

Evaluating the Efficiency of Indonesia's National Counterterrorism Agency: Analyzing its Effectiveness in Preventing and Responding to Terrorism

Sadri

Institute of Government Study, Ministry of Home Affairs, Indonesia, sulistiyanio288@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon that is used as the object of research is the effectiveness of the National Counting Terrorism Agency (BNPT) in carrying out its function of preventing terrorism. The aims of the research are (1) to discuss the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism; (2) Formulate a model for discussing the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism. This research uses a qualitative research approach. Research informants as many as 3 people determined by the snowball technique. Secondary data collection using literature study; primary data collection using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis used descriptive analysis which was developed by triangulation analysis of observers. The results of the study are as follows: The effectiveness of the National Counting Terrorism Agency (BNPT) in carrying out its function of preventing terrorism has not been optimal. This means that the organizational capabilities of the BNPT need to be improved and expanded to realize effective national efforts to combat radicalism and terrorism. The function of preventing terrorism in the life of the family, society, nation and state is tolerance that is actualized in the contemporary and Indonesian context. The model composed of a discussion of the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism is the National Model for Tolerance Development with the definition: arrangement of harmony in religious life and policies to strengthen harmony among people in the life of society, nation and state. From the definition of the model, two policy dimensions are composed: (1) Policies for structuring religious harmony in the life of society, nation and state; and (2) Policies to strengthen harmony between people in the life of society, nation and state.

Keywords: effectiveness, BNPT, prevention of terrorism

I. INTRODUCTION

In fact, terrorism is a transnational crime, is organized, and has an extensive network that threatens national and international peace and security, because it has been proven that the series of bombings that occurred in the

territory of the Republic of Indonesia have resulted in loss of life regardless of the victim, created widespread public fear, created loss of property, and cause a broad impact on social life, economy, politics, and international relations. From various records and data it is revealed that the behavior of terrorism crimes in Indonesia. For example, Ansyad (2006:19) reveals that terrorist activities have increased at various levels. The modus operandi and weapons used are increasingly sophisticated and have destructive power, for example by mass human casualties. In addition to material losses, the terrorist act had a broad impact on various aspects of political, economic, social and security life, both at the national, regional and international levels. Actual examples that can be put forward include; attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon on September 11, 2002. Ansyad said that domestic terrorist acts, since 1998, included: the explosion at the Atrium Senen Building (1-12-1998); the explosion at Plaza Hayam Wuruk (15-4-1999); bombing at the Istiqlal Mosque (1999); explosion in Gejera (GKPI) Medan (28-5-2000); the bombing at the Medan Catholic Church (29-5-2000); bombing at the Philippine Ambassador's house (1-8-2000); the bombing at the Senen Atrium Building (1-8-2001, 23-4-2001); bombings at several churches on Christmas Eve (2000 and 2001); bombing in Kuta Bali (12-10-2002), bombing in Manado (11-2002), bombing at McDonald Makassar (5-12-2002); bombing at JW Marriot Hotel Kuningan Jarata (5-8-2003) bombing in front of the Australian Embassy Kuningan Jakarta (9-9-1994; bombing in Bali (1-10-2005).

The bomb terror that occurred in Surabaya in mid-May 2018, which was carried out by the family of the married couple Dita Oeprianto-Puji Kuswati proves that cells of terror and radicalism continue to live and develop in Indonesia. Then in 2019 in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, there was a reckless attack by a husband and wife against the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Wairanto who had just got off the plane for a visit. In this incident, Wiranto suffered a stab wound and had to be taken to the Army Hospital in Jakarta.

Even though there are a number of people who realize their mistakes and withdraw from terrorism, Detachment 88 continues to develop its operations; but that does not mean that the latent danger of terrorism has disappeared from the motherland. That is, at certain times, unexpectedly, anywhere and anytime, terrorist acts may appear which claim many victims and have a very broad impact. Therefore, prevention of terrorism with efforts that are more patterned, directed, integrated and sustainable is a strategic choice for the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in carrying out its function of law enforcement against the phenomena of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia.

