Implementation of Terrorism Prevention Policy: A Case Study of FKPT of West Java Province and Its Impact on Intolerance Levels

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Abstrak: This research endeavors to comprehensively investigate three pivotal dimensions pertaining to the governmental policy implementation aimed at mitigating terrorism in the province of West Java. The methodology adopted for this research employs a mixed-methods approach that amalgamates a thorough literature review with rigorous field research, underpinned by an analytical descriptive framework. Furthermore, this study employs a multifaceted analytical lens, drawing from political, theological, and anthropological perspectives to comprehensively analyze and interpret the collected data. The research findings underscore a pervasive atmosphere of intolerance in West Java, accompanied by a heightened susceptibility to radical ideologies, extremist actions, and terrorism-related radicalism. These findings shed light on the intricate cultural nuances that shape the identity of West Java residents. The empirical investigation conducted across six distinct regencies and cities (namely, Sukabumi Regency, Sukabumi City, Cianjur Regency, Kuningan Regency, Indramayu Regency, and Cirebon City) within West Java, which serve as the focal points of this research, consistently reveal a glaring absence of specialized counterterrorism policies within the region. In essence, this lacuna underscores a notable deficit in the implementation of counterterrorism strategies. Instead, the predominant policy landscape in each of the aforementioned regencies and cities is characterized by a convergence with the overarching principles of the Homeland Defense and National Insight programs. These programs, conceived as flagship initiatives under the purview of the provincial Kesbangpol (National Unity and Political Affairs Agency), are similarly embedded within the Kesbangpol structures at the regional level. Consequently, within the context of this research, the Homeland Defense and National Insight policies emerge as policy instruments that are categorically associated with counterterrorism efforts in West Java.

Keywords: *Homeland Defense; National Insight; Radicalism; Terrorism; West Java*

Introduction

In the National Development Planning Meeting (*Musrenbangnas*) convened on April 28, 2011, and graced by the presence of all Ministers from the United Indonesia Cabinet II, Governors, and Mayors from across Indonesia, former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (SBY), underscored the gravity of the threat posed by terrorism and radicalism/violence. President SBY articulated that Indonesia currently confronts a severe peril characterized by the persistence of terrorism, horizontal violence, and radicalism in various geographical contexts. He emphasized that the failure to address these issues with due seriousness could potentially disrupt the future harmony and stability of the nation. Therefore, it is imperative to prioritize the cultivation of harmonious interactions as a means to mitigate adverse consequences arising from associative conflicts.

The concept of accommodation in the realm of human interaction holds two distinct connotations: one as a state of being and the other as a dynamic process. Accommodation as a state of being signifies the existence of equilibrium within interactions among individuals and various societal groups, grounded in the prevailing social norms and values. Conversely, accommodation as a process represents human endeavors aimed at mitigating conflicts and achieving stability within these interactions. Accommodation serves as a mechanism for conflict resolution that preserves the identity of opposing parties, thereby minimizing human conflicts stemming from ideological disparities. Its objectives encompass the reduction of conflicts arising from differing beliefs, the prevention of conflict escalation, the facilitation of cooperation among social groups, and the reunification of previously divided social entities.

Gillin and Gillin (1954) categorized these modes of accommodation into two overarching classifications: coordinate accommodation, where parties possess equal status, and superordinate-subordinate accommodation, in which one party holds a higher position than the other. Accommodation yields various outcomes, including: (1) The accommodation and integration of society, with the expectation that it will thwart the emergence of latent conflicts and the subsequent generation of new conflicts; (2) The suppression of opposition, undertaken when competition serves the interests of specific groups; (3) The harmonization of disparate personalities; (4) The adaptation of societal institutions to adapt to new or evolving circumstances; (5) Alterations in positions, as accommodation restores stability to positions that have become precarious due to conflicts; and (6) The facilitation of further accommodation, as the assimilation process fosters greater understanding and tolerance among community members (Gillin & Gillin, 1954).

The presence of radicalism movements represents a form of dissociative interaction. Several reasons elucidate why radicalism and terrorism pose a peril to Indonesia as a nation, including: (1) Their classification as organized crimes, as these movements comprise networks of radicalism and terrorism characterized by organized funding, leadership, field operatives, well-defined roles and responsibilities, high mobility, and clandestine operations; (2) Their transnational nature, as radicalism and terrorism movements span both domestic and international networks, engaging in activities that range from member recruitment and fund raising to logistical support, often receiving backing from terrorists across borders; (3) The extraordinary consequences they generate, as radicalism and terrorism pose significant threats, discriminate against innocent civilians, employ mass weaponry, and have far-reaching national and international implications, imperiling both domestic and global peace (Syarbaini, 2009).

The actions of radicalism and terrorism have transcended spatial and temporal boundaries, extending their influence not only at the domestic but also the global level. These acts indiscriminately target a wide range of individuals, from ordinary citizens to those in positions of authority and significance. Consequently, these activities have inflicted a significant toll in terms of casualties, encompassing individuals with minor or severe injuries, permanent disabilities, and tragically, loss of life.

Numerous instances underscore the presence of radicalism and terrorism movements involving Indonesia throughout various historical periods. Between 2000 and 2010, Indonesia experienced communal (sectarian) conflicts in Ambon and Poso from 1999 to 2000, followed by a succession of bomb attacks. These attacks included the Christmas bombings in ten major cities in 2000, the Bali bombings in 2002, the JW Marriott Hotel

bombing in 2003, the Australian Embassy bombing in 2004, the Bali bombings in 2005, the JW Marriott Hotel and Ritz-Carlton bombings in 2009, and the attempted Pok Jati Asih bombing in 2009.

During the period spanning from 2010 to 2011, terrorist activities encompassed military training in Aceh, the targeted killing of police officers in Purworejo and Kebumen, the robbery of CIMB Medan, an attack on the Hamparan Perak Medan Police Station, bomb attacks in Klaten and Solo, book bombings in Jakarta, a bombing at the Cirebon Police Station, assaults on police officers in Palu and Bima, and bombings at churches in Solo. In 2012, a wide array of events unfolded, including a terror plot in Bali in March, online MLM hacking activities resulting in billion rupiah losses in May/June, the apprehension of the Poso terror group in July, acts of terror in Solo (involving shootings and grenades) in August, the arrest of three terrorists in Ambon in September, the detention of terrorists in Tambora and Depok, bomb terror incidents, the murder of two police officers in Poso, and a bomb attack targeting the South Sulawesi Governor in Makassar. The period of 2013 was marked by events such as the arrest of groups in Makassar and Bima in January, the detention of terrorist groups in Jakarta, West Java, and Central Java from March to May, store robberies, bank heists, attempted arson in Glodok, and an unsuccessful attack on the Myanmar Embassy.

These multifarious incidents, up to at least 2014, provide compelling evidence that radicalism and terrorism continue to present a tangible and persistent threat to Indonesia. Data collected throughout 2014 indicated that 94 terrorist suspects were apprehended, involved in various criminal activities encompassing robberies, bomb attacks, as well as shootings and stabbings targeting police officers (Mbai, 2014). In response to the perils posed by radicalism and terrorism, the government has undertaken various measures, including the enactment of legislation aimed at prohibiting radical movements that lead to terrorism. Notably, in 2003, Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism was promulgated.

