



Prevention System Towards Terrorist Attacks at Police Headquarters: Astana Anyar Police Station and Indonesian National Police Headquarters Case Studies

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Abstract

A terrorist attack is an act that targets vital objects that have a high intensity of activity, such as public service places (police), public facilities (places of worship), and crowd centers (tourist attractions). One of the aims of targeting attacks in crowded locations is that they can provide massive coverage and dissemination of news to create fear in the wider community. In efforts to prevent counterterrorism in Indonesia, various counterterrorism policies implemented by the government, including the crime prevention system in potential terror attack locations, have been implemented to limit the possibility of terror attacks occurring. The aim of this study is to offer recommendations for future terrorism prevention strategies, with a particular focus on police headquarters in Indonesia and regional police offices. This paper uses a qualitative approach through several primary and secondary data collection methods. The data results are described using Lifestyle Exposure and Routine Activity Theory (L-RAT), Routine Activity Theory (RAT), and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Crime prevention with the CPTED approach can be used to reduce opportunities for terrorist attacks, decrease fear of crime, improve quality neighborly relationships, and seek a safer and more secure workplace. Counter-surveillance can use analysis from the L-RAT and RAT approaches that allow changes in routine activity patterns or lifestyles to make it difficult for potential criminals to analyze and can reduce the potential for crime acts.

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INTRODUCTION

The emergence of radical and extreme ideological movements was a challenge faced by Indonesia in the Reformation era after the fall of the New Order government. In

Indonesia's post-1998 free and open political climate, various movements and political and ideological expressions inevitably emerged (Hilmy, 2015). This resulted in the public sphere developing as a diverse "ideological marketplace" for all groups, including those based on religious politics. This context raises the issue that not all people and groups have a civic attitude to respect and accept social diversity in response to the openness of the space. Instead, the space is used to negate diversity through coercion, where some community groups legitimize violence in the name of religion aimed at activities that are accused of being symbols of immorality and the like (Lay, 2009).

Based on data from the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), by 2023, there will be an increase in the number of deaths due to acts of terrorism globally. However, the number of terrorism incidents or attacks is decreasing. The rise in fatalities combined with the decline in the frequency of incidents indicates a shift in terrorism, with it becoming more focused in specific regions and more lethal. The number of fatalities resulting from acts of terrorism increased by 22 percent in 2023, reaching 8,352 deaths. This marks the highest recorded level of terrorism-related mortality since 2017. The number of countries that recorded deaths due to terrorism dropped to 41 from 44 countries in 2022 (Institute for Economic and Peace, 2023). In the past five years alone, there have been 48 acts of terrorism in Indonesia, resulting in casualties and material losses. However, 2023 saw no terror acts or attacks (Personal Processed Data, 2024).

In most cases, terrorist attacks are actions that target vital objects that have high intensity of activities, such as public places, government offices (ministries, police, and army headquarters, embassies), public facilities (stations, airports, places of worship), and crowded centers (malls, hotels, tourist attractions). The determination of attack targets in these crowded locations is one of the aims so that they can get massive news coverage and dissemination with the aim of providing fear to the broader community so that it can cause "fear of crime" (Klausen, 2015). The Habibie Center through DETEKSI (*Indonesian Terrorism and Counterterrorism Database/DATABASE Terorisme dan Kontra-Terrorisme Indonesia*) presents a report on terrorism attacks throughout Indonesia, starting from the form of attack, the impact of the attack, the perpetrator, the target of the attack, the issues brought, to the weapons/methods used. From January 2018 to December 2021, DETEKSI reported that five forms of terror attacks occurred, namely bombings, persecution with weapons, kidnapping and murder, murder, and attacks on public facilities. The number of attacks occurred in eight provinces in Indonesia, including East Java, Central Sulawesi, West Java, Central Java, DKI Jakarta, Riau, South Sulawesi, and South Kalimantan. The targets of these attacks were diverse, ranging from police and government institutions to places of worship or religious facilities, Indonesian citizens, and other entities. The impact of the attacks was casualties (dead and injured), kidnap victims, and damaged buildings/facilities. The identified actors or perpetrators are networks affiliated with Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT), and Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Weapons or media used in launching attacks include bombs, firearms, vehicles, sharp and blunt weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, and other weapon materials (The Habibie Center, 2021).

