

Organisational Effectiveness of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency: An Exploratory of POLC Model Approach

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ABSTRACT

The present study focused on the exploratory journey of the effectiveness of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) Indonesia on the counter-terrorism prevention. Organizational effectiveness dimensions which covered planning, organizing, leading and controlling was adopted on the 10 indicators of counter-terrorism prevention. A qualitative methodology using content analysis was employed to determine the detail of indicators and this research fundamentally contributed to the body of knowledge of conflict and resolution management as well as stakeholder on the area of counter-terrorism practices.

Keywords: *POLC Model, Counterterrorism, The National Counter-Terrorism Agency Indonesia.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism, the premeditated use of violence to instill widespread fear in a society in order to achieve a specific political goal. Political organizations with both rightist and leftist goals, patriotic and religious groups, revolutionaries, and even official entities such as armies, intelligence agencies, and police have engaged in terrorism (Jenkins, 2022). Prior studies argue the clarification on the term terrorism itself. The definition of terrorism generates a number of problematic expansions of police and criminal authority (Hodgson & Tadros, 2013). Nevertheless, regardless of the legal practitioner or academic definition, terrorism remains a threat to the countries. In 2021, the number of terrorist-related deaths decreased by 1.2% to 7,142, which is now a third of the 2015 record.

The modest decline in fatalities was paralleled by a reduction in the impact of terrorism, with 86 nations registering an improvement and 19 reporting a decline. However, the number of global attacks climbed by 17% to 5,226. Consequently, the lethality of attacks reduced from 1,6 deaths per attack to 1,4 deaths per attack over a period of one year. Russia and Eurasia saw the greatest regional development (IEP, 2022). Moreover, terrorism is becoming more concentrated in regions and countries suffering from political instability and conflict, such as the Sahel and Afghanistan, according to the data. Over 97 percent of terrorist attacks in 2021 will occur in war-affected nations, demonstrating that violent conflict remains a significant driver of terrorism. In 2020, each of the ten nations most affected by terrorism in 2021 was participating in a violent war. In conflict-ridden nations, attacks are six times more lethal than in calm nations (CTEC, 2022).

This threat does not exclude the nation of Indonesia. Statistics indicate that Indonesia will continue to face terrorist attacks from 1981 through 2021. A series of bombs that happened on the territory of the Republic of Indonesia resulted in the loss of life regardless of the circumstances, proving that terrorism is a global crime, is

organised, and has a vast network that threatens national and international peace and security. victims, producing widespread public anxiety, resulting in property losses, and having wide-ranging effects on social, economic, political, and international relations. Various records and statistics indicate the pattern of terrorism-related crimes in Indonesia (Muhyiddin, 2006).

Historically, Ansyaad (2006) demonstrates that terrorism-related actions have increased on numerous levels over time. The mode of operation and weapons employed are becoming increasingly complex and destructive, as evidenced by large human casualties. In addition to pecuniary losses, these terrorist attacks have had a significant impact on numerous facets of national, regional, and international political, economic, social, and security life. The actual examples that might be cited include, among others, the September 11, 2002, attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) and the Pentagon. Ansyad stated that domestic terrorist acts since 1998 have included: the explosion at the Atrium Senen Building (1-12-1998); the blasting at Plaza Hayam Wuruk (15-4-1999); the explosion at the Istiqlal Mosque (1999); the blasting at Gejera (GKPI) Medan (28-5-2000); the explosion at the Medan Catholic Church (29-5-2000); the blasting at the house of the Philippine Ambassador (1-8-2000); the explosions at the Atrium (1-10-2005).

In addition, the bombing that occurred in Surabaya in the middle of May 2018 and was perpetrated by the family of husband-and-wife Dita Oeprianto-Puji Kuswati demonstrated that terror cells and radicalism continue to thrive in Indonesia. Then in 2019, in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, a husband and wife launched a reckless attack on Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs Wairanto, who had just deplaned for a visit. In this incident, Wiranto sustained a severe stab wound that necessitated transport to the Army Hospital (RSUD) in Jakarta. It is possible that the stabbing of Wiranto in Pandeglang by a husband and wife was not the last terrorist attack (Muhammad, 2002).

