SOCIAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN PREVENTING TERRORISM IN THE REGIONAL OF DISTRICT MILITARY COMMAND 0618/BS BANDUNG CITY

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ABSTRACT

District Military Command 0618 / BS Bandung City as Satkowil (Territorial Unit) implements Social Communication as one of the methods of Territorial Development in its area. This study aims to analyze the ways of implementing social communication in the prevention of terrorism in the Regional of District Military Command 0618 / BS in Bandung and also how the Strategy for Implementing Social Communication to prevent terrorism in the Regional of District Military Command 0618 / BS Bandung. This research is a qualitative social study. Data sources used include primary data and secondary data. The technique of collecting data uses interviews, observation, and is supported by documentation and triangulation studies. Qualitative data analysis is performed by data reduction, data presentation and conclusions drawn. The study was conducted in the District Military Command 0618 / BS Bandung City, West Java. Based on this research, the results of the study of the Social Communication Coaching Strategy District Military Command 0618 / BS Bandung city can help the efforts to overcome terrorism in the area. The activities consist of giving lectures, advice and measurable data collection as well as the implementation of creative social media that is involved in the present. With this strategy, it can compete for the hearts of the people and create a unity of the TNI - the People. At the same time as an effort to deradicalise, a quick meeting and resistance against radical groups as a forerunner can be directed at acts of terrorism in the region. In the city of Bandung there are groups consisting of bed cells taken when they can appear and be developed and can be moved which can lead to conflict and terrorism. Counter terrorism must be carried out jointly with other parties and the Regional Government and the community in order to obtain maximum results.

Keywords: Strategy, Social Communication, Region Command Unit, Terrorism, District Military Command
Introduction

Introduction National defense is a joint force (civil and military) organized by a country to ensure its territorial integrity, protection of people, and/or protect its interests. The fact that Indonesian people are currently experiencing a security dilemma and a defense dilemma. The problem is who should be responsible for answering and dealing with certain security threats becomes complicated and political. In fact, the dimensions of the threats faced today with globalization marked by the development of science and technology and communication are becoming increasingly complex. Based on strategic analysis and identification of the very dynamic nature of threats, within the next five years, according to predictions and priorities, they are categorized into real and unreal threats. Real threats that are prioritized in handling include terrorism and radicalism. The national defense strategy as regulated in Article 30 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution uses the universal people’s defense and security system (Sishankamrata).

The dynamics of global security is currently undergoing a transformation from traditional security threats to non-traditional security which is reflected in the emergence of various acts of radicalism, extremism, fundamentalism known as terrorism movements in various parts of the world. The rise of acts of terrorism in various countries, especially those currently happening in Western European countries, as evidenced by the Paris and Brussels attacks and terrors, allegedly carried out by ISIS, has raised the ranking of terrorism as the number one threat in the world.

In Indonesia, acts of terrorism have actually been going on since the era of the struggle for independence. Historically, acts of terrorism have emerged and strengthened since the DI/TII movement which later metamorphosed into various thoughts, actions and terrorist movements, such as Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), Jamaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT), and is currently divided into the West Indonesia Council (Majelis Indonesia Barat). MIB) and the East Indonesia Council (MIT) led by Santosa alias Abu Wardah, which are based
in Jeka Park, Blue Mountains, Poso, Central Sulawesi. According to Law No. 5 of 2018, what is meant by terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

The TNI AD as part of the nation’s component that is directly involved in dealing with terrorism in accordance with the mandate of TNI Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 7 (1) The main task of the TNI is to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia in 1945, and to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

In anticipating the threat of terrorism, the Indonesian Army has one of its main functions, namely Territorial Development (Binter), which plays an important role, especially in prevention efforts.

Through the method of social communication, regional command officers can relate directly to the community through messages conveyed in ways that can be easily understood and accepted by the entire community through appropriate methods according to the level at hand so that they can easily and quickly detect recruitment, washing brains and training carried out by terrorist groups and their cells in the midst of Indonesian society. However, the communication carried out by the regional command is still experiencing many obstacles, obstacles and problems, in particular the limitations of software, human resources, infrastructure and data collection applications as a means of recording results.

The eradication of terrorism has so far been carried out by the National Police by prioritizing the law because terrorism is categorized as a criminal act or a violation of the

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2 Syarifudin Tippe & Agus Subagyo, 2016, p. 29
3 Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI
4 Agus Subagyo, 21st Century Global Terrorism, 2015, p. 21
The eradication of terrorism carried out by the Police is not optimal. Terrorism is a threat to national and international peace and security, therefore, the handling of terrorism cannot be carried out by one institution alone. Synergy of all relevant stakeholders in dealing with terrorism is needed, namely the State Intelligence Agency, Polri, TNI, Ministry of Home Affairs, and BNPT by involving participation society.

Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City is a Regional Command Unit which has the task of carrying out territorial development, including overcoming terrorism. Terrorism is a real threat that can "explode" at any time in the city of Bandung, associated with the dynamics of radicalism and radical groups in the city. Bandung with a series of actions. Even the population of radical Islamic mass organizations (ormas) in West Java is high in Indonesia. This transformation of local radical movements has the potential to have relations with terrorist movements. On the other hand, Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City also carries out protocol duties which are quite high in intensity in addition to the task of territorial development. Protocol duties have more or less effect on the implementation of the Territorial Development tasks carried out by the Bandung City Military Command 0618/BS to tackle terrorism. This condition can not be separated from the number of personnel Kodim 0618/BS Bandung which in quantity is not in accordance with the TOP/DSPP because there is still a shortage of personnel. Thus there is an imbalance between the task load faced with the number of personnel. Based on the description of the problems above, the researchers are interested in researching the Social Communication Strategy in Preventing terrorism in the Kodim 0618/BS area of Bandung City. Tasks to Terrorism is one of the duties of the TNI

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5Law No. 5 of 2018 Amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism
in carrying out Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) which is part of the main tasks of the TNI in general.

The existence of a phenomenon that requires a Social Communication Strategy in Preventing terrorism in the Bandung City or Kodim 0618/BS Area, territorial development. Specially social communication to overcome terrorism in the Bandung City Kodim 0618/BS area is faced with the possibility of a very potential terrorism threat in the Bandung City area. To explain the focus of the research, several things will be discussed and become the formulation of the problem, namely: (1) How is the implementation of the social communication strategy at Kodim 0618/BS in preventing terrorism? (2) How does Kodim strategy in implementing Social Security in the area of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City prevent terrorism?

Historically, the term strategy comes from the Greek word strategos or strategeus. In its development, the term strategy is also known to come from the word Strategia which means "military expert". Strategos in Greek means general. While war is a major armed battle between two or more troops (army, laskar, rebels, and so on). In this case, strategy is a way of leading the army. In formulating strategy, it is necessary to know in advance the goals (ends), concepts (ways), instruments (means) of the organization itself. strategy should be controlled by goals (Ends) and not by resources (Means) to ensure maximum opportunities in achieving them. Therefore, Goals (Ends) and Strategic Concepts (Ways) determine needs (Means). However

nevertheless Goals (Ends) and Strategic Concepts (Ways) are influenced by the availability of Resources (Means). If resources fail to be met, there will be a Strategy-capabilities mismatch. It can be observed that in making decisions about strategy, knowledge of the capabilities of the troops themselves will be very helpful.

The Theory of Strategy written by Carl Von Clausewitz who explores the war strategy used by Napoleon Bonaparte in battle and his war experience, views several

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things related to the Means, Way and Ends elements of war, as follows: 1. Emphasizing the need to concentrate power (Mean) at the "decisive point" of the battle. 2. Sudden value or surprise in Ways (strategy) against the enemy. 3. Use of Means (resources) that is power on a large scale and aggressive. The theory of strategy, especially in its implementation using a contingency approach from the research results of Burn and Stalker (1961) and Lawrence and Lorsch (1967) shows that a single simple factor does not achieve the success of strategy implementation, namely as follows: 1. The success of strategy implementation is the contribution of various certain factors and variables from inside and outside the organizational environment. 2. The effectiveness of strategy implementation depends on various interacting factors in a given situation. 3. Strategy implementation becomes effective when the level of strategic agreement is high, the degree of capacity and coordination in the core implementation system, and there is a suitability of stability and complexity of the organizational environment. The synthesis of several theories about the strategy above to test whether the chosen strategy is effective or not can be used in the following ways: 1. Whether the strategy can be carried out with the currently available resource instruments. (Means) 2. Then it is necessary to make sure that the strategy can be accepted by all parties involved, including the financing and operational concepts to achieve the objectives. (Ways) 3. Finally, it is necessary to study the ability of the strategy to achieve its objectives (Ends).