This legislation defines terrorism as:

"Any person who intentionally employs violence or the threat of violence to create an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, resulting in mass casualties, deprivation of freedom, loss of life and property of others, or causing damage or destruction to vital strategic objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities."

Furthermore, Indonesian scholars and religious authorities, acting through the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), have unequivocally declared terrorism as forbidden through Fatwa Number 3 of 2004 on Terrorism. In this authoritative fatwa, it is expressly stated that:

"Terrorism constitutes a crime against humanity and civilization, posing a grave threat to the sovereignty of the state, security concerns, global peace, and detrimental effects on the welfare of society."

Hence, the National Counterterrorism Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Teroris or BNPT) emphatically underscores that terrorism and radicalism have evolved into global phenomena, transcending geographical and temporal boundaries, making them possible in any nation. It is crucial to emphasize that terrorism cannot be attributed to any specific religion, as all religions universally condemn radical terrorism. Radical terrorism is

considered a menace to humanity, and its eradication has become a global imperative. This form of terrorism operates on a transnational scale, characterized by organization and extensive networks, posing a substantial threat to both national and international peace and security.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia, in collaboration with its institutions and partner networks, has implemented a range of policies and initiatives to combat radicalism and terrorism. These endeavors encompass the enactment of anti-terrorism legislation, the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the creation of Regional Counterterrorism Coordination Forums (Forum Koordinasi Pencegahan Terorisme or FKPT) at the provincial level, as well as the development and execution of national and regional counterterrorism and prevention programs. Additionally, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has issued a fatwa underscoring the perils of terrorism, and dialogues have been initiated, involving communities in terrorism prevention through civil society organizations (ormas) and various segments of society. However, it is evident that these efforts have yet to realize their full potential, as radicalism and terrorism persist.

The role of the state in countering radicalism and terrorism is of paramount importance due to the all-encompassing nature of these actions. They permeate every facet of society, spanning political, economic, social, cultural, and religious dimensions. Consequently, countermeasures and prevention strategies must encompass this multifaceted reality, requiring the integrated participation of all segments of society.

The underlying causes of radicalism and terrorism are undeniably intricate. Different nations grappling with terrorism-related issues face distinct challenges tied to their unique circumstances. Nevertheless, there are also issues that possess global and cross-border dimensions. Numerous studies and research endeavors examining radical terrorism movements in Indonesia have been conducted by scholars exploring the phenomenon of radicalism. These investigations trace back to the works of researchers like van Dijk, who scrutinized Darul Islam under Kartosuwiryo's leadership, and extend to Noorhaidi Hasan, who delved into the study of Laskar Jihad in Indonesia. To date, a multitude of studies have explored radical movements and terrorist acts advocating religious-based ideologies as replacements for Indonesia's state ideology and governance system.

Darul Islam (DI) has been a source of inspiration for radical Islamic movements in Indonesia, spanning from the era of the New Order to the present day. The objectives of this movement surpass the mere advocacy of implementing Islamic Sharia law in Indonesia; they encompass the establishment of an Islamic state, known as Negara Islam Indonesia (NII), under a caliphate system. The DI movement persisted from 1948 to 1962, when it was suppressed, and its leader, Kartosuwiryo, was apprehended and subsequently sentenced to death. However, Darul Islam has since undergone metamorphosis, giving rise to various forms of movements and factions under new names and leadership. These entities continue to actively pursue the establishment of an Islamic state, proclaiming themselves as the inheritors of Kartosuwiryo's ideals. They operate clandestinely, engaging in guerrilla warfare, and employing highly covert methods, such as cell systems. Significantly, many of these factions remain oblivious to each other's existence (Afadlal, 2005).

Noorhaidi Hasan (2008) conducted an extensive study on Laskar Jihad. According to Hasan, the emergence of Laskar Jihad serves as a symbol of the pervasive radicalism of Islam in the post-New Order era. Its formation can be attributed to the interplay between

the long-term dynamics of political Islam confronting state authoritarianism and the short-term reactions arising from the tumultuous changes following the collapse of the New Order regime. The establishment of Laskar Jihad underscores the fact that, in specific conducive political environments, militant Islamic groups often resort to violence. The decision to embrace violence aligns with the radicalization of their discourse, shedding light on the ideological stance within militant Islamic movements. The case of Laskar Jihad, as elucidated by Hasan, illustrates that the pattern of activism adopted by militant groups is profoundly influenced by the political opportunities and obstacles that surface at particular times and locations. The choice of violence also correlates with the state's inability to fulfill its primary role as a preserver of social order and law enforcement. Nevertheless, as a consequence of this choice, Laskar Jihad remains on the fringes of the political landscape and is unable to alter the strategic framework of the state, the map of Islam in Indonesia, or supplant Indonesia's secular nation-state system. The majority of Muslims continue to espouse tolerance and vehemently oppose violence, particularly terrorism (Hasan, 2008).

Petrus Reinhard Golose (2009) emphasizes in his work, "Deradicalization of Terrorism," that terrorism transcends national boundaries and is a global issue, not limited to Indonesia. To gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between religion and terrorism, Golose conducts an extensive examination of terrorism cases in various countries worldwide. These cases include India, Japan, the United States, Northern Ireland, Algeria, the Philippines, and acts of terrorism perpetrated by transnational terrorist organizations. Analyzing radical terrorist movements in these diverse contexts contributes significantly to comprehending the distinct characteristics of such movements. The knowledge garnered from studying radicalism and terrorism in different global contexts serves as a valuable resource for addressing and countering radical terrorism in Indonesia (Golose, 2009).

In his book titled "Between Jihad and Terrorism," Dzulqarnain M. Sunusi (2011) delves into the normative exploration of the principles of jihad within Islam, drawing a clear distinction between jihad and terrorism. Sunusi firmly asserts that, from a normative standpoint, jihad and terrorism are fundamentally dissimilar concepts. Jihad in Islam is governed by a set of fundamental principles, legal frameworks, and conditions that are entirely absent in acts of terrorism. Furthermore, classical Arabic does not provide an equivalent term for "terrorism," and the definitions of terrorism cannot be traced back to early Islamic scholars. This underscores the absence of any historical discourse on terrorism within classical Islamic literature, reaffirming that terrorism is not an integral part of Islamic culture. Sunusi's study provides critical insights into the differentiation and addresses Imam Samudra's book titled "I Fight Against Terrorism" (Sunusi, 2011).

Sukawarsini Djelantik (2010) conducts a comprehensive analysis of the motivations driving individuals to become terrorists, employing a perspective rooted in the field of Psychology, particularly Political Psychology. Her study focuses on answering the question, "Why do individuals become terrorists?" Djelantik presents three hypotheses to shed light on this complex issue:

Frustration-Aggression: Terrorist actions are viewed as responses to the frustration arising from unmet political, economic, or personal needs.

Negative Identity: Terrorists consciously embrace a negative identity, often stemming from personal failures. This negative identity fuels a desire for revenge due to unfulfilled

roles and expectations, leading individuals to engage in acts of terrorism when they perceive no alternative options.

Self-directed Anger: Terrorists often experience mental disturbances, particularly related to their early developmental stages. Failure to neutralize primary narcissism results in antisocial behavior, arrogance, and a lack of empathy toward others. Furthermore, if an individual's psychological ego remains unneutralized, it can lead to feelings of inferiority and helplessness, driving a desire to destroy the source of self-inflicted pain. Terrorism, in this context, is seen as a manifestation of self-directed anger and occurs within the framework of self-inflicted harm (Djelantik, 2010).

