

# *Preventing The Threat Of The Spread Of Radicalism And Terrorism By BNPT In The Maritime Area As A State Defense Effort Of The Republic Of Indonesia*

Reza Mahendra<sup>1</sup>, Widodo<sup>2</sup>, Bayu Asih Yulianto<sup>3</sup>, Pujo Widodo<sup>4</sup>, Herlina Juni Risma Saragih<sup>5</sup>, Panji Suwarno<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Rezamahendraunhankm2022@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Widodo\_unhan2017@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

B.asyou@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

pujowidodo78@gmail.com

<sup>5</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

herlinsara897@gmail.com

<sup>6</sup>Republic of Indonesia Defence University  
RIDU  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Suwarnopanji30@gmail.com



**Abstract** — In the acts of terrorism that have occurred several times in Indonesia, this crime is classified as an act that really endangers the ideology of the Indonesian state. The ideology of the Indonesian state, which originates from Pancasila, is a legacy from the founding fathers of the nation. As the basis of the state, Pancasila is also listed in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, both of which are an inseparable unit. The National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) continues to carry out collaborative efforts with various stakeholders in the maritime area in an effort to counteract the threat of the spread of radicalism and terrorism. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, with international land borders consisting of 3 countries and 10 countries whose borders are separated by sea.

This raises consequences as well as opportunities for the entry of threats of radicalism and terrorism through sea routes, which can endanger our country. Connectivity in maritime areas through sea transportation routes can open entrances for radicalism and terrorism. In this paper, the researcher uses a qualitative method with literature study techniques.

**Keywords** —radicalism, terrorism, defense, and national security.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the contents of the 1945 Constitution, the Indonesian government is obliged to be responsible for maintaining the safety of the entire nation and region, as well as improving general welfare, educating the nation, and helping to create world peace. The concept of Indonesia's state defense is explained in Law no. 3 of 2002, which states that national defense includes all efforts to defend sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of all people from threats and disturbances to the state. The national defense system involves all elements of society, territory, and national resources and combines military and non-military capabilities to maintain state sovereignty and the safety of all people from various threats.

Threats can be grouped into three types: military, non-military, and hybrid. This threat may originate within or outside the country from state or non-state actors with the ability to influence various aspects of social life. Threats from the military can harm national sovereignty and security, such as those related to social and economic problems such as poverty and a lack of progress. This threat can cause inequality and create bigger threats such as separatism, terrorism, and violence.

As a country that consists of many islands with a long coastline, the marine and maritime sectors have a very important role for Indonesia in various aspects such as economy, environment, socio-culture, law, and national security. Therefore, the Indonesian state has advantages in several aspects compared to other countries in the maritime field. Now that maritime security has emerged as a critical issue in international relations, state leaders have begun to incorporate it into government policies or update their frameworks in terms of maritime security. Maritime security is only a small part of national security, therefore, a country's national security practices affect the way that country implements maritime security policies. (Amarulla Octavian, Bayu A. Yulianto, 2014).

Christian Buerger explained that the design of maritime security is based on a convergent framework that must adhere to conventional concepts. Buerger then explained, through the matrix framework approach, that maritime security has ties to four concepts: *national security* (national security), *marine environment* (marine environment), *economic development* (economic development), as well as *human security* (human security). In this regard, if you look at the theory of maritime security from Christian Bueger, the crime of terrorism is very closely related to *national security* (national security) and *human security* (human security).

Maritime security is a multifaceted problem that has become a hot topic among many countries in the modern era. This is not without reason, seeing the function of the maritime area, which is increasingly strategic for the national interests of a country, thus encouraging efforts to improve security in each country.