The main tasks and functions of the BNPT are to formulate, coordinate and implement national policies, strategies and programs for countering terrorism in the field of national preparedness, counter-radicalization and deradicalization; Coordinate between law enforcers in countering terrorism; Formulate, coordinate and implement national policies, strategies and programs for countering terrorism in the field of international cooperation; Formulate and establish national policies, strategies and programs in the field of combating terrorism; Coordinate national policies, strategies and programs in the field of combating terrorism; Carry out national preparedness, counter radicalism and radicalization, and deradicalization.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Using a qualitative research approach. Research informants as many as 3 people determined by the snowball technique. Secondary data collection using literature study; primary data collection using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis used descriptive analysis which was developed by triangulation analysis of observers.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Research Results and Discussion

The vision of the National Counting Terrorism Agency (BNPT) is "Realizing counterterrorism and radicalism through efforts to synergize government institutions and society including prevention, protection, prosecution and de-radicalization as well as increasing national vigilance and international cooperation to ensure the maintenance of national security." With such a vision, the BNPT's missions are as follows: (1) Make efforts to prevent acts of terrorism, increase awareness, and provide protection for vital objects that have the potential to become targets of terrorist attacks; (2) Carry out deradicalization and fight against radical ideological propaganda; (3) Taking action against acts of terrorism through intelligence gathering and surveillance, and law enforcement through coordination and cooperation with related institutions, the public, and all components of the nation; (4) Carry out capacity building and national preparedness against the threat of acts of terrorism; and (5) Carry out international cooperation in countering terrorism.

With such a description of the vision and mission, an interesting question to answer is "How effective is BPNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia?" In order to answer the question conceptually, Tyson & Jackson's organizational effectiveness theory was chosen as the theoretical basis for the research concept. Tyson & Jackson (2000: 233) say the criteria for organizational effectiveness include Direction, Delegation, Control, Accountability, Coordination Efficiency, Adaptation, Social Systems and individual expectations. Based on the theory of organizational effectiveness of Tyson & Jackson, a research concept was developed that the effectiveness of the National Counting Terrorism Agency in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia is the process of achieving organizational goals and the results of implementing various policies, programs and activities to prevent and deal with radicalism and terrorism which are analyzed according to organizational effectiveness criteria. includes direction, delegation, control, accountability, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social systems and individual expectations. From the definition derived 8 dimensions of analysis: (1) Directive Analysis, (2) Delegation Analysis, (3) Control Analysis, (4) Accountability Analysis, (5) Efficiency Analysis, (6) Coordination Analysis, (7) Adaptation Analysis, and (8) Analysis of social systems and individual expectations.

With the research concept that the effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia is the process of achieving organizational goals and the results of

implementing various policies, programs and activities to prevent and deal with radicalism and terrorism which are analyzed according to organizational effectiveness criteria which include directing, delegating, controlling, accountability, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social systems and individual expectations; the following research results were analyzed:

The coordination that must be carried out by the BNPT is currently still constrained by the uneven distribution of information and awareness of various parties in various policies, programs and activities to prevent radicalism and terrorism. If the information and awareness of various parties regarding policies, programs and activities for preventing radicalism and terrorism is evenly distributed, there may be no need for coordination between parties. Regarding this coordination, it would be more appropriate to see it as a matter of bureaucracy. We know exactly that the implementation of the coordination function within the bureaucracy is still weak. This happens because almost all bureaucratic work units are not completely free from bureaucratic pathology. The pathology that until now still characterizes the bureaucracy in Indonesia is sectoral ego, an inefficient work culture, slow and slow in responding and more oriented towards rules and budget allocations; not on the results (output) and the resulting quality (outcome). Because of this, it is only natural that for the time being there is an opinion that the coordination between the BNPT and the Special Detachment 88 of the National Police, or with other parties, has not been optimal.

