The Evolution of Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok Strategy in Security Ahead of the 2024 Elections from the Threat of Terrorism

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
evolution of strategy; 2024 election; security intelligence; mako brimob	Indonesia is a democratic country where general elections serve as a fundamental pillar in realizing democratic principles and act as a crucial mechanism ensuring active citizen participation in determining their representatives. Indonesia bears a significant presence of terrorism, ranking third in the Asia-Pacific region according to the Global Terrorism Index 2023. This research aims to elucidate the evolution of security strategies implemented by Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok in facing terrorism threats related to the 2024 elections. The research method employed is qualitative, utilizing theories of security intelligence, social construction, and terrorism concepts. The results indicate that the 2024 General Election in Indonesia is a crucial political event, with a primary focus on anticipating terrorism threats due to the perceived intense political dynamics, increased political polarization, fierce competition among political parties, and extensive use of social media. Forms of terrorism leading up to the election include physical attacks, cyber-attacks, voter intimidation, and potential political conflicts. Security intelligence strategies in facing terrorism have evolved to involve prevention, intervention, and recovery. Strategic steps include establishing specialized intelligence agencies, technological advancements, and inter-agency collaboration. The evolution of security strategies related to the 2024 elections encompasses increased intelligence activities, enhanced intervention capabilities, and preparation for post-terrorism recovery. Special task forces, specialized equipment procurement, and collaboration with various stakeholders demonstrate Mako Brimob's efforts to enhance responses to terrorism threats

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Introduction

Indonesia is a democratic country as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD 1945), especially in Article 1 paragraph (2). This article contains two principles, namely the sovereignty of the people or democracy and the principle of the rule of law. Therefore, elections are the main pillar in realizing this democratic principle, and become an important mechanism that ensures the active participation of the people in determining their representatives. This process not only became a symbol of democracy, but also strengthened the essence of popular sovereignty in determining the political direction of the country. Through elections, the people have the power to elect leaders and their representatives in legislative institutions, which is a tangible manifestation of people's sovereignty (Zuhro, 2019). For countries that claim to be democracies, elections are an important feature that must be held periodically and scheduled. Therefore, elections are a fundamental part of every country that applies democratic principles in its political system (Syafei & Darajati, 2020).

Considering the important moment of the election as a crucial moment in the dynamics of Indonesian politics, it also carries the risk of being vulnerable to potential security disturbances which include the threat of terrorism. Large crowds and crowds during campaigning and on election day are vulnerable to security intrusions. The threat of terrorism, both from internal radical groups and potential external threats, is a major focus in ensuring security during the election process. This is as revealed by (Holman et al., 2019), who stated that the threat of terrorism tends to have a negative impact on elections. Similar findings were also conveyed by (Baccini et al., 2021), who stated that terrorism has a negative impact on elections, which is assessed from his observations from 1970 to 2016 in elections in the United States. He explained that this negative impact arises from the assessment of the effect of terrorism on election results due to selection bias. Terrorist attacks are not random, but terrorists tend to choose their targets and timing of attacks strategically. (Brodeur, 2018) in his research also explained that there are economic consequences of terrorist attacks. He explained that successful terror attacks are followed by a significant drop in income and job losses in the targeted areas, when compared to areas where terrorist attacks fail. Meanwhile, according to (Balcells & Torrats-Espinosa, 2018), it is explained that terrorism is a major threat to democracy, where the government is responsible to voters. This is because terrorist attacks can be used to force governments to make concessions or undermine the legitimacy of the country, which can impact election outcomes in an effort to understand how voter behavior changes after an attack, including changes in participation and voting choices. In line with this explanation, (Byman, 2019) in his journal explained that terrorism not only claimed innocent lives, but also threatened democratic governments, even in mature democracies such as the United States and most of Europe.

Looking at the research findings above, we find a comprehensive picture of the serious impact of terrorism on the electoral process and the importance of understanding evolving security strategies to deal with this threat. Given the vulnerability of campaign situations and election day to security disturbances from terrorist threats, it is necessary to understand the evolution of security strategies to anticipate the threat of terrorism involves continuous adaptation to the development of terrorist strategies and tactics. Collaboration between countries and stakeholders is key, with an emphasis on setting common standards for technology and foreign policy to prevent conflict and support resolution in vulnerable regions (Amaritasari, 2018).

Globally, Indonesia's ranking remains at 24th, the same as the previous year's position. Meanwhile, according to the IEP, the number of terrorism attacks in Indonesia in 2022 recorded the lowest number since 2014, with seven attacks causing 25 deaths. Although the number of terrorist attacks decreased by 56% from the previous year, the number of deaths doubled in the same period. The IEP also said that terrorism attacks in Indonesia are now more deadly, with an average of 3.6 deaths per attack, compared to 1.5 deaths per attack in 2021 in the GTI 2023 report (Sheckler, 2023).