Various opinions of experts and implementing agencies dealing with terrorism, put forward the definition of terrorism in various ways. Terror means the use of violence to create or condition a climate of fear within the group wider society, rather than just the victims. The definition of terrorism is quite diverse. The United States expresses the definition of terrorism officially through state laws, which are the legal umbrella to be described in various strategies and operational

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8Darwin Ahmad Pella, Problem Strategy Implementation (Jakarta, Aida Infini Maksima), 2016. Pg 29.
patterns of each in anti-terrorism activities. Terrorism is defined in the Federal Criminal Code (Chapter 113B of Part I of Title 18 of the United States Code, on terrorism and the list of criminal acts related to terrorism). In Section 2331 of Chapter 113b, terrorism is defined as: Activities involving violence...or acts that threaten life, which are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any country and...which occur out of a desire to (i) frighten or coerce the civilian population; (ii) influencing government policies by intimidation and coercion, or (iii) influencing the actions of a government by means of mass destruction, murder or kidnapping; and...occurred initially within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America... or ...occurred initially outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.  

The definition of criminal acts of terrorism in accordance with Law No. RI. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law, Article 1 states that: Terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.  

Some of the definitions of terrorism above can be concluded that terrorism is generally related to various political motives, namely the relationship between individuals, groups, communities and their countries in the form of violence that can result in threats to humanity. Initially terrorism tended to be carried out by state power against its people or

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9 AMHendropriyono. Terrorism Fundamentalist Christianity, Judaism, Islam, (Jakarta, Kompas, 2009), hlm.28,29.
10 RI Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law, Article 1
other countries, but nowadays terrorism is more directed at perpetrators of crimes against humanity who are individuals or groups.11

Counter-terrorism concept The counter-terrorism model can be categorized into two forms, namely repressive and preventive. The repressive approach is carried out by carrying out the eradication of terrorism through law enforcement by arresting, bringing to court and being sentenced to imprisonment up to the death penalty. While the preventive approach with the method of deradicalization or prevention. Terrorism is classified as a form of organized crime. Terrorism does not arise from a vacuum, but requires a certain culture to develop. There are many supporting factors that cause terrorism, including ideology and theology. Both are reasons for someone to carry out radical actions for the benefit of his group. An act of terrorism really requires members who are recruited through the doctrines of radicalism and terrorism. To overcome terrorism in Indonesia, the strategies used as stated in the RI Law no. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law, Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism Article 43 states: In the context of preventing and eradicating criminal acts of terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia carries out international cooperation with the state others in the field of intelligence, police and other technical cooperation related to counter-terrorism actions in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations. Article 43A states that: (1) The government is obliged to prevent the crime of terrorism. (2) In an effort to prevent the Crime of Terrorism, the Government takes continuous anticipatory steps based on the principle of protecting human rights and the precautionary principle. (3) Prevention as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented through: a. national preparedness; b. counter radicalization; and c. deradicalization.12

The TNI AD doctrine "Kartika Eka Paksi" states that one of the main functions of the TNI AD is Territorial Development (Binter), which is held to support the success of the TNI AD's main tasks, especially in the implementation of a universal defense system. The preparation and implementation of the Universal Defense System requires cooperation and coordination with all components of the nation, because basically the management of regional resources has been completely divided by government and community functions. Regional Command Units as a form of the TNI AD's strength title in carrying out Binter tasks in the regions increase their capabilities, so that Binter operations can be carried out in a planned, directed and sustainable manner in accordance with their duties, responsibilities and authorities for the benefit of the land aspect of state defense in order to support the achievement of the tasks. TNI AD principal. The Regional Command Unit (Kowil) consists of the Kodam, Korem, Kodim and Koramil which are the main subjects for Binter's success. To implement this conception in order to achieve the predetermined targets, the Binter Method is used as follows: 1. Social Communication, namely maintaining and increasing close relations with all components of the nation so that mutual understanding and deep togetherness will be realized which allows public participation in the administration of national defense. on land. The Territorial Command Unit organizes Binter in operations to overcome terrorism by taking the following steps: (1) Taking inventory and validating Ter data continuously and fostering areas that allow the development of terrorist organizations in the region. (2) To provide guidance to intimate partners to be used as information nets in the region through outreach activities or information regarding quick meetings for quick reports of acts of terrorism. (3) Conducting outreach to community components about increasing public sensitivity to terrorism provocations. (4) Fostering

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12 RI Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law, Article 43