One of the facts of the weak implementation of the coordination function - if the BNPT is consistent and consistent as a state institution concerned with countering terrorism - is that so far the BNPT has never shown its existence against the KKB terrorist behavior in Papua. So is Densus 88 Polri. Because of this, the BNPT must have reliable organizational and personal capabilities to communicate, coordinate and collaborate with parties, especially with parties that can be relied on to spearhead efforts to prevent radicalism and terrorism. With the fact that acts of terrorism which are carried out by means of bomb explosions are decreasing; the existence of the BNPT and Densus 88 regarding the behavior of the KKB in Papua is unclear; and with the fact that intolerant behavior is increasingly real, widespread and institutionalized, there is nothing wrong with adapting the rule of law and counter-terrorism policies in Indonesia.

A number of recent studies also show that the BNPT does not effectively engage local governments in efforts to prevent terrorism, which results in less than optimal results. There are several reasons why the BNPT has not optimally involved local governments in efforts to prevent terrorism. First, the lack of coordination and cooperation between the BNPT and local governments. This is largely due to a lack of understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities. While the BNPT mainly focuses on intelligence gathering and counterterrorism operations, local governments are responsible for implementing policies and programs that directly address the root causes of terrorism such as social and economic disparities. Second, the BNPT does not involve local governments in planning and decision-making processes. Therefore, this results in a lack of local government ownership and commitment in implementing terrorism prevention programs. Second, another problem is the lack of resources and expertise at the local level. Local governments are often ill-equipped to deal with the complex and diverse issues related to counter-terrorism due to a lack of resources and expertise. For example, in many

remote areas of the country, resources for government offices are minimal, let alone special counterterrorism task forces. As a result, there is limited local capacity to participate in counter-terrorism efforts.

To address such problems, there are several strategies that the BNPT could adopt to encourage better engagement with local governments. First, the BNPT should prioritize building strong relationships with local governments and providing them with the necessary training, resources and expertise. Thus, local governments will be better prepared and more inclined to participate in efforts to prevent terrorism. This could involve empowering local government in decision-making processes and developing clear protocols for collaboration. Second, the BNPT should focus on a cost-sharing mechanism to help local governments meet the financial needs needed to implement counter-terrorism programs. In addition, providing technical assistance and capacity building programs will be essential to assist local governments in developing and implementing counter-terrorism policies and programs. Finally, the BNPT must improve its communication strategy to communicate effectively the importance of preventing terrorism to local governments. The BNPT should also work to raise public awareness about terrorism. This will facilitate public support for government efforts, including local government efforts.

In the context of such problems, the question is whether the BNPT is adapting? So, how is the adaptation made by the BNPT in carrying out various policies, programs and activities to prevent radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia, especially adaptation to the dynamics of radicalism and terrorism? From these questions it was revealed that the current adaptation by the BNPT is by more aggressively carrying out counter-propaganda and deradicalization online through social media channels owned by the BNPT and other digital media spaces that have collaborated with the BNPT. This strategy seems to be appropriate for overcoming the meta-problem of radicalism and terrorism. However, because the potential for radicalism is still there; and the motivation that becomes the argument for terrorism still exists, so in the meantime, the phenomena that arise from radicalism, fanaticism, exclusion, and terrorism seem to have shifted from suicide bombings in certain places to turning into intolerance.

Because of this, the BNPT needs to make several adjustments related to policy directions, strategies and approaches. The goal is that the national management of terrorism prevention, which is the duty and function of the BNPT, remains optimal in maintaining our national security and resilience. In this dimension, more challenges or say obstacles will arise from the internal environment of the BNPT itself. What are they. Namely the work culture factor, the leadership factor and the mentality factor of the bureaucratic apparatus which for tens of years has become a pathology of the bureaucracy.

An informant emphasized that the adjustment or adaptation should start from adapting the designation "National Agency for Combating Terrorism" (BNPT) to "National Agency for Tolerance Development" (still BNPT). This adaptation is based on the adaptation of laws and regulations on terrorism. An informant said that there should be no more terms of "radicalism" and "terrorism" which causes certain religious groups to feel cornered. In addition, according to the informant, Indonesia is under pressure from the political interests of certain

countries which make certain religions a source of radicalism and terrorism. Because Indonesia is seen as a country with a certain religious majority, the label "terrorist country" seems to be rightly attached to Indonesia. That's not the case though.

