Public Policy Optimizing the Tasks of the Indonesia National Armed Forces to Overcome Threat of Terrorism

Abstract: Terrorism that occurs both in the world and in Indonesia is a crime that cannot be classified as an ordinary crime, academically categorized as an extraordinary crime. Actions of terrorism in Indonesia can already be classified as a military threat, namely threats that use armed force, are organized and are considered to have capabilities that endanger state sovereignty. The armed forces’s task in overcoming these acts of terrorism has not been effective. The research objective is to provide government input on the importance of optimizing the armed forces’s task in overcoming the threat of terrorism. Research using qualitative methods is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the participants. The results achieved were formal legality, the ability of the armed forces and organizational synchronization to be an absolute factor in the armed forces's task in overcoming the threat of terrorism.

Keywords: Terrorism, Government, Indonesia National Armed Forces.

INTRODUCTIONS

Indonesia is a country that has a pluralistic population based on ethnicity, culture, race and religion. The diversity that exists in the Indonesian nation becomes its own wealth in realizing unity and integrity with the motto Unity in Diversity. Indonesia has experienced the threat of terrorism since early 2000, in fact terror in the form of threats to the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia and the legitimate government has started since the early years of its independence. These threats took the form of rebellions and separatist movements. Separatist movements generally carry out direct attacks against the central government, as well as other acts such as sabotage, kidnappings and actions that cause general disturbances (Surya Bakti. 2014: 10). Ganor (2002: 128-129) distinguishes terrorism and guerrilla, the substance of the activities carried out for the two terms leads to the same thing, namely the achievement of political goals.

In order to realize justice, according to Joseph Goldstein, 3 types of law enforcement will be found, namely Total Enforcement, Full Enforcement and Actual Enforcement (George F Cole, 1984: 74). In the first, law enforcement is carried out in accordance with the sound of the law, in this case this type of law enforcement is not possible, considering the provisions in the procedural law must be heeded. Terrorism can be understood through the categorization of criminal events offered by Quinney (1977) as: First, crime of domination or repression which is methodologically carried out by capitalists or the ruling class and their lackeys. Second, are crimes of accommodation or crimes of resistance / rebellion committed by the working class or the underclass, which are crimes in order to survive (see Barak, 2001: 62).

A scientist studying more than a hundred definitions of terrorism, Laqueur (1999) explained that the most prominent element of these definitions is that the main characteristic of terrorism is the use of threats of violence and violence. Terrorism can be divided into two categories, namely enforcement terror carried out by the authorities to suppress challenges to their power, and agitational terror, namely terror that is carried out to disturb the established order to then dominate certain political orders (www.bermaslim.com). TPTHorton in Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation (1964) linked terrorism to politics and power as seen in the definition of terrorism which he presented as the use of terror as a symbolic act designed to influence political policy and behavior in extra normal ways, especially by means of use of force. According to Viotti and Kauppi in (Winarno, 2011: 171) defines terrorism as "terrorism, as politically motivated violence, aims at achieving a demoralizing effect on publics and governments". Robertson in (Winarno, 2011: 171) argues that there are three main characteristics of terrorism, including the use of violence, the target is innocent people, and the group tries to attract as much attention as the group demands.

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T.P. Thornton in Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation (1964) defines terrorism as the use of terror as a symbolic act designed to influence political policy and behavior in extra normal ways, especially by using violence and threats of violence. Angga Putri Pernata Sari (2011: 1) states that in general public discourse in Indonesia seems to lead to a consensus stating that the root causes of terrorism or at least “prime movers” in Indonesia are radical Islamic ideology. US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), International Terrorism is terrorism committed with the support of a foreign government or organization and / or directed against a foreign country, institution or government. US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Terrorism is the use of illegal violence or violence against a person or property to intimidate a government, civilians and their elements to achieve social or political goals. It is not surprising that actions that are based on these supposedly rational values are able to move the perpetrator to sacrifice his soul (see, Weber, 1978: 24). Based on this, the state considers it has the authority to impose its will on all parties regardless of whether it is in accordance with democratic values or not (see Schwendinger and Schwendinger, 1970).