In etymology, the word "radicalism" comes from the Latin language, specifically the "radix," which means "root." In the dictionary, it has been described as follows: "A radical is someone who has the will to carry out immediate transformations and is very fundamental with regard to legal provisions and methods of government." (*A radical is an individual who supports drastic and swift changes in government policies and laws.*) (U.S. Horby, 2000). For Zahratul Mahmudati, radicalism is a view or action that is signaled by four things that all become one character, namely: first, intolerant behavior and disrespect for other people's opinions and religion. Second, bigotry is an act of correcting oneself and blaming others. Third, the exclusive attitude is the act of being closed and trying to be different from other people. Fourth, revolutionary action is a tendency to use violence in terms of achieving desires and/or goals (Zahratul Mahmudati, 2014).

Endang Turmudi believes that radicalism is not a problem as long as it is expressed in the form of ideas. However, when radicalism enters the realm of outlook on life, it means that it has moved into the realm of action, and this is the issue (Endang Turmudi, Riza Sihabudi, 2005). At the very least, radicalism can be divided into two levels: the level of views and the level of

behavior or action. At the perspective level, radicalism is still being discussed in the form of articles, designs, and ideas; that is, the main thing is to support the use of violent means to achieve a goal. There is also a level of behavior or action called "radicalism," which can be found in the socio-political and religious domains. In such an environment, radicalism will eventually be accompanied by violence or terrorism if it collides with socio-politics as well as religion. From some of the descriptions above, it seems clear that radicalism tends to use violence in the name of religion and aims to demand its will. Both physical, psychological, and oral violence are necessary in order to achieve the expected goals and interests.

Terrorism is a form of action that is motivated by an understanding of an ideology that is radical in nature. All terrorism is certainly radical, but not all radicals will end up as terrorists. According to Ahmad, a former member of Special Detachment 88 member, terrorism radicalism does not exist solely in one religion, but rather in all religions, groups, and teachings, and it has the potential to develop in every human being.

UU No. 9 of 2013, which discusses the prevention and eradication of terrorism financing crimes, was born as a result of the ratification of the 1999 International Convention on the Eradication of Terrorism Financing. Based on Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003, an act of terrorism can be interpreted as an act that uses violence or threats of violence to create widespread fear that has the potential to cause mass casualties and damage to vital objects, the environment, community facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives. Penalties include a minimum of 5 years' imprisonment to a maximum of 20 years' imprisonment, life imprisonment, or the death penalty. To maintain maritime sovereignty in Indonesia, BNPT is working with various parties, such as BAKAMLA, KKP, and PT. PELNI.

As has been demonstrated in the explanation above, prevention of the spread of radicalism and terrorism is carried out by institutions authorized to counteract terrorism, one of which is the BNPT. Therefore, the purpose of study is This is to learn about the BNPT's strategy for combating the spread of terrorists in Indonesia's maritime area.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Spread of Radicalism and Terrorism**

For the people of Indonesia, the development of the current technological era certainly has a positive impact, as well as a negative impact. Ease of access and dissemination of information from individuals to other individuals or groups is not difficult and does not need to take a long time. The notion of radicalism and its spread cannot be separated from the driving factors in the socio-political life of a country. In the current era of globalization, radical understanding and global terrorism are conditions that are inextricably linked.

Radicalism emerged in Indonesia because there was a transformation in social and political strata that had different views from radical groups. The ideology adopted is more extreme and intolerant. The presence of radicalism is caused by several factors, including: (1) an inaccurate understanding of religion, sometimes through dogmatic learning; (2) a very literal interpretation of religion, so that radical groups only understand Islam from an individual point of view and do not understand the essence of religion well; (3) tightening things that are prohibited for the people; (4) a lack of knowledge of history and sociology, so that fatwas issued by radicals often conflict with the interests of the people, common sense, and the spirit of the times; (5) radicalism arises as a response to other radicalism, such as the radical behavior of secular groups that reject religion; and (6) as a form of resistance to injustice in social, economic, legal, and political treatment in society.