If radicalism were limited to personal thoughts and worship, an informant, then radicalism might not be dangerous. However, when radicalism is declared to be acts of terror, then that is where socio-political problems arise which have a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state. Against such conditions, the question is how is the implementation of BNPT policies and strategies in overcoming the social system and social environment that motivates the emergence of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia? According to an informant, if there are parties who are exposed, of course there are parties who are exposed. It is the party who exposes this that motivates the spread of radicalism. So, it is these radicalism motivators that must be the main target of intelligence operations. This intelligence operation must be based on a clear and focused policy, and the policy implementation process is accompanied by the support of the required resources.

If policy implementation is deemed ineffective, this, according to an informant, could be caused by several variables. First, state policy variables that are no longer compatible with the dynamics of societal development and social change. Second, variable personal ability limitations. Third, the variable of organizational capability limitations. Fourth, the overlapping variable of counter-terrorism policies. Fifth, the coordination variable is not comprehensive. Sixth, collaboration variables that have not been optimal in mobilizing and utilizing all the potential and participation of parties in various environments and levels to anticipate radicalism.

Research on the psychology of terrorism has come close to concluding that mental illness and disorders are usually not important factors in terrorist behavior. Research has found that the prevalence of mental illness among a sample of imprisoned terrorists is lower or lower than that of the general population. In addition, while terrorists often commit heinous acts, they are rarely considered classic "psychopaths." Terrorists usually have a relationship with the principles or ideology as well as with other people (including other terrorists) who share it. However, psychopaths do not form such connections, nor would they be inclined to sacrifice themselves (including dying) for some reason. (Borum, 2004: 34).

Ideology plays an important role in the selection of terrorist targets; it gives terrorists an initial motive for action and provides a prism through which they view the events and actions of others (Drake, 1998). The term "ideology" often carries a negative connotation. But in reality, the term is functionally neutral, and, broadly speaking, applies to a wide range of people. Ideology is often defined as a set of general and widely agreed upon rules held by individuals, which help regulate and determine behavior (Rokeach, 1979; Taylor, 1991). These "rules" are, of course, also related to (perhaps even guided by) one's beliefs, values, principles, and goals (Drake, 1998). the broader or the less open – yet both serve the same function of acting not only to provide guidelines for behavior, but also as a lens through which we perceive and interpret information, cues, and events in our environment (Mack, 2002). Many religions embrace or support an ideology. Core doctrines or beliefs are certainly

central elements of a religious system, but those beliefs are generally at least implicitly linked to a set of "rules," which would constitute an ideology. (Borum, 2004: 40).

B. Terrorism Prevention Function

From the writing analysis of A.M Hendropriyono (2009: 377-382), which is included in the results of the research and discussion, the following series of causal thoughts can be identified:

First, **the background of the problem** is that the transnational Islamic movement no longer relies on the nation-state concept, but rather on the Ummah concept. This transnational movement is dominated by extreme, fundamentalist and radical thoughts. This movement clearly carried imported religious ideology from the ancient and Arabian dimensions and developed in Indonesia through certain religious groups. The sociological consequences include the values of local wisdom, culture and the diversity of Indonesian people who live in the contemporary and Indonesian context and are neglected. Second, **the Facts of the Problem**: from the transnational movement which was dominated by extreme, fundamentalist and radical thoughts, the phenomenon of Terrorism and Terrorism in Indonesia emerged in the life of society, nation and state, from 1981 to 2022. Third, **the Impact of the Problem**: from Such incidents, incidents and circumstances then resulted in the emergence of various threats and disturbances to the national philosophy of Pancasila and the 1945 Law, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, National Defense, Security, Local Wisdom and Humanity. Fourth, **the Background of the Problem**, the Facts of the Problem and the Impact of the Problem as such originates from the Meta Problem, namely interpretations of religious teachings for practical political interests and coercion of ideology in the name of religion and the majority carried by certain religious groups.

