



COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGY OF THE PRESIDENT AND FAMILY SECURITY FORCES

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Abstrak

Ancaman terorisme saat ini semakin berkembang baik berupa aksi ancaman teror maupun pelaku teroris. Begitu juga dengan ancaman teror terhadap VVIP (Very Very Important Person) Presiden Republik Indonesia dan keluarganya. Persoalan keamanan, masih ada kelalaian, kurangnya kewaspadaan, terbatasnya jumlah tim maju ke area tersebut, celah kerentanan antar ring. Paspampres Grup A perlu menyiapkan strategi khusus untuk menghadapi bentuk, ancaman, dan pelaku teror baru. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis strategi Kelompok A Pasukan Pengamanan Presiden dalam Mengatasi Ancaman Terorisme Terhadap Presiden dan Keluarganya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologis. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan konsep ilmu pertahanan, konsep strategi, konsep keamanan, konsep terorisme dan konsep ancaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ancaman terorisme kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia dan keluarganya secara langsung tidak pernah terjadi, namun beberapa kali telah terjadi ancaman teror terhadap instalasi kepresidenan, pengoperasian drone di kawasan istana kepresidenan, percobaan upaya menyusup ke kerumunan saat Presiden berkunjung. Paspampres Grup A terus beradaptasi dengan perkembangan ancaman teror terhadap Presiden dan keluarganya dengan meningkatkan kemampuan personel, menyiapkan sarana dan prasarana, peralatan dengan teknologi canggih, dengan melakukan latihan rutin, berkoordinasi dengan aparat keamanan setempat dalam rangka optimalisasi pengamanan terhadap VVIP. Namun Paspampres Grup A masih membutuhkan tambahan personel, peralatan, perlengkapan dan sinergitas antar instansi terkait untuk menjamin keamanan, keselamatan dan kenyamanan Presiden Republik Indonesia beserta keluarganya.

Kata Kunci: Paspampres Grup A, Ancaman, Terorisme, Presiden Republik Indonesia, Strategi

Abstract

Terrorism threat is currently growing either in the form of actions, terror threats, and terrorists, likewise, with the terror threat against VVIP (Very Very Important Person)



such as the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the family. In the effort of security, there is still Negligence, lack of vigilance, the limited number of advanced teams to regions, and gaps in vulnerability between rings. Presidential Security Force of Indonesia group A must prepare a unique strategy to deal with new forms, threats, and perpetrators of terror. This research aims to analyze the strategy of Presidential Security Forces' Group A in overcoming terrorism threats against the President and his family. This research uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenology approach. The analysis is carried out using the concept of Defense Science, Concept of Strategy, Concept of Security, Concept of Terrorism, and Concept Threat. This research showed that the direct threat of terrorism against the President of the Republic of Indonesia and his family has never occurred. However, there have been several terror threats against the presidential installation, the operation of drones in the area of the presidential palace, and attempts to infiltrate the crowd when the President visits. Presidential Security Forces' Group continues to adapt to the development of terror threats against the President and his family. Increasing personnel capacity, preparing facilities and infrastructure, tools with sophisticated technology, conducting routine exercises, and coordinating with regional security officers to optimize security against VVIP. However, Presidential Security Forces Group A still requires additional personnel, equipment, and synergy between related agencies in order to guarantee the security, safety, and comfort of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and his family.

Keywords: Presidential Security Forces' Group A, Threat, Terrorism, President of the Republic of Indonesia, Strategy

Introduction

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning National Defense, the existence of a State defense system has been formulated and its implementation regulated in order to be able to accommodate the things to be achieved in the national interest (Law Number 3 of 2002). National interest is the common interest of every person or citizen in a country which then becomes the goal of the country and is used as a motivation to interact with other countries in order to achieve the country's goals. A country has a national interest, has a purpose or direction in dealing with various countries in the international arena. The national interest is to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and to



ensure the smooth running of national development in order to realize national goals (Defense White Paper, 2015).

