

BNPT's Strategy in Anticipating Terrorism Crimes Through Cross-Sectoral Cooperation Synergy in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The development of global terrorist crimes has shown a significant increase in mode, quantity and quality, with Indonesia becoming one of the targets of terrorism. It was revealed that the local militant network had links to international networks. Terrorist activities utilize ideology and religion as tools to influence society and achieve their goals. Therefore, the Indonesian government faces the phenomenon of terrorism wisely, analyzing various aspects of national life to fight terrorism together with the international community. Terrorism aims to create fear and uncertainty, create panic, disrupt social stability and disrupt the relationship between society and government. Terrorism, both on an international and local scale, can hamper efforts to create a conducive investment climate within the country. Serious challenges arise from the failure of several key terrorist figures to be caught and the emergence of new forms of terrorist acts. Factors such as individual and group interests, social inequality, religious beliefs, injustice in law enforcement, and socio-cultural changes influence the development of terrorism. Countering terrorism requires a synergistic cross-sectoral cooperation strategy to create domestic security stability. Even though efforts have been made to deal with terrorism, public awareness of the dangers of terrorism is still weak. Effective strategies in anticipating terrorism include steps that support aggressive and diversified strategies, including increasing community resilience, revising laws, as well as deradicalization and communal rehabilitation programs. In a global context, terrorism has become a serious focus for countries around the world and is a UN program in its efforts to prevent and overcome it. The history of terrorism in Indonesia records an increase in the number and impact of acts of terrorism, including incidents such as the Bali Bombing, the JW Marriott hotel explosion, and the attack in front of the Australian Embassy Building. Joint efforts to confront and prevent terrorism in Indonesia must take into account regional characteristics, potential and influencing aspects, without sacrificing national interests and ethnic and religious sensitivities.

INTRODUCTION

The development of global terrorism crimes has shown an increase Indonesia is quite significant in terms of mode, quantity and quality target of terrorism (Hendropriyono, 2009). It was revealed that there was a connection between local militant networks and network international.

Activity terrorist has aiming And utilise ideology And religion for the world community as a

hope to take sides in their struggle. Because it needs to be handled wisely. For prevent And cope all forms of terrorist acts and activities, the Indonesian government responds to the terrorist phenomenon wisely, analyzing various aspects of the nation's current life in order to combat action terrorism with the international world (Lidén, 2020; Suwadi, Manthovani, Rukmono, Seniwati, & Saptanti, 2023; Zulfikar & Aminah, 2020).

Actions Terrorism have objective for make person other feel afraid so that can interesting attention person, group or something nation. Usually acts of terror are used when there is no other way that can be taken to carry out his will. Terrorism is used as a psychological weapon to create an atmosphere of panic, uncertainty and create distrust society against the government and coerce certain communities or groups For obey the wishes of the perpetrators of terror (Ermaya, 2005; Hendropriyono, 2009).

Acts of international and local terrorism have an impact in the short term hampered efforts to create a conducive investment climate in the country. Therefore, the ability to handle and arrest perpetrators and reveal them terrorism networks and cells. Several key figures of terrorism have not been caught yet The emergence of new forms of acts of terrorism poses a serious challenge to efforts increase trust party foreign to level security in Indonesia (Chapsos & Malcolm, 2017).

Terrorism can grow and develop, influenced by several factors, namely interest individual And group, gap well-being, Genre religion, injustice in enforcement law And change social culture (Damayanti, Hemay, Aziz, & Pranawati, 2013). In countermeasures terrorism, For face crime And the development of terrorism in Indonesia BNPT needs a cross-cooperation strategy sectoral Which synergistic in frame realize stability security in country (Coyne & Bell, 2011; Tutun, Khasawneh, & Zhuang, 2017).

From the description above, the author formulates several problems, namely: as following: Factors What just Which push grow And development terrorism in Indonesia.and How strategy And implementation BNPT in anticipate crime terrorism through cooperative synergy cross sectoral in Indonesia.