Terrorism itself is an action of a radical ideology that is wrong, so this can be said as a response to releasing frustration for those who misunderstand the ideology of the Indonesian state. Terrorists spread terror to create feelings of fear for society and the state. The National Agency for Combating Terrorism (BNPT) stated that terrorism is a crime that not only threatens public security but acts as a proxy for destroying Islamic views and the Indonesian state. The impact of acts of terrorism in the name of religion is the emergence of Islamophobia to worsen Islamic views and oppose state ideology. In a democratic state system, all parties have the freedom to express their thoughts and ideas. However, the thoughts and ideologies that guide them cannot contradict the agreement that has been mutually agreed upon as a national and state commitment, namely in accordance with Pancasila, which has become the Indonesian state's ideology.

## **2. BNPT (Agency for Countering the Spread of Terrorism)**

The National Agency for the Settlement of Terrorism (BNPT) is a body tasked with handling terrorism cases in Indonesia. This agency has duties and obligations given by the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs to coordinate the resolution of terrorism cases in Indonesia. BNPT was established based on Presidential Decree No. 46 of 2010. Some of the BNPT's main tasks are to formulate, regulate, and create national policies, strategies, and programs for solving terrorism in the fields of national preparedness, anti-radicalization, and deradicalization. The BNPT is also responsible for regulating and assisting law enforcement in handling terrorism cases. The BNPT also formulates, regulates, and carries out national strategies and programs for solving terrorism in the field of international cooperation, both bilaterally and multilaterally. In addition, the BNPT is also responsible for coordinating national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of dealing with terrorism. This agency also implements national preparedness, anti-radicalization, and deradicalization.

## **3. National Defense**

In Minister of Defense No. 16 of 2012 concerning the Policy on the Integration of Defense Components, national defense is defined as all efforts made to protect the sovereignty and territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the security of all its people. This method is carried out by taking into account the development of existing threats, both military and non-military in nature, because the transformation of threats that occur in the strategic environment can increase the complexity of these threats. The aim of national defense is to create and maintain the territorial integrity of Indonesia as a unified defense unit. The government is responsible for carrying out national defense by creating and building the nation's deterrence when facing danger with the national defense system.

The management of the national defense system is aimed at a combination of military and non-military defense with reference to the goals and policies of national defense. The national defense system is organized through a combination of military defense involving the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as an important part, a reserve component, and a supporting component to deal with military threats. Meanwhile, non-military defense is carried out through ministries or agencies other than the Ministry of Defense as the main element for dealing with non-military threats. Thus, the goals of national defense can be achieved through an effective and integrated management of the national defense system.

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses the qualitative method by conducting library research. This qualitative method is used to provide a broader picture of the research theme. Researchers collected data using secondary data sources and bibliography research methods. The purpose of bibliography research is to collect data and retrieve research issues from several literary sources, such as books, magazines, and articles (Danial & Warsiah, 2009). Data collection through the literature in this paper was carried out using several sources relevant to the research topic, such as books, journals, papers, theses, and internet documents from related institutions.

### **IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In international law, the term "piracy" is known as "*piracy*" and is regulated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS"). The State of Indonesia has ratified UNCLOS through the ratification of Law No. 17 of 1985. According to Article 101 UNCLOS 1982, "piracy" is defined as an unlawful act involving violence, expropriation, or destruction for the benefit of an individual or group. It is just that *piracy* occurs on the high seas in accordance with the place where the crime occurred.

According to the Congress *Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP)*, maritime terrorism refers to activities or actions carried out in territorial waters, including ships, offshore installations, ports, personnel, and passengers, as well as facilities or buildings in coastal areas, including tourist attractions, ports, and port cities. In other words, maritime terrorism includes not only direct actions that occur at sea but also everything related to terrorism that is carried out by sea. (Maritime NEWS, 2016)

UNCLOS grants permission to all countries to seize ships or aircraft that have been abducted by pirates or are being controlled by them and seize the goods on them. In addition, the state court handling this case also has the authority to decide on an appropriate punishment and take action regarding the ships, aircraft, and goods involved, taking into account the rights of third

parties who are not involved in the piracy. It is important to remember that taking action against pirates on the high seas or in areas that are not under the jurisdiction of a country is a legal obligation that must be carried out jointly by all countries. (Saufa Ata Taqiyya, 2021).

