

OVERCOMING TERRORISM THREATS IN AIR FORCE BASE : CASE STUDY OF HALIM PERDANAKUSUMA AIR FORCE BASE

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is one form of transnational crime and is very threatening tranquility and peace. In Indonesia, terrorism crimes often occur and consume victims that are not small in number from their own citizens or from foreign nationals. The purpose of the study "Overcoming Terrorism Threats at Air Base: Study of terrorism threat prevention cases at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base" is to describe and analyze the handling of terrorism threats at the Base Air both in terms of policy and technical. The indicators used in this study are the ability of the Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport to be viewed from aspects of human resources, infrastructure, operations, supervision and equipment. The informants in this study were Air Base personnel, Angkasa Pura and officials in the Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base area. The research data is preceded by collecting secondary data and then followed by interviews and observation methods. Based on the results of the research carried out, it was obtained the results that counterterrorism at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base was seen from the aspect of human resources, infrastructure, operations, supervision and equipment was still not optimal. So it needs a method that is solved in an innovative idea where it will indirectly provide input in improving terrorism threat control at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport.

Keywords: *Counter Terrorism, Air Base; Halim Perdanakusuma*

INTRODUCTION

The acts of terrorism that occurred on September 11, 2001 in the United States resulted in the issue of terrorism becoming the world's attention. The event is a tragedy that will always be recorded by the world because the tragedy was a suicide attack using several civilian airlines used to hit the World Trade Center (WTC) building in New York so that it claimed the lives of approximately 3000 people and a few moments crippled activities in the city that. The terrorism attack was a severe blow to the United States government's national security system.

Terrorism crime develops into transnational crime. In this case the crime of terrorism in a country is not only seen as a jurisdiction in one country but can be claimed including jurisdiction of criminal acts of more than one country. Romli Atmasasmita argued that in the development of terrorism would be able to trigger jurisdictional conflicts that could disrupt international relations between countries that have an interest in handling cases of dangerous criminal acts that are cross territorial boundaries (Astari, 2017: 2) While in the aviation world, the dark record of acts of terrorism in Indonesia also happened at least 3 times: first, the hijacking of the Merpati Vickers Viscount aircraft that was flying from Surabaya to Jakarta on April 4, 1972. Secondly, on September 5, 1977 a Garuda plane was hijacked, DC-9 is flying from Jakarta to Surabaya. Third, the Garuda "Woyla" hijacking with flight number 206 Jakarta-Palembang-Medan route on March 28-31 1981 by the Imran group of 5 people carrying 2 grenades, 1 dynamite, 2 revolvers, hand made bombs and sharp weapons (Wiwoho, 2016).

If we look at cases of terrorism that hit the world of Indonesian aviation, it certainly becomes a question for the government and those responsible for the safety of aviation, how far is the handling of terrorism threats at the Air Base and airports in the face of terrorism threats.

In order to safeguard the security from the threat of terrorism, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, especially the Indonesian Air Force, are not only required to maintain sovereignty and move in the field of national defense, but also form and portray themselves as a security guard force that threatens its territory at any time. Meanwhile, the airport as a

infrastructure of air transportation, much contributes to the economy through the aviation business, so that efforts need to be made to provide security to passengers and visitors, especially in terms of countering terrorism. While the strategy to deal with terrorism threats at the airport today is to do a combination of actions, human resources and equipment. But this is still not optimal because there is no synergy between airport security and the Air Force so it needs to be optimized by developing a collaboration between airport security and the Air Force.

TNI involvement in handling terrorism is regulated in Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning TNI Article 7 paragraph 1 and 2. Where in Article 7 paragraph 1 reads: The Principal Duty of the TNI is to uphold state sovereignty, maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and Law the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, as well as protecting all nations and all of Indonesia from the threat and disturbance of the integrity of the nation and state. In the explanation section, details of what constitutes a threat and disruption to integrity, one of which is armed terrorist acts carried out by international terrorists or cooperating with domestic terrorists or domestic terrorists.

Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force Base is a base which is a military base which is also used for civil aviation activities. This base plays an important role in carrying out TNI missions, as well as diplomatic flights. Responding to the large number of VIP flights including Aviation President, Vice President, Ministry Officials, Legislative Officers, Police Officers, Military Officers and foreign airlines who fly guests at the head of state level at Halim Air Base, there is a need for countermeasures at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base. Furthermore, the formulation of the problem can be reduced to a research question "How to deal with terrorism threats at the Air Base, a case study of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base, Jakarta?" The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the handling of terrorism threats at the base, policy and technical aspects.

LITERATURE REVIEW

With differences from experts, defining security is a very complex problem. Different paradigms define security differently and their combined definition is about who should be secured and how to secure it. An example is the realist theory given by Walter Lippmann and Wolfers Arnold (as quoted in Devetak et al., 2007: 146) which argues that:

"A nation's security is determined by threats to core or acquired values, in war if necessary."

Hans Morgenthau (as quoted in Devetak et al., 2007: 146) which states that:

"National security" as the integrity of the national territory and its institutions "and said that it was" the irreducible minimum that diplomacy must defend without compromise ".

Every air base in Indonesia basically has an airport that is partly managed by the TNI. Air bases are areas on land and / or in waters with certain limits within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia that are used for takeoff and landing activities for aircraft for national defense needs by the Indonesian National Army. According to Purser (1989) base defense is defined as local military action, both under normal and emergency conditions, in order to cancel or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks from base sabotage to ensure maximum facility capacity so that the activities of the troops are supported.

The threat of flight security is fixed on aircraft that will be used for flights and airports, but the threat spectrum for flights includes the following (Mastra, et al., 2017: 4)

- a. Bombing, shooting and various attacks at airports.
- b. Bombing, shooting, piracy, and various attacks (such as confiscation) of aircraft on land or in flight.
- c. Attack on aircraft.
- d. Attack on facilities outside the airport.
- e. Shooting (from below) against airplanes that are on air and landing.

Cholid and Basuki (2010), stating that Aviation Security, is the security of civil aviation against actions that interfere with illegal law. This situation is achieved through a combination of actions, human resources and equipment. The institutions involved in a civil aviation security

structure include aircraft operators, airport operators, flight navigation service providers, police and other law enforcement authorities, security service providers and intelligence organizations.

In the book National Defense Doctrine, types of threats can be classified as military threats, non-military threats and hybrid threats. Military threat is a threat that uses armed and organized forces and is considered to have the ability to endanger the sovereignty of the country, the integrity of the territory and all nations. Military threats can include military threats in the form of aggression and military threats in the form of non-aggression. Military threats not aggression are threats that can use weapons or are not armed, originating from abroad or domestically and carried out by state actors and non-state actors that endanger the sovereignty of the country, territorial integrity and national safety. Military threats not aggression include territorial violations, espionage, sabotage, armed rebellion, communal conflicts / civil war and terrorism.

Defining terrorism is not an easy thing, and will bring us to an endless discussion. Terrorism in this case is linked to acts of violence or threats that result in damage, death and fear so that their interests are recognized and respected. The word terrorism originates from the French language *le terreur* which is used to refer to the government's actions resulting from the French revolution that used brutal violence excessively to suppress anti-government activities. In his book entitled *Terrorism: Psycho-political review*, the role of media, poverty and national security, Djelantik, S. (2010: 187) wrote the definition of terrorism proposed by the United Nations (UN) as follows: Terrorism is the act of destroying or injuring civilian lives or the act of destroying or damaging civilization or government property without expressing chartered permission of a specific government, this by individual or groups acting independently. " ... in attempt to effect some political goal.

To analyze the problem of this research, the researchers used the aviation safety and security theory of Cholid and Basuki (2010), where it was stated that achieving flight security against actions that interfere with the law can be achieved by a combination of actions, human resources and equipment.