METHODS

The literature review method applied in this research was designed to identify and evaluate relevant information related to the strategy of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in anticipating terrorist crimes through synergistic cross-sectoral cooperation in Indonesia. The first step is to identify the objectives and scope of the research, which focuses on BNPT's efforts to overcome the threat of terrorism by utilizing cross-sector collaboration in Indonesia. Then, relevant keywords were selected to guide the literature search, including "BNPT," "terrorism," "cooperative synergy," "cross-sectoral," and "Indonesia."

Relevant sources of information were identified, including scientific journals, government reports, news articles, and books related to the topic. Data was then collected from various sources, such as Google Scholar, ProQuest, and the official BNPT website. After data collection, the most relevant literature was selected for analysis and synthesis. In the process of literature analysis and synthesis, important findings, research methodology, and research results are explored to create a comprehensive picture of BNPT strategy and cross-sectoral cooperation in the context of terrorism in Indonesia.

The literature review ultimately produces a document that includes an introduction, theoretical overview, research methodology, findings, and conclusions. Here, the strategies used by BNPT in dealing with terrorist crimes with a focus on the synergy of cross-sectoral cooperation are discussed in detail. In addition, the conclusions drawn summarize the main findings from the literature and identify

possible implications for further research or improvements in BNPT policy. A complete bibliography is also included for proper reference in this research.

RESULTS

The development terrorism in Indonesia

In Indonesia terrorism Actually Already taking place since long, between otherwhich was carried out by Kartosuwiryo who would establish the Islamic State Indonesia in Java West, Ibn Beat it in Kalimantan South, David Beureuh in Aceh, the emergence of bombings of places of worship since 2000, the Bali bombing tragedy, the JW Mariot hotel bombing in Jakarta, and the suicide bombing self in Mosque Adz-dhikra Cirebon Police Headquarters City Java West (Hendropriyono, 2009).

The problem of terrorism has become an international problem, so everything form terrorism anywhere as well as impact Which as a result will quick is of serious concern to the UN. The Bali Bombing tragedy has prompted the UN to issued a resolution to respond to this tragedy, namely the Council Resolution Security UN No. 1438 date 15 October 2002 Which state defend UN condolences and sympathy to the government and people of Indonesia, in particular towards victims and their families, as well as reaffirming the steps taken to eradicate terrorism (Handayani & Muliastri, 2021; Prasetyo, 2016).

The resolution also calls on allnations, For cooperate help Indonesia in reveal perpetrator Bomb Bali the. Temporary That, activity terrorism Which nuanced local or domestic own character Which more specific.Blasting bomb in houses worship, office government, House official enforcer law, or places Other general matters tend to have political and SARA nuances. Meanwhile the bomb explosion in places worship like churches or mosques tend addressed For complain sheep between group religion in society.Effort fightsheep the often time succeed burn anger group adherent religion,so that conflict horizontal can not inevitable. Although incident Local terrorism tends to fluctuate, but the implementation of the legal process is consistent not accompanied by anticipatory steps, has the potential to give rise to action bomb terrorism new (Purwanto, 2010).

Several series of bombs have occurred in Indonesia since 2000 Until 2011, there were 26 bomb explosions that killed 280 people and yan experience wound heavy nor wound light as much 779 person, Which happen in Ambassador's Office, Offices, Churches, Restaurants, Police Headquarters, Police Headquarters, Mosques, Airport Soetta, Hotels, Housing area.

Apart from that, the efforts of certain people or groups to do actions terrorism still taking place in Indonesia. Matter This Can proven with results development on arrest para perpetrator bombing nor people Which allegedly will do actions terrorism, as well as revealed activity group Which do exercise military in the Province Aceh Which Then do actions terrorism.

Pay close attention patterns Which prepared by para perpetrator terrorism the,There is indication For divert or do method or form new action terrorism that is with use combine use bomb And firearms. It could be that the pattern of terror acts turns into attacks on places certain with do hostage taking and accompanied threat bomb, or do attack (shooting) with target individual to figure Which influential nor apparatus police. Impact from action terrorism impact on stability political, economy, social culture and security Good scale national as well as internationally (Terorisme, 2016).

In Law no. 15 of 2003 concerning the eradication of criminal acts Criminal Terrorism does not contain an understanding of terrorism, only in it Constitution the formulated deeds Which categorized as as follow criminal terrorism, that is "every person Which with on purpose Using violence or threats of violence creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear of people or causing victims nature mass (Ermaya, 2005; Prasetyo, 2016; Zulfikar & Aminah, 2020).