Research conducted by Miller (2009) explained that the targets sought by terrorists for the impact of the attack are in addition to massive news coverage and dissemination, namely the level of shock, panic public situation, and general paralysis in the environment around the location of the attack, such as facilities, services. Several target locations are considered strategic, including government buildings, military and police headquarters, ships, diplomat offices, financial and banking institutions and networks, business centers,

public crowd centers, water and gas supply centers, communication towers and internet networks, power plants, religious facilities, and tourist sites (Sanjaya & Kurniawan, 2021). Attacks that have occurred in Indonesia, especially in the last five years, have been characterized by targeting religious facilities and police headquarters. Some of the significant cases that occurred and stole the public's attention were a series of suicide bombings in three churches in Surabaya and the Surabaya Police Headquarters, a suicide bombing at a police post in Kartasura, a stabbing of former Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (Menkopolhukam), Wiranto during a visit in Banten, suicide bombings in Sibolga and Medan Resort Police, church suicide bombings in Makassar, shootings at the Jakarta Police Headquarters, and the last one in 2022 was a suicide bombing at the Astana Anyar Bandung Police Station. In previous research conducted by Lavinia (2021), she analyzed the success rate of terrorist attacks against the police using the Routine Activity Theory. It showed that the success rate was 91% of 22 cases in 2010–2020. In addition, from the many terror attacks that have occurred in Indonesia, it can be seen that the pattern of the perpetrators of the attacks has shifted, where most of the perpetrators are lone wolves.

The government has enacted various counterterrorism policies to prevent and counterterrorism in Indonesia. This includes implementing crime prevention systems in potential terror attack locations to limit the possibility of such attacks. However, after the existence of a few policies after the revision of Law No. 5/2018 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism, there are still several incidents of attacks and acts of terrorism in Indonesia. Addressing these problems, this paper will analyze and evaluate the existing security system through several case studies to maximize crime prevention, especially terrorism attacks. The aim of this research is to provide recommendations for the development of future strategies aimed at preventing terrorism. In particular, the focus is on the police headquarters in Indonesia and police stations at the regional level. The Astana Anyar case and the Police Headquarters in 2022 are examined and analyzed in this study to provide insight into the development of future strategies.

METHODS

This paper uses a qualitative approach through several primary and secondary data collection methods. The results of the data that have been collected are then explained descriptively using appropriate concepts and theories (Christensen et al., 2014). Qualitative research aims to comprehensively understand social phenomena (Ugwu & Val, 2023). Qualitative research methods are used in this paper to obtain data about the existing security system and then analyze and evaluate its implementation (Wermke et al., 2022). This research is expected to provide recommendations on preventive strategies that can be done in the future so that terrorist attacks do not occur, or if they do occur, they can reduce the impact of the attack and its fatality.

The resources and data collection techniques used in this paper include two data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Secondary data is used to obtain preliminary data through statistical data, online media news, journal articles, and previous reports and research that have discussed issues and topics related to this paper. Secondary data is also an initial stage to determine what primary data will be used as the main data for the analysis. Specifically, data related to the Astana Anyar police station in Bandung City was obtained from Google Maps, online media news, journal articles, or previous research. The primary data used are the first data owned by the author in 2016 when the author and a team of students had the opportunity to discuss with one of the terrorism prisoners with the initials "Al." Second, data from an interview with a physical

security and safety activist who has also researched terrorism issues with the initials "MS" in 2023. Third, primary data was obtained from observations of locations that have been targeted by terrorists, namely the Police Headquarters located in South Jakarta in July 2023, as well as potential locations for the spread of radical-extreme ideology in the vicinity.

The concept and theory used in this research is crime prevention, focusing on a situational approach to explain the evaluation of security systems and terrorist attack prevention strategies. The situational approach to crime prevention aims to intervene in the potential and opportunity for crimes to be committed (Runturambi & Sudiadi, 2013). The situational approach is also one of the most commonly used approaches to look at the relationship between perpetrators, victims, and the environment (Maulana, 2021). In the context of crime or terror attacks, prevention strategies need to consider how terrorists will carry out certain attacks and their relationship with their capabilities and community/environmental conditions. The concepts and theories used in this paper include Routine Activity Theory (RAT), Lifestyle Exposure and Routine Activity Theory (L-RAT), and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Routine activity theory, proposed by Cohen and Felson in 1979, explains when, where, and how events occur, how to take advantage of opportunities provided by potential victims of routine activities, and the absence of control possibilities as an analytical method. The premise of this theory is that the routine daily activities of citizens can explain patterns of victimization. Thus, a more effective way of preventing crime is to organize the reduction and channeling of intent to commit crime so that criminals and their targets do not or rarely meet in unguarded areas (Felson, 1987). As explained in the routine activity theory proposed by Cohen and Felson, this theory assumes that criminal behavior is the result of strategic thinking by offenders who evaluate risks, including what crimes to commit, victim selection, and the chances of being caught (Burke, 2009). This is the basis for the formation of routine activity theory, which is then explained by Cohen and Felson that crime and victimization depend on three aspects, namely: (1) a suitable target, (2) an absence of capable guardians, and (3) a motivated offender (Clarke & Felson, 1993).

