

Applying Prunckun's Intelligence Strategy Model in Counter-Radicalism and Terrorism Efforts in Indonesia: A Defensive–Offensive Approach

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Abstract

Radicalism and terrorism pose a clear threat to Indonesia's national security, impacting not only the political domain but also the country's social cohesion, economic stability, and national integrity. This paper discusses intelligence strategies to counter these threats through defensive and offensive approaches. The defensive strategy involves preventive measures against the spread of radical ideologies, recruitment efforts, and the implementation of deradicalization programs. In contrast, the offensive strategy involves the disinformation efforts, the capture of key figures, and the disruption of financial resources. Drawing on Henry Prunckun's holistic intelligence strategy model (2014), this paper highlights the importance of synergy between domestic agencies and international cooperation in safeguarding national stability. Through a comprehensive approach, intelligence strategies can serve as the front line in confronting the threat of radical terrorism.

1. Introduction

National security is a vital foundation for a country's stability, protecting its territory, government, and citizens from internal and external threats. It is not limited to military aspects but includes political, economic, social, and cultural stability (Kamarulnizam, 2010). In the modern era, challenges to national security have become increasingly complex due to technological advancements and global political dynamics, with radicalism and terrorism emerging as two of the most significant threats (Haripin et al., 2020). Radicalism can be defined as an extreme ideology or stance that seeks rapid and drastic social or political change. It often stems from dissatisfaction with existing conditions, including government policies, economic hardships, or social issues (Sirry, 2020). Radicalism may take various forms in political, religious, or social contexts. However, when radicalism escalates into violent actions aimed at achieving ideological goals, it becomes terrorism (Subagyo, 2021). Terrorism refers to acts of violence or threats of violence intended to instill fear in society and influence political policies or decisions. Beyond creating widespread fear, terrorism undermines state stability, disrupts the economy, and damages international relations (Haripin et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, terrorism has become a serious threat, marked by a series of attacks over the past few decades. The factors contributing to the rise of radicalism and terrorism are highly complex and interrelated, including extremist ideology, socio-economic conditions such as poverty and inequality (Ugwueze & Onuoha, 2020), along with psychological aspects like identity crisis and resentment toward the system (Coppock, 2014). Social media has emerged as an effective tool for radical groups to disseminate their ideologies, recruit new members, and coordinate terrorist attacks (Saini & Bansal, 2021).

Globalization has broadened the influence of radical ideologies and international terrorist networks, complicating efforts to prevent and counter their spread. Within this context, intelligence strategies are vital in safeguarding national security. According to Henry Prunckun (2014), intelligence activities and operations can be categorized into two types: defensive intelligence and offensive intelligence. In early detection and prevention, the defensive approach focuses on curbing the spread of radical ideologies and minimizing terrorist recruitment. In contrast, the offensive approach, including infiltration and disinformation, aims to weaken terrorist networks from within. Through these strategies, intelligence serves as an information-gathering tool and a direct actor in preventing and suppressing radicalism and terrorism.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Radicalism and Terrorism

Radicalism and terrorism are two interrelated concepts that differ fundamentally in their objectives. Radicalism is an attitude or ideology supporting extreme social, political, or religious change. While radicalism does not necessarily emphasize violent actions, it often involves disseminating views or beliefs that conflict with prevailing societal norms (Winter & Muhanna, 2018). In a political context, radicalism may represent efforts to challenge or overthrow the status quo in favor of a system aligned with the ideological vision of the radical group. In contrast, terrorism is associated with deliberate and organized acts of violence intended to instill fear within society and influence a nation's political or social decisions. Terrorism is often perceived as a means of gaining recognition for groups that feel oppressed, in which acts of terror serve as tools to achieve power and public attention, which in turn may provide personal gratification for the perpetrators (Leistedt, 2017).