According to Sarwono (2012), radicalism is essentially a deeply rooted attitude, often characterized by fanaticism. Fanaticism drives individuals to vehemently defend what they perceive as the core values of their beliefs, faith, ideology, or religion, sometimes leading to aggressive actions that endanger both themselves and others. Sarwono argues that radical attitudes are not innate but acquired and shaped through life experiences, upbringing, education, or training. In theory, these attitudes can be modified or eliminated through deliberate processes involving experiential, nurturing, educational, or training methods aimed at attitude adjustment. However, effecting such changes is a challenging endeavor. Nonetheless, some individuals previously involved in radical activities are open to dialogue, particularly when discussions address practical matters. Sarwono suggests that former terrorists can change their attitudes, albeit requiring substantial effort (Sarwono, 2012).

Nur Khaliq Ridwan (2008) conducted research on jihadi Islamist networks, leading to the publication of "Regeneration of NII: Unraveling the Jihadi Islamist Networks in Indonesia." Ridwan's study analyzes the jihadi Islamist network as an evolution of the NII (Negara Islam Indonesia or Indonesian Islamic State) movement, relying on reports from the International Crisis Group (ICG) that have played a prominent role in shedding light on this subject. Sidney Jones, who was initially expelled and banned from Indonesia by the government but later allowed to resume her activities, was instrumental in this regard (Ridwan, 2008).

Walter Reich's (1990) compilation, "Origins of Terrorism, Psychologies, Ideologies, Theologies, State of Mind," explores various psychological approaches to understand terrorism. It considers that acts of terrorism may result from strategic choices aimed at achieving rational and strategic goals or stem from psychological impulses. The anthology also delves into the motivations behind terrorism and the psychological mechanisms driving terrorists to commit acts like indiscriminate killings of innocent individuals. Additionally, it examines government and authoritative responses to terrorism, a critical aspect as mishandling these responses can exacerbate terrorism (Reich, 1990).

M. Zaki Mubarak (2007) conducted research on radicalism movements, resulting in the book "Genealogy of Radical Islam in Indonesia." His study traces the origins and evolution of radicalism in Indonesia, acknowledging its transnational nature. Zaki delves into similar movements in other countries, encompassing groups using Islam as their banner and those founded on different religions or ideologies (Mubarak, 2007). Zaki Mubarak's study primarily focuses on post-Soeharto radicalism movements but acknowledges that radicalism in Indonesia has a deep-rooted history predating that era. During Soeharto's regime, five major movements were identified among numerous smaller-scale radical groups involved in terrorism in Indonesia from the 1970s to the early 1980s. These movements were eventually quelled through military intervention (Mubarak, 2007).

Addressing radicalism and terrorism comprehensively involves disseminating accurate knowledge to all segments of society through integrated efforts, encompassing law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, religious leaders, educational institutions, and other stakeholders. The Indonesian government employs comprehensive measures, favoring a soft approach centered on prevention and deradicalization, involving long-term investments to reshape societal mindsets. The primary objective is to develop a structured deradicalization framework engaging all segments of society, utilizing cultural and religious strategies to transform individuals exposed to radical ideologies. This approach is embodied in the National Counterterrorism Agency's (BNPT) policies, including the formation of the Forum for the Coordination of Counterterrorism Prevention (FKPT) in West Java Province. FKPT involves various government components, social, religious, and political organizations, as well as provincial-level government representation, working collaboratively to counteract radicalism and terrorism (BNPT, 2012).

In light of the considerations outlined above, this research endeavors to scrutinize three principal dimensions pertaining to the government's policy implementation in counterterrorism prevention within the West Java Province: (1) the substantive elements of the government's Counterterrorism Prevention policy in the West Java Province; (2) the execution of government policies through FKPT in the West Java Province; and (3) the challenges and consequences arising from the government's policy implementation in the West Java Province.

Literature Review

Public policy, viewed as a process, serves the purpose of establishing broad policy guidelines and addressing societal issues. In many instances, bureaucratic institutions play a pivotal role in this process. Their primary challenge lies in ensuring the consistent and objective execution of policies. Although public policy is often shaped within the political sphere, the majority of planning and execution takes place within the bureaucratic domain. Given its strategic position, professional expertise, and the intimate connection between policy formulation and implementation, bureaucracy's role in public policy becomes paramount (Toha, 1984). The fundamental principles of government functions in policy-making encompass various management facets, including formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, all intricately linked to sociocultural aspects. As commonly understood, policy science falls under the purview of applied social sciences.

The systemic relationship between policy and social issues, as articulated by Toha (1984), can be summarized as follows: *"The initial scope of public policy is to stimulate community participation in collectively addressing community issues. Without the engagement of the community and the broader public, public policy loses much of its significance"* (Toha, 1984: 74). Similarly, Jomo (1991) asserted, "The development process does not occur spontaneously but relies on intensive efforts from both society and the government" (Jomo, 1991: 8). This viewpoint is reiterated by Kartasasmita (1996), who affirmed, *"Empowering the community must commence by establishing an environment conducive to the community's potential flourishing"* (Kartasasmita, 1996: 144).

In this context, the socialization of government policies to the public becomes imperative to mitigate misconceptions or biases. Policies undergo a fundamentally political process and encompass a series of intellectually significant activities intertwined with the prevailing episteme within society. Concerning the policy-making process, Dunn (1991)

delineated and visualized it as *"a series of interdependent phases through time: agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy assessment"* (Dunn, 1991: 15). This implies that the policy-making process inherently adopts a systemic approach, given the intricate interdependencies among collective choices, including decisions of inaction, made by government bodies or offices (Wibawa, 1994).

Scrutinizing the process, the effectiveness of a public policy hinges on and is influenced by the formulation, implementation, and evaluation phases. In this context, the analysis to acquire information in policy-making should encompass these three facets. Santoso (1988) articulated, "...analysis of policy formulation, analysis of policy implementation, and analysis of policy evaluation" (Santoso, 1988: 8). Grindle (1990) further argued that policy implementation extends beyond the translation of political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, delving into matters of conflict and who benefits from a policy. Therefore, it is not unfounded to assert that policy implementation constitutes the most critical aspect of the entire policy process.

Expanding on the aforementioned theory, the implementation of the Counterterrorism Policy in West Java encompasses various dimensions. These dimensions include bureaucratic capacity in coordinating functions, the bureaucratic characteristics of public organizations in disseminating programs, and the level of consistency and responsiveness in implementation relative to the planning phase. Bureaucratic capacity, within the framework of organizational and management approaches, represents a dimension within both the internal and external implementation of policies. It involves the allocation of tasks and authorities and the cultivation of cooperative relationships (coordination) to establish an implementation network (Tachyan, 1998).