According to Hoffman (1998), the definition of terrorism is only used as a guideline for the Ministry of Home Affairs to record terrorism incidents and is not a reference frame for the Department of Defense and the FBI. In order to overcome terrorism, it is an obligation for the government to maintain and defend the sovereignty of the state, maintain national integrity and protect the security of citizens from all forms of terrorism threats (Js. Sofyan Jimmy Yosadi, S, 2016: 1) In order to overcome the threat of terrorism This is one of the main tasks carried out through military operations other than war (OMSP) in accordance with Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces which is carried out based on state political policies and decisions. But in reality the Indonesian National Armed Forces’s task in overcoming these acts of terrorism has not been effective, this is evidenced by several acts of terrorism that occurred in Indonesia from 2000 to 2018 based on BNPT data on 41 terrorism incidents in Indonesia (Kumparan.com). Law enforcement is defined by Satjipto Rahardjo as an effort to bring legal ideas into reality (Rahardjo, 20099: 12), or according to Soerjono Soekanto, as an activity to harmonize the relationship of values that are outlined in solid rules and manifest in action as the transition of values. the final stage is to create, maintain and maintain social peace (Soerjono, 2004: 2).

By studying this background, the Indonesian National Armed Forces sub-optimal task is due to problems that become obstacles. The problem is caused by several problems that must be resolved, namely; First; the unclear formal legality of the Indonesian National Armed Forces regarding the handling of terrorism (Kompas.com 2020). Second; The lack of optimal capacity of Indonesian National Armed Forces units, third. Lack of optimal organizational synchronization (Kompasania.com). Although academically the nomenclature of terrorism has not yet reached an agreement among experts. Chomsky stated that the concept of terrorism is still unclear and in general people differ from each other about the definition of terrorism. For him, the term terrorism refers more to tactics, a means to achieve certain goals (Zulfi Mubanski, 2012: 242). Terrorism that occurs both in the world and in Indonesia is a crime that cannot be classified as an ordinary crime, academically categorized as an extraordinary crime. Robertson in (Winarno, 2011: 171) argues that there are three main characteristics of terrorism, namely: the use of violence, the targets are innocent people, and they try to draw attention to their demands. Several bombing incidents resulted in significant casualties and caused trauma to both the survivors and the community at large. Actions of terrorism in Indonesia can already be classified as a military threat, namely threats that use armed force, are organized and are considered to have the ability to endanger state sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation. Indonesia's efforts in fighting terrorism are interesting to study considering that Indonesia is currently still in the process of transitioning from a totalitarian government to a democratic government. Alberto Abadie (2004), as quoted by Djelantik (2010: 2) states that a country that is experiencing a period of transition from totalitarianism to democracy is marked by rampant acts of violence including terrorism.

METHODS

Discussion Research using descriptive qualitative methods aims to provide a description of a particular group of people or a description of a symptom or a relationship between two or more symptoms. The group in this study is the Indonesian government, while what is meant by symptoms in this study is terrorism. Data collection techniques in this study using interview and documentation methods. Interviews were conducted with the Indonesian National Armed Forces Headquarters, Polri Headquarters and the National Counterterrorism Agency and related informants. Sources of research data are primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the Deputy Assistant for Intelligence at the Indonesian National Armed Forces Headquarters and the Director for International Security and Disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and related informants, while secondary data was obtained from books, government reports, documents, journals, newspapers, magazines, and the internet.
Denzin distinguishes four kinds of triangulation as a technique for checking the validity of the data that utilizes sources, methods, investigators, and by theory (Moleong Lexy J, 1994: 178). Data analysis in this article is carried out through: 1. Data reduction, namely by summarizing, sorting the main data, then focusing and arranging the data systematically. 2. Display data, which is presenting certain data in the form of matrices, charts, charts, or networks if needed. 3. Data verification, namely by looking for patterns, themes of relationships and comparative equations and then making conclusions. In this article, the technique used to test the validity of the data and the validity of the data obtained by means of the source triangulation technique. According to Moleong, triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian National Armed Forces in its involvement in overcoming terrorism is regulated in Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 paragraph 2b. The main task of carrying out military operations other than war includes overcoming acts of terrorism. In the Republic of Indonesia Law No.5 of 2018 concerning amendments to Law No.15 of 2003 concerning the stipulation of a barrier regulation in lieu of Law No.1 of 2002 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism into Law, it is stated in article 431 paragraph 1 that the task of the National Army in dealing with acts of terrorism is part of the operation. military other than war; in paragraph 2 it says that in overcoming acts of terrorism as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out in accordance with the main tasks and functions of the Indonesian National Army, in paragraph 3 further provisions regarding the implementation of overcoming acts of terrorism as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation. Based on Hans Kelsen's theory of jabbing legal norms: 1970, it is explained that norm formation is explained that the formation of lower norms is determined by higher norms and the series of legal formation processes is terminated by the highest basic norm, which is the highest basis for the validity of the entire legal order. It can be analyzed that the two laws are currently not being implemented optimally because there are no clear derivative regulations.