Fifth, **the Meta-Problem** shows that in fact the Philosophy of Problems contained in the transnational Islamic movement which is no longer based on the concept of the nation-state, but on the concept of the Ummah is the interpretation of religious teachings according to the ancient and Arab dimensions for practical political interests and the imposition of an ideology. by certain religious groups by ignoring human values, differences and the development of society which for centuries has been a feature and characteristic of Indonesian civilization and culture. Sixth, **the solution to the problem** of the interpretation of religious teachings according to the ancient and Arab dimensions for practical political interests and the imposition of an ideology by certain religious groups is to develop interpretations of religious teachings that are in accordance with the values of local wisdom and the diversity of society which is carried out in contemporary and Indonesian context to realize prosperity for every family, guarantee social justice for everyone and enforce noble human values for every group based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Seventh, with such problem solutions, the implementation of the function of preventing terrorism in the life of the family, society, nation and state which is carried out in the contemporary and Indonesian context is to realize prosperity for every family, guarantee social justice for everyone and apply noble human values to every group based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. This means , tolerance is the keyword to defend Pancasila; The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

The function of preventing terrorism in the life of the family, society, nation and state is tolerance that is actualized in the contemporary and Indonesian context by realizing prosperity for every family, guaranteeing social justice for everyone and enforcing noble human values for every group based on Pancasila and the Law. Base 45.

C. Compiled Model of the Discussion

With the understanding that the model is a certain pattern that can be used as a practical example, a model is compiled from the discussion of the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the following function of preventing terrorism:

Conceptual Basis: Tyson & Jackson (2000:233) says the criteria for organizational effectiveness include Direction, Delegation, Control, Accountability, Coordination Efficiency, Adaptation, Social Systems and individual expectations. Based on the theory of organizational effectiveness of Tyson & Jackson, a research concept was developed that the effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia is the process of achieving organizational goals and the results of implementing various policies, programs and activities to prevent and deal with radicalism and terrorism which are analyzed according to organizational effectiveness criteria. includes direction, delegation, control, accountability, efficiency, coordination, adaptation, social systems and individual expectations. From the definitions derived 8 dimensions of analysis: Directive Analysis, Delegation Analysis, Control Analysis, Accountability Analysis, Efficiency Analysis, Coordination Analysis, Adaptation Analysis, and Social System Analysis and individual expectations.

Factual Basis: An informant said that in fact the meta problem of radicalism has not changed, namely the misguided interpretations of "imported religions" and are always interpreted in an ancient context. Likewise, the philosophy of the problem of terrorism has not changed, namely injustice and the behavior of power which is the argument for the importance of political actions of certain groups in the name of "power" of the majority in Indonesia. This means that the potential for radicalism is still there; and the motivation that becomes the argument for terrorism is still there. Meanwhile, phenomena arising from radicalism, fanaticism, exclusivity, and terrorism have shifted from suicide bombings in certain places to turning into intolerance. In fact, this intolerant behavior is not only carried out by certain groups of people; but formally it is also carried out by the government, such as in the case of permits to establish places of worship for certain religions, and the construction of certain places of worship with a budget of trillions of rupiah taken from the regional budget.

In addition, with the argument that building a place of worship for a certain religion, a mayor in West Java, with his arrogance and deceit, tried to "destroy" elementary school facilities so that a place of worship could later be built. This effort is clearly based on the argument of certain religious interests. Even though certain religious teachings actually prioritize the importance of education as in the expression "Seek knowledge to China". We should realize that the impact of intolerant behavior is much wider than the impact of self-bombs, especially those that were carried out at police headquarters. With this reality, like it or not, the BNPT must adapt policies,

strategies, programs and activities. In this context the question is "Where does adaptation begin?" The answer comes from the adaptation of the term "National Agency for Combating Terrorism" (BNPT) was changed to "National Agency for Tolerance Development" (still BNPT). This change was based on the adaptation of laws and regulations governing counter-terrorism. With this adaptation, there is no longer the term "radicalism" and "terrorism" which causes certain religious groups to feel cornered. With such an adaptation, Indonesia's label as a "terrorist country" will automatically disappear. Another labeling that must be removed is the dissolution of Special Detachment 88, so that there are no more violent acts. it has to be done for the sake of sectoral ego and a certain flow of funds. Even if there are still acts of terror, these acts of terror should be considered as criminal behavior by the KKB in Papua.