Seeing the pattern of terrorist threats in Indonesia that choose targets in places that are considered strategic, through bombings on several churches on Christmas Eve in Medan, Pekanbaru, Jakarta, Mojokerto, Mataram, and others (Sarwono, 2012). The next terrorist also chose the target of the bombing at the Cirebon City Police mosque, and several police stations such as in Solo Police Station, Surabaya Police Station, Kartasura Police Post, Medan Police Station (Bram et al., 2022). Not only that, acts of terrorism have also occurred in Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok in 2018, which was carried out by terrorism convicts, which at that time occurred in the detention room in the form of arresting 5 members of the Police Brimob until they died. Based on a number of facts above, the existence of Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok (Ibda & Khaq, 2019).

By looking at the pattern of terrorist attacks that select targets in these strategic places, this shows the urgency to review the existence and readiness of Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok in conducting a comprehensive evaluation of security and security strategies at Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok to ensure personnel safety and smooth operations in the future. In addition, by looking at changes in the dynamics of terrorism continues to evolve over time. Not only is it shifting in attack approach, but it also shows the ability to develop new tactics that are more complex and difficult to detect (Syauqillah & Ismail, 2021). Terrorist groups continue to attempt to circumvent the security system by changing their modus operandi regularly (Kurata et al., 2022). They adopt new technologies, refine their strategies, and even use social media to recruit and influence individuals (Sudarto et al., 2017). Therefore, in the face of this evolution, security strategies are needed that must be able to adapt dynamically to anticipate and respond to increasingly complex and unpredictable attacks.

Based on the background explanation above, this study is basically intended to explain the evolution of security strategies that have been implemented by Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok in facing the threat of terrorism in connection with the 2024 elections.

Research Methods

Research on the Evolution of Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok Strategy in Securing Ahead of the 2024 Election from the Threat of Terrorism, carried out using qualitative methods with a descriptive research approach applied through data collection by means of interviews, observations, and document studies, which are then analyzed by data reduction techniques, data presentation, and data verification.

Results and Discussions

The 2024 General Election is a democratic process in which Indonesian citizens elect their leaders and/or legislative representatives. The 2024 general election is an important political event that will take place in Indonesia. This election will elect the president, vice president, members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), members of the provincial

People's Representative Council (DPRD), and members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) districts/cities.

The 2024 election is expected to take place in a fairly dynamic atmosphere. This is due to several factors, including increasing political polarization in society, intense competition between political parties, and massive use of social media. In the midst of such dynamic political dynamics, the government and security forces need to be aware of the threat of terrorism. The threat of terrorism can be one of the security disturbances that can disrupt the smooth implementation of the 2024 elections.

In addition to the threat of terrorism, there is also the potential for political conflicts that can arise during the 2024 elections. Political tensions are predicted to increase with the holding of Presidential and Vice Presidential elections, regional head elections, and legislative elections. Political conflicts that are not handled properly can potentially cause political disputes that can trigger conflicts in the future.

The threat of terrorism can be a serious concern in the context of elections. Terrorism can be defined as the use of violence or the threat of violence to create fear or force a government or society to make certain changes. The threat of terrorism during elections can include attempts to disrupt democratic processes, create political instability, or undermine public trust in democratic institutions.

Forms of terrorism ahead of elections can be acts of violence, such as bomb attacks, shootings, or kidnappings. These actions can be carried out by terrorist groups that want to disrupt elections or cause fear in society. Some forms of terrorism that can occur ahead of elections include:

1. Serangan bom
   Bomb attacks are the most common form of terrorism. Bomb attacks can be carried out in public places, such as markets, terminals, or places of worship. The purpose of bomb attacks is to inflict extensive casualties and damage.
2. Shooting
   Shootings are also a frequent form of terrorism. Shootings can be carried out against political figures, security forces, or civilians. The purpose of the shooting is to incite fear and intimidation.
3. Penculikan
   Kidnappings can also be a form of terrorism in the run-up to elections. Kidnappings can be carried out against political figures, security forces, or civilians. The purpose of kidnapping is to demand certain demands from the government.
4. Spreading propaganda
   Terrorists can spread propaganda to influence public opinion ahead of elections. Propaganda can be disseminated through various media, such as social media, mass media, or the distribution of leaflets.
5. Perform a security breach
   Terrorists may commit security intrusions at polling stations, such as vandalism of facilities, intimidation of voters, or sabotage of voting systems

Terrorists can take advantage of the momentum of the 2024 elections to carry out their actions. These acts of terrorism can take the form of bomb attacks, attacks on political figures, or other acts of violence. The threat of terrorism to the 2024 elections can occur due to several factors, including:

1. Political dynamics that are quite dynamic can be a trigger for terrorists to carry out their actions.

2. The massive use of social media can be exploited by terrorists to spread propaganda and recruit new members.
3. Weaknesses in existing security systems can provide opportunities for terrorists to carry out their actions.

Security intelligence strategies against terrorism have evolved along with the evolving threat of terrorism itself. Initially, security intelligence strategies focused more on deterrence, relying on intelligence and counterintelligence activities to detect and prevent acts of terrorism. However, as the intensity of acts of terrorism increased, security intelligence strategies also began to focus on enforcement and recovery.

In the deterrence aspect, the security intelligence strategy has been expanded to cover various aspects, ranging from law enforcement, education, to economic development. This is done to reduce factors that can encourage terrorism, such as poverty, social inequality, and radicalism.