The current condition is that the Indonesian National Armed Forces can be involved if the scale of the threat of acts of terrorism has reached the crisis or critical level, the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming terrorism is based on a temporary threat scale, if the threat of acts of terrorism is still below the crisis level then the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces is only possible when the Police ask for assistance so that involvement Indonesian National Armed Forces is BKO in nature or under the control of Polri operations, based on Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the leading sector in law enforcement efforts lies with the Indonesian National Police (Polri), not the Indonesian National Army.

The obstacles faced in increasing the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming acts of terrorism are that the Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34 of 2004 article 7 paragraph 2b cannot be properly applied. The main tasks of carrying out military operations other than war include overcoming acts of terrorism and Law No. the criminal act of terrorism, currently counterterrorism is an assisting operation against the Police, while the weakness faced is that until now there has been no presidential regulation regarding further provisions regarding the duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in implementing the handling of acts of terrorism.

To overcome the above constraints and weaknesses, efforts that can be made to optimize the Indonesian National Armed Forces task in overcoming the threat of terrorism through formal legality is the Indonesian National Armed Forces to form a special team to immediately take steps to encourage the government to immediately formulate, complete and ratify the Presidential Regulation on Indonesian National Armed Forces Duties in Overcoming acts of terrorism. The author's consideration is that the discussion of the Presidential Regulation has been going on for a long time and there is no meeting point in clearly regulating the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming the threat of terrorism. Making a draft of input to the government that the Indonesian National Armed Forces in accordance with the Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 6 states that the Indonesian National Armed Forces as a means of state defense functions as an antidote against every form of military threat and armed threat from outside and within the country against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation. b. Take action against every form of threat as referred to in paragraph 1, c. Restorer of the state's security condition which was disturbed due to security chaos. With this explanation, the Indonesian National Armed Forces duties must be explained in detail in the Presidential Regulation, especially at the deterrence, action and recovery stages so that the Indonesian National Armed Forces has clear formal legality in handling acts of terrorism.

Lack of the ability of Indonesian National Armed Forces units in overcoming acts of terrorism. Stephen P. Robbins & Timothy A. Judge (2009: 57-61) states that the overall ability of an individual basically consists of two groups of factors, namely: a. Intellectual Ability, which is the ability needed to perform various mental activities (thinking, reasoning and solving problems). b. Physical Ability (Physical Ability), is the ability to
perform tasks that require stamina, skills, strength, and similar characteristics. In the Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34/2004, Article 6 states that the Indonesian National Armed Forces as a means of state defense functions as a. antidote against every form of military threat and armed threat from outside and within the country against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation, b. Take action against every form of threat as referred to in paragraph 1, c. Restorer of the state's security condition which was disturbed due to security chaos. Based on the 2001 Stephen P Robinson Ability Theory, ability is an ability, skill, strength which is divided into 2, namely intellectual ability and physical ability.

The current condition is at the deterrence / prevention stage, the capability of intelligence operations and Indonesian National Armed Forces territorial operations is not yet optimal. Early detection and early prevention activities are not yet optimal. Counter-radicalization and deradicalization activities have not been optimal, the ability of the Indonesian National Armed Forces Army has not been optimal with its territorial development, including the Kodam, Korem, Kodim, Koramil to Babinsa, Indonesian National Armed Forces Naval with maritime potential guidance (Binpotmar) Lantamal, Lanal and Posal, Indonesian National Armed Forces Air Forces with potential guidance aerospace (Binpotdirga) Lanud and Posau located throughout the Republic of Indonesia. The obstacle faced at the prevention stage is the limited adequate facilities and infrastructure for the intelligence apparatus and territorial apparatus in the effort to implement early preventive activities and early detection of acts of terrorism in the areas they are responsible for. Weaknesses faced during the prevention phase are the limited ability of the intelligence apparatus and territorial apparatus in carrying out early prevention and early detection activities.