All of these bombings by terrorists are extremely dangerous and jeopardise political, economic, and social progress. Consequently, all nations, including Indonesia, have established national counter-terrorist agencies or departments to monitor and prevent terrorism movements. According to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 2019, Indonesia has always dedicated to measures to combat terrorism, including efforts to combat terrorism within the framework of the United Nations. Indonesia cooperates actively with the United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), Terrorism Prevention Branch-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (TPB-UNODC), and United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED). Indonesia has also made efforts to implement the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS). Indonesia has been re-elected as a member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center Advisory Council for the term 2015-2018 in recognition of its significant contribution to the fight against international terrorism as well.

In addition, Indonesia supports prevention initiatives, including as the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011), which are consistent with Indonesian national law pertaining to counter-financing terrorism. For the purpose of freezing assets, Indonesia has a List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist

Organizations based on the List of Al-Qaeda Sanctions and the List of Taliban. Other than that, Indonesia implemented a deradicalization and counterradicalisation programme in response to the soft approach. In this regard, the National Counter-Terrorism Agency of Indonesia has launched the Deradicalisation Blueprint and built a Deradicalisation Center for terrorist prisoners. Referring to Blueprint papers, deradicalization initiatives involve rehabilitation, reintegration, and reeducation for terrorist inmates through the empowerment of religious leaders and psychiatrists to give counter-narratives. Despite several local and international efforts and attempts, the terrorist attack nonetheless took place (GOC, 2021).

Recognising that there are limited resources and time to conduct research on the effectiveness of the National Agency for Combating Theories, the researcher deems it necessary to describe the problem so that the purpose and emphasis of the research are made apparent and affordable. In addition, the purpose and focus are limited to a discussion of the effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency in Implementing Its Function of Preventing Terrorism in Indonesia. This conceptual paper will be helpful to the government, particularly the head of the national counter-terrorism agency, as it will allow the research findings to be accepted as a valuable input to enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of policies, programmes, and activities to prevent terrorism in Indonesia and international cooperation. The debate in this study is divided into theoretical and practical consequences, which can be utilised as a guide when researching the phenomena of terrorism in Indonesia.

II. CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

A. The Issuance of Law Number 15 of 2003

The fact that the criminal acts of terrorism that have occurred in Indonesia to date are serious crimes that endanger state ideology, state security, state sovereignty, human values, and various aspects of social, national, and state life, are transnational, organised, and have a wide network, and have a specific purpose, necessitates that their eradication be carried out in a special, planned, directed, integrated, and sustainable manner. This are based on Pancasila and the 19 Principles of State Policy. To provide a more solid legal basis to ensure protection and legal certainty in eradicating criminal acts of terrorism, as well as to meet legal needs and societal developments, it is necessary to amend Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. The relevant change is the promulgation of Law No. 5 of 2018 regarding Amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003 regarding Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 regarding Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Cyrilla, 2018). The considerations behind the issuance of Law Number 15 of 2003 are as follows:

Whereas in realizing the national goals as referred to in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promoting public welfare, educating the nation's

life and participating in maintaining world order based on freedom and eternal peace and social justice, it is absolutely necessary to enforce law and order consistently and continuously;

Whereas the series of bombings that occurred in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia resulted in the loss of life regardless of the victim, caused widespread public fear, and lost property, thus causing a wide impact on social, economic, political life and international relations;

That terrorism is a transnational crime, is organized, and has a wide network so that it threatens national and international peace and security;

That in order to restore orderly and safe public life and to provide a strong legal basis and legal certainty in overcoming urgent problems in eradicating criminal acts of terrorism, by referring to international conventions and national laws and regulations relating to terrorism, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Indonesia has enacted Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism;

Whereas based on the considerations in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into a law.

B. POLC Framework

Strategic management represents a company's efforts to realise its mission and vision, as evidenced by its accomplishment of particular goals and objectives. According to a more formal definition, the strategic management process is the method through which a company oversees the design and execution of its strategy. The strategic management process is the means by which an organisation achieves its goals and objectives in a coordinated manner (Carpenter & Sanders, 2009). Strategic management also proposed the Planning (P), Organising (O), Leading (L) and Controlling (C) (POLC) framework. If (in the P-O-L-C paradigm) vision and mission are the heart and soul of planning, then strategy, particularly strategy formulation, would be the brain (Fayol, 1980). The framework can be illustrated where strategy formulation (strategic planning) and execution fall inside the planning and other P-O-L-C components. Implementation consists mostly of organising, leading, and controlling P-O-L-C components; thus, we will focus primarily on the strategy formulation portions of strategic management (Stoener & Freeman, 1992). This POLC framework has been using in this study to design and strengthen the POLC Model of Organisational Effectiveness of Counterterrorism.