Routine activity theory suggests that routine activities in society create opportunities for crime to occur. In other words, people's daily routines, including where they work, the routes they travel to and from, who they socialize with, the stores they frequent, and so on, greatly influence when, where, and to whom crime occurs. These routines can make crimes easy and low-risk or difficult and high-risk. As opportunities vary over time, space, and between people, so does the likelihood of crime occurring (Miller, 2009). Therefore, research derived from routine activity theory generally examines the various opportunity structures that facilitate crime; the prevention strategies informed by routine activity theory attempt to change these opportunity structures and prevent crime from occurring.

Lifestyle exposure and routine activity theory (L-RAT) examines crime victimization and looks at victimization from the perspective of a motivated offender, a suitable target/victim, and the absence of proper guarding or surveillance (Pratt & Turanovic, 2016). Hindelang and his colleagues, in 1978, as the originators of this theory, initially conducted research in eight major cities in America and stated that the risk of victimization depends on different individual lifestyles. Different lifestyles put individuals or groups of individuals in different situations, and some of these lifestyles have the potential to position people into more crime-prone situations because they are exposed to a higher risk of victimization. Studies on lifestyle and routine activity theory

show that lifestyle and routine activities influence the risk of facing opportunities to become victims and perpetrators (Engström, 2021). L-RAT also emphasizes the point that crime is not randomly distributed and occurs in society but rather follows regular patterns in space and time (Yucedal, 2010).

However, there are important differences between lifestyle and routine activity theory. Hindelang's lifestyle theory emphasizes the variables of risk and victimization that are always present throughout the continuum. So, a risky lifestyle always focuses on victimization itself. Meanwhile, the RAT proposed by Cohen and Felson focuses on three interrelated elements, namely the perpetrator, target/victim, and guarding/surveillance (Pratt & Turanovic, 2016). Lifestyle exposure theory argues that people with certain demographic circumstances will be more vulnerable to crime victimization because their lifestyles potentially lead to risky situations (Madero-Hernandez, 2019). Kennedy and Forde provide an explanation of lifestyle, which includes differences in age, gender, social status, finances, race, and ethnicity, which affect daily routines and vulnerability to victimization. Lifestyle patterns influence exposure to places and times with varying risks of victimization, as well as prevalence with others who could potentially commit crimes (Robinson, 1999).

The basic idea of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is to prevent the incidence of crime using environmental design knowledge. The environment should be built to facilitate and ease people in achieving social and economic goals. According to the basic idea of CPTED, comfortable and safe public facilities should be built without going back to the old days of big walls, surveillance cameras, or guards. The environment is designed at a human scale to build communication and create a sense of ownership and responsibility (The State of Queensland, 2021). In planning and designing CPTED, it is important to assess activities and locations that may indicate vulnerability to victimization and its risks. By addressing perceptions of access control and surveillance, safe activities provide a sense of security and narrow the opportunities for perpetrators to do harm. CPTED assumes that the physical environment can be manipulated to produce behavioral effects that will reduce the potential for crime. This goal can be met by redesigning or using existing areas more effectively to encourage desirable behavior and discourage undesirable behavior (Atlas, 2008).

There are four concepts or principles that are always used in CPTED: natural access control, natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance and management (National Crime Prevention Council, 2003). The concept of natural access control focuses on the entrance and exit of an area. Natural access control directly reduces the opportunity to commit a crime because criminals always consider the ease of escape (Atlas, 2008). The basic idea of natural surveillance is the importance of increasing surveillance and visibility around facilities so that people can respond to a crime. Even if they are too far away to intervene directly, they can at least respond to the crime with other actions (The State of Queensland, 2021). In addition to passive surveillance conducted by community members, active surveillance is usually conducted by security guards or CCTV.

In this context, crime prevention aims to control criminal behavior before the crime occurs. Lindsay & McGillis (1986) stated that there are efforts that can be done in crime risk management, namely the complete elimination of some risks, reduction of certain risks by decreasing the potential number and magnitude of losses that might occur, spreading some risks through physical, electronic and procedural security measures that can deter, ward off, detect crime attacks; transferring some risks through the purchase of

insurance or involving other crime victims; and accepting some risks (Lindsay & McGillis, 1986).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Suicide Bombing at Astana Anyar Bandung Police Station

A suicide bombing took place at the Astana Anyar Police Sector (Polsek), Bandung City, on December 7, 2022, and occurred at around 8:20 a.m., when members of the police force were conducting their routine morning roll call. The terrorist act carried out by the perpetrator with the initials AS, an adult male, began by entering the police station area and brandishing the sharp weapon he was carrying. The perpetrator then broke through the ranks of the members who were carrying out the roll call, and when the police members tried to dodge, there was an explosion. The blast was located inside the police station, around the entrance area. The impact of the bomb explosion resulted in the death of the perpetrator and one police officer, as well as eight other officers and one civilian who were injured (CNN Indonesia, 2022)

After being identified, the suicide bomber was a former terror inmate who had been involved in the Bandung Cicendo bombing case and was affiliated with JAD. The perpetrator was released from Nusakambangan Prison in 2021 and committed acts of terror again in 2022. In this context, the status of the perpetrator can be categorized as a recidivist of terrorism. Recidivism is a condition that encourages criminals to repeat the same or different crimes (Mustofa, 2007). According to Nathan James in 2015, recidivism is also defined as the re-arrest of offenders within a certain period (Priyanto, 2020).