To overcome obstacles and weaknesses at the preventive stage in order to increase the capability of Indonesian National Armed Forces units in handling acts of terrorism, increase intelligence training for regional officials as well as add adequate facilities and infrastructure considering that not all regional officials have intelligence capabilities in the framework of early prevention and early detection of threat handling activities, territories in the territory for which they are responsible. Training for intelligence officers and territorial officials to know more clearly about their duties, responsibilities and authorities in handling terrorism threats. Forming a coordinating forum / forum in the region consisting of a combination of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Polri, BNPT and other elements of society to jointly carry out prevention activities against the threat of terrorism in the region. Enhancing the capabilities of the intelligence apparatus and territorial apparatus at the preventive stage, including counter-radicalization and deradicalization activities. Counter-radicalization is an integrated, planned and systematic process carried out against people / groups who are exposed to radical ideologies of terrorism so that the spread of this radical understanding can be stopped. Deradicalization is a planned and integrated process to eliminate or reduce and reverse the radical notions of terrorism that have already occurred.

Current conditions at the Enforcement stage. There is no yet optimal action against acts of terrorism which are carried out in a synergy, integrated manner by the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force centrally or scattered in each force. The operations carried out at the suppression stage have not been optimal, including operations to free hostages, operations to overcome terror attacks, special reconnaissances operations and sabotage operations. The weakness in the prosecution stage is the limited ability to take action against acts of terrorism in an integrated, synergistic manner carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force.

The obstacle at the prosecution stage is that the facilities and infrastructure possessed by the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force are not yet optimal, either centrally or scattered.

To overcome the obstacles and weaknesses at the prosecution stage is to complete modern facilities and infrastructure for the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force to at least resemble modern and sophisticated Polri equipment such as the Steyr assault rifle, AR 10 sniper rifle, communication equipment, night surveillance equipment, tapping devices, micro recorders, interceptors, signal scrambler machines, bomb squad with complete equipment, tactical vehicles and special hercules aircraft so that they will be able to carry out the maximum countermeasures against the threat of terrorism. Improve training on the ability to act against acts of terrorism in a synergy, integrated manner carried out by the unit Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror duties which cover hostage release operations, operations to overcome terror attacks, special reconnaissances operations, sabotage operations / counter-sabotage operations and special SAR operations.

The current condition at the Recovery stage has not yet optimal activities in the context of rehabilitation, reconstruction to overcome physical and non-physical impacts arising from acts of terrorism carried out by intelligence units, information units, cyber units and Indonesian National Armed Forces regional command units.
The obstacle at the recovery stage is the limited capacity of the apparatus in recovery activities through rehabilitation, reconstruction to overcome physical and non-physical impacts caused by acts of terrorism carried out by the information unit, health unit, regional military command unit and military psychology. The weakness of the recovery phase is the limited facilities and infrastructure for recovery activities through rehabilitation, reconstruction, overcoming physical and non-physical impacts arising from acts of terrorism carried out by intelligence units, information units, cyber units and Indonesian National Armed Forces Regional command units.

To overcome the obstacles and weaknesses in recovery, increase the training and facilities needed for the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in the recovery phase, including social psychological recovery of the impact of acts of terrorism carried out by Indonesian National Armed Forces psychological personnel. Increasing training and infrastructure needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities with their capabilities. by the Indonesian National Armed Forces. Improvement of training and infrastructure needed for health services at the recovery stage by the Indonesian National Armed Forces unit, Improvement and training and facilities and infrastructure needed by the information unit in order to create peace and stability and security in the community. Increasing training in the context of restoring security and order after acts of terrorism occur.

Less optimal organizational synchronization in dealing with the threat of terrorism. In Organization theory according to Paul. P and Thomas Z said that an organization is a group of people arranged in groups arranged in groups that work together to achieve common goals. There are 3 organizations that are tasked with handling acts of terrorism in Indonesia. First, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) is an organization whose task is a) to formulate national policies, strategies and programs in the field of counterterrorism; b) coordinate related government agencies in implementing and implementing policies in the field of counterterrorism, c) implementing policies in the field of counterterrorism by establishing Task Forces consisting of elements from related government agencies in accordance with their respective duties, functions and authorities. Polri, which is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law and providing protection, protection and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security. The Indonesian National Armed Forces which has the task of dealing with acts of terrorism which are part of military operations other than war (OMSP).