14 Ibid. page. 36-37.
community components through activities of fostering awareness of the nation and state, awareness of defending the state, unity and unity and the spirit of love for the homeland to carry out resistance to terrorist acts. (5) Activating a quick retrieval system and quick reports in the community about terrorist places, organizations and activities in the region. (6) Empower regional governments and related agencies in an integrated manner in all lines to regulate population and goods administration in the context of monitoring the traffic of suspected people and goods entering through airports, ports and border areas. (7) Fostering and empowering regional related agencies in supervising traders who supply chemicals, explosive base materials related to the process of making explosives. (8) Empowering Kominda in order to increase the activities of early detection and prevention of people and organizational activities related to terrorism. (9) Fostering remote and isolated areas through activities for fostering regional resistance, social communication and TNI service with physical and non-physical development targets in order to increase the community’s deterrence against the influence of terrorist organization activities in the region.

Social communication is a process of socialization to achieve social stability. Social order, the transmission of old and new values that are glorified by a society through social communication, public awareness is fostered, fostered, and expanded. Through social communication that we build, social problems can be solved through consensus. Social communication implies that communication is important for building self-concept, for survival, for self-actualization, for obtaining happiness, avoiding pressure and dependence, among others through entertaining communication, and fostering relationships with other people. Through social communication we can work together with community members (families, study groups, universities, RT, RW, villages, cities, and the country as a whole) to achieve common goals.

With the occurrence of social communication, it will be easier to solve ongoing social problems. For example, in society there is a misunderstanding in interpreting the information. So, it's your job here to connect and interpret the information, so there will be no more misunderstandings. In addition, it can also build better communication
between other community groups. Social communication can take place when there is a communicant as an interlocutor.

In the territorial military organization, it is the military's organic function in carrying out the development of Binter programs and budgets, Binter capabilities, social communication, TNI service and regional resilience in order to support Binter's main function in order to ensure the readiness of space, tools and fighting conditions for the interests of state defense in the land aspect. To optimize the territory as an organic function of the military, it is necessary to organize, organize, and prepare in such a way as to be carried out by the Territorial Staff of the Indonesian Armed Forces as the bearers of the organic function of the military.

In accordance with the Technical Guidelines (Juknis) on Social Communication (Komsos), the implementation of Komsos activities is based on technical provisions that serve as guidelines for both Komsos in order to increase the understanding of relevant agencies regarding the early preparation of national defense, to increase the cooperation of related agencies with the Indonesian Army in helping to overcome the difficulties of the people, to increase the support of relevant agencies towards the achievement of the main tasks of the Indonesian Army and to increase the desire and participation of the community to participate in the interests of the field. defense. This is necessary so that the Komsos activities carried out by the TNI AD ranks can run effectively, efficiently, and synergistically. These general provisions discuss goals and objectives, nature, roles, organization, duties and responsibilities, personnel requirements, technical, infrastructure, and influencing factors. The purpose of implementing social communication is to increase the close relationship between the TNI AD and all relevant agencies (nation components, government officials), and vertical agencies in the regions), and the desire and participation of the community to participate in the interests of the defense sector.

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15 Gujuknik on Komsos Kep Kasad Number Kep/563/V1/2018 dated June 29 2018,
The framework of this research begins with the task of the Kodim 0816/BS Bandung as one of the regional commands which has the task of carrying out Territorial Development in its territory. This territorial development is essentially an activity of early preparation of the defense area and its supporting forces in accordance with the universal defense system as well as efforts to build, maintain, enhance and strengthen the Unity of the TNI - the People, through assistance activities to overcome people's difficulties. The implementation of territorial development is one of them using the method of fostering Social Communication. The implementation of Social Communication is considered not optimal, especially to prevent terrorism, so it is necessary to implement Social Communication activities carried out by Kodim 0618/BS in the Bandung area so that it is expected to prevent radicalism.

Research methods.

The research method used in this research is qualitative research, which is a work step to describe an object, phenomenon or social setting in a narrative writing. This means that data, facts collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. To describe something means to describe what, why and how an event happened. In writing an article, a qualitative research report contains excerpts from the data/facts revealed in the field to provide a complete illustration and to provide support for what is presented.

In carrying out the research on Social Communication Strategies in Preventing terrorism in the Kodim 0618/BS area of Bandung City, the researchers used qualitative methods. Qualitative method is a research method that offers a research design with exploratory purposes. Through this method, the researcher takes an approach which is also called an investigation because the researcher collects data by means of face-to-face and interacting with people in the research place so that the research instrument is the person or the researcher himself. The research was conducted in the city of Bandung, West Java. The area was chosen because Bandung is an area with a potential threat of

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16Prof. Dr. Djam'an Satori, MA and Dr. Aan Komariah, M.Phd, 2014, page 28
terrorism and is one of the areas that are included in the red zone of radicalism and terrorism that needs special attention. Of the several terrorism cases that occurred, both the perpetrators and victims came from Bandung. Likewise, organizations that allegedly adhere to radical ideas that can lead to acts of terrorism have developed in Bandung.