Regarding the pattern of prisoner development in Indonesia, the guidance applied has yet to be based on the objective conditions of prisoners obtained through specific assessment mechanisms. Therefore, the goals and forms of coaching have become very normative, and it is difficult to determine the indicators of success (Sulhin & Hendiarto, 2011). The handling of recidivism in Indonesia, until now, does not have a mechanism for assessing the success of coaching (Priyanto, 2020). In fact, in the context of terrorism crimes, there is a vulnerability for perpetrators to repeat acts or terror attacks because they are related to radical-extreme ideology and understanding that is “embedded in the head.”

A report released by the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) entitled “Terrorism, Recidivism and Planned Releases in Indonesia” in 2020 found that out of 825 terrorism prisoners in the period from 2002 to mid-2022, there were 94 recidivists in terrorism cases, including 13 people who committed a second terrorism offense while still in prison or the coaching process (Setyawan, 2020). In the case of the suicide bombing at Astana Anyar Police Station by a recidivist, it is necessary to know and further analyze how the deradicalization process undertaken by the perpetrator during the coaching period in prison. In addition, it is also necessary to look at environmental factors, such as family or relatives who are still militant and have radical-extreme understanding. There needs to be a comprehensive model for preventing terrorist recidivism by looking at the humane handling of terrorist prisoners and preparing them to be entirely accepted in the community or their environment (Priyanto, 2020).

Suicide bombings that target police headquarters began to develop in 2010 and above. From 2010 to the present, there have been 24 documented terrorist attacks specifically aimed at the police and police stations across different parts of Indonesia (Lavinia, 2021). These attacks have targeted various levels of police infrastructure, ranging from small police posts to larger police headquarters. For example, in the case of Nurrohman's suicide bombing at the Surakarta Police Headquarters in 2016, where he

targeted security symbols and symbols of the state, namely members of the police and the office of the Surakarta Police Headquarters. Terrorists target police headquarters as a symbol of state security because the police are considered a government institution in charge of law enforcement and maintenance of security and public order, especially the eradication of terrorism itself (Respati et al., 2020). Terrorists tend to hate *thaghut* (government). The term *thaghut* in the ideology of terror is used to describe those who overreach by establishing their own legal systems, which ISIS considered to be a rejection of Islamic Law. The concept of an Islamic state may originate from a robust doctrine of Islam as a religion and a form of government (Zuhdi, 2020). This hatred is actualized through terror attacks against the police, who are considered halal enemies to fight (Sanjaya & Kurniawan, 2021). The terrorist group Jamaah Ansharut Daulah and followers of ISIS target the police or police stations as their primary targets because they are considered actors who hinder the ideals of the terror group.

In this incident, the suicide bomber was a former prisoner and a recidivist of terrorism. The perpetrator allegedly returned to the community while still connected to groups or relatives who still have a radical-extreme perspective. The incident can also indicate the failure of the deradicalization program carried out by the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) together with the Indonesian National Police (Polri), especially at the stage of reintegrating ex-militants back into society. The functions of deradicalization carried out by BNPT and related ministries/institutions include carrying out activities against radical ideological propaganda, preventing radical ideology, and implementing reeducation and resocialization programs. The goal of this program is centered on overcoming the overall problem of terrorism with various methods and approaches (Indrawan & Aji, 2019). However, it needs to be reviewed and evaluated how the programs that have been carried out can have an impact on the prevention of terrorism recidivism if we look back at several incidents of terrorism recidivists committing acts again.

In this context, the model of preventing terrorist recidivism through deradicalization needs to be strengthened, and assistance needs to be provided from pre-trial to the process of reintegration into society. According to Dermawan (2010), the institutions responsible for crime prevention efforts, including the guidance of criminals, are the police and other elements of the criminal justice system and the active involvement of the community. Including the development of terrorism, convicts must collaborate to achieve the goal of protecting society from all forms of terror (acts of recidivism). That way, the prevention of recidivism will align with tertiary prevention of the potential for committing crimes, whether the same or different crimes (Priyanto, 2020). In addition to the deradicalization program implemented by BNPT and related ministries/institutions, it is also necessary to evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (RAN PE), which has been running for three years after being approved by President Joko Widodo in 2021.

Given the potential threat of attack, this event can be analyzed using routine activity theory, where criminals can study the routine activities carried out by police officers at Astana Anyar Police Station. Routine activity theory proposed by Lawrence & Felson, (1979) which explains when, where, and how criminal events can occur, how to take advantage of opportunities provided by potential victims of routine activities, and the possibility of lack of control as an analytical method. The premise of this theory is that citizens' routine daily activities can explain victimization patterns. Thus, a more effective way of preventing crime is to regulate the reduction and channeling of potential offenders'

intent to commit crimes so that offenders and their targets rarely or never meet in areas where a capable guardian is absent (Felson, 1987).