Drawing upon policy theory and empirical observations, this research presents the following conceptual framework:

Figure 1. Flow of Thought
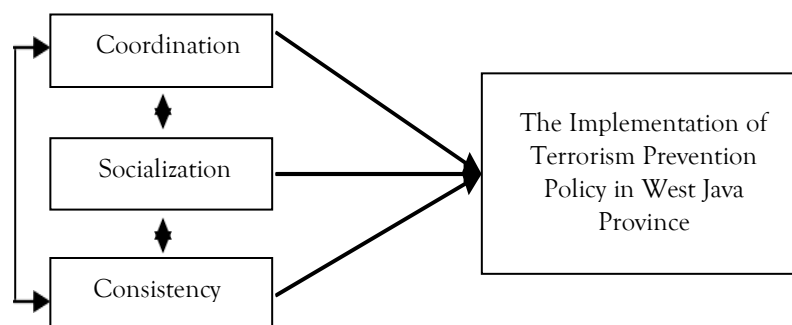
Source: Adapted from Fayol, Priffner, & Presthus (in Sugandha, 1991: 12), Kartasasmita (1996: 144), Grindle (in Wahab, 1999: 126)

Methods

This research combines library research and field research, utilizing a descriptive-analytical technique. It falls within the realm of qualitative research when considering how data is described and assessed. Moreover, it can be categorized as multidisciplinary research based on the various approaches employed. The research primarily adopts a descriptive method, enabling the depiction of the Implementation of Counterterrorism Policy in West Java as a specific situation or event. This depiction is crafted through the systematic collection of

relevant data, always ensuring its currency and accuracy (Nazir, 2005; Sugiyono, 2000). Consequently, the research aims to gather and compile foundational data systematically, factually, and accurately, with the goal of uncovering and presenting novel and in-depth insights into the implementation of counterterrorism policy in the West Java province.

The research employs political, theological, and anthropological approaches. The political approach seeks to understand individuals' actions or viewpoints and their connections to power dynamics. The theological approach aims to comprehend the relationships between sacred texts, context, and individual perspectives. In addition, the anthropological approach endeavors to grasp individuals' outlooks through their way of life and values. According to Cresswell's perspective, this research method aligns with naturalistic inquiry. Consistent with the viewpoints of Bogdan & Taylor (1975), Garma (1999), and Moleong (1994), the research methodology is geared toward generating descriptive data in the form of verbal or written expressions from individuals or observable behaviors. Thus, echoing Kuntjaraningrat's (1994) stance, this research predominantly falls under the purview of qualitative data, primarily comprising textual data instead of numerical data. Within the realm of public policy science, as articulated by Sugiyono (2000), naturalistic research is applied to investigate real-world conditions experienced by the subject (as opposed to experiments), with the researcher playing a pivotal role as the instrument. Naturalistic research follows a cyclical and nonlinear trajectory, permitting repeated investigations.

In consonance with Kirk & Miller's (1986) viewpoint, this research fundamentally hinges on contextual observation and seeks to engage with individuals using their language and terminology. Through this method, the researcher endeavors to observe the phenomenon within its contextual framework. In essence, as articulated by Sukamto (1992), this research aspires to comprehend social phenomena from the vantage point of the involved actors. The selection of this particular approach and method, namely Descriptive-Naturalistic, is primarily driven by the behavior of local government officials in the implementation of counterterrorism policies. This approach allows for diverse interpretations and realizations, contingent upon the capacities of individuals, groups, and their respective organizational structures. Within this context, qualitative data plays a pivotal role because it: (1) serves as a robust source of comprehensive descriptions, elucidating the local processes; (2) facilitates understanding and the chronological tracing of events, enabling the assessment of causality and the provision of substantial and insightful explanations; (3) aids in the discovery of unexpected insights and the development of new theoretical frameworks; (4) transcends initial assumptions and frameworks, with qualitative research findings being undeniable, vivid, and profoundly meaningful.

The research process encompasses several distinct stages:

Literature Review and Data Collection: In the initial stage, extensive literature data concerning radical terrorist movements in Indonesia and worldwide are gathered. Additionally, information on the government's responses to these movements, along with data on the government's strategies and policies for countering terrorism in Indonesia, is collected. This comprehensive literature review forms the foundational knowledge for the research.

Program Inventory and Policy Cataloging: The second phase involves the meticulous inventory of all programs initiated within the West Java Province Forum for the

Coordination of Counterterrorism Prevention (FKPT) since its establishment in 2012 up to 2016. This step is supplemented by cataloging the policies enacted by the West Java provincial government in response to radical terrorist movements.

Data Collection Instrument Development: The third stage focuses on the creation of data collection instruments. These instruments serve as the foundation for interview guidelines and questionnaires. While questionnaires are distributed to all respondents, in-depth interviews are conducted with key individuals selected from the core membership of the West Java Province FKPT. These in-depth interviews serve a dual purpose: to gain deeper insights into the documentary data provided by respondents and to explore the theological and political motivations that underlie their responses to various issues outlined in the research instruments. This qualitative data from the interviews also serves as a cross-reference for the information obtained during the literature review.

Data Classification and Analysis: The fourth phase involves the systematic classification and analysis of data, employing political, theological, and anthropological approaches. This analytical process aims to evaluate the success and challenges encountered in the implementation of counterterrorism policies. The assessment is conducted within the framework of the applied theories and theoretical constructs guiding the research. Furthermore, the analysis assesses the effectiveness of deradicalization programs that employ a soft approach, serving as an important indicator of the government's program success. It also involves an exploration of the potential for radical terrorism within the West Java Province, providing valuable insights for future research endeavors.

Conclusion and Research Questions: The final stage encompasses drawing comprehensive conclusions by addressing all the research questions posed throughout the study. These conclusions are derived from the data collected, the analyses conducted, and the insights gained during the research process.

Result and Discussion

Government Policies Pertaining to Counterterrorism

The phenomena of terrorism, religiously-motivated violence, and radicalism in Indonesia are often examined with less emphasis on political, religious, or ideological factors. Instead, the focus tends to center on the events and methods employed, specifically the use of violence and threats that induce fear and result in extraordinary loss of life. Consequently, in Indonesia, there is a greater emphasis on law enforcement, even though terrorism motives in Indonesia are driven by political objectives concealed under the cloak of religion and ideology. The circle of Terrorism Ideology can be depicted as follows:

Figure 2. Radical Terrorism Ideology
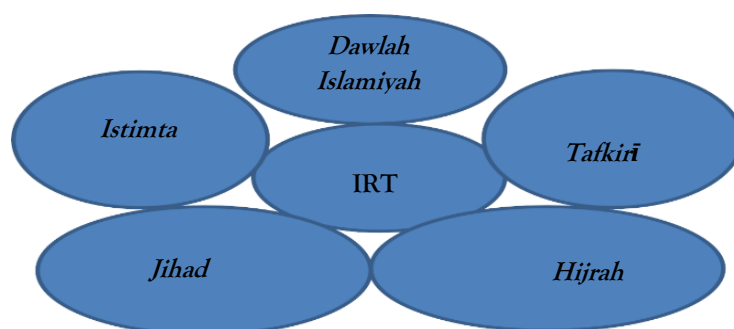
In accordance with Indonesian legal provisions, acts of terrorism are legally defined as *"Tindak Pidana Terorisme"* (Terrorism Criminal Acts). The legal framework governing this matter is established in the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2002, subsequently reinforced by Law Number 15 of 2003. Article 1, paragraph (1) of Perpu No. 1 of 2002 defines "Terrorism Criminal Act" as any act meeting the criteria of a criminal offense as stipulated in the regulation. These acts may have already been perpetrated or are yet to be committed, and both aspects are addressed within the provisions of Articles 6 and 7.