In this qualitative research, the researcher raises the problems that arise in social phenomena, especially the threat of terrorism in the Bandung area by not discussing in depth about describing what, why and how an event occurs based on existing data. What is more important here is how this research can run effectively to examine the social communication of the Bandung City Military Command 0618/BS apparatus itself. The focus of the research is first on how the Kodim 0618/BS in Bandung City applies social communication to detect and prevent acts of terrorism in the Bandung area. Second: Efforts to improve the ability of the Social Security apparatus of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism in the Bandung area. In conducting research, one can use the research method following the problem, purpose, usefulness, and abilities it has. The researcher used the qualitative method because the main problem studied by the researcher is urgent and needs to be resolved immediately because the problem has not changed significantly in the last three years.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study follow the formulation of the problem to answer the problem of how to implement the implementation of social communication at Kodim 0618/BS so that it can prevent terrorism? And how is the concept of the Dandim strategy in the implementation of Social Security so as to prevent terrorism in the Kodim 0618/BS area of Bandung City has obtained the necessary data even though there are still limitations from the data provided by the informant and described as follows:

The concept of Komsos made in the framework of Binter by soldiers of Kodim 0618 BS of Bandung City includes the implementation of interpersonal communication, interviews, santi aji, lectures, social media that are related to the community and the government. This includes regional development to foster the potential to become a defense area, namely preparing a formidable RAK Juang. Basically, the Komsos
programs and activities that have been implemented so far have not answered the demands for detecting and preventing acts of terrorism. Kodim can not act as a preventive but preventive (prevention). Therefore, the Komsos implementation plan that was made in it carried out Social Communications with the Regional Government, the community and the TNI's extended family (KBT). However, in an effort to approach the Social Security Commission in order to detect and prevent acts of terrorism, it was not well planned. Hence, the concept of implementing the Social Communications which had been running in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism are only incidental or sectoral at certain times. For example, after receiving the TO (Operation Target), the Kodim intelligence apparatus unit will only carry out its duties equipped with a warrant.

The mechanism for detecting and preventing acts of terrorism through the research carried out can be judged not to be well organized because when compared to the "Territorial Assault" program, this is significantly inversely related. After all, the Territorial Assault program is carried out comprehensively and has an explicit *MOU agreement* with the government to help the community. in the economic field in order to improve the welfare of society. Meanwhile, the handling of acts of terrorism as regulated in Law No. 34 of 2004 Article 7 paragraph (2) regarding the main tasks of the TNI in Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) to overcome acts of terrorism has not been contained in a Government Regulation or its implementing law, so that the TNI in carrying out its duties to assist the Police still refers to the TNI Doctrine and Doctrine KEP in which there are rules and persuasion governing the implementation of detecting and preventing acts of terrorism.

Thus the preventive process against terrorism has not been conceptualized properly, programmed and using sophisticated tools. Although there are model classes that try to create Babinsa cadres and outstanding soldiers, on the one hand they have not yet answered the challenge of the existence of terrorists and their desired targets.

**Condition of Human Resources (HR)**
Related to the condition of human resources owned by the Kodim 0618/BS apparatus in the City of Bandung and its staff up to the Babinsa level, it is still a problem in the development of positions and careers, especially in the territorial field. The results of research on average in the field show that the level of personal ability influences the level of HR and level of education. Members of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City and the ranks of the Koramil do not yet have intelligence capabilities in the form of *Human Intelligence* (Humint) \(^{17}\). According to Kasdim 0618/BS Bandung City, the human resources of members of the Kodim and Koramil ranks must be improved, especially in understanding their duties, functions and roles. The human resources of the Babinsa ranks are still not related to Komsos in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism.

**Condition of Infrastructure**

In supporting the implementation of the Kodim’s main tasks, especially in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism in the Bandung area, of course, it is supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. The facilities and infrastructure owned by the Bandung City Military Command, 0618/BS unit, are certainly different from the main task of detecting and preventing acts of terrorism. Indeed, in this case, special observer (matsus) Intel, which is owned by Intelligence Staff 1 in carrying out its main tasks, is quite good but faced with the task of detecting and preventing acts of terrorism has not been maximized.