III. METHODOLOGY

The effectiveness of the National Counterterrorism Agency in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia is a question that is interesting to answer conceptually and factually because radicalization and terrorism are latent dangers that can arise at any time with acts of terror that harm all. With the description of the main tasks

and functions as well as such a vision and mission. in the life of the country, the state, and society. With such a view, in order to answer the question conceptually and factually, it is deemed necessary to have a research approach on the effectiveness of BNPT in carrying out the function of preventing terrorism in Indonesia. Qualitative methodology using content analysis approach was employed to configure the organisational effectiveness of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) Indonesia. Empirical data on the series of terrorism events (Table-1) and Prisoners Detention Center (Table-2) determined the detail of organisational effectiveness indicators.

IV. FINDINGS

A. Series of Terrorism Events in Indonesia

Although a number of individuals recognised their error and withdrew from terrorism, and Densus 88 continued to expand its operations, this does not indicate that the threat of terrorism in the homeland has evaporated. This means that at some periods, suddenly, anywhere, and at any time, terrorist acts that claim a large number of people and have far-reaching consequences are possible (Table-1 & Table-2). In carrying out its law enforcement job against the problem of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) must therefore prioritise the prevention of terrorism through more structured, targeted, integrated, and long-term measures (Figure-1). How the phenomenon of terrorism behaviour has occurred in Indonesia and in several institutions abroad in several decades is revealed from the following data:

Table 1: Series of Terrorism Events in Indonesia and in Indonesian Agencies Abroad

Year	Terrorism Time, Location and Event
1981	Garuda Indonesia Flight 206, March 28, 1981. A Garuda Indonesia flight from Palembang to Medan on Flight DC-9 Woyla departed Jakarta at 8 am, transited in Palembang, and will fly to Medan with an estimated arrival at 10:55. During the flight, the plane was hijacked by 5 terrorists disguised as passengers. They were armed with machine guns and grenades and claimed to be members of Komando Jihad; 1 flight crew killed; 1 commando soldier killed; 3 terrorists killed.
1985	Bombing of Borobudur Temple 1985, January 21, 1985. This terrorist incident was the second "jihad"-motivated terrorism incident to hit Indonesia.

<p>2000</p>	<p>Philippine Embassy Bombing, August 1, 2000. The bomb exploded from a car parked in front of the Philippine Ambassador's house, Menteng, Central Jakarta. 2 people were killed, and 21 others injured, including the Philippine Ambassador Leonides T Caday.</p> <p>Malaysian Embassy bombing, 27 August 2000. A grenade exploded at the Malaysian Embassy compound in Kuningan, Jakarta. There were no fatalities.</p> <p>Jakarta Stock Exchange Bombing, September 13, 2000. The explosion shook the parking lot P2 of the Jakarta Stock Exchange Building. 10 people died, 90 others were injured. 104 cars were heavily damaged, 57 were slightly damaged.</p> <p>Christmas Eve bombings, December 24, 2000. A series of bomb explosions on Christmas Eve in several cities in Indonesia, claimed the lives of 16 people and injured 96 others and damaged 37 cars.</p>
<p>2001</p>	<p>Santa Anna Church and HKBP bombings, July 22, 2001. In the Kalimalang area of Jatiwaringin, East Jakarta, 5 people were killed.</p> <p>The Plaza Atrium Senen Jakarta Bombing, September 23, 2001. The bomb exploded in the Plaza Atrium area, Senen, Jakarta. 6 people were injured.</p> <p>KFC restaurant bombing, Makassar, October 12, 2001. The explosion caused the glass, ceiling, and KFC neon sign to shatter. There were no fatalities. Another bomb planted at the Makassar branch of MLC Life did not explode.</p> <p>Australian school bomb, Jakarta, 6 November 2001. An improvised bomb exploded in the courtyard of the Australian International School (AIS), Pejaten, Jakarta.</p>
<p>2002</p>	<p>New Year's Bomb, January 1, 2002. A mangosteen grenade exploded in front of a Bulungan chicken restaurant, Jakarta. One person died and another was injured. In Palu, Central Sulawesi, four bombs exploded at various churches. There were no fatalities.</p> <p>Bali Bombings, 12 October 2002. Three explosions rocked Bali. 202 victims, the majority of whom were Australian citizens, were killed and 300 others were injured. At the same time, in Manado, North Sulawesi, an improvised bomb exploded at the office of the Philippine Consul General, no casualties.</p> <p>Bomb at McDonald's restaurant, Makassar, December 5, 2002. An improvised bomb wrapped in a steel plate case exploded at the McDonald's Makassar restaurant. 3 people died and 11 were injured.</p>
<p>2003</p>	<p>Police Headquarters Complex Bombing, Jakarta, February 3, 2003, A homemade bomb exploded in the lobby of Wisma Bhayangkari, Jakarta Police Headquarters. There were no fatalities.</p> <p>Soekarno-Hatta Airport Bombing, Jakarta, 27 April 2003. The bomb exploded in a public area at Terminal 2F, Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Cengkareng, Jakarta. 2 people were seriously injured and 8 others were moderately and lightly injured.</p>