> *Article 6 specifies that "The perpetrator of a terrorism criminal act is any person who deliberately employs violence or threats that generate an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear among the populace, leading to mass casualties, by depriving others of their freedom, taking their lives and property, or involving the damage or destruction of vital strategic objects, environmental harm, harm to public facilities, or harm to international facilities."*

This article encapsulates elements of: 1) Deliberate action, 2) the use of violence and threats, 3) the creation of widespread fear, 4) the resulting mass casualties through the deprivation of individual freedom or the loss of lives and property. 5) the infliction of damage or destruction upon vital strategic objects, environmental resources, public facilities, or international facilities. Conversely, Article 7 stipulates that "Any individual who deliberately employs violence or threats of violence with the intent of creating an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, or causing mass casualties by depriving others of their freedom, taking their lives or property, or causing damage or destruction to vital strategic objects, environmental harm, harm to public facilities, or harm to international facilities, shall be subject to a maximum life imprisonment penalty."

A notable distinction exists between the two aforementioned articles. Article 6 addresses substantive offenses, while Article 7 encompasses formal offenses. Terrorism is classified as a crime against humanity and civilization (crime against humanity), characterized as an extraordinary crime. It represents a grave threat to state sovereignty, qualifies as an international crime, and jeopardizes global security, peace, and the well-being of the populace. As such, its handling necessitates an extraordinary, deliberate, and continuous approach (Hemay, 2013).

The emergence and proliferation of Radical Terrorism are attributed to a multitude of interconnected factors. These factors encompass ideology, economics, political education, social conflicts, and psychological elements.

1. Ideological Factors: Ideologically, the prevalence of extremist beliefs that endorse the use of violence to promote religious causes holds significant weight. This perspective often stems from a distorted interpretation of religion. For instance, certain segments of society consider the advocacy for an all-encompassing Islam, the establishment of a caliphate, and the implementation of Islamic Sharia as justifiable. Consequently, those who do not adhere to these beliefs are deemed enemies, and their lives are seen as dispensable. Radical groups frequently assert their possession of the absolute truth. Furthermore, the understanding of concepts like jihad tends to be exclusive, with some regarding suicide as a legitimate form of jihad to defend the faith of Allah. This interpretation contradicts Islamic teachings,

which strictly prohibit suicide for any purpose. Such exclusive interpretations leave no room for moderate Muslim groups (Hemay, 2013).

2. Economic Factors: Economic hardships, characterized by poverty, unemployment, and economic inequality, significantly impact an individual's thought processes. Government failures in achieving economic prosperity and equity can breed feelings of resentment and vengeance. These conditions can be exploited to incite violence in response to perceived injustices. Poverty becomes a justifiable means and an effective tool to nurture radicalism (Hemay, 2013).

3. Educational Factors: While education alone may not be the sole determinant of radicalization, the absence of teachings on tolerance can fuel the growth of radicalism. The same applies to superficial religious education. In-depth religious education, emphasizing openness, tolerance, courtesy, hospitality, opposition to destruction and vandalism, advocacy for cooperation and unity, should be reinforced to the point of practical implementation in daily life (Al-Zastrouw, 2006).

4. Political Factors: Political stability, combined with equitable economic growth for the populace, fosters public trust in the government. However, political instability that fails to benefit the people can lead to antipathy towards the government. This can stimulate the emergence of anti-government factions seeking to replace the existing system with what they perceive as superior, such as a caliphate system. This encourages the growth of radical ideologies aiming to supplant legitimate governance through various means (Hemay, 2013).

5. Social Conflict Factors: Ideologies of radical terrorism may emerge due to unresolved social conflicts that fuel unchecked anarchy, which the government fails to address. Consequently, this fosters antipathy towards the government (Watt, 1997). Certain groups can exploit this condition due to the strong militancy associated with radicalism.

6. Psychological Factors: Although rare, psychological factors can significantly influence individuals to become radicalized. Instances such as poverty, life failures, and career setbacks serve as examples of psychological circumstances that can stimulate radicalism, deviance, and anarchy. A failed life can lead to self-isolation from society, and without proper guidance, it can manifest as a desire to assert one's existence. Such conditions can be easily manipulated by those engaged in terrorism recruitment.

Efforts to counteract terrorism in Indonesia since 2002 have prompted the government to enact a comprehensive legislative framework. Following the tragic incident of the Bali Bombing 1 in Legian, the government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Criminal Acts and Perpu Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Implementation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2002 regarding the prosecution of the perpetrators of the Bali Bombing on October 12, 2002. These regulations represent strategic policies aimed at combating terrorist criminal acts, with the primary objectives of enhancing public order and safety, while upholding the principles of law and human rights, without discrimination based on religion, ethnicity, race, or social group. Government

Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 was subsequently ratified as Law Number 15 of 2003.

In 2010, the government issued Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 on the Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), which was later amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012. BNPT replaced the Coordinating Desk for Counterterrorism (DKPT), which had been established in 2002. Its role is to provide assistance to the Minister Coordinator for Political and Security Affairs in formulating policies for combating terrorist criminal acts, encompassing various aspects, including prevention, interception, response, cessation, resolution, and all necessary legal measures (Hemay, 2013).

BNPT possesses the authority to devise policies and strategies, acting as the coordinating body for terrorism prevention efforts. To further facilitate the mechanisms of terrorism prevention, BNPT has established the Terrorism Prevention Coordination Forum (FKPT) across all regions of Indonesia, with 32 FKPTs corresponding to the 32 provinces. The establishment of FKPT aims to garner support from local communities and governments in terrorism prevention endeavors, grounded in the application of each region's unique local wisdom. The organizational structure associated with the authority of BNPT and FKPT is depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Organizational Structure of BNPT and FKPT

Source: Hand Out Deputi I BNPT (2015)

BNPT operates under the direct authority of the President, with its overarching vision aimed at effectively mitigating the threats posed by terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia. This vision is pursued through a collaborative approach involving government institutions and the wider community, encompassing various facets of counterterrorism efforts. These include preventive measures, protective measures, law enforcement, deradicalization initiatives, and the continuous enhancement of national vigilance. Furthermore, BNPT actively engages in international cooperation to safeguard and uphold national security, a fundamental aspect of its mission (Hemay, 2013).

FKPT, on the other hand, serves as an essential regional extension of BNPT and assumes a multifaceted role. Firstly, it functions as a dedicated task force under BNPT's purview, tasked with executing terrorism prevention programs in specifically designated regions as delineated through BNPT's coordination and working meetings. Secondly, FKPT operates as a coordinating body responsible for orchestrating terrorism prevention endeavors within the region. This coordination involves various pertinent institutions operating at the provincial, district, and municipal levels, all falling under the province's jurisdiction. This multifunctional role allows FKPT to effectively implement and oversee the comprehensive strategies and measures necessary to combat terrorism at the local level, in alignment with BNPT's broader national objectives.

Mapping Terrorism Movements in West Java Province

In order to chart the landscape of terrorism movements in West Java Province, it is imperative to scrutinize the portrayal of this phenomenon in various credible research and studies, underpinned by scientific rigor. Consequently, this discourse endeavors to revisit a compendium of research findings compiled in the FKPT Research Report commissioned by BNPT in 2015. Presented below is a segment extracted from the comprehensive research report undertaken by the FKPT West Java Research Team, of which the author was an integral part.