Efforts to maintain national security are not only a basic concept but also must be adapted to the existing dynamics. It is understood that the stability of Indonesia's national security is very important in ensuring the implementation of national development and achieving national goals (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). The threat of terrorism has the potential to disrupt the national security of a country. As previously mentioned, acts of terrorism can hinder national development, which is the main requirement for achieving national security.

Dr. Marsetio said that Indonesia, as a maritime region has enormous potential. However, this potential has not been maximized, especially since there are threats that disrupt the sovereignty of Indonesian territorial waters, one of which is due to radicalism and acts of terrorism. In a press conference, the Deputy for Enforcement and Capability Development of the BNPT, Inspector General Pol. Ibnu Suhaendra, explained that the threat of terrorism in Indonesia during the 2017–2022 period fluctuated. According to him, over the last five years, the trend of terrorism threats in Indonesia has been moving up and down, where in 2019 there was an increase, then decreased in 2020, and increased again in 2022 according to the 2022 GTI Report released by BNPT. To break the chain of radical terrorism in Indonesia, BNPT implements a priority program as a whole, from upstream to downstream. This step is in line with the pentahelix concept, which is the policy direction for dealing with BNPT in 2022. It has been explained simply that the pentahelix concept has to do with the achievement of institutional objectives that are carried out in collaboration and multi-stakeholder collaboration involving elements of government, academics, business agencies or actors, and the community. This multistakeholder concept uses all national potential in forming national strength to fight the ideology of radicalism and terrorism in order to protect current and future generations.

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, with international land borders consisting of 3 countries, namely Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste, as well as 10 neighboring countries, namely India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Australia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea. This raises consequences as well as opportunities for the entry of threats of radicalism and terrorism through sea routes, which can endanger our country. Connectivity in the region's waters through sea transportation routes can open the door to radicalism and terrorism.

The notion of radicalism that leads to acts of terrorism is a serious threat that can endanger the security of the nation and state, as well as national interests. One of the efforts that can be made to prevent the threat of terrorism is through a deradicalization program. In Indonesia, deradicalization is carried out through the stages of identifying, rehabilitating, re-educating, and re-socializing individuals or groups of citizens who are exposed to radical ideas and activities by prioritizing empowerment, human rights, law, and equality.

*Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) are individuals who travel to another country with the intent of engaging in terrorism-related activities, plans, or training, as well as engaging in armed conflict.* The motivation is due to an understanding of radicalism. For example, there are Indonesians who became jihadis in Syria, then joined ISIS and returned to Indonesia. Head of BNPT Komjen Pol Boy Rafli Amar said that 2,157 Indonesian citizens who left for Syria joined the ISIS terrorist group.

The vast Indonesian seas are often used as logistics mobilization channels for perpetrators of crime and terrorism. To strengthen national security in the sea transportation service sector, the BNPT has made efforts to guard maritime sovereignty in Indonesia by collaborating with several stakeholders in Indonesia, such as BAKAMLA, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KPP), and PT. Indonesian National Service (PELNI) Persero.

## **1. Cooperation between BNPT and BAKAMLA**

BAKAMLA (the Marine Security Agency of the Republic of Indonesia) has the duty to oversee security and safety in Indonesian territorial waters. In order to maintain national sovereignty and security, BNPT has collaborated with BAKAMLA to prevent terrorism threats, including terrorist attacks in maritime border areas and handling FTF (foreign terrorist fighters) that enter Indonesian territory. This memorandum of understanding covers a number of things, including the exchange of data and information related to the supervision of radical terrorism in border and frontier areas, increasing the capacity of human resources, and the use of facilities and infrastructure owned by BNPT and BAKAMLA (BNPT, 2022).