As described in the routine activity theory proposed by Felson (1987), his theory assumes that criminal behavior is the result of strategic thinking by offenders who evaluate the risks that arise when they commit their crimes, including choosing what crimes to commit, choosing victims, and calculating the chances of them being caught (Burke, 2009). This is then taken into consideration, and if it turns out that the results of the crime are higher than the risk of being caught, then the offender will be more intent or motivated to carry out his criminal activity. This explanation is the basis for the formation of routine activity theory, in which Cohen and Felson then explain that crime and victimization depend on three aspects, namely a suitable target (suitable victim), an absence of capable guardians, and a motivated offender (Clarke & Felson, 1993).

Routine activities are habits or activities that occur continuously and naturally, such as work and leisure activities, that are carried out because people are motivated to fulfill basic human needs. Routine activity theory differs from most criminological theories that explain why some people commit crimes, namely the motivation to commit crimes rather than the outcome of criminal events (Lawrence & Felson, 1979). While this distinction may seem unimportant at first glance, it has important implications for crime research and prevention. Routine activity theory suggests that routine activities in society create opportunities for crime. In other words, the daily routines of individuals, including the place of work, the routes traveled to and from that place, the companions with whom those trips are made, the shops visited, and so on, exert a significant influence on the timing, location, and victims of criminal activity. Existing routines can make a crime fall into easy, low-risk, complex, and high-risk categories. This is because opportunities vary over time, space conditions, location, the presence of people, and the likelihood of crime occurring (Miller, 2009). Therefore, routine activity theory research generally examines the various opportunity structures that facilitate crime. The prevention strategies described in routine activity theory attempt to change these opportunity structures and prevent crime.

In the incident that occurred at Astana Anyar Police Station, it can be seen from the time of the attack carried out by the perpetrator in the morning when police officers were carrying out morning roll call. The morning roll call is a routine activity carried out by all police officers at various levels. The morning roll call is a form of discipline for police officers before carrying out police activities. The implementation of morning roll call activities contains several directions and instructions given by police officials or commanders/leaders to members carrying out police duties on that day (Prabowo, 2021). In this context, it can also be analyzed using lifestyle exposure theory, which intersects with routine activity theory.

Lifestyle exposure and routine activity theory (L-RAT) examines the victims of crime. It looks at victimization through the perspective of a motivated offender, a suitable target or victim, and the absence of good guarding or supervision (Pratt & Turanovic, 2016). As the originator of this theory, Hindelang et al. (1978) initially conducted research in eight major cities in America. They stated that the risk of victimization depends on different individual lifestyles. Different lifestyles put individuals or groups of individuals in different situations, and some of these lifestyles have the potential to position people into more crime-prone situations because they are exposed to a higher risk of victimization. Studies on the lifestyle-routine activity theory show that lifestyle and routine activities influence an individual's risk of facing opportunities, either as a victim or a perpetrator (Engström, 2021). L-RAT also emphasizes that crime is not

randomly distributed and occurs in society but rather follows regular patterns in space and time (Yucedal, 2010). However, there are essential differences between lifestyle and routine activity theory. The lifestyle theory emphasizes the ever-present variables of risk and victimization throughout the continuum. Thus, a risky lifestyle always focuses on the victimization itself. Meanwhile, the RAT proposed by Lawrence & Felson (1979) focuses on three interrelated elements: the perpetrator, the target or victim, and the guard/surveillance (Pratt & Turanovic, 2016).

Lifestyle exposure and routine activity theory (L-RAT) argues that people with certain demographic circumstances will be more vulnerable to crime victimization because their lifestyles potentially lead to risky situations (Madero-Hernandez, 2019). Explain lifestyle, which includes differences in age, gender, social status, finances, race, and ethnicity, which affect daily routines and vulnerability to victimization. Lifestyle patterns influence exposure to places and times with varying risks of victimization, as well as prevalence with others who could potentially commit crimes (Robinson, 1999). Furthermore, if analyzing the suicide bombing at Astana Anyar Police Station using the third approach, namely Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), it is necessary to conduct further research on recidivism based on the perspective of the environment where prisoners are after being declared free from punishment. The basic idea of CPTED is to prevent crime using environmental design knowledge. The environment should be built to facilitate people's achievement of social and economic goals. According to the basic idea of CPTED, convenient and safe public facilities should be built without going back to the old days of big walls or fortresses, surveillance cameras, or guards. The environment is designed at a human scale to build communication and create a sense of ownership and responsibility (The State of Queensland, 2021). In planning and designing CPTED, it is essential to assess activities and locations that may indicate vulnerability to victimization and its risks. Considering perceptions of access control and supervision, safe activities provide a sense of security and narrow the opportunities for offenders to harm.