**Performance of Komsos Kodim apparatus 0618/BS Bandung City.**

The ability of social communication carried out by the Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City apparatus can be seen through the appearance of each apparatus in adjusting to the environment where these personnel are on duty. In relation to detecting and preventing acts of terrorism, the appearance/ *performance* of social communication itself must rely on

the ability to communicate in various circles of society, especially those indicated by terrorism, ex-terrorists and ex-terrorist convicts so that they can provide examples and role models.

**Ability to Detect and Prevent Terrorism**

The ability of the Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City apparatus in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism depends on the capabilities of their human resources. Approaches that are important to take to de-radicalize terrorist members or ex-terrorists or ex-convicts certainly require qualified expertise. Basically, the ability to detect and search for data on the threat of terrorism has been carried out well, although there are still shortcomings in the field.

**Coordination Ability**

The ability to coordinate by members of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City with the apparatus of the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (FKPD) and the Regional Intelligence Community (Kominda) as well as community social institutions and other institutions/forums is needed in an effort to take an approach to support the main task of detecting and preventing acts of violence. terrorism in the Bandung area.

**Communication Strategy Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City**

The Social Communication Strategy of Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City to overcome terrorism puts forward a *soft approach* through preventive or preventive actions. Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City seeks to prevent terrorist groups from developing and carrying out their actions. The Social Communication activities carried out by Kodim 0618/BS Bandung were focused on reducing the roots of radical understanding and groups as the forerunners of terrorist groups so that they would not grow.
Discussion

Territorial Guidance is carried out to empower the defense area on land and its supporting forces at an early stage following the universal defense system. In order for Territorial Development to be efficient and effective, it is necessary to implement a Territorial Development Strategy. The Territorial Development Strategy is implemented using the Binter method, namely Regional Resistance Development, Social Communication and TNI Service. These methods are implemented through Binter activities which are coordinated, cross-sectoral, related and integrated activities for the benefit of national defense so that they play a real role in countering terrorism in the field.

Implementation of Kodim’s Social Communication Strategy 0618/BS Bandung City

a. Kodim 0618/BS Bandung in organizing Binter of them through the Komsos method. This method is held in order to provide understanding and equalize perceptions about the empowerment of defense areas to all components of the nation. It is hoped that the unity of the People's Army will be realized and the participation of the nation’s components in the field of national defense will be increased. In addition, to maintain and improve close relations with all components of the nation. The realization of mutual understanding and mutual togetherness. In its implementation, utilize or explore local wisdom that is owned to arouse sympathy and participation of all community members to participate in the National Defense / Hanneg efforts 18.

Komsos Kodim 0618/BS Bandung through leisure bicycle activities, recitations, religious lectures, flag ceremonies and creative social services. The activity in essence is how the Kodim apparatus can interact and be close to the community through activities and cooperation. Activities can involve community participation such as shared bicycle activities in the context of community empowerment in terms of sports and health.

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18 TNI AD Territorial Master Doctrine Kep Kasad Number Kep Number Kep/1055 / XII /2018 Dated 26 December 2018
Coaching is aimed at the quality of human beings, namely improving the level of physical health and socializing. By promoting sports, public health can be realized so that the community as a backup component and support for defense can be relied on. Mental coaching is through religious or spiritual development. Activities such as religious lectures and recitations are expected to provide enlightenment and emotional balance for the community from the spiritual aspect. Activities can be filled with religious teachings, but can also be directed to socialize and understand the dangers of radicalism and terrorism. Provide an understanding of the importance of living tolerantly because the condition of society in Indonesia is plural with various ethnic groups, races and religions. This plurality has become the hallmark of the Indonesian nation which has been united in the concept of Bhineka Tunggal Ika. Pluralism, difference and tolerance are protected by the constitution. So that attitudes of anti-tolerance and attitudes of radicalism that develop into terrorism will be contrary to the attitude of nationalism, nationalism and the constitution itself.

In addition, Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City also held lectures with material given about love for the homeland. By knowing and loving the homeland, being always alert and ready to defend the homeland against threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances that can endanger the survival of the nation. Then be aware of the life of the nation and state and be aware of religious law and government law. In terms of the quality of the results that can be achieved in religious lecture activities, namely the material presented by the presenter can be understood and increase the resilience of the Surakarta City area. Can increase devotion to God Almighty. Increasing the spirit of high tolerance among religious adherents and increasing inter-religious harmony. Likewise, Babinsa, in this case, is always actively involved in routine recitation activities in its target area.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Social Communications Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City in the Prevention of Terrorism.