DISCUSSION

METHOD

In the implementation of terrorism threat prevention research at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base, research will be carried out with qualitative methods with data sources consisting of: Primary data was obtained from interview with: Principal Secretary of the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), Commander of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base, General Manager / Head of Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Head of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base Operations Service, Asst. Manager of Aviation Security Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Head of Security and Defense Section of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base (Kasikamhanlan), Commander of Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base Military Police Unit and Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base Head of Intelligence. Secondary data is obtained from documents, report and study literature which is relevant with this studies. In this research, the object of the research is the handling of terrorism threats at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base and various phenomena that appear in it. Data collection techniques used include document review (Document Investigation), indepth interviews and observation. The collection of field data in the framework of the research was carried out at the National Counterterrorism Agency, Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport.

In the Halim Perdanakusuma area itself precisely on Christmas Eve on December 24, 2000 there was a bombing of the Oikumene Church, precisely on Halim Perdanakusuma street just a few meters from Halim airport. To anticipate this, based on the results of research conducted there are several potential threats that currently occur at Halim Airport, including:

Human Resources

Personnel is an important factor in combating terrorism at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport. However, human resources manning in the field of security and base defense are currently in the background with less than optimal knowledge, especially in the field of counterterrorism. Another problem is the quantity

Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base is one of the bases in the ranks of the Indonesian Air Force. Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base as a national component in the field of defense is very interested in creating security stability in the region where it is an important and strategic component for the stability of the state security. Seeing the many acts of terrorism in Indonesia, the government responded to this phenomenon with several policies. The policy is in the form of unilateral, bilateral and multilateral cooperation carried out by Indonesia through ASEAN organizations.

The Indonesian government's domestic policy on counterterrorism is carried out with preemptive and repressive efforts, namely by arresting and ruling the court of terrorists who have been arrested. The handling of acts of terrorism is also the joint responsibility of relevant institutions including the TNI which has the main duties and functions in overcoming acts of terrorism. But until now there is no presidential regulation that regulates the involvement of the TNI in the implementation of dealing with acts of terrorism. This is a challenge in the future on how to proceed from the process of control that will be carried out by the TNI.

The TNI policy in overcoming Terrorism was ratified by the TNI Commander's Regulation Number Perpang / 81 / XII / 2009 dated December 15, 2009. Whereas in the regulation it was mentioned about the pattern of TNI involvement in the operation to deal with terrorism. of preservation is still not in accordance with the ideal number expected.

It can be concluded that the quality of human resources between the two agencies is good enough, but on the other hand there are still some that are lacking. We can see this from the personnel of Kamhanlan Halim Air Base that most of the personnel are high school graduates and even have junior high school graduates. In addition, Kamhanlan personnel and never attended a counter terrorism course at all.

These results will certainly affect the quality of personnel in carrying out aviation security programs in the Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base environment in the face of terrorism threats.

Aviation Security Halim Perdanakusuma Airport consisting of Avsec Organic and Avsec from PT. Angkasa Pura Solution has better human resources than Kamhanlan Halim Airport. so it is likely to have a mindset that will be very helpful in combating terrorism although it does not rule out the possibility that S1 and D3 education is not related to the ability to counter terrorism at the airport.

According to Samsuni (2017) human resources as one of the resources in the organization play an important role in the success of achieving organizational goals. From the results of research carried out on human resources at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base, both from the Kamhanlan and Avsec Airport sections in handling terrorism countermeasures are still very limited. The increase in the number of personnel continues to be increased regularly to support the handling of

Infrastructure

Cakrawartya, Supriyadi and Pramono (2016), stated that infrastructure plays an important role in preventing parties who are not entitled to enter into areas that are not supposed to. To ensure flight safety, Airport Operator Unit, Airport Business Entity, Air Transport Business Entity, Foreign Air Transport Company, Aviation Navigation Service Provider Institution, Cargo and Post Security Service Provider, Aviation Activity Support Service Provider, and legal entity whose countermeasures against terrorism. activities are related with aviation security, surveillance of aviation security must be carried out on infrastructure as a component of aviation security in a sustainable manner.