To prevent recidivism, an assessment of the environment in which prisoners will spend their release period must be considered (Priyanto, 2020). Clarke proposes several techniques that can reduce the opportunity for crime and can be used to analyze parts of a security system. This technique is more specific in creating and implementing a crime prevention program. In this case, the techniques that can be applied are the 14th and 15th techniques, namely stimulating conscience and controlling inhibitors (Clarke, 1997). The technique of stimulating conscience, which is to increase public awareness of crime, such as conducting counterterrorism campaigns, can be done by pasting posters containing narratives of invitation to fight crime or spreading alternative narratives, as well as strengthening community resilience or society in their environment. Then, the technique of controlling disinhibitors, where the crime is not only facilitated by weapons but also by the psychological aspects of the perpetrator, such as encouragement from peer groups or their immediate environment that motivates them to commit crimes; exposure to violent television shows; or radical-extreme narratives that can influence their views. In this context, efforts should be made to control the factors that can encourage offenders to commit crimes, both physical and psychological.

Attacks on the National Police Headquarters (Mabes Polri) in Jakarta

A shooting attack occurred at the Headquarters of the Indonesian National Police (Mabes Polri) on March 31, 2021. The perpetrator was an adult woman with the initials "ZA" who entered through the back door of the National Police Headquarters at around

4:30 p.m. The entrance through which the perpetrator entered is opposite the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Kementerian PUPR RI) Office and is close to the Chief of Police's office. After successfully entering through the gate, the perpetrator asked for the location of the service post, and then the police officer on guard directed the perpetrator to the intended location. When the perpetrator walked away to the post, not long after, the perpetrator walked back and attacked the guard using a pistol. The officer responded to the attack by opening fire right at the perpetrator, causing the perpetrator to die (CNN Indonesia, 2021). After the incident, officers conducted a crime scene examination to confirm the presence of weapons or other explosives. Officers found a yellow folder and an envelope with some writing. Officers also profiled the perpetrator based on fingerprints and facial identification and found a profile of the perpetrator who resided in the East Jakarta area. In addition, evidence was found through his social media posts that the perpetrator had ISIS ideology and was a lone wolf. The perpetrator is a former student who dropped out during the fifth semester. Officers also searched the perpetrator's house and found a will and a statement of farewell in the family WhatsApp group.

In 2016, terrorism observer Sidney Jones said that the strategy of using small cells and lone wolf perpetrators in carrying out attacks is a strategy that is increasingly being carried out by terrorist organizations/networks as an effort to maintain the security of their networks (Richards, 2018). The definition of a lone wolf, citing the explanation from Burton and Stewart, is that a lone wolf is a person who acts alone without orders or even connections to an organization. A lone wolf is an independent agent, and his presence already exists in society and is the target of radicalization of extreme ideology to be able to carry out terror attacks independently at any time (Spaaij, 2012).

In the event of observing the aforementioned terrorist acts/attacks, it can be posited that they lack innovation in their tactics or attack strategies and do not result in a notable impact or fatalities. Indonesia experienced more complicated and deadly terrorist acts in the early 2000s (Maulana, 2021). However, the terrorist acts that have developed after the ISIS declaration in the form of lone wolf need to be of particular concern to the government, security forces, and the general public. According to Wawan Hari Purwanto, Deputy VII of the National Intelligence Agency, a lone wolf can commit acts of terrorism in a short time after being exposed to radical-extreme views. The time for a lone wolf to attack exposure is less than a year, about one to six months (Fathan, 2021). This is in accordance with the analysis of Riyanta, who stated that the process of radicalization through the internet had reduced the proposed six stages on the staircase to terrorism by Moghaddam to three stages. This is due to the presence of social media, which has a significant effect on the process of self-radicalisation and short-term radicalisation. This, in turn, can lead to lone-wolf terrorism or attacks carried out by single actors who have been groomed through this process (Riyanta, 2022).

Several prevention systems are implemented by the National Police Headquarters, including surveillance conducted by security and intelligence officers and CCTV. The location is relatively easy to observe because it is easy to blend in with the crowd at that point. When referring to good environmental design based on CPTED, it is necessary to evaluate the location of the entrance, which is considered crowded and close to economic activities, as well as adjacent to the location of vehicle parking. The proximity of the entrance location to the vehicle parking lot can increase the explosive impact of the explosion if there is an act of terror in the form of explosives in the vicinity. In addition, it is also necessary to look at the crowd point at the initial checkpoint because an identity-

checking process takes time and causes a buildup of people in one location (queuing visitors).