In accordance with the Government's Vision, Mission, and priority programs in the National Development order, the development of the national defense posture is an integral part of national development in synergy with the development of other fields by integrating the development of military and non-military defense postures. Developing new national defense forces and capabilities results in a state defense posture with limited strength. Increasing the readiness of personnel and defense equipment and the implementation of joint and joint training of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) following the plan on an ongoing basis are indicators of progress in the development of the defense sector. National defense is all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state (Permenhan RI No. 25 of 2014).

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, the task of the TNI is to uphold the sovereignty of the state, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. In order to maintain and improve state security or national security, the TNI carries out its main tasks, both in the context of Military Operations for War (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP).

In addition to this task, the TNI also carries out OMSP, namely carrying out security operations for the President and vice president, former President and former vice president and their families as well as state guests at the level of head of state/head of government. The President and Vice President, Former President and Former Vice President and their families as well as State Guests at the level of Head



of State/Head of Government are representatives of the state who must receive special security treatment as Very Very Important Person (VVIP). The Presidential Security Force (Paspampres) is the Central Implementing Body at the TNI Headquarters level which is located directly under the TNI Commander and carries out security operations against VVIP. These tasks are mandated by national goals, namely (1) protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, (2) advancing public welfare, (3) educating the nation's life, and (4) participating in implementing world order based on eternal peace and justice. Social welfare (Preamble of the 1945 Constitution).

According to the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto (2019), two threats exist in Indonesia: actual and potential. The actual threats consist of the threat of separatism, terrorism, armed rebellion, and radicalism, including natural disasters, violation of border areas, disease outbreaks, piracy and theft of natural resources, drug abuse and trafficking, cyber warfare, and intelligence. Cyber threats are dangerous if left unchecked because they become a means of digital terrorism to attract sympathy from the younger generation of Indonesia to become terrorism. Meanwhile, potential threats are threats that can be predicted and will occur. The threat is any activity considered to endanger the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the nation's safety, which comes both from within and outside the country or hinders national interests (Adi Permana, 2019).

These threats can be a barrier to achieving state and national defense goals. In accordance with Law Number 3 of 2002, the purpose of national defense is to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from all forms of threats. The wave of strategic globalization can affect the patterns and forms of threats that are increasingly complex and multidimensional, in the form of military threats, non-military threats and hybrid threats that can be categorized in



the form of real and unreal threats. According to Marshal Hadi Tjahjanto, the existence of a new uni-multipolar world order in the form of cyber threats, borders and terrorism will affect the development of the strategic environment in society, both nationally and internationally.

After the attack on the World Trade Center (WTC) tower in New York, United States, or better known as the [9/11 attacks](#), the threat of terrorism was rampant in various countries, including Indonesia. The United Nations in 2000 held its congress in Vienna Austria with the theme The Prevention of Crime and The Treatment of Offenders, among other things, mentioning that it must pay very serious attention to terrorist attacks that commit acts of violence (Said Khairizky, 2015). At this time, for the Indonesian people, the threat of terrorism is still a serious threat that needs attention from all citizens who can destroy the order of the nation and state. As data released by the Global Terrorism Index (Maryland University, 2019), states that out of 138 countries, Indonesia has been affected by terrorism, ranking 35 countries. Where the development of radical understanding and terrorism networks must pay great attention, terrorism is an organized and transnational crime with clandestine characteristics.

Nowadays, terrorism attacks are no longer places of worship, public facilities, or crowded places but have changed their targets to state officials. The attack was carried out by Syahril Alamsyah alias Abu Rara who stabbed the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, General TNI (Ret.) Wiranto at Menes Pandegelang Banten (Silaban MW, 2020). Terrorism considers public officials, members of the National Police, especially government officials, as thoghut or enemies who hinder their intention to carry out jihad, because the Police are law enforcers against their groups. Resistance actions and attacks using weapons against security forces and headquarters are changes in acts of terrorism, there is even a strong suspicion of the threat of terrorism against vital national strategic objects and state officials (Defense White Paper, 2015).