By taking away liberty or loss of life or property other people, or cause damage or destruction to objects vital Which strategic or environment life or facility public or facility international".

Factors which push action occurs terrorism

A number of factor Which push happen terrorism in Indonesia between other :

1. There is interest individual And group para perpetrator with reason injustice and oppression. Reason solidarity towards fellow race just reason For divert attention from interest Which actually like interest political
2. Relating to efforts to fight for prosperity by a person group certain.
3. There is fanaticism in a group of people towards certain religious sects or the beliefs they hold. Fanaticism group has caused the occurrence of differences in interpretation of religious teachings. Interpretation to teachings religion Which wrong often give rise to error Which impact on appearance behavior - behavior Which deviated from view society on generally.
4. As a protest against injustice from other countries, for example America Union And countries his allies often made reason do terrorin areas considered to have ties to America and Allies, as well as the existence of several American and Allied interestsin that region.
5. Caused Because exists worries on change culture Which tends towards the creation of a liberal capitalist culture. Resistance on worries to change culture to direction culture capitalist liberal done by groups terrorists through methods terror.

Fifth factor pusher the One The same other each other influence. Bytherefore the factors that cause the emergence of terrorism are not in nature single, but rather an accumulation of these various factors, which togetherThe same push the emergence of terrorism in Indonesia. Meanwhile, there are also factors that cause terrorism to grow And develop in Indonesia, that is among others :

1. Attitude And behavior public Which tend do actionViolence can facilitate the spread of terrorism among people public. Violence that appears in society, gives spirit to emergence of acts of terrorism. The violence that appears is not due to factors mark its culture but meaning to mark - mark culture and wrong religion. Deviations from cultural values are caused by understanding Which Not yet perfect as consequence process learning Nocomplete. This shows if someone decides to follow understand terror or act in terror, not entirely driven by cultural factors, even the biggest is the influence of the environment around culture the. This Which showing exists disparity in reception understand.
2. In certain areas (especially in urban areas), attitudes and behavior public nature individualistic. Condition This cause para terrorist with easy hiding And do movement. From a number of terrorist Which caught, showing that group terrorist Lots carrying out actions and hiding in certain areas/territories part big its people own attitude And individual behavior.
3. A closed (exclusive) society can make things easier for groups Understanding of terrorism is growing in society. From several locations development terrorism, part big is at on environment closed (exclusive) communities, as well as communities that have group - group that nature closed.
4. Process learning Which The same And intense can give birth to awareness WhichThe same about something Which believed And understood, so that easy deflected For interest in acts of terrorism.
5. This condition is believed to be because terrorist groups are not only formed within count O'clock or day, but formed through process learning Andthrough several stages of the method learning.
6. System kinship in circles public often utilized For make it easier process recruitment for members of a network terrorist.
7. Condition environment as well as background behind ideology Which The same can formexclusive (closed) groups that develop into groups terrorist. On generally network terrorism develop in

Indonesia on groups that have the same ideological background, namely something view Which believed by his group something Which Correct, by Because it must be fought for.

Anticipation Crime Terrorism Which Done BNPT During This

a. Build Cooperation International

Since the Bali Bombing tragedy, most of the victims were Australian citizens, there are efforts to further intensify this international cooperation and increasing capacity in anticipation crime terrorism, especially between Indonesia with Australia. In a ministerial level meeting forum in Denpasar Bali on 4-5 February 2004, jointly hosted by Indonesia and Australia, the idea arose to establish an anti-terrorism training center, and on date 6 February 2004 made Declaration Together between Government Indonesia and the Australian Government in eradication cooperation terrorism. In Declaration Together the, on the main thing is second government agree form Center Cooperation Enforcement Law Jakarta, Which Then known with designation Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) (Ermaya, 2005).

c. Increase Cooperation with Institution Related

Realize that anticipation crime terrorism No can only done Alone by BNPT, so BNPT endeavor optimizing anticipation crime terrorism through enhancement cooperation anticipation terrorism crimes with related agencies. Hold joint exercises with related agencies aims to create mutual understanding and each other help in anticipation crime terrorism in Indonesia. Synergy and comprehensive treatment very required. By because of that, efforts to build cooperation with Relevant agencies, especially units unit anti-terrorism continues to be intensified.