New Model: The model composed of discussing the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism is the National Model for Tolerance Development with the definition: The National Model for Tolerance Development is the policy of structuring and strengthening religious harmony and inter-religious harmony based on Pancasila and the 45th Constitution. which includes policies for structuring religious harmony and policies for strengthening inter-religious harmony in social, national and state life. From the definition of the model, two policy dimensions are composed: (1) Policies for structuring religious harmony in the life of society, nation and state; and (2) Policies to strengthen harmony between people in the life of society, nation and state. The description of the two dimensions of the policy is as follows:

First: The policy of structuring religious harmony in the life of society, nation and state is the regulation of the order of social life that is protected and feels safe in carrying out worship according to the religion or belief of each member of the community and every member of the community strives to create harmony and peace in a shared life that one after another, one after another, one after another, one after another, and one after another, one after another.

Second: The policy of strengthening harmony among people in the life of society, nation and state is fostering and empowering patterns of social life as well as directing conducive social behavior for each individual or group to develop themselves and fulfill their needs and strive to create harmony among religious communities by mutual respect for differences. and acknowledging the diversity of Indonesian society as a gift from God Almighty.

In order to achieve the expected implementation of the policy, it is recommended that the implementation of a policy for structuring religious harmony and the implementation of a policy for strengthening harmony among people in the life of society, nation and state use the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline (CMO) approach which includes the following approaches:

1. The Socio-Political Approach Model is the mobilization and utilization of influence, interests and power in various sectors and related levels, as needed, which supports optimizing the performance of preventing radicalism and terrorism.

2. The Socio-Economic Approach Model is the raising and utilization of various economic resources and economic activities in various sectors and related levels, as needed, which supports optimizing the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.
3. The Socio-Cultural Approach Model is the raising and utilization of various social resources, community culture and related local wisdom, which is necessary, which supports optimizing the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.
4. The Professional Approach Model is the raising and utilization of various types of individual professional competencies, group competencies and related institutional competencies, which are needed, which support the optimization of the performance of resources for the prevention of radicalism and terrorism.
5. The Value System Approach Model is the raising and utilization of a value system which includes the necessary norms, ethics and work ethic, which support the optimization of the performance of resources for the prevention of radicalism and terrorism.
6. The Functional Approach Model is the mobilization and utilization of the functions of government organizations (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in various sectors and related levels, as needed, which supports optimizing the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.
7. The Institutional Approach Model is the mobilization and utilization of potential and community participation in all relevant sectors and levels, as needed, which supports optimizing the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.
8. The Structural Authority Approach Model is the mobilization and utilization of administrative power in various sectors and related levels of government, as needed, which supports the optimization of the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.
9. The Structural Legality Approach Model is the raising and utilization of relevant, necessary statutory and regulatory resources that support the optimization of the performance of resources for the prevention of radicalism and terrorism.
10. The Integrational Approach Model is the integration, coordination, unification and alignment of the CMO approach models to optimize the performance of resources for preventing radicalism and terrorism.

In addition to the CMO approach, the ASOCA approach is also used with the following strategy formulation:

Uniting the **Ability** of the government and society to increase **Strength** in efforts to prevent fanaticism, exclusism, radicalism and terrorism effectively by expanding **Opportunities** for the realization of **Cultural** changes influenced by intolerance and Arabian ideology into values local wisdom and genuine Indonesianness which shows the **Agility** of the Indonesian people in ensuring harmony among people to achieve an advanced, modern and prosperous life in society, nation and state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which adheres to the philosophy of Bhineka Tunggal Ika.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of research results on the effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in carrying out its function of preventing terrorism has not been optimal. This means that the organizational capabilities of the BNPT need to be improved and expanded to realize effective national efforts to combat radicalism and terrorism. Theoretically, the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out its terrorism prevention function is not yet optimal as indicated by an analysis of the eight criteria for organizational effectiveness according to Tyson & Jackson. The eight criteria for organizational effectiveness include: (1) Direction (2) Delegation, (3) Control, (4) Accountability, (5) Efficiency, (6) Coordination, (7) Adaptation, and (8) Social Systems and Individual Expectations .