However, in carrying out security for state officials there is still Negligence, lack of concern and vigilance against threats that develop and result in attacks carried out by terrorism. Paspampres is a unit that carries out security operations against VVIP. In accordance with (TNI Commander Decree Number: Kep/1287/XII/2018) the main task of Paspampres is to carry out direct physical security at close range to the President, Vice President, former President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and their families as well as State Guests at the level of Head of State/Government and their families at any time anywhere from threats and disturbances directly or indirectly, as well as special protocol duties for state ceremonies carried out both within the Presidential Palace and outside the Presidential Palace in order to support the main tasks of the TNI.

Based on the Regulation of the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces Number 37 of 2013 concerning Validation of the Organizational Validation and Duties of the Paspampres. The Paspampres organizational structure consists of four echelons, namely leadership echelons, assistant leadership echelons, service echelons and implementing echelons. The leadership echelon is someone who leads the organization as a policy maker and decision maker, namely the Commander/Wadan Paspampres. While the assistant leadership echelons are people who assist the leadership in carrying out supervision and determining policies and making decisions, namely the Inspectorate, Asrena, Asintel, Asops, Aspers and Aslog Danpaspampres. The service echelon is the part that assists the service in the units, namely the Finance Section, Secretariat and Headquarters Detachment. The echelon of the implementing element is the implementing element in charge of carrying out close physical security tasks directly against the VVIP, namely groups A, B, C and group D. Group A is in charge of carrying out close physical security for the President and his family, group B is in charge of carrying out close physical security. against the Vice President and his family. Meanwhile, group C carried out close physical security duties for state guests at the level of Head of State and



Representatives of Foreign Governments who were in Indonesia and group D carried out close physical security tasks for former Presidents and Vice Presidents and their families.

In securing the presidential installations, both the Merdeka palace and the Bogor palace, there were still several threats, both threats in the form of terror and threats of people entering the palace area by jumping the fence at night. In addition, there were also physical threats with plans to carry out suicide bombing threats in front of the Merdeka palace when members of the Yonwalprotneg changed the handover of guard. National Vital Objects are strategic sources of state revenue that relate to the livelihoods of many people, state interests such as buildings/installations and/or businesses, areas/locations (Presidential Decree No. 63 of 2004).

Research methods

This research uses qualitative research methods. According to Sugiyono, (2007) qualitative method is a research and understanding process based on a methodology that investigates a social phenomenon and human problem. In this approach, the researcher makes a complex picture, examines words, reports detailed views of the informants, and conducts studies in natural situations. Qualitative research is also defined as a methodology that provides tools for in-depth understanding of the meaning associated with complex phenomena and processes in the practice of social life.

According to Lexy J. Moleong, (2004) qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. in a descriptive way in the form of words in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods.



Qualitative research is research that aims to understand social reality, namely seeing the world from what it is, not the world it should be, so a qualitative researcher must be an open minded person.

This qualitative research uses a phenomenological approach. The definition of phenomenology is expressed by several experts and researchers in their studies. According to Alase, phenomenology is a qualitative methodology that allows researchers to apply and apply their subjectivity and interpersonal skills in the exploratory research process. Second, the definition put forward by John W. Creswell (2013) quoted by Eddles-Hirsch which states that qualitative research is a study that is interested in analyzing and describing the experience of an individual phenomenon in the everyday world. Therefore, doing qualitative research properly and correctly means that you have a window to understand the world of psychology and social reality.

Results and Discussion

The concept of threat presented by Stephen M. Waltz (1987) that one of the criteria for threat is the intention to attack. The presidential installation has several times experienced terror threats, both at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta and the Bogor Palace. In a statement, the Institute for Policy Analysis and Conflict (IPAC) stated that the wife of Noordin Muhamad Top, named Munfiatu, was the first woman involved in a terrorism case in Indonesia, as the mastermind of a number of bomb terrors in Jakarta in 2003, including at the Australian Embassy and the Marriott hotel. Meanwhile, Dian Yulia Novita is a woman who is the first bride who wants to blow herself up (suicide) at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta by using a homemade pot bomb. Dian intentionally creates an atmosphere of terror against the community, which can cause mass casualties or damage to vital objects and commit malicious conspiracy related to terrorism (Abraham Utama, 2017). But unlike what Basufi from Banyumas, Central Java, did, at night he came to the guard post at the Merdeka



Palace in Jakarta to meet with President Joko Widodo. Carrying a screwdriver forcing him to enter the door of the palace area while shouting, the guard wanted to arrest him but Basufi resisted. With the self-defense ability of the guard, it was not difficult to apprehend Basufi. After being interrogated by the palace guard, it turned out that Basufi had a mental disorder, namely stress.