d. Optimizing support Unity TNI And National Police in Regionality

Within the scope of the TNI and Polri units in the region, the use and utilization of human resources in anticipating terrorist crimes, on generally more addressed on activities Which nature routine, and if at all directed on activity Which its nature special, more Lots done with intensify or upgrade patterns activity routine (Handayani & Muliastri, 2021). Strategy Which applied for example **Unit Intelkam** with increasing early detection activities, mobilizing religious leaders, communities, and NGOs, and enhance accompanying intelligence investigations making product intelligence (Armawi, 2013). **Unit Samapta** with intensify patrol activities and security of vital objects and VIPs. **Investigation Unit** by increasing investigations and investigations if acts of terrorism occur, collaborate with other parties directly or indirectly direct related in handling And prevention terrorism, no efforts to intensify the search for the perpetrators of terrorism who have registered in DPO.

Traffic Unit by increasing inspection activities or raids on suspected vehicles can be used to carry out acts of terrorism, or used as a means of movement for the perpetrators of the theory (Gannon & Pina, 2010). Whereas **Unit Bimmas** put forward officer community policing, with increase coaching to inhabitant public For more improve environmental security and participate in assisting the National Police prevent and arrest perpetrators of terrorism. Personnel capability level TNI And National Police on unity territoriality in anticipation crime terrorism, can said Still Not yet meet expectations.

Even though efforts have been made to intensify or improve routine activities but still temporary, meaning increased activity This is only visible when there is an act of terrorism in the region or in region other. Activity the will return become activity routine when action terrorism Already succeed handled or No happen Again in period time Which long enough.

Strategy Anticipation Crime Terrorism Through Cooperation Cross Sectoral

A. Anticipation Crime Terrorism by BNPT

1. Build resilience And role as well as public.

Based on the results of analysis of the strategic environment, The reality is that community strengthening and empowerment is obtained as well as enhancement role as well as public is need Which need prioritized in anticipation crime terrorism. Anticipation crime Terrorism will not be effective if it is not supported by all elements public, nor parties Which competent in effort- effort anticipating crime terrorism in Indonesia.

Terrorism already exists, is developing, and seems to have good habitat in Indonesia. Terrorism is not easily recognized as growing and development in society, because terrorism seems to be present in the midst of society without society being aware of his presence. Terrorism blends into the dynamics of society's social life. If Then BNPT is at on side Which different with the people, it is certain that terrorism will not be detected or known BNPT. Therefore, count on very difficult work and latent that blends into people's lives only on BNPT, scrape root terrorism And prevent development terrorism very need support And role as well as all over public.

2. Revision system anticipation crime Terrorism

If It is realized that anticipating terrorist crimes is not only just uncovering the network and catching the perpetrators, however also how to prevent and condition the situation, it is necessary concrete steps involving all parties who have access and ability in preventing and conditioning situations. It means required improvements or assessment return on system anticipation crime terrorism Which impressed resting on National Police Body Intelligence Country, And Body National Countermeasures Terrorism. Apart from that, the system built must also be able to provide a path for involvement institution outside National Police in anticipation crime terrorism, which is of course competent with anticipatory efforts crime terrorism.

3. Revision Constitution Countermeasures Terrorism

Efforts to deal with terrorism must start from formation Good laws, so everyone understands the limits and space scope deed Which classified follow criminal terrorism. With thereby effort criminalization through Constitution can done, Because every inhabitant country know that deed the forbidden, even threatened penalty on the culprit. Criminalization the Also consider a number of criteria, between other : deed Which criminalized the is deed Which No liked Because harm And even potential give rise to victim; balance cost between making law laws, supervision and law enforcement are balanced with results Which will achieved; is happen addition burden excessive on apparatus security; deed the can hinder or obstruct ambition nation, so that is danger for whole public. With thereby so action terrorism fulfil criteria as deed Which proper in criminalization, even No can avoided.