	<p>JW Marriott bombing, August 5, 2003. The bomb partially destroyed the JW Marriott Hotel. A total of 11 people died, and 152 others were injured.</p>
2004	<p>Palopo bombing, January 10, 2004. Killed four people. (BBC)</p> <p>Australian Embassy Bombing, 9 September 2004. A large explosion occurred in front of the Australian Embassy. 5 people died and hundreds were injured. The explosion also damaged several surrounding buildings, such as the Plaza 89 Tower, Grasia Tower, and the BNI Building. (See also: Indonesian Embassy Bombing, Paris 2004)</p> <p>Bomb explosion at Immanuel Church, Palu, Central Sulawesi on December 12, 2004.</p>
2005	<p>Two Bombs exploded in Ambon on 21 March 2005</p> <p>Tentena bombing, 28 May 2005. 22 people died.</p> <p>Pamulang Bombing, Tangerang, June 8, 2005. The bomb exploded in the courtyard of the Indonesian Mujahideen Council's Expert Policy Making Council, Abu Jibril alias M Iqbal, in West Pamulang. There were no fatalities.</p> <p>Bali Bombing, October 1, 2005. 22 people died and 102 were injured in the explosion that occurred at R.AJA's Bar and Restaurant, Kuta Square, Kuta Beach area and at Nyoman Café Jimbaran.</p> <p>Bomb in Palu, December 31, 2005. Bomb exploded at a market in Palu, Central Sulawesi, killing 8 people and injuring 45 people</p>
2009	<p>Jakarta Bombings, July 17, 2009. Two massive explosions occurred at the JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton Hotels, Jakarta. The explosion occurred almost simultaneously, at around 07.50am</p>
2010	<p>Shooting of civilians in Aceh January 2010</p> <p>CIMB Niaga bank robbery September 2010</p>
2011	<p>Cirebon bombing, April 15, 2011. A suicide bomb exploded at the Cirebon Mapolresta Mosque during Friday prayers that killed the perpetrator and injured 25 others.</p> <p>Gading Serpong Bombing, April 22, 2011. The bomb plan targeting the Christ Cathedral Church in Serpong, South Tangerang, Banten and placed on a gas pipeline, was thwarted by the Indonesian Police.</p> <p>Solo Bombing, September 25, 2011. A suicide bombing exploded at GBIS Kepunton, Solo, Central Java after the service and the congregation left the church. One suicide bomber was killed, and 28 others were injured.</p>
2012	<p>Solo bombing, 19 August 2012. A grenade exploded at the Gladak Guard House, Solo, Central Java. This explosion caused damage to chairs at the Gladak Postal Service.</p>