Figure 4.1. Cooperation between BNPT and BAKAMLA

## 2. BNPT cooperation with Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)

On September 10, 2019, BNPT signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) regarding Implementation of Prevention Synergy in the Field of Monitoring Marine Resources and Fisheries, which is valid for 5 years.

The aim of this collaboration is to prevent the spread of radical terrorism through synergy of activities in the field of supervision of marine and fisheries resources. The activities agreed upon in the cooperation include:

- a. Exchange of data and information on suspicions or indications of terrorism in the marine and fisheries sector. KKP will submit data to BNPT including:

1. Bahan explosives, firearms, ammunition found on fishing boats, and/or fishing activities;
2. Profile of Fishing Vessel Crew suspected of being related to terrorism;
3. Data and information obtained from supervisory community groups suspected of being related to terrorism.

Then, the BNPT will submit data to the KKP in the form of:

1. Data on ex-convicts of terrorism, as well as several groups of people exposed to radical terrorism;
  2. Data on areas prone to terrorism;
  3. Profile data of a person/group of people who work on a fishing boat and are suspected of being linked to terrorism.
- b. Improving fishing business skills in the context of de-radicalization of former terrorism convicts, people or groups of people exposed to radical terrorism;
  - c. Increasing the capacity of Human Resources in the BNPT and KKP.



Figure 4.2. Cooperation between BNPT with Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)

### **3. BNPT cooperates with PT. PELNI (Indonesian National Shipping).**

Indonesian National Shipping (PT. PELNI, Persero) is a shipping company owned by the state and was established on April 28, 1952, based on the Decree of the Minister of Transportation No. M2/1/2 dated April 28, 1952. This company focuses on ship transportation services and is one of the BUMNs that is active in the field of sea transportation. Currently, PT. PELNI has 26 passenger ships visiting 76 ports and serving 1,058 shipping routes. Not only that, PT. PELNI provides 44 pioneer ship routes to provide mobility for people in disadvantaging, remote, outermost, and border areas (3TP), with 285 piers and 3,695 shipping directions. PT. PELNI also has 16 Rede ships in operation. In addition, PT. PELNI also offers logistics business services with 10 sea highway routes and 1 special route for pet transportation.



Figure 4.3. BNPT cooperates with PT. PELNI (Indonesian National Shipping)

On this occasion, BNPT and PT. PELNI discussed collaboration in efforts to prevent terrorism. Because PT. PELNI plays an important role in the shipping sector in Indonesia and provides sea transportation services to the public, they must guard against being threatened by radical terrorist groups. Head of BNPT, Komjen Pol. Boy Rafli Amar, M.H., explained that efforts to prevent terrorism can be carried out by strengthening the values of nationalism and increasing understanding of nationality in thousands of employees of PT. PELNI. PT employees at PELNI must often instill a sense of nationalism and tolerance within themselves. BNPT is also ready to help PT. PELNI in selecting employees, to ensure that no seeds of radical terrorism grow in this state-owned company. The activities that have been agreed upon in the collaboration between BNPT and PT. PELNI include:

- 1) Exchange of information and data on counter-terrorism charts;
- 2) Assistant for the formation of internal guidelines related to countering terrorism;
- 3) Organizing training related to countering terrorism;
- 4) Socialization related to countering terrorism which consists of anti-radicalization, and equipment and infrastructure protection;
- 5) Cooperation in the implementation of social and environmental responsibility in accordance with the activity program;  
And
- 6) Other activities that allow to be carried out by agreement.