In the CPTED approach, the physical environment can be manipulated to produce behavioral effects that reduce the potential for crime. This goal can be met by redesigning or using existing areas more effectively to encourage desirable behavior and discourage undesirable behavior (Atlas, 2008). Four concepts or principles are always used in CPTED, including natural access control, natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance and management (National Crime Prevention Council, 2003). Natural access control focuses on entrances and exits in an area. Natural access control directly reduces the opportunity to commit crime because criminals always consider the ease of access to escape (Atlas, 2008). The basic idea of natural surveillance is the importance of increasing surveillance and visibility around the facility so that the surrounding community can respond to a crime (community as passive surveillance). Although the community is considered too far away to be directly involved, they can at least respond to crime with other actions (The State of Queensland, 2021). In addition to passive surveillance carried out by community members, there is also the idea of active surveillance, which security guards or CCTV usually carry out.

Based on the environmental planning in CPTED theory, planning buildings such as the main building and other buildings in the area, gates, fences, doors, and windows are components of physical security. In addition, the security and safety standard for building distance from the main road is at least 30 meters (Tanara & Priyanto, 2023). On this side, spatially, this condition will be complex using lifestyle exposure or RAT. This is because the Mabes Polri door is located at a relatively crowded intersection, which is challenging to analyze. The location of the back/side entrance is close to a busy traffic intersection and close to the entrance and exit of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). In addition, the back gate of Mabes Polri is located adjacent to the Ministry of PUPR's Elevated Canteen, as well as alternative access to the Sudirman and Senayan areas, which have a high level of mobilization of people and vehicles.

Furthermore, one of the issues that needs to be considered is the perspective held by officers/guards who still view that women are not "dangerous" and not involved in crime, let alone terrorism. The patriarchal culture that is still held by Indonesian society often positions women as individuals or groups that do not have the potential "danger" compared to men. However, over time, this perception has been challenged by the phenomenon of women's involvement in acts of terrorism, as well as the role of women in the militancy of radical-extreme movements. Many studies show that there is a shift in the values and roles of women in highly violent behavior (Achmad et al., 2021). The strengthening of women's role in this issue occurs due to the increase in women's involvement in groups of radical-extreme or terrorism that occurs at many levels. Starting from their role as auxiliary players, they have expanded as fighters, both in terms of the indoctrination of fellow women and as suicide bombers (*brides/pengantin*) (Musyafak & Lulu, 2021).

In general, in practice in the community, when a man approaches the entrance gate, the tendency is for officers to immediately stop him because he is considered a potential threat to commit a crime. At the same time, on several occasions, a woman will be more accepted. In this section, the events and observations presented concerning the perspective of acceptance made by guards towards female visitors were before the assault by "ZA" occurred. However, if seen in the current situation, there has been an expansion of the threat perspective-previously focused on men-which has improved

enough regarding the surveillance of all people or visitors who come and go. In this context, it is essential to constantly evaluate the surveillance system used for successful crime prevention in the future, especially in the police headquarters area.

The First Bali Bombings Tragedy (*Bom Bali I*)

Conflicts and terrorist acts have occurred in Indonesia long before the First Bali Bombing. However, the First Bali Bombing that occurred on October 12, 2002, became a turning point for Indonesia in its efforts to prevent and counterterrorism. The First Bali Bombings was a series of bombings in three locations in Bali and became the worst terrorist incident in Indonesia's history. The three locations included Paddy's Bar, in front of Sari Club on Legian Street, Kuta, and another one in front of the United States Consulate Office in Renon, Denpasar. The Bali I bombings also saw the use of martyrs or suicide bombers. The use of martyrdom shows that the attacks began to be directed at more specific targets and shows the willingness to sacrifice from the perpetrators (Usmita, 2012). In the case of Bali Bombing I, the target was the business sector managed by foreign nationals, where Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) at the time held the doctrine or ideology to fight America and its allies.

On the day of the incident, perpetrator Ali Imron prepared a box bomb weighing six kilograms equipped with a remote system that could be detonated remotely using a cell phone. At 8:45 p.m., Ali Imron placed the bomb on the sidewalk near the United States Consulate General's Office on a motorcycle. Then, in the third location, Ali Imron went to the Legian area near Sari Club and Paddy's Pub to monitor traffic and returned to his rented house. At around 10:30 p.m., Ali Imron, along with two suicide bombers, Jimi and Iqbal, left for the Legian area in a Mitsubishi L300 car. Arriving in Legian, Ali Imron ordered Jimi to connect the detonator cables to the bomb switch box in the Mitsubishi L300 car parked in front of Sari Club. Meanwhile, Iqbal, who became a bomb bride, was ordered to wear a bomb vest intended to blow himself up at Paddy's Pub.

The damage caused as a result of the first Bali Bombings was considered very severe, especially in the neighborhood around Paddy's Pub and Sari Club. Dozens of buildings within a radius of 10-20 meters from the explosion site were severely damaged. The glass of nearby hotels, shops, and entertainment venues was also damaged. The Panin Bank office in front of Sari Club caught fire, while the travel agency office next to it was flattened to the ground. In addition to public infrastructure and buildings, the Bali I bombing caused a massive loss of life, with 202 people killed and hundreds injured (Aslam, 2020).