Current conditions, based on infrastructure research, are still inadequate in creating good conditions for combating terrorism. While for the Air Force Air Base Facility itself is still limited in countering terrorism, so an increase in infrastructure management is needed. This can be seen from the following table:

No	Condition	Red (5)	Orange (4)	Green (3)	Blue (2)	White (1)
1	Location	Capital	Big	Medium	Small	
2	Number of Runway		1	2	3	≥4
3	Number of Terminal			1	2	≥3
4	CCTV		None	Partly	All	
5	Lighting	None	Partly	All		
6	Fences		Natural	Wire	Other	
7	Fence Quality	None	Broken	Good		
8	Vehicle doors with guard		≥4	3	2	1
9	Automatic Vehicle doors	≥4	3	2	1	
10	Door access for members with guard		≥4	3	2	1
11	Door automatic member access	≥4	3	2	1	

From the table above it can be seen that infrastructure included in the category of threats to acts of terror tends to be moderate to big.

The number of runways and the number of terminals associated with airport capacity aims to determine the level of operations and business services. CCTV and lighting are one of the important things related to prevention in security management at the Air Base and Airport against the threat of terrorism. Fencing types and fence quality provide information related to airport capacity to prevent unauthorized or unlawful access. The number of access doors and their management permanently or non-permanently is an indicator of risk of access control.

Operation

Information relating to the operating process includes the type of flight operations at the Air Base and the airport, operating hours and the size of the aircraft affecting the threat of terrorism. Information related to the scale of operations including number of flights, number of passengers, number of cargo operators and number of catering operators, contributed to determining the level of risk. The aircraft that performs Overnight Remain (overnight) is one of the important factors to ensure appropriate security measures and procedures. Cargo and catering operators at airports also have potential, especially if cargo and catering have direct access to the airside.

As for operational factors we can see from the following table:

No	Condition	Red (5)	Orange (4)	Hijau (3)	Blue (2)	White (1)
1	Jenis Operasional	Int'l	Domestik	Charter		
2	Type of Airport				Civil	Military
3	Operating Hours		24 hours	18 hours	12 hours	6 hours
4	Type of Aircraft	Large	Medium	Small		
5	Number of Flights (Weekly)	>500	100-500	50-100	20-50	<20
6	Passenger (Yearly)	>5 jt	1-5 jt	500rb-1jt	100-500rb	<100rb
7	Overnight Aircraft (RON)		Yes	No		
8	Number of Cargo Agents	≥4	3	2	1	0
9	Number of Catering Operator	≥4	3	2	1	0
10	Contracted Security	None	On Call	Flights	24/7	
11	Roving Patrols	None	On Call	Flights	24/7	

From the table it can be seen that the operational conditions of the Halim Air Base currently tend to be heavy. This requires extra hard work also for security personnel from both the Halim Air Base side and Halim Airport sides, where the number of flight sorties and large numbers of passengers indirectly affect the potential threat of terrorism.

To reduce the threat of terrorism at the Air Base and Airport, security forces must be at the airport in full and regularly patrol to prevent and identify violations of the perimeter at the Air Base and airports.

Supervision

In supervision, the information needed serves to improve compliance. The last implementation of supervision activities is an indicator of potential risks related to the implementation of supervision in the future. Inspection is when a facility, equipment, building, machine or even a process is observed carefully in order to verify that it meets certain standards. While the audit is a scheduled, systematic and in-depth examination of the personnel facilities and documentation of the flight service provider organization to determine the level of compliance with the applicable rules and regulations. In the Technical Guide Book on Air Base Security, it is stated that in order to achieve optimal results in the implementation of security tasks, regular exercises need to be held, including individual training, group training and joint exercises. Based on the results of the study, supervision and training conditions at Halim Air Base and Halim Airport are as follows:

No	Equipment	Halim Air Base	Halim Airport
1	X-Ray Machine	Deficient	Good
2	Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD)	Deficient	Good
3	Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD)	Deficient	Good
4	Explosive Detector (ED)	None	None
5	Full Body Scanner	None	None
6	Chemical Detection Device	None	None
7	Biometric Sistem	None	None
8	Tracking Dogs	Moderate	None
9	Special Equipment Security Tools	Good	Moderate
10	Special Patrol Vehicles Security	Good	Good
11	Special Communication Equipment	Good	Moderate
12	Prohibition / Warning Boards	Good	Good
13	Equipment Attaches Security	Good	Moderate