The West Java Provincial Government has articulated a policy imbued with the mission to "cultivate a harmonious, tolerant, and serene religious milieu while concurrently safeguarding and nurturing a culture steeped in local wisdom." Paradoxically, the region has been beset by recurrent incidents of religious intolerance, religious violence, and even Islamic radicalism. West Java, in fact, records the highest incidence of terrorism cases in comparison to other provinces. Quoting from the 2015 FKPT research report once more, it underscores that radicalism takes root owing to a plethora of contributory factors. In the vantage point of Lazuardi Biru, at least seven factors conduce to the manifestation of radicalism.

As per Lazuardi Biru's observations, seven rationales underpin the susceptibility to religious and social radicalism in West Java. These underpinnings encompass the tenets of jihad, alienation and deprivation, intolerance, a pervasive sense of threat, pervasive insecurity, Islamic agendas, and association with radical factions. The jihadism index in West Java registers at 47.6 on a scale that ranges from 0 to 100, slightly surpassing the national jihadism index of 46.2, where the threshold of safety is demarcated at 33.3. This indicates that the proclivity for violence in West Java remains profoundly pronounced. Survey findings further attest to the sentiments of alienation pervasive among the population of West Java, with 30.7 percent perceiving unfair treatment, 30.9 percent believing that minority groups wield disproportionate influence, and 52.8 percent contending that although the Muslim populace is substantial, fortune does not favor them. These underlying reasons can precipitate acts of violence as a response to alleviate the oppressive circumstances. Among the seven causative factors of radicalization delineated by Lazuardi Biru, the doctrines of jihad and Islamic agendas conspicuously predominate in the context of West Java. This aligns with the findings unearthed in the FKPT research report, which illuminate that the upper echelons of leadership in Tasikmalaya regency actively espouse such an agenda.

Furthermore, six provinces are identified as the most vulnerable to terrorism movements, with West Java Province emerging as the epicenter of susceptibility among them. This revelation not only reaffirms but also fortifies an array of antecedent research findings. The remaining five provinces include Aceh, Central Java, East Java, Bali, and South Sulawesi. However, during a coordination meeting convened for FKPT Treasurers representing diverse regions across Indonesia in Jakarta on May 25, 2016, the list of the six most terrorism-prone provinces expanded to twelve. The augmented list encompasses Aceh, Bali, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, East Kalimantan, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi.

Terrorism Prevention Policy in West Java Province and Its Implementation

To examine the terrorism prevention policy implemented by the West Java Provincial Government, at least two crucial questions can be posed: (1) What are the Duties and Authorities of the West Java Provincial Government in terrorism prevention in West Java? (2) How is the Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the West Java Provincial Government in terrorism prevention carried out? The following are the research findings related to these issues.

This study reveals that the West Java Provincial Government formulates autonomous policies focusing on terrorism prevention. The West Java Provincial Government, through the Governor's Decree Number 460.05/Kep.573-Kesbangpol/2015 concerning the Integrated Team for Handling Regional-Level Social Conflict in West Java Province, contains a single decision by establishing seven clauses regarding the integrated team as referred to in the above-mentioned decision. The seven clauses of this West Java Governor's decision are as follows: First, revoking and declaring invalid: (1) West Java Governor's Decision Number 300.06/Kep.539-Kesbangpol/2013 concerning the Integrated Team for Handling Domestic Security Disturbances in West Java, and (2) West Java Governor's Decision Number 300.06/Kep.704-Pem.Um/2014 concerning the Integrated Team for Handling Domestic Security Disturbances in West Java. Second, forming the Integrated Team for Handling Regional-Level Social Conflict in West Java Province, hereinafter referred to as the Integrated Team, with Personnel Composition, as an inseparable part of this Decision. Third, the Integrated Team as referred to in Clause Two, has the task of carrying out integrated handling of domestic security disturbances due to social conflicts and terrorism in West Java Province, with the following provisions: (1) Taking swift, accurate, firm, and proportional measures to stop all forms of violence resulting from social conflicts and terrorism, while upholding legal aspects, respecting local norms and customs, and upholding human rights values; (2) Conducting post-conflict recovery efforts, including handling refugees, reconciliation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, to restore community security and enable normal life activities; and (3) responding promptly and peacefully to issues that have the potential to cause social conflicts, to prevent violence at an early stage. Fourth, in carrying out the tasks as stipulated in Clause Three, the Integrated Team has functions: (1) Implementing the Integrated Action Plan for Handling Social Conflicts in West Java Province, guided by the National Integrated Action Plan; (2) coordinating, implementing, and improving the effectiveness of handling social conflicts at the provincial and district/city levels in West Java Province; (3) providing information and explanations to the public regarding domestic security disturbances in West Java Province, resulting from social conflicts and terrorism, as well as progress in handling them;

and (4) reporting the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Integrated Team to the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Fifth, Integrated Action Plan for Handling Social Conflicts in West Java Province. Sixth, the necessary funding for the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Integrated Team is charged to the Revenue and Expenditure Budget of West Java Province. Seventh, this decision shall come into effect on the date of its issuance (West Java Governor's Decree Number: 460.05/Kep.573/Kesbangpol/2015).

In terms of terrorism issues, we find that social conflicts and terrorism are inseparable dangers in the programs and decisions of the West Java Governor. Counterterrorism is not specifically addressed in the program and plan of the Integrated Team. While the Integrated Team focusing on terrorism consists of: Agency for Political Unity and Community Protection, Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Education, Department of Communication and Information, Department of Regional Development and Planning, Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Military Command III/Siliwangi, West Java Regional Police, FKPT (Forum for the Coordination of Counterterrorism Prevention), and Community Empowerment Agency.

Based on the research conducted in six regencies in West Java, the research team did not find that the provincial government's policy, as stated in the Governor's Decision mentioned above, has implications for policy implementation at the regency level. The West Java Provincial Government places terrorism prevention policy not in a separate proportion but within a blueprint. We found that the West Java Provincial Government, through the Badan Kesbangpolinmas (Agency for Political Unity and Community Protection, now known as Badan Kesbangpol), has two main policy strategies implemented uniformly at the regency and city levels in this research area. These two primary policies are: (1) National Defense; and (2) National Insight.

Within the scope of this research, we conducted an extensive study across six regencies and cities in West Java, categorizing them into two distinct regions: West Priangan and East Priangan. Our approach to composition was rigorously balanced, comprising three regencies/cities within the West Priangan region—namely Sukabumi Regency, Sukabumi City, and Cianjur Regency—and an equivalent number within the East Priangan region, encompassing Kuningan Regency, Indramayu Regency, and Cirebon City. Presented below is a concise overview of the strategic policies pertaining to terrorism prevention and radicalism in three representative areas: Sukabumi, Cianjur, and Cirebon. These areas are illustrative of policies in other regions within the province of West Java.

1. Strategic Policies Related to Terrorism and Radicalism Prevention in Sukabumi City

   Several strategic policies implemented by the Sukabumi City Government include the following:

   a. National Awareness Forum

      Since 2015, the Sukabumi City Government has organized dialogue sessions under the theme "National Awareness Enhancement for High School Students" for students from various high schools in Sukabumi City. The objectives of these sessions encompass three main points: (1) To enhance the

sense of national identity among high school students and promote it in their daily lives; (2) To ensure that participants share a common perception in fostering national unity and solidarity; (3) To align their vision and mission in preparing themselves as the next generation and potential leaders of the nation.

b. National Insight Enhancement

The Head of the Sukabumi City Office of National Unity and Political Affairs explained that, specifically, there are no programs in place for terrorism prevention in Sukabumi City. However, initiatives related to national awareness, which share similarities with policies addressing radical terrorism prevention, have been carried out in the form of enhancing national insight. This initiative, launched in 2014, was focused on students at the upper-secondary level across Sukabumi City.