Constitution Which There is Possible reach aspect criminalization of perpetrators of terrorism, but what is the law? has been able to reach out to people who have gone through it punishment? Or whether the law has been able to protect people around perpetrator Which No involved with activity perpetrator?. Constitution should No only give threat punishment but also provide solutions for people who have undergoing punishment, as well as protection for victims terrorism. By Because That, If two matter the No accommodated in Constitution Which There is, should done revision on law invite the.

4. Program Deradicalization

For reduce widespread action terror in Indonesia need exists program deradicalization

terrorism. Program This aim For can eradicate terrorism until its roots. Society need know, understand, interpret the importance of the deradicalization program terrorism as a series of anticipatory acts of terrorist crimes. This effort aimed at balancing efforts to eradicate terrorism through means conventional.

Deradicalization (weakening) of terrorism is carried out as an effort prevention early, so that break potency development the terrorist movement. This effort can proceed with delivery information Which appropriate to public, strengthening public, so that public can participate in prevention terrorism. It can be concluded that efforts to deradicalize terrorism are effort persuasive, so that public No lost in wrong understanding, especially when participating in a group terrorist.

In reality, the handling of terrorism has been felt inaccurate, resulting in terrorism convicts being convicted spreading radical understanding and ideology from within prison walls. Former prisoners who have been released are also suspected of being involved again in various acts of terror. Until now, radical ideology is still invading In society, terrorist members roam around and recruit members new.

According to Komjen Pol. Professor Dr. Petrus Golose,³ there are three keys The most important thing in the deradicalization program is *a humanist, soul approach, And touch root grass*. **Humanist** It means eradication terrorism must be in accordance with efforts to uphold human rights, apart from that it must also be create well-being, equality as well as justice for all over society. Share para suspect nor convict terrorism. **Soul approaches** own meaning eradication terrorist must done through communication Which Good And educate No intimidation or use violent way. **Touching the grassroots** is what this program is aimed at to sympathizers and the general public who have been exposed to radicalism, as well as instilling multiculturalism in society wide (Spalek, 2016).³

5. Program Rehabilitation Communal

As Which has alluded to on discussion previously, There is part Which forgotten And not enough touched by National Police from whole aspect Which involved in activity terrorism, namely people And society which own connection or direct links to perpetrators of terrorism, even if not involved in the terrorist activity itself i .

Maybe you don't realize what the perpetrators are doing Terrorism will have a direct or indirect impact on community Which There is in the environment Want to No Want to communal will drawn to be the part that "shares the sin" for what is done by para terrorist Which Once is at or stay in his environment. And No A little Which with firm state that communal area it's not nest terrorist.

Problem burden psychological communal the as if Keep going continues if then surveillance, search and activity activities advanced as part from process investigation nor development Investigations are still ongoing in the communal area. Not again if there are no efforts to rehabilitate post communal areas arrest, confiscation, or other actions related to disclosure of terrorism (Mareta, 2018). This communal rehabilitation program can also be done applied to the families of the perpetrators (terrorists), who also bear the burden burden psychological Which very heavy, especially on children.

B. Synergy Cooperation Cross Sectoral

From review literature in administration public There is 3 (three) important concepts related to cross-sectoral synergy, namely: *cooperation, coordination, And collaboration* . In One line kuntinum, *cooperative* can be interpreted as an interaction between organizations that are not

each other depends, Which can in a way individual finish his taskbut Also Can Work The same in in structure And policy organizational, to fulfill individual interests in achieving short term goals. Cooperatives are generally caused by change external factors and as an effort to avoid negative impacts Which it causes. Cooperative can walk without involve organizational leaders, thus there is no need for unity of mission, structure or planning.

Coordination located between cooperative And collaboration. Characteristics coordination is exists interdependence resource finance. **Conception** coordination This more covers context connection informal rather than formal. Collaboration is cross-sectoral interdependence or organizations that have various responsibilities for those tasks each other related And Work The same For chase objective Which complex in a way together Which No can done in a way individually. The characteristic of collaboration is that there is interaction between organizations demands a great level of commitment as a stakeholder who interact to establish norms, rules, and processes process for reaching collective decisions. Desire to do cooperation in the concept of collaboration explains that desire These can be voluntary or mandate based on the benefits of achieving individual missions that also support common goals. According to Mattessich and friends, in order maintain collaborative relationships, personnel from each organization must have the discretion to negotiate regulations and make organizational decisions based on negotiation dynamics group.