The results of the analysis show that there are still weaknesses and limitations of the BNPT in fulfilling the eight criteria for organizational effectiveness. Therefore, theoretically increasing the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism can be optimized by increasing the achievement of the eight criteria for the effectiveness of the organization. Practically speaking, the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out its terrorism prevention function has not been identified from the 2022 BNPT Performance Accountability Report, namely the achievement of Key Performance Indicators (IKU). Of the 15 KPIs, there are 4 KPIs that have not reached the target, namely (1) the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), (2) the Potential Prevention Index for Terrorism Crimes, (3) the National Terrorism Crime Reduction Index and (4) Realization of BNPT Bureaucratic Reform according to the National Bureaucratic Reform Roadmap (RBN). Therefore, practically increasing the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia can be optimized by increasing the achievement of the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), the Potential Prevention Index for Terrorism Crimes, the National Terrorism Crime Reduction Index and the Realization of BNPT Bureaucratic Reform. However, with the fact that the potential for radicalism which has become the motivation for terrorist acts has shifted to become the motivation for intolerant behavior, it is deemed necessary to adjust the designation of institutions, policies and strategies, from overcoming terrorism to fostering tolerance.

The function of preventing terrorism in the life of the family, society, nation and state is tolerance that is actualized in the contemporary and Indonesian context by realizing prosperity for every family, guaranteeing social justice for everyone and enforcing noble human values for every group based on Pancasila and the Law. Base 45.

The model composed of a discussion of the effectiveness of the BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism is the National Model for Tolerance Development with the definition: arrangement of harmony in religious life and policies to strengthen harmony among people in the life of society, nation and state. From the definition of the model, two policy dimensions are composed: (1) Policies for structuring religious harmony in the life of society, nation and state; and (2) Policies to strengthen harmony between people in the life of society, nation and state.

Suggestion: Based on the attainment of conclusions, the following practical and theoretical suggestions are presented:

Practical Suggestions: It is suggested to the President and DPR RI to be willing to make adjustments to institutions, policies, strategies, programs and counter-terrorism activities. This adjustment is necessary because the potential for radicalism which has become the motivation for terrorist acts has shifted to become the motivation for intolerant behavior. This adjustment began with the adaptation of the term "National Counter-Terrorism Agency" to "National Tolerance Development Agency". Furthermore, the intended adjustment is based on the adaptation of laws and regulations governing counterterrorism. With this adaptation, it is hoped that there will no longer be the term "terrorism" which causes certain religious groups to feel cornered. With this adaptation, Indonesia's label as a "terrorist country" also disappears by itself.

Theoretical Suggestions: Suggested to the academic community. Especially for Promovendus which is concentrated on almost the same research object, so that it is willing to develop a National Model for Tolerance Development with the definition: The National Model for Tolerance Development is a policy of structuring and strengthening religious harmony and inter-religious harmony which is based on Pancasila and based on the 45th Constitution which includes policies on structuring religious harmony and policies on strengthening inter-religious harmony in social, national and state life. From the definition of the model, two policy dimensions are composed: (1) Policies for structuring religious harmony in the life of society, nation and state; and (2) Policies to strengthen harmony between people in the life of society, nation and state.

REFERENCES

- Borum, Randy, 2004, Psikologi Terorisme, Tampa: Universitas Florida Selatan, Dicitak di Amerika Serikat
Hendropriyono, H.M, 2009, TERORISME, Fundamentalism, Kristen, Yahudi, Islam, Jakarta : PT Kompas Media Nusantara
Laurence, W. Neuman, 2014, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, 7th Edition, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater
Suradinata, Ermaya, 2013, Analisis Kepemimpinan, Strategi Pengambilan Keputusan, Bandung. Alqaprint Jatinangor
Tyson, Shaun dan Tony Jackson. 2000. Perilaku Organisasi. Yogyakarta: Andy Offset