Unlike what was done by a middle-aged mother named Ida, who wanted to enter the Merdeka palace area, she wanted to meet President Joko Widodo, who was carrying out the first COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia with officials. Bringing flyers and posters, he angrily wants to enter the palace and admits that his son was kidnapped by a man. However, after meeting him, his son did not recognize the figure of his mother. His demands are that he wants to be recognized by his child as a mother. Ida had carried out a similar action and was taken to the Cipayung social service (Komaruddin Bagja, 2021).

Presidential installations, both the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta and the Bogor palace, have been threatened several times in the era of President Joko Widodo's administration. Merdeka Palace Jakarta as the office of the President in administering the government. While the Bogor Palace is also the President's office and as the residence of the President and his family. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2004 article 1, National Vital Objects are areas/locations, buildings/installations and/or businesses that involve the livelihood of the people, the interests of the state and/or strategic sources of state revenue.

Paspampres Group A, which is directly under the Paspampres Commander, consists of 4 Detachments and 1 Company Headquarters. Each Detachment consists of a Personal Security Team (Pampri), Installation Security Team (Pamins) and a Rescue Security Team (Matan). In accordance with the SOP between one team and another, each team has its own goals and objectives, including (TNI Commander Decree Number: 1287/XII/2018):



- a. Personal Security (Pampri) . It is the implementation of direct physical security activities that are inherent and continuous from threats that can endanger the security and safety of VVIP's life or body. The goal is to ensure the implementation of Pampri VVIP at any time wherever it is located so that the safety of VVIP is maintained.
- b. Installation Security (Pamins). It is the implementation of security for the presidential installation and other installations as well as event venues used by VVIP so that it is safe from acts of sabotage, infiltration, and other disturbances that can endanger the safety of VVIP. The aim is to ensure security at the presidential installation and other installations as well as event venues used by VVIP Paspampres units. TNI units and other related agencies so that they are safe from acts of sabotage, infiltration, and other disturbances that can endanger the safety of VVIP.
- c. Observation Observation (Pam Matan). Is a form of operation carried out in order to deal with emergency contingencies to save VVIP from possible threats, disturbances, and obstacles that can endanger the safety of VVIP. The aim is to ensure the safety of the President and Vice President, Former Presidents and Former Vice Presidents and their families as well as State Guests at the level of Head of State/Head of Government in an emergency situation due to threats, disturbances and obstacles that can threaten the safety of VVIP.

While the concept of security according to the AD Headquarters Manual (2004), one of the criteria is to eliminate opportunities for the opposing party. Security operations are a form of intelligence operations which are focused on preventing losses on their own side. The security of presidential installations and other installations as well as event venues used by the President must be safe from acts of sabotage, infiltration and other disturbances that can endanger the safety of the President, carried out by members of the Pamins Team A Paspampres group assisted by several related detachments in accordance with the Paspampres SOP.



The implementation of the VVIP security operation degree pattern using the ring pattern, in order to avoid overlapping authorities and responsibilities in security. Security is carried out by dividing the security area into 3 (three) sectors (rings) as follows (Femula Okto, 2018):

Under certain conditions, security personnel on duty in zones B and C can assist personal security personnel in zone A on the basis of tactical and technical considerations. As for the involvement of BKO elements from regional units assigned to zones B and C, they must obtain permission from the Commander/Wadan Paspampres recommended by the Dantim Pamins. Specifically for zone C, the Detection element acts as the executor of sterilization for all invited guests, employees and goods that will enter Ring I at the designated entrance.