According to Tacher objective collective need collaboration in three aspect, that is *collaboration infrastructure; collaboration procedure; And collaboration leadership* . **Infrastructure collaboration** focuses on structure organization Which used For formalize And support connection between organizations.

Collaborative procedures focus on processes that are developed For support operation. Collaboration leadership in understanding This is behaviours required For support interaction.

Model Thatcher the can become model Which more strong If combined with a collaboration model from Senge. Senge model with Tri His work can bridge How three factor Thatcher is directed until it reaches collective action that directs it achievement objective collective. Principle main from idea collaboration according to Senge contains the view that 1) factors change ways thinking becomes a determinant in the process of organizational change; 2) change method think influence factor in relate between element or perpetrator organization; And 3) change method think And relate Which indicated in results Work together between element in the organization and cross-sectoral.

Senge remind that build something connection is not an easy thing, because of competitive and transactional characteristics embedded in organizational life. In building work relational, Senge advocates a way of dialogue through reflective interaction Which own characteristics candor (*candor*), openness (*openness*), And willingness accept critics (*vulnerability*). Interaction This reflective work is done to reveal and reflect together *mindset* Which held together. More carry on Senge explain that Work conceptual And relational important For reach collaboration effectiveness. However, the work of these two factors will be more meaningful when combined in unity action.

C. Anticipation Strategy Terrorism Through Synergy Cross Sectoral

Senge's idea of cross-sectoral synergy has power to respond to the complexity and dynamics of public problems contemporary moment This like case problem terrorism. Organization public such as POLRI, BIN, TNI, Prosecutor's Office, Justice (Immigration), and BNPT as organization Which competent For handle problem Terrorism in the current era is not only required to produce a crime policies that are in line with environmental, economic and social demands public with

create policy Which flexible so that can adapt quickly to world changes, but also in its implementation capable intertwine collaboration good thing for sake achieved crime prevention purposes terrorist.

Concept of Synergy of Cross-Sectoral Collaboration In Anticipate Crime Terrorist

Outline the framework of thought or basic concepts of synergy Work The same cross sectoral For anticipate crime terrorist summarized in the image above. The three basic principles of synergy are: **Conceptual Work, Relational Work, and Action-Driven Work** , which the main thing is covers change on aspect pattern think (mindset), aspect relational or relationships between elements or sectors, and orientation aspects on results work from intersectoral. Three principle the become base change to three domain, that is leadership, infrastructure and procedures.

Strategy synergy cross sectoral for overcome crime Terrorism is based on the principle of three works and three domains. Three works these are **Conceptual Work, Relational Work , and Action-Driven Work** , Which the main thing is covers change aspect pattern think (*mindset*), aspect relational or relationships between elements or sectors and orientation aspects on results Work from cross sectoral. Tri domain the covers **leadership, infrastructure and procedures**. These two basic elements work in an integrated and interdependent manner so it must be implemented in a way simultaneously (No can be done part).

Strategy National Police For anticipate crime terrorism with realize synergy cooperation cross sectoral in frame realize stability security in country Which refer on thinking synergy cross sectoral can summarized in under this table.

Table 1. Matrix Strategy Synergy Cross Sectoral Anticipation Terrorist

	Leadership	Infrastructure	Procedure
Conceptual Work	Command Single Blue Print	Leading Sectors	SOUP Together
Relational Work	Interest Transactional Agent National and International	Office Together Network I.T	Hierarchy Duties Legal Based
Action Driven Work	Based Management Performance	Incentive - Development HR	Program Work

From the matrix above there are several things that can happen formulation strategy anticipation crime terrorism Which effective that is :

1. The cross-sectoral command system must exist in a single command which must be free from political interests, political elites, political parties or interest group And personal.
2. Must There is *Blue print* Which tie institution related like National Police, SON, TNI, Attorney, Justice, BNPT etc, with compile strategy periodlong term (5-10 years), medium term (3-5 years) and short term (1-2 year). Every sector Which related involved in formulation strategy the And make it as base commitment synergy.
3. Form synergy Which built must own *leading sectors* Which become end spear implementation

programs anticipation crime terrorism, for example *leading sectors* need held by National Police related with the duties carried out in accordance with law number 2 of 2002 that National Police as custodian security and order public (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, 2002). Apart from being the spearhead, the National Police is also the person responsible programs strategic Which will executed temporary program or Technical activities can be carried out by each sector in accordance with their main tasks and functions each sector.