2. Strategic Policies Related to Terrorism and Radicalism Prevention in Cianjur Regency

Based on interview findings, it is revealed that efforts aimed at preventing terrorism in Cianjur Regency involve collaborative initiatives that engage the local government, law enforcement authorities, and the local military command, in cooperation with the Darussalam Mosque Management Board (DKM). These efforts include the dissemination of moderate Islamic messages, socialization activities, and the promotion of messages fostering unity and solidarity among residents, as well as nurturing nationalism through social messages conveyed in various religious sermons.

3. Strategic Policies Related to Radical Terrorism Prevention in Cirebon City

Similar to the findings in previous regencies, we observe similarities in terrorism-related policies within the Cirebon City government. The individuals sampled for our in-depth interviews primarily represent entities focused on education, such as the Department of Education and Culture, and religious education, represented by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

According to our research sources, the Cirebon City Government does not have specific programs geared towards terrorism prevention. Consequently, it is reasonable that the Department of Education also lacks such programs. However, in response to the heightened concerns about terrorism activities in Indonesia, and particularly following a suicide bombing incident in a mosque located within the Cirebon City police headquarters, there has been a growing awareness that no place is entirely immune from terrorism attacks. This situation underscores the sophistication of terrorist networks in recruiting and executing attacks, which cannot always be predicted even by state intelligence agencies.

Within the Department of Education and Culture in Cirebon City, activities related to terrorism prevention do not explicitly focus on counterterrorism measures. Instead, an innovative approach has been taken to integrate national insight into the curriculum under the subject of Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKN). This subject was designed as a change in nomenclature from

Moral Education Pancasila (PMP). Teachers responsible for PPKN are encouraged to enhance students' national insight. The expectation is that by increasing students' national awareness, a deeper sense of love and ownership for the nation will develop, ultimately leading them to take an active role in preserving the integrity of the nation. In line with the era of reform and the spirit of changing paradigms and leadership styles in the country, PMP has also undergone a paradigm shift, resulting in the nomenclature change to PPKN. Nonetheless, in other government agencies, the research team found efforts by stakeholders to implement programs aimed at preventing radicalism and terrorism. One such example is the Cirebon City Police, through the Waru Police Sector, which operates the Binmas (Community and Public Order) Unit.

Implementation of Terrorism Prevention Policies Through the West Java Provincial Counterterrorism Coordination Forum (FKPT)

The menace of terrorism necessitates comprehensive measures, with local governments playing a critical role in counterterrorism efforts. In West Java Province, Indonesia, the West Java Provincial Counterterrorism Coordination Forum (FKPT) operates as a key component within the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT). FKPT's dual function, as a strategic partner at the provincial level and a specialized task force under BNPT, ensures seamless coordination. This paper provides an overview of FKPT's role and examines its five program areas in the context of terrorism prevention.

FKPT, established in 2012, serves as both a strategic partner within West Java Province and a task force under BNPT. BNPT has two specialized units for counterterrorism operations: the Enforcement Task Force (Satgas Penindakan) entrusted to Densus 88 (Detachment 88), and the Prevention Task Force (Satgas Pencegahan) delegated to FKPT. In situations involving actual terrorist attacks, BNPT deploys Densus 88, which operates under the command structure of the Indonesian National Police. Conversely, for prevention strategies, BNPT assigns responsibility to FKPT, which also functions as a strategic partner directly appointed by BNPT. FKPT operates through five Coordinator Areas, each with specific programs.

Dalam program pencegahan terorisme, kelima bidang yang ada di FKPT ini menjalankan dan melaksanakan amanah BNPT dengan anggaran yang rijid tiap bidang dan dipertanggungjawabkan kepada BNPT. Dalam pembahasan berikut tima riset akan mencoba mendeskripsikan kebijakan pencegahan terorisme BNPT melalui program dan kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh FKPT Jabar. Deskriptif ini didasarkan pada hasil temuan riset ketika tim membuka file kegiatan serta narasi laporan yang ada di FKPT Jabar.

FKPT Jabar has diligently executed its programs with substantial financial support from BNPT. Each of the five Coordinator Areas receives an average of 200 million Indonesian Rupiahs for dialogues and research activities. The subsequent sections provide a descriptive analysis of the outcomes within each Coordinator Area:

1. Coordinator Area for Religion, Education, and Preaching

   Terrorism prevention initiatives in West Java Province, conducted by FKPT, commenced in 2015 through dialogues led by the Religion, Education, and Preaching Coordinator Area. The program targets religious figures, educators, and preachers, including clerics, Islamic boarding school leaders, religious teachers,

mosque youth groups, religious study circle organizers (majlis ta'lim), mosque management boards (DKM), Islamic organizations (Muhammadiyah, Persis, Nahdlatul Ulama, PUI, PUUI, and FPP Jabar), religious instructors (from universities, high schools, junior high schools, and primary schools), and non-Muslim religious organizations (Walubi, Parisada Hindu Darma, GKI, and Gereja Pasundan Keuskupan Bandung).

2. Coordinator Area for Economic, Social, Cultural, and Legal Empowerment
The dialogue activities for terrorism prevention in West Java are conducted by the Economic, Social, Cultural, and Legal Empowerment Coordinator Area. These initiatives aim to empower communities in the context of counterterrorism, encouraging active community involvement. The objectives of these dialogues, designed by FKPT Jabar through this Coordinator Area, include engaging educational figures actively in counterterrorism efforts, fostering peace through character education, and providing guidance and oversight on students' interactions with society and the outside world.

The dialogue materials are meticulously prepared, covering topics such as national strategies and policies for terrorism prevention (BNPT), the perspectives of cultural figures in West Java on radicalism and terrorism, the Sundanese cultural values of mutual love, mutual assistance, and mutual care as a cultural identity and societal character in West Java, the synergies between Islamic culture and Sundanese values and norms, and the methods employed in the dialogues (presentation, dialogue, discussion, Q&A, and questionnaires).

3. Coordinator Area for Media and Public Relations Empowerment
The dissemination of terrorism prevention initiatives in West Java Province is conducted by FKPT through the Coordinator Area for Media and Public Relations Empowerment. These activities are part of a broader community empowerment program aimed at preventing terrorism. The program's objective is to encourage active community participation in counterterrorism efforts, as the community plays a frontline role in preventing terrorism and countering radical ideologies.

FKPT of West Java Province outlines the objectives of this workshop as follows: (a) To engage mass media and media professionals proactively in counterterrorism efforts; (b) To involve mass media and media professionals actively in countering opinions related to Islamic radicalism; and (c) To guide media professionals in educating the public about the influence of mass media coverage on public opinion regarding radicalism and terrorism. The target participants for this workshop include media figures, such as print journalists, electronic media journalists (television, radio, TV presenters, radio broadcasters), and editors of Islamic and general magazines within West Java Province.

4. Coordinator Area for Youth and Women Empowerment
Subsequent dialogues are organized by the Coordinator Area for Youth and Women Empowerment of FKPT West Java. The global aim and purpose outlined in this activity are to provide a comprehensive overview of the empowerment

activities of Youth and Women Leaders within the West Java Provincial Counterterrorism Coordination Forum (FKPT). Specifically, these objectives are: (a) To serve as a reference for the implementation of empowerment activities for Youth and Women Leaders within FKPT West Java; (b) To serve as a reference for FKPT Management and Implementation Committees/Task Forces in conducting empowerment tasks for Youth and Women Leaders within the West Java Provincial Counterterrorism Coordination Forum (FKPT).

