnel from the local Regional Police (Polda) unit. They are responsible for law enforcement, patrols, intelligence gathering, and other operational activities to ensure security and prevent crime.

To create better conditions, the National Police can also involve local communities and conduct efforts to raise or approach reconciliation between groups involved in conflicts. These efforts may involve interfaith dialogue, community meetings, social campaigns, and other programs aimed at promoting tolerance, harmony, and peace in Poso.

In an effort to create a conducive and safe condition situation, security operations are not only from PORI but also supported by other related parties.

### **Post Operation Madago Raya**

To get an overview of Madago raya's postoperative situation, researchers conducted interviews with related parties.

Based on the results of an interview with Gede Pasariawan, as the Traditional Chairman in Sasu District, Poso Regency, several conclusions can be drawn from the point of view of qualitative research.

1. Prior to Operation Mandago Raya, the condition of the people in Poso Regency, especially in Sausu District, was greatly affected by the conflict that occurred in the area. People, especially garden workers and laborers, are afraid to go up the mountain and make a living to provide for their families.
2. People in Sausu sub-district feel dilemma and anxiety about the Poso incident. They dare not go up the mountain to work and make a living for fear of security threats.
3. The establishment of Operation Mandago Raya by the government, such as Timanbala and Manado Raya, is very helpful for the people in Sausu District. The community feels safe, secure, and guarded by security forces, such as members of the Indonesian National Police and TNI, so that they can return to their activities and provide for their families.
4. Operation Mandago Raya provides significant benefits to the community in Sausu District. The farm workers and laborers have resumed operations, so as to provide for their families.
5. Although the situation has improved, there are still concerns about the MIT (Mujahidin Indonesia Timur) terrorist group. However, with the security and supervision carried out by security forces, such as Brimob units and police officers, the community feels safer.
6. In addition to the police, the TNI was also involved in Operation Mandago Raya. The presence of TNI members in the area helps monitor the progress of conflict-affected communities.
7. In 2004-2005, there were various incidents, including the shooting at Mount Sausu. This condition makes people more afraid and vigilant.
8. As the Traditional Chairman in Sausu District, Gede Pasariawan continues to coordinate with local leaders, the National Police, and the TNI to maintain the security and safety of the community.
9. Currently, Operation Mandago Raya is still ongoing and members of the security forces continue to monitor the situation in Sausu District.
10. Conditions in Sausu are now relatively safe compared to previous conflict periods, so people can return to gardening and activities as usual.

Following the interview with bhabinkatibmas, the following information was obtained:

The Manado Raya Task Force (Madago Raya) is a joint task force between the TNI and Polri formed to deal with terrorist groups in the Central Sulawesi region, especially the radical group MIT (Mujahidin Indonesia Timur). This operation began in early 2011 under the name Task Force Tinombala and was later renamed Madago Raya in 2017. Although the name of the operation changed, the pursuit and arrest of the MIT group continues.

The task of this task force is to pursue, arrest, and take action against the MIT group. They also carried out a blockade to prevent the movement of the group from expanding to areas outside Central Sulawesi. In addition, the task force also conducted counseling to the public to provide information related to the existence of the MIT group. As bhabinkamtibmas, you also conduct

persuasive counseling to the public to dare to provide information and involve security forces in handling this terrorist group.

However, in carrying out their duties, the task force and security forces faced several obstacles. One of them is the attitude of people who tend to be closed and afraid to provide information related to the existence of the MIT group. This is due to the threat to their lives and their families if known to help the security forces. In addition, the terrorist group also has sympathizers and cadres whose role is to help provide logistics and other support, complicating arrest efforts.

Task Force Madago Raya cooperated with intelligence and bhabinkamtibmas in gathering information on MIT groups and their sympathizers. Persuasive approach efforts continue to be made to invite sympathizers to return to the path of the Republic of Indonesia. However, most sympathizers still refuse because of the ideas that have penetrated into their minds.

Overall, Madago Raya operations have been going on for quite some time and contributed to reducing people's dilemmas and fear of terrorist groups. However, to achieve more significant results, further efforts are still needed in the arrest of terrorist groups and persuasive approaches to their sympathizers.

The results of other interviews with Kanit Intel obtained the following information:

1. Conflicts in Poso Regency, including civil conflict and the emergence of the MIT (Mujahidin Indonesia Timur) group, occurred from 1998 to 1999, and a second riot occurred in 2000. This conflict is related to the case of SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup).
2. People experience trauma and fear due to prolonged conflict. This situation negatively affects the mentality and daily life of citizens.
3. The role of intelligence, including the Greater Mandago task force, is to gather information and provide reports to the leadership. They also play a role in efforts to restore people's mentality and change the mindset of citizens related to the MIT group.
4. There was community involvement in the conflict, both as active and passive sympathizers of the MIT group. Active sympathizers are citizens who support MIT groups and provide assistance, while passive sympathizers are citizens who are not actively involved but provide support indirectly.
5. Operation Mandago Raya involved various agencies, including the National Police, TNI (Indonesian National Army), BNPT (National Counterterrorism Agency), and Bais (Strategic Intelligence Agency). Each agency has a role and function in combating the MIT group.
6. Raising is one of the approaches taken by intelligence to facilitate and assist the community in meeting their needs.
7. Operation Greater Mandago, particularly the role of intelligence, contributed positively to restoring the condition of society. These efforts include providing assistance to victims, conducting mobilizations, providing understanding to the community, and providing motivation for residents to return to their activities.
8. The current situation in Sausu Subdistrict is relatively conducive, with little lingering fear. The community has recovered and can move again.

The role of intelligence in the recovery phase of the Greater Mandago operation includes surveillance of foundations or individuals associated with the MIT group, to prevent the recurrence of adverse actions.

## **CONCLUSION**

In recent years there have been various efforts in overcoming the condition of the community dilemma, at the beginning it can be seen the number of community groups divided into 4 groups. With security operations carried out by the POLRI where intervention tools in the form of raising and creating conditions change the composition of community quadrant groups that support the police, where information can be obtained from the results of interviews including the public feeling the existence of the police as a party that supports security efforts, along with the involvement of the TNI, BIN and others. People who were originally active groups continue to support security efforts, while passive groups have shifted to active groups. These conclusions can be used as data and information in qualitative research related to the situation in Poso District, especially in the context of conflict, the role of intelligence, and community recovery after the conflict. It can be stated that

Operation Mandago Raya has an important role in improving the security and welfare of the people in Poso Regency, especially in Sausu District. This operation provides a sense of security for the community so that they can continue their daily activities and meet the needs of their families. The transfer of quadrants of community groups can be clearly seen, and it can be stated that this group was really formed as a result of the existence of MIT and through security operations from the police and other parties, this group of 4 quadrants of society returned to its original condition.

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