Based on the data, it can be stated that the influence of supervision factors by conducting audits, inspections and testing and training at Halim Airport and Halim Airport is good enough to obtain a moderate threat. External audits from Halim Air Base and Halim Airport are carried out regularly and carried out according to the program. However, an internal audit at Halim Air Base regarding counterterrorism was never carried out. Both internal and external testing from Halim Airport and Halim Airport are also good enough, even external and internal testing of the ability to cope with the threat of terrorism at the Airport has just been implemented in May 2018, but Halim Airport has problems in individual training and joint training. Avsec airport personnel capability training in dealing with terrorism threats at the airport has never been trained. While the joint exercises related to counterterrorism were carried out several years ago, even then joint exercises were carried out with Paskhas not with Halim Air Base, so that the synergy between Avsec and Kamhanlan Lanud had never been tested.

Equipment

Based on the Aviation Safety and Safety Book by Mastra et al. (2017; 91) and in the Technical Guidance Book on Air Base Safeguards, there are several tools to facilitate inspection activities and provide comfort, convenience and accuracy in inspecting passengers and goods in preventing terrorism at the airport and on the plane. However, based on the results of the study, the current condition is that there are some inadequate equipment in an effort to overcome the threat of terrorism. We can see this in the following table:

The current conditions are some inadequate equipment in an effort to overcome the threat of terrorism. Based on these data, it can

No	Equipment	Halim Air Base	Halim Airport
1	X-Ray Machine	Deficient	Good
2	Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD)	Deficient	Good
3	Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD)	Deficient	Good
4	Explosive Detector (ED)	None	None
5	Full Body Scanner	None	None
6	Chemical Detection Device	None	None
7	Biometric Sistem	None	None
8	Tracking Dogs	Moderate	None
9	Special Equipment Security Tools	Good	Moderate
10	Special Patrol Vehicles Security	Good	Good
11	Special Communication Equipment	Good	Moderate
12	Prohibition / Warning Boards	Good	Good
13	Equipment Attaches Security	Good	Moderate

be stated that there are still a lot of equipment in the above two institutions that are deficient, so that the potential threat from equipment weaknesses at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in a position is heading for a big threat.

Halim Air Base has an X-Ray Machine, Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD), Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD), but the number is limited. While at Halim Airport already has an X-Ray Machine, Walk Through Metal Detector (WTMD), Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD) at each security checkpoint. While Explosive Detector (ED), full body scanners, chemical detection devices and biometric systems from both agencies still do not exist. Halim Air Base has sniffer dogs, but Halim airport does not have a sniffer dog. While Special Equipment for Security Equipment, Special Security Patrol

Vehicles, Special Communication Equipment for Security Personnel, Prohibition / Warning Boards and Attached Equipment Security Forces from both agencies are good enough.

The shortcomings in the above matters will certainly affect the ability of the Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport to overcome the threat of terrorism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, Halim Perdanakusuma Air Force TNI Air Base is an air base which is a military base that is also used for civil aviation activities. This base plays an important role in carrying out TNI missions, as well as diplomatic flights. Responding to the large number of VIP flights including Aviation President, Vice President, Ministry Officials, Legislative Officers, Police Officers, Military Officers and foreign airlines who fly guests at the head of state level at Halim Air Base.

At the time of the bombing at Halim's Ecumenical Church in 2000, the security escort of Halim Air Force against religious activities in the Oikumene Church was very limited. Limited security is carried out by Halim Air Base because Halim Airport does not predict the occurrence of the terror incident. After the incident, Halim Air Base always alerted its personnel to the maximum in every religious activity in Halim area. This event can be used as a lesson, that in securing Lanud and Airport is expected to always be vigilant. Places that have the potential to become targets of terrorism at Halim Airport include Halim airport. The shortcomings in the above matters will certainly affect the ability of the Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport to overcome the threat of terrorism.

Based on the results of the research carried out, it was obtained the results that counterterrorism at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base was seen from the aspect of human resources, infrastructure, operations, supervision and equipment was still not optimal. So it needs a method that is solved in an innovative idea where it will indirectly provide input in improving terrorism threat control at Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base and Halim Perdanakusuma Airport.

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