The criterion of one of the threat concepts presented by Stephen M. Waltz (1987) is the area's proximity. In carrying out security activities attended by the President, there are vulnerabilities at critical times where the security elements at the preparation stage have not yet been deployed. Their full strength is because the areas are close together, so unauthorized persons use gaps to enter the ring area to be held. In the division of sectors or perimeters, it must be clear that the boundaries are the duties and responsibilities of security so that it does not create a point of vulnerability or a loophole for parties who are not interested in the event which the President attends. Close coordination and tight cooperation between inter-sectoral security officers is required in the form of an integrated work system mechanism between the Paspampres task force and the Regional Security task force that oversees these sectors.

In relation to the VVIP security operation, it can be concluded that the ring pattern in the form of a perimeter or sector in the VVIP security operation is useful for limiting the responsibilities and authority of the designated security officer sector in accordance with the agreed limits. Ring I is the authority and responsibility of Paspampres to act physically to secure and save VVIP. Ring II is an area or place



outside ring I, while ring III is an area outside ring II. Rings II and III are places or areas for physical security for the area that is the responsibility of the Kodam area as Pangopsgabpad. The security pattern has been running well, but improving the close and tight coordination between Paspampres and regional agencies is necessary. The boundaries or security perimeters must be clear to avoid overlapping responsibilities and mutual claims in the event of a violation. Placement of members in critical areas, and vulnerable points for potential threats and conduct intensive supervision.

The strategy used using the theory presented by Colonel (Purn) Arthur F. Lykke Jr., (2010) there are three indicators, namely ends, ways, and means. In answering research questions regarding the Strategy of Group A of the Presidential Security Forces in dealing with the threat of terrorism against the President and his family, the researcher will use these three indicators and link the concept of security, the concept of strategy and the concept of threat.

Destination (Ends)

Paspampres Group A is the implementing element in charge of carrying out close physical security for the President and his family at any time wherever they are. Group A consists of 4 Detachments and 1 Company Headquarters, which is located directly under the Paspampres Commander. Paspampres Group A has a Dhuaja, namely Brave to be Faithful Waspada, which means that apart from being a soldier who is loyal to his duties, loyal to Pancasila and the Sapta Marga, loyal to the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia by always maintaining vigilance, the Soldiers of Group A Paspampres are also always brave in facing challenges. various assignment situations in the Escort. Each detachment consists of the Pampri, Pamins and Matan Teams. Between teams with other teams have different goals.

The aim of the Pampri team is to ensure the implementation of personal security for VVIP and to ensure the security, safety and comfort of the President and Vice President, Former Presidents and Former Vice Presidents and their families as



well as State Guests at the level of Head of State/Head of Government at any time, place and under any circumstances. While the aim of the Pamins team is to ensure the implementation of security at the presidential installation and other installations as well as event venues used by VVIP by Paspampres units, TNI units and other related agencies so that they are safe from acts of sabotage, infiltration and other disturbances that can endanger the safety of VVIPs. . And the aim of Matan is to ensure the safety of the President and Vice President, Former Presidents and Former Vice Presidents and their families as well as State guests at the level of Head of State/Head of Government in an emergency situation due to threats, disturbances and obstacles that can threaten the safety of VVIP (Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Decree 1287). /XII/2018).

Based on the description of the goals (ends) of the strategy to overcome the terrorist threat to the President and his family, close and tight cooperation is needed between the President and his family to maintain the safety, security, and comfort of the President and his family Paspampres and related agencies. In order to create a conducive security situation so that the system for securing the activities of the President and his family runs in an orderly and smooth manner.

Ways/Tactics/Strategy (Ways)

In carrying out security for presidential installations and other installations as well as event venues used by VVIP, this is carried out by Paspampres units, TNI units and other relevant agencies so that there are no acts of sabotage, infiltration and other disturbances that can endanger the safety and security of VVIP. The Paspampres detective detachment in carrying out the sterilization of presidential installations and other installations as well as event venues used by VVIP. By using electronic equipment owned by the unit and assisted by a K-9 Malinois dog which has a very sensitive smell to detect explosives in places that are difficult to reach (Diamanty Meliana, 2018). In carrying out the sterilization of the Merdeka Palace and Bogor Palace, the Paspampres Detection Unit was assisted by the Nubika



Pusziad Engineer Company. However, in carrying out advances to the area, the Paspampres Detection Team for sterilization was assisted by Dendetect and K-9 dogs from Gegana in the local area.