2013	<p>Poso Police Bombing, 9 June 2013 targeting police personnel who were having a morning rally. The bomb exploded in front of the Poso Police Headquarters Mosque, Central Sulawesi. 1 construction worker was injured in the left hand, while the suicide bomber died on the spot.</p>
2016	<p>Bombs and shootouts Jakarta, January 14, 2016. Explosions and gunfights around Plaza Sarinah, Jl MH Thamrin, Central Jakarta.</p> <p>On 5 July 2016, a suicide bombing exploded in the courtyard of the Surakarta City Police Headquarters, Surakarta, Central Java. 1 perpetrator was killed, and 1 police officer was injured</p> <p>On August 28, 2016, a suicide bombing exploded at the St. Joseph Catholic Church, Jalan Dr. Mansur, Medan City, the perpetrator suffered burns, a priest was slightly injured.</p> <p>On 13 November 2016, a Molotov cocktail exploded in front of the Ecumenical Church of Samarinda City, East Kalimantan. Four children were injured and one of the victims died while being treated at the hospital.</p> <p>On November 14, 2016, a Molotov cocktail exploded at Vihara Budi Dharma, Singkawang City, West Kalimantan.</p>
2017	<p>On 24 May 2017, a Pot Bomb exploded in Kampung Melayu, East Jakarta.</p> <p>On 27 February 2017, a pot bomb exploded at Taman Pandawa Cicendo, Bandung. The perpetrator is known to be Yayat Cahdiyati alias Dani alias Abu Salam (41) who is a member of the Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) network of the Greater Bandung network.</p>
2018	<p>On 8 May 2018, a number of members of Brimob and Densus 88 were taken hostage for 36 hours by 156 Terrorism Convicts at the Mobile Brigade Command Headquarters, Kelapa Dua, Depok. Reportedly, 5 Police officers were killed, and 1 terrorist convict was killed, while 4 Police officers were seriously/lightly injured.</p> <p>Surabaya bombings, May 13-14, 2018. At least fifteen people were killed, and dozens injured after a series of suicide bombings at three churches in Surabaya, East Java. In the evening, a bomb exploded in Rusunawa Wonocolo, Sidoarjo, East Java. The next day, a bomb exploded at Mapolrestabes Surabaya, East Java, on May 14, 2018, at 08.50am. All of the perpetrators who carried out the terrorist bombing series in Surabaya and Sidoarjo were members of the Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) network, which is affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS).</p> <p>On 16 May 2018, the Riau Police Headquarters was attacked by the terrorist group Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD). At least one police officer was killed, two police officers were injured, and two journalists were injured. Four terrorists were shot and killed, while one terrorist who acted as the driver of the car fled.</p>
2019	<p>Sibolga bombing, 12-13 March 2019. 2 people were injured.</p> <p>On October 10, 2019, Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Wiranto was stabbed by an attacker using a kunai during a working visit in Pandeglang, Banten. A policeman was also stabbed in the back. After the incident the Banten Police arrested the perpetrators, the perpetrators consisted of one</p>

	<p>man and one woman. The names of the perpetrators, namely Syahril Alamsyah alias Abu Rara, and his wife Fitri Andriana, were allegedly exposed to the radical teachings of ISIS.</p> <p>Medan bombing, November 13, 2019, 1 perpetrator was killed, 6 people were injured.</p>
2020	<p>Attack on the Daha Selatan Police, June 1, 2020. The perpetrators set fire to a patrol car and killed 1 police officer.</p> <p>Attack in Sigi, November 27, 2020. A family was killed by an unknown person in Lembantongoa, Palolo, Sigi, Central Sulawesi. They were found dead horribly while seven houses including a house that is usually used as a place of worship for Christians was also burned. The perpetrator was later found to be a terrorist group led by Ali Kalora from the East Indonesia Mujahideen.</p>
2021	<p>Suicide bombing in Makassar, March 28, 2021. The first bomb explosion in Indonesia targeting a house of worship killed 2 perpetrators at the Makassar Cathedral Church. All of the perpetrators were members of the Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) network, which is affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS), which also carried out a series of terror attacks in Surabaya in 2018.</p> <p>Shooting at Police Headquarters, March 31, 2021. Perpetrators shot 6 times at guard officers. The police took decisive action against the perpetrator, and the perpetrator died on the spot.</p>

Source: Wikipedia (2022)

B. Number of Arrested Terrorist in Indonesia

From a variety of situations with the characteristics of terrorism, some terrorist actors have been detained. There were 178 inmates and terror suspects in 2011 alone. The number of terrorist detainees and criminals has undoubtedly risen over the years, as have the number of operations by Densus 8 to apprehend alleged terrorists in various areas. Meanwhile, there were 178 terrorist detainees and inmates dispersed among Prison or Correctional Institutions (Lapas) and State Detention Centers (Rutan) as of November 2011. The following information relates to how these terrorists were housed in jails and detention facilities in Indonesia:

Table 2: Terrorist Prisoners/Prisoners in Prisons/Detention Centre

Regional Office	Prison/Detention Center	Total of Terrorist Prisoners/Prisoners
North Sumatera	Prison Meda	14 people
	Prison Lubuk Pakam	1 people
	Prison Labuhan Ruku	1 people
South Sumatera	Prison Klas I Palembang	6 people
Lampung City	Detention Center of Bandar Lampung	2 people

DKI Jakarta	Prison I Cipinang	67 people
	Detention Center of Salemba	1 people
Banten	Detention Center of Rangkas Bitung	1 people
	Prison Anak Pria Tangerang	1 people
	Prison Wanita Tangerang	1 people
	Prison Klas I Tangerang	6 people
Central Java	Prison I Semarang	4 people
	Prison IIA Permisan	3 people
	Prison Batu	9 people
	Prison Pasir Putih	4 people
	Prison Kembang Kuning NK	6 people
	Detention Center of Wonogiri	2 people
	Prison Klaten	1 people
East Java	Prison I Surabaya Porong	15 people
	Prison I Malang	2 people
Central Sulawesi	Prison IIA Palu	11 people
	Prison IIB Luwuk	14 people
	Prison IIB Ampana	3 people
West Sulawesi	Prison Polewali	1 people
Maluku	Prison IIA Ambon	2 people
Total		178 people

Source: Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2012, quoted from Aliandra Harahap, 2012, Effectiveness of Coaching Terrorist Convicts in Cipinang Class I Correctional Institution, p.7

Furthermore, identification of the problem is intended to find research perspectives according to the effectiveness of the role of the National Counterterrorism Agency in organizing counterterrorism in Indonesia. Thus,

the research paradigm that is formed from the selected research issues and findings can be identified. The identification of the intended effectiveness is as follows (Figure-1):

Indicators of Effectiveness of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency

- formulating national policies, strategies and programs in the field of counter-terrorism
- monitoring, analyzing, and evaluating in the field of counter-terrorism
- preventing and implementing activities against propaganda of radical ideologies in the field of counter-terrorism
- coordinating the implementation of deradicalization
- carrying out the function of preventing terrorism
- coordinating the implementation of protection against objects that are potential targets of terrorist attacks
- coordinating the implementation of enforcement, capacity building, and national preparedness
- the implementation of international cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism
- planning, fostering, and controlling programs, administration and resources as well as inter-agency cooperation
- the operation of the Task Forces is carried out in the context of prevention, protection, deradicalization, prosecution, and preparation of national preparedness in the field of counter-terrorism.