4. SOUP (standard operational procedure) together, required as base Work in field so that avoided from biased or conflict internal nor between sectors.
5. The foundation of synergy must be able to guarantee that every interest sectoral or international agencies are accommodated, so they need to be built a *win win principle* that avoids the domination of wrong interests One that sector or ego sectoral.
6. A common office is needed that meets the needs of the action corrective, preventive And preemptive to crime terrorism Which become center command, coordination and consolidation.
7. In era networking I.T Which Already globalized development networks I.T becomes very vital to support cross-sectoral synergy within anticipate terrorism crime.
8. Needed something hierarchy in synergy cross sectoral For determine not quite enough answer supervision by each executor at each sector.
9. Task And function from every sector in synergy Which built must arranged with clear so that depicted task, not quite enough answer And authority Which carried by every sector.
10. Every form of cooperation must be *legally based* or based on an *MOU* agreed to avoid interest bias or conflict sectoral in behind day Which Possible will appear.
11. Synergy cross sectoral must managed based on management performance-based with the aim of ensuring any form of synergy That so that's the result measurable and accountable.
12. Incentive. Consequence management based performance is support adequate incentives for actors in all sectors so it is necessary a *reward* and *punishment system* was built to stimulate performance para perpetrator the Good individual nor sectoral.
13. Development HR. Strength core from anticipation threat terrorist is Quality or professional human resources, and an HR development system Which planned Good from system planning And implementation HR Which Good is the key to the birth of professionalism.
14. Program Work. Synergy cross sectoral must capable produce real joint work programs, both corrective, preventive and pre-emptive is a binding commitment that is inherent in cross-country synergy sectoral.

D. Implementation Anticipation Strategy Crime Terrorism

1. Strategy period short

- a. Build resilience And role as well as public.

(1) **Conceptual Work** , Which the main thing is covers change aspect pattern think (*mindset*) public

- i) Intensify coaching and information delivery about crime terrorism to public by officer community policing, especially in level Police.
- ii) Increasing cooperation with MUI and institutions / organization religious in frame giving religious knowledge correctly and distanced from behavior terrorism.
- iii) Establish more intensive communication and coordination with organization society in frame help the National Police build resilience and participation public in anticipating crime terrorism.

- iv) Dissemination of information on Polri communication routes and facilities Which easier accessible to the public.
- (2). **Relational Work** , Which the main thing is covers change aspect relational or interrelationship element or sector.
 - i) Establish an understanding with the press and encouraged delivery information Which can build opinion positive public in anticipation crime terrorism.
 - ii) Building an understanding with local government For activate detection early public, like tighten expenditure ID card or increase awareness of RT apparatus towards community activities in the environment.
 - iii) Build understanding And cooperation with Ministry of National Education by building understanding in a way early will danger theory And steps the anticipation in environment school nor campus.
 - iv) Build understanding And cooperation with Ministry Religion with build understanding early in the religious school environment as well religious educational institutions towards understanding religion Which Correct nor danger theory And steps the anticipation.
- (3). **Action-Driven Work** , which essentially includes changing aspects orientation to cross-sectoral work results, by creating *blue print* steps enhancement role as well as And resilience public by all over institution or institution Which related and competent (Windiani, 2017).
- b. Revision anticipation system crime terrorism.
 - (1) Submit suggestion to President R.I For set single command system to coordinate, manage and mobilize all cross-sectoral elements in order anticipation crime terrorism, for example with pointing Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security as Coordinator Anticipation Crime Terrorism.
 - (2) Propose to President R.I pointing National Police as *leading sectors* Which become end spear implementation terrorism crime prevention programs. This is related with the duties carried out in accordance with law number 2 in 2002 that the National Police as the custodian of security and public order (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, 2002). Apart from being the spearhead of the National Police also responsible for strategic programs which will be carried out while the program or technical activity Can done by every sector in accordance with main duties each sector.
 - (3) Formulate standard operating procedures together with every agency or institution, as base Work in field to avoid bias or internal conflict as well between sectors. The foundation for synergy must be built on one principle *win win* that avoids the domination of the interests of one sector that or sectoral ego.
 - (4) Propose formation Desk Anticipation Crime Terrorism until level regency / city, Which become center command, coordination, communication And consolidation.
 - (5) Building an information technology network with agencies or institution related And competent To use speed And convenience in swap exchange information, as track communication And coordination, nor in frame unite And equalize perception as well as step follow in anticipate terrorism crime.
 - (6) Push quick enforced System Information And Administration Population (SIAK) that is One number parent card resident For One resident throughout Indonesia.