1) Internal factors.
a) Condition of Human Resources (HR).

Related to the condition of human resources owned by the Kodim 0618/BS apparatus in Bandung City and its staff up to the Babinsa level, it is still a problem to improve their abilities, especially when they have to approach the community. This is more because there has not been much training and orientation for territorial development tasks, especially how to communicate well with the community.

b) Condition of Infrastructure.

In order to support the implementation of the Kodim's main tasks, especially in the application of social communication in preventing terrorism in the Bandung City area, it is necessary to support adequate facilities and infrastructure. The ideal infrastructure should be prepared not only because of the threat situation but because it is based on the needs to be owned based on the type of area. In preventing terrorism in the Bandung City area, attention must be paid to the need for facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of social communication activities in preventing radicalism in the Bandung City area.

2) External factors.

a) Terrorism Group Fanaticism

The task of the Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City apparatus in preventing the development of terrorism is not an easy task because it is very difficult to change or influence the beliefs of followers of radicalism. It took a long time because the understanding was deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of these radical groups. Terrorist groups can be ascertained to be closed and there is no data related to groups or people exposed to radical ideas as the beginning of terrorism acts, making it difficult for the Bandung Kodim apparatus to carry out social communication.

b) The attitude of society towards radical groups.

In the implementation of social communication to prevent the development of terrorist groups, the role of the community around these terrorist groups is very important to provide comfortable and friendly conditions for them. Social communication that has been running well in preventing terrorism is often hampered not
because of the weakness or lack of the Bandung Kodim apparatus but even the people themselves who often give a bad stigma or label to radical groups or former terrorism convicts who have been released from prison.

Kodim Social Communication Strategy 0618/BS Bandung City

The strategy of Kodim 0618/BS in Bandung City to tackle terrorism is to try to prevent radical groups and understandings from developing. Binter activities carried out by Kodim 0618/BS in Bandung were focused on reducing the roots of radical ideas and groups so that they would not grow. In this case, the policy is carried out by conducting intensive social communication to approach radical group leaders so that they feel reluctant to take radical actions. Social Communication Activities carried out with targeted objects that are fostered by all components of society, especially those who are prone to being exposed to terrorism. Other activities carried out by empowering the Intelligence function of the 0618/BS Kodim Bandung City to carry out raising

In overcoming terrorism, the roots of radical groups and movements become the focus that is worked on through social approaches and communication. As Dandim, he often participates in religious activities with the community and attends every invitation with the main objective of opening and establishing communication lines with hardline groups. With the hope that if there is closeness at least if they are going to do and act they will be reluctant.

Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City has a reasonably serious challenge in carrying out the task of overcoming terrorism in the Bandung area. Even though the City of Bandung, from the existing data is a relatively small terrorism threat area in the face of existing events or rather the existing terrorist groups are cells sleeping cells that appear at any time. With the potential of the radical group community in the form of sleeper cells, a careful strategy is needed to prevent radical ideas from being transformed into acts of terrorism at any time. Therefore, the strategy to isolate and influence the sources of radicalism does have a positive impact in reducing and inhibiting the spread of radicalism and the emergence of acts of terrorism.
Efforts to Improve the Capability of Social Communications for Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City Apparatus

1) Improving the capacity of human resources for the Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City apparatus. Efforts to increase human resources have been carried out by the Kodim and Koramil as follows: “Babinsa is often given insight/troop info about radicalism and terrorism because radicalism is the seed of terrorism. Always given the state of basic intelligence, actual and future predictions that will occur.

2) Utilization of supporting facilities and infrastructure for Komsos. Every application of social communication must be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, especially in the use of information technology, which is currently booming with the development of information on the internet. According to some informants, the special intelligence materials that are owned to detect and prevent acts of terrorism are outdated and need to be rematerialized. Massive infrastructure in the form of preparing Puskodalops in which there is a technology center related to Cybernett, computer facilities complete with the necessary data and connected to Cyber agencies in the Kodam and those in the Police and Regional and City Governments as well as with BAIS and BIN.

3) The use of the right form of Social Security. The proper use of Komsos greatly affects the success of tasks in the field. Therefore, efforts to increase human resources must be linked to the use of the right form of Social Communications. This can be done if a commander and staff of the Kodim are able to manage the form of Komsos into a daily schedule of activities at the Kodim itself and at the Koramil.