The obstacles faced in increasing the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming the threat of terrorism are that the three elements, both BNPT, Polri and Indonesian National Armed Forces, have not been optimally synchronized in carrying out the task of dealing with the threat of terrorism. The weakness faced is that it is not clear who is directly responsible for the stages of prevention, prosecution and recovery, while the three organizations have a clear legal umbrella regarding the handling of acts of terrorism.

To overcome the above constraints and weaknesses, efforts can be made to increase the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming acts of terrorism through increasing and improving inter and inter-institutional coordination (BNPT, Indonesian National Armed Forces and Polri). Improving the understanding of the soul of Corsa and its application to eliminate the wrong solidarity and fanaticism. Increase the intensity of joint exercises in dealing with the threat of terrorist acts.

Internally, the efforts made by Indonesia to tackle terrorism include law enforcement. One of the main principles of Indonesia's counterterrorism strategy according to the Chairman of the BNPT is that the Indonesian Government treats acts of terrorism as a criminal act, so that it uses a legal approach. The implementation of law enforcement against criminal acts of terrorism is regulated by Law no. 15 of 2003 which stipulates Perpu No. 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism as a Law. Then made Law no. 8 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering and No. 9 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing Crimes. In general, this law enforcement strategy can be said to still face various challenges. Law enforcement against the terrorism crime system is still considered weak. In terms of the legal umbrella, the national security institution faces problems because the existence of Law No.15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism has not sufficiently covered preventive operations in the form of intelligence operations and proactive actions at the beginning. Concept of Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Policy in Indonesia (www.academia.edu).

Establishment of the National Counter Terrorist Agency (BNPT). BNPT was formed through Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010, which was later amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012. The formation of the BNPT is the National Policy on Combating Terrorism in Indonesia. This agency is a development of the Coordination Desk for Combating Terrorism (DKPT) which was created in 2002. BNPT was also formed as an elaboration of Law No.34 / 2004 on Indonesian National Armed Forces and Law No.2 / 2002 on Polri, to regulate more detailed provisions regarding "Rule of Engagement" (rules of involvement) Indonesian National Armed Forces, related to military
operations other than war, including rules for the involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces in overcoming terrorism and Indonesian National Armed Forces assistance duties to the Police (Agus, 2014: 74). 3. The involvement of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and Polri. Law No. 34 of 2004 has provided a legal umbrella for the Indonesian National Armed Forces to be involved in overcoming acts of terrorism. What Indonesian National Armed Forces soldiers should have done, was not how to handle it after the bomb exploded, to find out who the perpetrators were, but rather preventive efforts. Providing assistance to the police with the corridors of their functions and duties effectively. Referring to Law no. 34 of 2004 regarding the Indonesian National Armed Forces in Article 7 paragraph 1 is very clearly stated that the main task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces is to uphold the sovereignty of the state, maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and protect the entire nation and all Indonesian blood from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and country. As confirmation, paragraph 2 of the article states, the main task as meant is to carry out military operations for war and military operations other than war. Military operations other than war are intended, among others, as an effort to overcome armed separatist movements, armed rebellions, acts of terrorism and to secure border areas. From this article alone, it implies that there is no reason for the Indonesian National Armed Forces not to be involved in overcoming terrorism which in fact does not only destroy the image of the nation's honor in international eyes, but has destroyed the foundations of humanity.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

After analyzing and discussing some of the problems faced in order to optimize the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces to overcome the threat of terrorism in order to strengthen national stability, the author will then convey the conclusion that optimizing the task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces to overcome the threat of terrorism in order to stabilize national stability can be done through several strategies.