President Joko Widodo, unlike previous presidents, has a unique habit of being famous for blusukan. This habit has been owned since serving as Mayor of Solo, Governor of DKI Jakarta and President of the Republic of Indonesia. By going directly to President Joko Widodo, he knows the real things that are circulating in the community. For example, when he heard information on unstable food prices, he immediately checked the prices in the market by directly asking the traders who were selling them (Agib Tanjung, 2014). The blusukan habit is indeed good to know the actual situation in the community, but judging from the potential threat, it is very high because the crowd from the community is very close to the President.

To anticipate President Joko Widodo's blusukan habit, Paspampres must coordinate continuously with staff/adjutants for daily event rundowns. The intensity of the activity is very high, if there is a change in the rundown, you must immediately inform the team that is currently on duty. When the President is going to carry out a visit to a place, members of the Paspampres Sintel immediately inform the local intelligence ranks to check the place to be visited. The Paspampres Operations staff coordinates with the Kodim, Polres and local agencies to provide security.

When there is a large crowd of people, Paspampres members are more wary of people who want to force themselves to approach the President. By seeing suspicious movements or behavior that is different from others, sometimes you want to shake hands, take pictures/selfies, even in various other ways. There are also those who bring flash disks containing problems in their area that have not been completely resolved for a long time, using the opportunity of the President's presence to convey them directly. They assume that all existing problems can be solved by the President. If there are people who force themselves to get closer to the



President, Paspampres members immediately approach and block/obstruct first, lest the President be caught out. The person was secured and handed over to regional security for further interrogation.

After being interrogated, the person can be categorized, whether the threat is an ordinary criminal or a dangerous threat. However, when a crowd is called by the President directly, the action taken by Paspampres members is to physically check the body, whether there are weapons or dangerous goods. Be given an explanation in advance about things that should not be done such as embracing, hugging and so on. In facing the President, he is always accompanied by members of the Pampru who are attached to the President until the person finishes and returns to his place.

In principle, securing the President is the duty and responsibility of the Paspampres, so that it does not discriminate between threats from terrorism or threats of an ordinary criminal nature. So that Paspampres members who carry out security in the field do not hesitate in taking action. Every member of Paspampres in carrying out their duties is ready to become a life shield, in order to secure the life of the President and his family from all threats that occur. Paspampres members must increase their vigilance, always coordinate and work with their team.

In accordance with the principle of not taking risks, Paspampres members do not provide the slightest opportunity that can disturb the safety and security of the President's soul. Threats to the safety of the President and his family are not ordinary crimes but are more of a threat to the honor of the nation and state. In carrying out security for the President, Paspampres members must have high human resources against the sensitivity of threats that may occur, so that they can be prevented early. Paspampres members must increase their vigilance and always coordinate with their team. Basically Paspampres carry out the task of securing the President and his family always based on security, safety and comfort.

In achieving the expected goals for the implementation of VVIP Security Operations where integration between Paspampres and the Regional Security Task



Force must synergize and work together to carry out the title of VVIP Security Operations. Good coordination is needed between Paspampres and related agencies in implementing VVIP security so that there is no gap at all for the emergence of potential threats that could endanger the safety and security of VVIP. The agencies involved in securing VVIP include:

TNI Headquarters is in charge of determining VVIP security operation policies, determining policies on administrative and logistical support, monitoring the implementation of VVIP security operations and evaluating the implementation of VVIP security.

In carrying out the security operation tasks of the VVIP Paspampres using the existing SOP, namely the TNI Commander Regulation Number: KEP/1287/XII/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Security Operations for the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Former President of the Republic of Indonesia and Former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and their Families and State Guests at the same level Head of State/Head of Government. The Standard Operating Procedures have been distributed to each regional city so that the security operation against VVIP can be carried out by Paspampres with the ranks of the municipality area when the President visits the area so that it can run smoothly in accordance with the standard VVIP security operation.