- (7) Apart from the implementation of one resident card master number, too Immediately collect individual identification data via online fingerprinting throughout Indonesia, which is managed by one particular government agency.
- (8) Formulate and consistently implement a system *rewards* And *punishment* to personnel National Police in countermeasures terrorism, Good in frame anticipation to crime terrorism nor in frame disclosure case terrorism, For stimulating performance para perpetrator the Good individual nor sectoral

2. Strategy period intermediate

Namely by revising the Law concerning countermeasures terrorism.

- a. Together Government And institution government Which related to countering terrorism, to be active do coordination And communication with institution legislature (DPR RI) to speed up the revision of the Law Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the eradication of criminal acts Criminal Terrorism, Which between other enter program deradicalization and rehabilitation more clearly, synergistically, and comprehensive (Undang-Undang, UNDANG-UNDANG, & INDONESIA, 2003).
- b. Creating conditions to encourage certain parties actively participate in providing support and encouragement to institution legislative For speed up Revision on Law no. 15 of 2003 concerning eradication Act Criminal Terrorism.

3. Strategy period long

a. Program Deradicalization

- (1) Proposing the issuance of a Government Regulation as follow carry on explanation Constitution about implementation of deradicalization programs and programs rehabilitation.
- (2) Make note understanding (MoU) with Ministry Law And HAM as well as institution other governments, to jointly formulate steps concrete in frame coaching perpetrators of the theory while still in legal proceedings nor after undergo period punishment.
- (3) Interweave Work The same Which more concrete with Ministry Social, Ministry Power Work And Transmigration, nor institutions government other Which competent, in frame giving chance Work And try for perpetrator terrorism Which has undergo period the punishment.
- (4) Build network communication Which more concrete And sturdy with organization nor institution religion, through the formation of partnership forums and communication religious To use avoid impression supervision to activity religious.

b. Program Rehabilitation Communal

- (1) Build understanding with board press or national press organizations, to put some effort into it Possible exposure media to activity disclosure network terrorism in region settlement(communal) or in environment family perpetrator terrorism.
- (2) Tradition communal Which facilitated government still maintained and more effective, such as guests or foreigners who stay overnight in a resident's area are required to do so report to chairman RT, activity siskamling, or activity religious Which held communal.

CONCLUSION

From discussion to various factor related with effort anticipation crime terrorism on, so can

concluded that terrorism _ is crime humanity Which Already become attention world, so that activity terrorism anywhere as well as impact Which the consequences will immediately become a serious concern for leaders countries in the world. Even the problem of terrorism has become a program UN in prevention and handling it. In journey history actions terrorism in Indonesia, experience enhancement Which Enough significant, Good quantity nor the quality. So that No just happen enhancement amount the incident but Also happen an increase in the number of victims, both material and soul. Act of terrorism the biggest were the Bali Bombing, the JW Mariot hotel explosion, and the Bomb in front Building Australian Embassy. Strategy Which effective in anticipation crime terrorism Which can developed by BNPT is do steps Which support strategy aggressive, and combine them with steps Which support strategy diversification, namely a short-term strategy by building resilience and role as well as public, as well as do revision on system anticipation crime terrorism which held so far. The medium term strategy is carried out by proposing top revisions the law on countering terrorism, especially in connection with anticipatory efforts crime terrorism. Strategy period long through implementation And make it effective deradicalization program And communal rehabilitation.

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