This activity primarily targets the empowerment of youth and women leaders, including: Youth Leaders representing Youth Organizations, Student Organizations, and Students totaling 300 individuals representing the West Java Forum of Civil Society Organizations, West Java National Committee for Youth (KNPI), Pemuda Pancasila, Pemuda Pancamarga, Angkatan Muda Siliwangi (AMS), HMI West Java Coordinating Body, PMII, KAMMI, IMM, HIMA PERSIS, BEM UNPAD, ITB, UPI, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, UNISBA, UNINUS, and PTAIS, among others. It also includes representatives from West Java's Student Council (OSIS), Youth NU, Muhammadiyah, Persis, PUI, Mathlaul Anwar, Al-Washliyah, HTI, Karang Taruna West Java, Women Leaders from the West Java Women's Organization Coordination Body (BKOW), representatives from NU Women (Fatayat), Muhammadiyah Women (Aisiyah), Persis Women (Persistri), PUI Women, Mathla'ul Anwar Women, Al-Wasliyah Women, representatives from the Women's Council in various units/agencies, and Women Community Leader representatives.

5. Coordinator Area for Research and Studies
   FKPT's Research and Studies Coordinator Area conducted a study in 2014 on the potential for radical terrorism in West Java, involving two FKPT personnel and field volunteers. In this study, FKPT's role was limited to assisting BNPT in conducting research on the potential for radical terrorism in Indonesia.
   In 2015, FKPT was tasked with conducting research on the Potential for Radical Terrorism in the West Java Region, with a significant budget allocation. This research involved various stages, starting with Focus Group Discussions (FGD) 1, followed by FGD 2, reporting, and presenting the results at the national level. Two locations, West Java Barat and East Java Barat, were the primary focus areas of this research. The findings indicated that the potential for radical terrorism in West Java remains relatively high. This reinforces previous studies conducted by other research institutions. These new findings ultimately provide input to policymakers at both the regional and national levels. The research results were also published in the media and discussed in Focus Group Discussions at the West Java Provincial Political Unity and Community Protection Office.

Discussions

The research findings reveal that the elevated levels of intolerance in West Java, alongside the heightened potential for radical ideologies, radical actions, and beliefs in radical terrorism, constitute a cultural complexity within the character of West Java's residents. On

one hand, West Java's populace is renowned for their culture of etiquette and hospitality, as exemplified by the slogan *"someah ka semah"* (welcoming to guests). This cultural ethos is further reinforced by the principles of *"silih asih, silih asah, and silih asuh"* (mutual love, mutual learning and guidance, and mutual nurturing), which are esteemed reflections of Sundanese culture, tradition, and society.

Empirical evidence derived from studies conducted across six regencies and cities in West Java (Sukabumi Regency, Sukabumi City, Cianjur Regency, Kuningan Regency, Indramayu Regency, and Cirebon City) underscores a consistent absence of specific policies tailored towards terrorism prevention. This implies a lack of concrete measures dedicated to counterterrorism efforts. What consistently emerges across all these regions is the existence of policies that are intertwined with the National Defense and National Awareness programs. These programs serve as flagship initiatives of the provincial and district-level offices of political unity and community protection (Kesbangpol). Consequently, in this research, National Defense and National Awareness policies are considered as terrorism prevention-related policies in West Java. This categorization is based on extensive interviews with stakeholders at the research sites.

The National Awareness program is designed to effectively instill in participants the significance of possessing national consciousness. As a result, the desired outcome is the cultivation of a profound sense of patriotism. Terrorism prevention is encompassed within the framework of the National Awareness and National Defense programs.

The execution of programs aimed at preventing radical terrorism is the responsibility of the FKPT (Forum for Coordinating Terrorism Prevention), which, on one hand, functions as the Terrorism Prevention Task Force established by BNPT. In its capacity as a forum, FKPT plays a pivotal role in coordinating with local stakeholders to combat radical terrorism. Concurrently, in its role as a Task Force, FKPT is actively engaged in conducting activities aimed at disseminating knowledge to prevent radical terrorism ideologies. The prevention process involves various activities, including seminars, workshops, dialogues, information dissemination, and media engagement. FKPT is supported by five distinct structural areas, each with an allocated budget assigned by BNPT. This budget allocation has led to limitations in the extent of the socialization efforts, as it has been challenging to cover the entire West Java province.

The absence of dedicated policies specifically tailored for terrorism prevention programs in West Java, both at the provincial and second-level regional government levels in the six regencies and cities, coupled with the constrained scope of FKPT West Java's initiatives in disseminating knowledge to prevent radical terrorism, presents a substantial obstacle to the efficacy of radical terrorism prevention efforts. Despite the establishment of FKPT West Java on June 13, 2012, and the publication of various research findings by several institutions, West Java continues to be classified as the most susceptible region to radical terrorism in Indonesia.

Conclusions

This research sheds light on the phenomenon of terrorism, religiously-motivated violence, and radicalism within the context of Indonesia, with a particular emphasis on the characteristics of these events and the methods employed in their execution. While the motivations behind acts of terrorism often have political, religious, and ideological underpinnings, Indonesia's response primarily revolves around law enforcement measures.

The Indonesian government has promulgated regulations to address acts of terrorism, with a specific focus on activities involving violence, threats, and those with the potential for mass casualties. Terrorism is perceived as an extraordinary crime that poses a significant threat to national security, and as such, its mitigation is marked by a systematic and continuous approach.

Various factors contribute to the emergence of radicalism and terrorism, including ideological beliefs, economic circumstances, levels of education, social conflicts, and psychological factors. An exclusive interpretation of religion and a distorted concept of jihad can be influential in inciting radical actions. Economic disparities, inequality, and political discontent can also act as drivers. Counterterrorism efforts in Indonesia center around the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme or BNPT) in 2010. The BNPT plays a pivotal role in formulating policies, devising strategies, and coordinating the nation's counterterrorism initiatives. Concurrently, the Forum for Coordinating Terrorism Prevention (Forum Koordinasi Pencegahan Terorisme or FKPT) has been established in each province to garner support from local communities and regional authorities.

An examination of terrorist activities within West Java Province reveals its vulnerability to such threats. Factors such as jihadist ideologies, social alienation, intolerance, and the prominence of Islamic agendas have contributed to the proliferation of radicalism in this region. The West Java Provincial Government has responded to these challenges by implementing counterterrorism policies through the Integrated Social Conflict Handling Team (Tim Terpadu Penanganan Konflik Sosial). This specialized team is tasked with executing comprehensive security measures to address domestic social conflicts and terrorism-related issues. The team emphasizes swift responses, post-conflict recovery efforts, and proactive responses to potential threats.

Despite collaborative efforts by several regencies within West Java to combat terrorism, the findings of this research suggest that counterterrorism policies have not been seamlessly integrated into local government programs. National defense and the promotion of national awareness remain the primary areas of focus, while the development of specific counterterrorism policies requires further refinement and elucidation. Consequently, the outcomes of this research provide a comprehensive panorama of the state of terrorism, radicalism, and counterterrorism endeavors in Indonesia, particularly within the context of West Java Province.

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