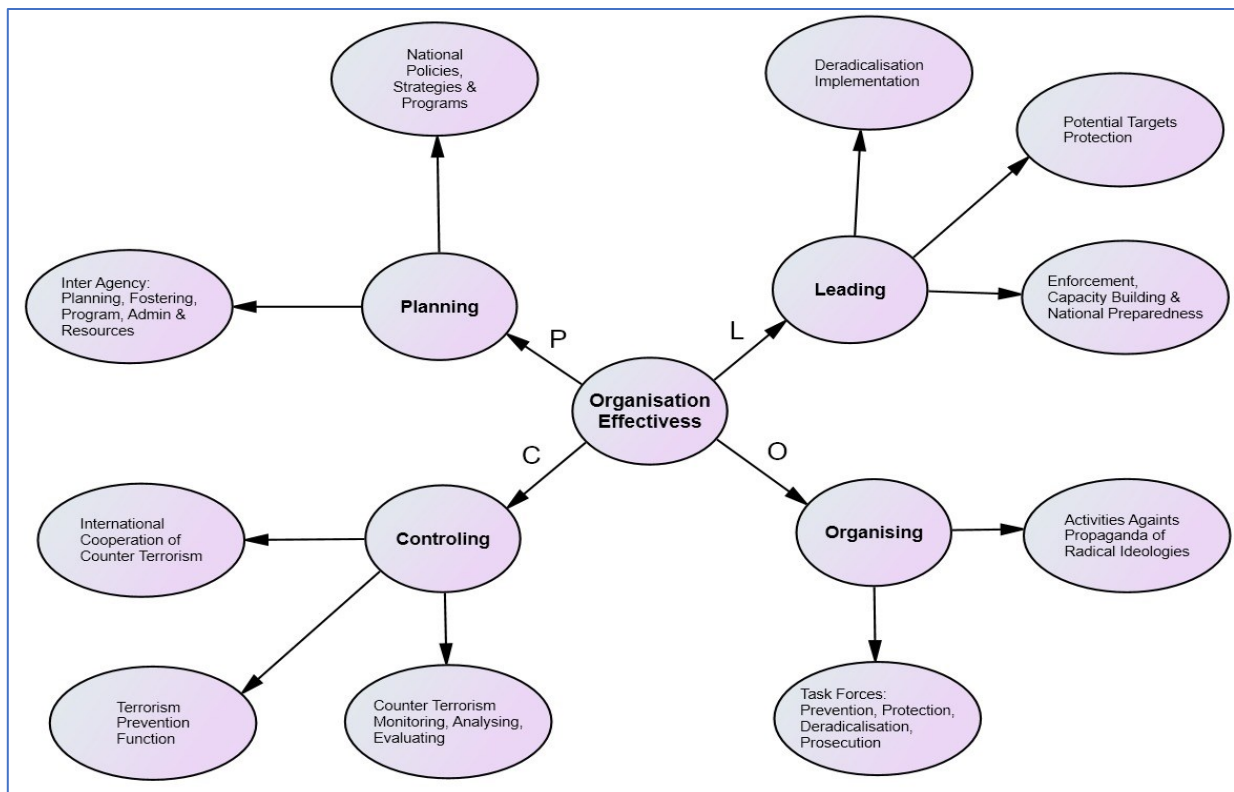


Figure 1. POLC Model of Organisational Effectiveness of Counterterrorism

v. DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The Role of National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT)

The National Counterterrorism Agency is a non-ministerial government agency (LPNK) that performs counterterrorism-related government activities. The Minister Coordinating for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs oversees the BNPT's tasks and responsibilities. The BNPT is led by a leader who reports to and is accountable to the president. Since the publication of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2012 on Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 on the Counter-Terrorism Agency, the office of Head of BNPT has been elevated to ministerial level. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010, BNPT was established. This organization's predecessor was the Coordination Desk for Combating Terrorism (DKPT).

The primary responsibilities of the BNPT are to formulate, coordinate, and implement national policies, strategies and programs for countering terrorism in the fields of national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization; Coordinate between law enforcers in countering terrorism; Formulate, coordinate, and implement national policies, strategies, and programs to counter terrorism in the field of international cooperation; Develop and establish national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counter-terrorism; Organizing the coordination of national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counter-terrorism; Implement national preparedness, counter radicalism and radicalization, and deradicalization (Figure-1).

The vision of BNPT in carrying out these primary duties and responsibilities is "To realize counter-terrorism and radicalism through synergistic efforts of government and community institutions including prevention, protection, prosecution and de-radicalization as well as increasing national awareness and international cooperation to ensure the maintenance of national security." With such a vision, BNPT's missions are as follows: (1) Take efforts to prevent acts of terrorism, increase awareness, and provide protection for vital objects that have the potential to become targets of terrorism attacks; (2) Conduct deradicalization and fight the propaganda of radical ideologies; (3) Take action against acts of terrorism through intelligence gathering and surveillance, and law enforcement through coordination and cooperation with related institutions, the community, and all components of the nation; (4) Implementing capacity building and national preparedness against the threat of acts of terrorism; and (5) Implement international cooperation in countering terrorism (Figure-1).

Despite original projections that the COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate the effects of terrorism in specific places, the pandemic appears to have had little influence on terrorism in 2020 and 2021. The Western fall in terrorism coincided with the COVID-19 epidemic. Possible explanations for the decline include restrictions on freedom of movement, public meetings, travel, and an acute threat to personal health. The public ire of the far left and far right has been directed at lockdown limitations and mandatory vaccines. However, radicals have attempted to capitalise on many of the side consequences that the epidemic produced, including isolation, increased online activity, and animosity over vaccines and lockdowns. They have targeted those with genuine or perceived concerns with

messaging that combine health care difficulties and ideological indoctrination to enhance anger and disillusionment (IEP, 2022). A threat assessment will necessarily adopt a threat-oriented viewpoint, concentrating on players and issues in the context of the threat. the significance of their impact on the danger landscape in Indonesia. For In addition, the National Threat Assessment must be read for this purpose. As a supplement to attempts to identify effective threat and risk reduction strategies to influence political and economic policy decisions (PST,2022).

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