First: In achieving the formal legality that the Indonesian National Armed Forces has regarding the handling of terrorism, it is necessary to make an effort. The Indonesian National Armed Forces formed a special team to immediately take steps to encourage the government to immediately formulate, finalize and ratify a Presidential Regulation on Indonesian National Armed Forces’s Duties in dealing with acts of terrorism. Two. Making a draft of input to the government that the Indonesian National Armed Forces in accordance with the Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 6 states that the Indonesian National Armed Forces as a means of state defense functions as a. antidote against every form of military threat and armed threat from outside and within the country against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of the nation, b. Take action against every form of threat as referred to in paragraph 1, c. Restoration of the state security condition which was disturbed due to security chaos so that it needs explanation in the Presidential Regulation, especially at the deterrence, action and recovery stages.

Second, in increasing the capacity of Indonesian National Armed Forces units in overcoming acts of terrorism, one effort is needed. Increasing intelligence training for regional officials as well as adding adequate facilities and infrastructure, considering that not all regional officials have intelligence capabilities in the framework of early prevention and early detection of activities to handle territorial threats in the areas they are responsible for. Two Training for intelligence officers and territorial officers to know more clearly about their duties, responsibilities and authorities in handling terrorism threats. Three. Forming a coordinating forum/forum in the region consisting of a combination of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Polri, BNPT and other elements of society to jointly carry out prevention activities against the threat of terrorism in the region. Four. Increasing the ability to counter-radicalize and deradicalize the intelligence apparatus and the territorial apparatus. Lima complements the modern facilities and infrastructure for the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force to at least resemble the means of modern and sophisticated Police equipment such as the Steyr assault rifle, AR 10 sniper rifle, communication equipment, night surveillance equipment, wiretaps, micro recorders, interceptor aircraft, jamming machines, bomb disposal machines with complete equipment, tactical vehicles and special hercules aircraft so that they will be able to carry out the maximum countermeasures against the threat of terrorism. Six. To improve training on the ability to act against acts of terrorism in a synergy, integrated manner carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force which includes material hostage release operations, operations to counter terror attacks, special reconnaissance operations, sabotage operations / counter sabotage operations and special SAR operations.

Increasing the ability to counter-radicalize and deradicalize the intelligence apparatus and the territorial apparatus. Completing modern facilities and infrastructure for the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force to at least resemble the means of modern and sophisticated Police equipment such as the Steyr assault rifle, AR 10 sniper rifle, communication equipment, night surveillance equipment, bugging devices, micro-recorders, interceptor aircraft, signal scrambler machines, bomb disposal machines with complete equipment, tactical vehicles and special hercules aircraft so that they will be able to carry out
countermeasures against the threat of terrorism to the maximum. Improve training in synergy and integrated counter-terrorism capabilities carried out by the Indonesian National Armed Forces anti-terror task force which includes material for liberation operations hostages, operations overcoming terror attacks, special reconnaissance operations, sabotage operations / counter sabotage operations and special SAR operations. Increasing the training and facilities needed to involve the Indonesian National Armed Forces in the recovery phase, including the social psychological recovery of the impact of acts of terrorism carried out by Indonesian National Armed Forces psychological personnel. Increasing training and infrastructure needed for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities with the capabilities of the Indonesian National Armed Forces. Improved training and infrastructure needed for health services at the recovery stage by Indonesian National Armed Forces units. Improvement and training and infrastructure necessary for information units in order to create peace and stability and security in the community. Increasing training in the context of restoring security and order after acts of terrorism occur.

Third. In order to optimize organizational synchronization in dealing with the threat of terrorism, efforts can be made. Improve and improve coordination between and between institutions (BNPT, Indonesian National Armed Forces and Polri). Dua improves the understanding of the soul of Corsa and its application to eliminate the false solidity and fanaticism. Tiga increased the intensity of joint exercises in dealing with the threat of acts of terrorism.

RECOMMENDATION

In order to perfect the various strategies to be carried out, it is suggested as follows a. to the Indonesian National Armed Forces leadership to form a special team to immediately take steps to encourage the government to immediately formulate, finalize and ratify a Presidential Regulation for the Indonesian National Armed Forces in dealing with the threat of terrorism. b. Making a draft input to the government that the Indonesian National Armed Forces in accordance with the Indonesian National Armed Forces Law No. 34/2004 Article 6 states that the Indonesian National Armed Forces as a means of state defense functions as an deterrent, action and restorer so that it needs specific and detailed explanations regarding deterrents, acts and restorers in counteracting the threat of terrorism.

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