The First Bali Bombings Tragedy was an organized and well-planned terrorist activity. The key perpetrator of the tragedy was Amrozi Bin Nurhasyim. Amrozi was assisted by several perpetrators who became the core team of the bombing to help prepare the bombing, from bomb assembly to executioners and brides/martyrs. The perpetrators were affiliated with the Jemaah Islamiyah group, and Al Qaeda was responsible for the 2002 Bali Bombings. The tragedy deeply hurt human values and became a turning point, especially for Indonesia, in responding to terrorism. Before the Bali Bombing, Indonesia did not have a formal policy towards terrorism. Later that year, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of the Crime of Terrorism, which has now been enacted into law through Law Number 15 of 2003 and amended to Law Number 5 of 2018 (Wibisono, 2020).

According to the analysis of the security system following the Bali Bombings tragedy, it has been revealed that the physical, technical, and procedural security, as well as information and intelligence security at Sari Club and Paddy's Café & Pub in Legian,

Kuta, Bali, are inadequate. The analysis indicates that the physical structure of the buildings does not meet standard requirements, with unstable building structures and a lack of barriers. Additionally, there is a lack of specialized personnel with expertise in running anti-terrorism security systems (Priyanto, 2020). These factors contribute to the inefficiency and inadequacy of the security system and increase the risk of terrorist attacks. It is necessary to evaluate the evacuation routes by studying the events that have occurred. When referring to environmental design according to CPTED, predetermined evacuation routes that have gone through careful procedures and simulations, evacuation routes should not only be a way out of a building but also other safety routes to open spaces to avoid crowds or other potential danger points.

Learnings from Cases

In the field of crime prevention, adopting a situational approach to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is vital for developing effective strategies. CPTED emphasizes the role of environmental design in reducing crime by manipulating physical spaces to deter criminal behavior. By integrating CPTED principles, crime opportunities can be significantly diminished, fear of crime reduced, community cohesion improved, and workplace safety enhanced. Moreover, CPTED principles facilitate more effective criminal justice investigations and strengthen individual and public self-defense initiatives.

A critical aspect of modern crime prevention is counter-surveillance, which leverages insights from lifestyle exposure theory and routine activity theory. By systematically altering daily routines and lifestyle patterns, individuals can make their activities less predictable to potential offenders. This unpredictability serves as a deterrent by complicating the task for criminals trying to analyze and exploit vulnerabilities. The strategic adjustment of these patterns aims to obscure behavioral patterns from potential threats, thus reducing the likelihood of being targeted.

Implementing these techniques necessitates a heightened focus on the training and adaptability of law enforcement personnel. It is essential for police officers to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to integrate new preventative patterns into their routines effectively. Strengthening their awareness and capability to adapt to evolving patterns of criminal behavior is crucial for establishing a robust, comprehensive crime prevention system. Such systemic adaptability not only fortifies the immediate response to crime but also enhances long-term prevention efforts by continually evolving in response to emerging threats.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Considering that Indonesia's anti-terrorism security system is not yet fully widespread, it is crucial to implement adaptable and relevant anti-terrorism policies in all sectors and at every level, both in the government, state, and society. Adaptable and flexible anti-terrorism policies can foster a strong, fair, inclusive, effective, and efficient security system to prevent terrorism in the future. The government, through relevant ministries/state institutions, as well as civil society organizations that focus on terrorism prevention issues, must collaborate to increase public knowledge through education and socialization related to preparedness to face potential terrorism. This preparedness can be realized by strengthening the family and social environment and responding to terrorism events wisely and appropriately. In addition, the involvement and cooperation between local governments and civil society organisations in the regions need to be

improved to prevent the spread of violent extremism and terrorism in the regions by looking at the different contexts and needs in each region.

The recidivist phenomenon in Indonesia can occur because coordination and collaboration between ministries/agencies and civil society organizations in crime prevention efforts, such as deradicalization programs, have yet to be implemented optimally. This can increase the possibility of a person being trapped back in the circle of crime as a perpetrator. In this context, the prevention system needs to be carried out holistically, starting from assisting perpetrators from the pre-trial process to reintegration into society. This effort must run from an early age to prevent the emergence of recidivism in the community. In addition, there should be indicators of the success of the prevention and counterterrorism mechanism in Indonesia that can cover all lines and processes from upstream to downstream so that everything is measurable and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation can be carried out.

This research has limitations as it only assesses the physical security prevention system in Polsek Astana Anyar Bandung and Mapolda Metro Jaya. In the future, it is important to conduct further research that assesses the potential threat or terrorism attack in government offices by evaluating the security prevention system beyond the physical aspect. This includes assessing social and community resilience in the police environment. In addition, further research should be conducted on the interaction between terrorism recidivists and lone-wolf attacks in Indonesia.

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