4) Bandung City Military Command 0618/BS and staff must be able to follow developments and trends in society. In people’s lives through interactive communication with the community to find things that can support success in preventing acts of terrorism. But in reality Babinsa lacks social communication skills because they are less able to develop communication.

5) Improving the performance quality of the Kodim Koramil and Babinsa ranks. The Kodim needs to receive education and training from outside educational institutions in
the form of communication skills, how to listen and respect the opinions of others, and be able to influence others in academic ways. It is necessary to provide briefing on radicalism, the wrong understanding of ideology from several international, regional and national networks.

6) There is a need for a Puskodalops agency and organization. This agency is tasked as a center for information, command and control of operations in counter terrorism whose position is at Makodim 0618/BS Bandung City.

7) Build awareness of defending the country. Awareness of the nation and state in defending the country must continue to be carried out in order to build the spirit of patriotism in society. Direct the public so that they are not easily provoked by the issue and influence of terrorism and have awareness and know where to ask when they hear or receive information about various things.

8) Improving the quality of education and training in Lemdikpus and Lemdikhra ranks. In realizing the improvement of social communication between the Kodim and Babinsa apparatus with the community, it can be done through the following efforts: a) Education, b) Socialization. Conducted by the Dandim in order to increase the knowledge of soldiers about communicating with the community well, activities can be carried out through commander hours and mental development activities in the unit. In this activity, communication procedures can be conveyed to raise public awareness.

9. Increasing Understanding of Terrorism Networks. One of the obstacles faced by Babinsa in carrying out their duties, in addition to the limitations of the equipment, because there are still misperceptions and accusations that the war against terrorism is a war against Islam, as well as community trauma that Babinsa tends to be authoritarian in extracting information from the public. This resulted in the emergence of public antipathy towards Babinsa which indirectly greatly hampered the effectiveness of Babinsa's duties in seeking information in the community.

10) Increasing Cooperation among Regional Apparatuses. Efforts to increase the synergy between officers in the Bandung area, of course, use a cooperative method that supports each other in carrying out tasks in the field. However, before this collaboration
can be realized, of course, it must begin with a regulation designed by the Upper Command, in this case the Kasad as the highest leadership of the Army has the authority to describe the policy points of the TNI Commander, especially in formulating policy concepts related to the implementation of terrorism prevention in Indonesia. Indonesian territory.

11) Forming organizations and cooperation at the village level to the level of the city of Bandung. To prevent acts of terrorism and other security disturbances in the Bandung City area, it is necessary to increase the application in the field with existing organizations or cooperation forums starting at the Kelurahan level to the City of Bandung. At the village or kelurahan level, it involves elements of village officials, community leaders and residents. Usually they hold regular coordination meetings to discuss village problems, especially those concerning terrorism and radicalism.

12) Taking cultural, socio-religious and service approaches to attract sympathy. Local wisdom is a source of national cultural wealth which is very important for the Indonesian people. Terrorist groups will use the reduction of cultural values to argue negatively about the Government’s performance followed by actions that lead to radicals. Therefore, the cultural approach can be used to convey directions that can be accepted by community leaders and the local community in general and for terrorist groups in particular.

13) Implementing an integrated reduction program. The Kodim 0618/BS apparatus of the City of Bandung cooperates with the Kesbang of Bandung City and the Bandung Police and other relevant Government Agencies to develop integrated reduction activities. Reduction is a continuation of the rehabilitation program. Reduction is intended as an effort to provide a re-understanding of terrorist prisoners, former terrorist convicts and their families about peaceful religious teachings.

Conclusion

Implementation method Social Communication Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City on generally running well and can affect efforts for resolve terrorism in the Bandung City area. It is proven with the more increasing deterrence against the influence of provocations and acts of radicalism and terrorism. However, maintenance Social Communication, which is implemented, is still not optimal when faced with factors that influence internal and external success.

The strategy of Kodim 0618/BS in Bandung City to tackle terrorism is to try to prevent radical groups and understandings from developing. The Binter activities carried out by Kodim 0618/BS Bandung were focused on reducing the roots of radical ideas and groups so that they would not grow. In this case, the policy is carried out by conducting intensive social communication to approach radical group leaders so that they feel reluctant to take radical actions. Social Communication Activities carried out from the target side of the object being fostered include all components of society. Another activity carried out by empowering the Intelligence function of the Bandung City Kodim 0618/BS is fundraising. Kodim 0618/BS Bandung City's strategy is still not optimal because it tends to be partial and has not been integrated.

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