Conclusion,

Based on the results of research and discussion of the Group A Strategy of the Presidential Security Forces in overcoming the threat of terrorism against the President and his family, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. Paspampres Group A determines the threat of terrorism to the President and his family can be seen from several aspects as follows:



Threats to presidential installations have occurred several times both at the Merdeka palace and at the Bogor palace, this is a form of terrorist threat that needs serious attention from Paspampres and related agencies. The coordination of Paspampres intelligence staff with regional intelligence ranks is still not optimal in monitoring the development of threats that may occur to presidential installations, providing opportunities for terrorist groups to carry out their actions against presidential installations.

President Joko Widodo's habit of blusukan to crowded places and large crowds of people is a vulnerability that has the potential to threaten. Security for the President and his family in the implementation of activities in the regions has not been maximized because it is constrained by the limited number of advance team personnel sent to regions that the President will visit. This is an opportunity for a terrorist threat to occur against the President and his family.

The frequent changes in the runwdon of events in the last minutes or the last seconds before the implementation of the President's activities cause the security of several new points to be covered. The minimal number of personnel they are not in accordance with the security standards for the President. This is a vulnerability to terrorist threats against the President. The perimeter or sector boundaries that are the responsibility of the rings to carry out security against the President are not yet optimal, so there are gaps in the vulnerability points to potential threats.

The equipment owned by the unit, both for individual equipment and team/team equipment, is still limited both in quality and quantity. This is an opening for the emergence of a terrorist threat.

b. The strategy of Paspampres group A to deal with the threat of terrorism in overcoming the threat of terrorism to the President and his family. Its can be described as follows: Increasing the capacity and sensitivity of Paspampres human resources to threats and early detection in the presidential palace environment; Coordinate continuously with the regional intelligence ranks to monitor the



development of the situation and conditions against potential threats. In principle, securing the President is the duty and responsibility of the Paspampres, so that it does not discriminate between threats from terrorism or threats of an ordinary criminal nature. aspampres members who carry out security in the field do not hesitate to take action.

Applying the ring pattern in VVIP security operations when visiting the area to close the threat gap because it has not been properly integrated between the existing ring elements and influences each other (ring III elements affect ring II and ring II affects ring I). Coordinate and collaborate between the task force, namely Paspampres and the Regional Security Task Force to increase the success of the VVIP security operation task using the ring pattern. Coordinate with TNI Headquarters regarding equipment and equipment, both individually and in teams to support the success of the security operation task so that it is optimal.

Based on the results of the research that have been described through the conclusions above, the researchers provide recommendations to the parties involved in the threat of terrorism to the President in order to create security, safety and comfort for VVIP. The researcher further divides the recommendations given into academic and practical recommendations. A more in-depth study is needed related to the VVIP security operations carried out by Paspampres and the regional security task force, especially related to the threat of terrorism against the President and his family. With the Regulation of the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces Number: Perpang/1287/XII/2018 concerning Instructions for the Implementation of Security Operations for the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Former President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and their families as well as State Guests at the Level of Head of State/Head of Government, that Paspampres as the executor of the VVIP security operation and the regional security task force as the supporter of the VVIP security operation always



synergize and coordinate to neutralize the points of vulnerability that are potential threats to the President and his family.

Practically, the researcher recommends several things so that the Paspampres group A strategy can run more efficiently and effectively in securing the President and his family from the threat of terrorism. The recommendations include: Increasing synergy and continuous coordination between Paspampres and the Regional Security Task Force is deemed important in order to avoid overlapping authorities and responsibilities of the sector or perimeter in implementing VVIP security. In carrying out security operations, VVIP can run optimally so that Paspampres will increase the number of advanced team personnel sent by the regions. TNI Headquarters needs to conduct VVIP security operation training to all regional operational cities throughout Indonesia in order to equalize perceptions of the capabilities and knowledge of regional security personnel regarding VVIP security operations and involve Paspampres as supervision.

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