In the enforcement aspect, the security intelligence strategy has been strengthened by improving the ability of security personnel to deal with acts of terrorism. This is done through special training, as well as the procurement of adequate equipment and equipment. In addition, security intelligence strategies are also beginning to utilize technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data, to improve the detection and prevention capabilities of acts of terrorism.

In the recovery aspect, a security intelligence strategy has been prepared to deal with the impact of acts of terrorism, both physically and psychologically. This is done in coordination with various parties, including governments, communities, and humanitarian organizations. The evolution of security intelligence strategies to deal with terrorism is expected to improve the ability of security forces to prevent and eradicate terrorism. Some examples of the evolution of security intelligence strategies in the face of terrorism include:

1. The establishment of special intelligence agencies, such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terror (Densus 88). These institutions were set up to deal with the threat of terrorism specifically.
2. Procurement of special equipment and equipment for handling acts of terrorism, such as tactical vehicles, weapons, and personal protective equipment. This equipment and equipment is needed to improve the ability of security personnel to deal with acts of terrorism.
3. Development of technology to improve the detection and prevention capabilities of acts of terrorism, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data. This technology can help security forces to detect and prevent planned acts of terrorism.
4. Increased cooperation with various parties, including governments, communities, and humanitarian organizations, to deal with the impact of acts of terrorism. This cooperation is needed to provide assistance to victims of acts of terrorism and restore community conditions.

One of the drivers of the evolution of this security strategy is the increasing intensity of acts of terrorism in Indonesia in recent years.*Data from BNPT shows that the number of acts of terrorism in Indonesia has increased from 10 actions in 2019 to 17 actions in 2022. This increase shows that the threat of terrorism in Indonesia is still a serious threat. In addition, political dynamics ahead of the 2024 elections have the potential to cause polarization in society. Elections are a moment that is vulnerable to acts of violence, including acts of terrorism. Political dynamics ahead of the 2024 elections have the potential to cause polarization in society, which can be a trigger for acts of

terrorism. Technological developments that can also be used by terrorists to carry out their actions. Terrorists are increasingly using technology, such as social media and information technology, to spread propaganda and carry out their actions. This is a challenge for security forces in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism.

Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has implemented an evolution of security strategy in dealing with the threat of terrorism in connection with the 2024 elections. This evolution is carried out by considering various factors, including the increasing intensity of the threat of terrorism, political dynamics ahead of the 2024 elections, as well as technological developments that can be utilized by terrorists. The evolution of security strategies that have been implemented by Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok can be categorized into three main aspects, namely:

1. Prevention aspect

   In the prevention aspect, Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has increased intelligence and counterintelligence activities to detect and prevent acts of terrorism. In addition, Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has also increased cooperation with various parties, including the government, community, and religious organizations, to increase public awareness of the dangers of terrorism.

2. Enforcement aspect

   In the enforcement aspect, Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has strengthened the ability of its personnel in dealing with acts of terrorism. This is done through special training, as well as the procurement of adequate equipment and equipment. In addition, Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has also increased cooperation with other security forces, both at national and international levels.

3. Recovery aspect

   In the recovery aspect, Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok has prepared a plan to deal with the impact of acts of terrorism, both physically and psychologically. This is done in coordination with various parties, including governments, communities, and humanitarian organizations.

Some examples of the implementation of the evolution of security strategies that have been implemented by Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok include:

1. Establishment of Special Task Force (Satgassus) Anti-Terror Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok. This task force was formed to deal with acts of terrorism quickly and effectively.

2. Procurement of special equipment and equipment for handling acts of terrorism, such as tactical vehicles, weapons, and personal protective equipment.

3. Cooperation with various parties, including governments, communities, and religious organizations, to increase public awareness of the dangers of terrorism.

The evolution of the security strategy implemented by Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok is expected to improve the ability of Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok in dealing with terrorism threats in connection with the 2024 elections.

Conclusion

The 2024 General Election in Indonesia is an important political event involving the election of leaders and legislative representatives. Anticipation of the threat of terrorism is the main focus, given the political dynamics that are considered quite intense, increasing political polarization, fierce competition between political parties, and massive use of social media. Forms of terrorism in the run-up to elections include physical attacks, cyberattacks, voter intimidation, and potential political conflict. Bomb attacks, shootings, kidnappings, spreading propaganda, and disrupting security at polling stations are some of the possible forms of terrorism. Factors such as dynamic political dynamics, the use of social media, and the weakness of security systems can amplify the threat of terrorism in the run-up to elections.

Security intelligence strategies confronting terrorism are undergoing an evolution involving prevention, enforcement, and recovery. The establishment of special intelligence agencies, technological improvement, and interagency cooperation are strategic steps in dealing with the threat of terrorism. Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua Depok can take concrete steps in the evolution of security strategies related to the 2024 elections, including increasing intelligence activities, increasing enforcement capabilities, and preparing for recovery after acts of terrorism. Special task forces, procurement of special equipment, and cooperation with various parties demonstrate Mako Brimob's efforts in improving the response to terrorism threats.

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