Looking at the current situation, the author can recommend three basic steps for preventing terrorism in the first Indonesian maritime area: increasing anti-radicalization efforts on a large and sustainable scale, either conventionally or using data technology. Second, improve coordination among related parties (BNPT, TNI, Police, BAKAMLA, Associated Departments, BIN, and others) regarding the transfer of data and information regarding the existence of terrorist actors, both former detainees and people who are still suspected of participating in terrorism cases, as well as some family members. Third, blocking social media accounts or websites, as well as responsive actions to those who seek to spread radicalism and terrorists, as a form of the government's firm campaign against acts of terrorism in cyberspace.

## V. CONCLUSION

The writer can conclude from the description above that the sea is a very vulnerable route for various parties to pass. The BNPT has an obligation to protect state sovereignty in relation to the spread of terrorism in Indonesia's maritime territory. BNPT is obliged to coordinate with various existing stakeholders as a form of protection (deterrence) and repression (enforcement). The success of deradicalization against terrorism is one of the determining aspects of its implementation as a form of national defense. Strengthening terrorist deradicalization is an ongoing method for the BNPT to reduce and eliminate the participation of any party in acts of terrorism that have occurred in Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- [1] A.S. Horby, 2000. Dictionary of Current English. Inggris: Oxford University Press.
- [2] Amarulla Octavian, B, 2014. Budaya, Identitas & Masalah Keamanan. In A. O. Bayu A Yulianto, Budaya, Identitas & Masalah Keamanan (pp. 159-160). Jakarta: Universitas Pertahanan.
- [3] Amarulla Octavian, Bayu A Yulianto. (2014). Budaya, Identitas, & Masalah Keamanan. Jakarta: Universitas Pertahanan.
- [4] BNPT. (2017, April 04). Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi. Retrieved from BNPT: <https://www.bnpt.go.id/tupoksi>
- [5] BNPT, 2022. Aga Keamanan Maritim Indonesia dari Terorisme, BNPT dan Bakamla Tandatangani Mou. Retrieved from [bnpt.go.id: https://www.bnpt.go.id/jaga-keamanan-maritim-indonesia-dari-terorisme-bnpt-dan-bakamla-tandatangani-mou](https://www.bnpt.go.id/jaga-keamanan-maritim-indonesia-dari-terorisme-bnpt-dan-bakamla-tandatangani-mou)
- [6] BNPT, 2022. Laporkan Analisis Perkembangan Aksi Terorisme Di Indonesia, BNPT Melalui Deputi Bidang Penindakan dan Pembinaan Kemampuan Hadiri RDP Dengan Komisi III DPR RI. Retrieved from <https://www.bnpt.go.id/laporkan-analisis-perkembangan-aksi-terorisme-di-indonesia-bnpt-melalui-deputi-bidang-penindakan-dan-pembinaan-kemampuan-hadiri-rdp-dengan-komisi-iii-dpr-ri>
- [7] Daniah, & Warsiah, 2009. Metode Penulisan Karya Ilmiah. Bandung: Laboratorium Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- [8] Endang Turmudi, Riza Sihabudi, 2005. Islam dan Radikalisme di Indonesia. Jakarta: LIPI Press.
- [9] Kementerian Pertahanan R.I, 2015. Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia. Jakarta: Kementerian Pertahanan Indonesia.
- [10] Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2015. Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia 2015. Jakarta: Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia.
- [11] Maritim NEWS, 2016. Beda Antara Armed Robbery dan Piracy Menurut UNCLOS. Retrieved from MaritimNews: <http://maritimnews.com/2016/02/review-fenomena-armed-robbery-dan-piracy/>
- [12] Saufa Ata Taqiyya, 2021. Bajak Laut Menurut Hukum Nasional dan Internasional. Retrieved from Hukum Online: <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/bajak-laut-menurut-hukum-nasional-dan-internasional--lt606d7dee4c1ac>
- [13] Sumandiyar, A, 2019. Sinergitas Pembangunan dalam menghadapi ancaman nonmiliter di Sulawesi Selatan. Kendari: Literacy Institute.
- [14] Zahratul Mahmudati, 2014. Pendidikan Anti Radikalisme Sejak Dini. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa, 30.