2.2. Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia

In Indonesia, radicalism often stems from extreme views that conflate religion with nationalism. Radical groups manipulate religious ideology to justify their violent actions. Groups such as Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) and Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) exemplify radical organizations that have carried out terrorist acts within the country (Haripin et al., 2020). They view violence as a legitimate means to achieve their ideological goals, which frequently include establishing a state based on the principles they uphold and rejecting the existing national system. Over time, terrorism has evolved from a local issue to a transnational threat. The term "Global Jihadist Movement" emerged particularly following the rise of ISIS in 2014 (Jones, 2016). In Indonesia, groups like JAD and MIT pledged allegiance to ISIS, with JAD becoming an umbrella organization for ISIS sympathizers in the country (Haripin et al., 2020). This connection has strengthened local terrorist groups' capability to conduct attacks and maintain their networks despite pressure from security forces. Consequently, terrorism in Indonesia has become part of the broader global terrorism phenomenon.

3. Methodology

This paper employs a qualitative descriptive approach using conceptual and theoretical frameworks. Data were collected through a literature review of scholarly works, journal articles, and policy documents related to radicalism, terrorism, and intelligence strategies. The primary theoretical foundation is Henry Prunckun's (2014) framework of defensive and offensive intelligence strategies, which is contextualized within Indonesia's specific national security challenges. The data were analyzed thematically to identify key elements in intelligence policies and practices relevant to counter-radicalization and counter-terrorism efforts.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Contributing Factors to Radicalism and Terrorism

a. Ideological-Political Factors

Ideological-political factors are one of the primary causes of radicalism and terrorism. Political radicalism often emerges as a reaction to dissatisfaction with the existing political system. A lack of trust in the government, feelings of political exclusion, and social injustice serve as major catalysts

pushing radical groups toward extreme actions (Da Silva et al., 2018). The gap between expectations and the realities of political systems can foster frustration, eventually triggering individuals or groups to adopt radical views as a form of resistance to the status quo. In some cases, ideological radicalism is also driven by distorted or misinterpreted religious teachings that are used to justify violence. Across various religions, narrow interpretations of sacred texts and the defense of collective identity have been exploited to justify acts of violent extremism targeting authorities perceived as unjust or illegitimate (Ghosh et al., 2016). Furthermore, the intersection of religious ideology with fervent nationalism often intensifies the spread of radical and terrorist ideologies (Munajat, 2022).

b. Socioeconomic Factors

Economic and social disparities are significant factors behind the emergence of radicalism and terrorism. Poverty, unemployment, and unequal wealth distribution generate frustration among marginalized communities (Ugwueze & Onuoha, 2020). If basic needs, such as access to education, employment, and healthcare, are not adequately met, individuals or groups may feel excluded from the existing social order. This exclusion fosters resentment and dissatisfaction, which can ultimately push them toward extreme alternatives such as radicalism (Bauza & Bouchard, 2018). In Indonesia, poor socioeconomic conditions frequently serve as a trigger for the formation of radical groups. Inequality and poverty lead many to believe that the current political and economic systems fail to provide justice or equal opportunities (Ratner, 2006). They perceive that the change they seek cannot be achieved through peaceful or institutional means. In such circumstances, radicalism is often viewed as the only path to pursue justice and improve socioeconomic conditions, even if it involves extreme and destructive methods.

c. Psychological Factors

Psychological factors play a crucial role in understanding the emergence of radicalism and terrorism. Radical and terrorist groups often exploit psychological vulnerabilities, particularly among Muslim children and adolescents, as part of their recruitment strategies (Cappock & McGovern, 2014). These vulnerabilities include feelings of powerlessness, a search for identity, and a desire for greater meaning in life. Such groups exploit these conditions to spread extreme ideologies and justify acts of violence. Psychological factors are critical to radicalization, making them powerful tools for radical groups to deepen their influence and expand their networks (Leistedt, 2017). Radicalization frequently occurs when individuals feel alienated from broader society, perceive the world as unfair, and experience social rejection. In such circumstances, violence can appear to be the only outlet for their frustration. Radical groups offer a sense of solidarity and shared purpose to those who feel marginalized, positioning violence as both a means of change and retribution. Psychological factors such as identity crisis and isolation make individuals more susceptible to radical ideologies that promise meaning, belonging, and a clearly defined role within the group (Bauza & Bouchard, 2018).

d. The Influence of Globalization and Social Media

Globalization and social media have become primary channels for spreading radical ideologies in the digital era. Social media platforms enable the rapid dissemination of radical messages worldwide without geographic limitations. Terrorist groups exploit platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Telegram to spread propaganda, recruit new members, and even plan attacks (Saini & Bansal, 2021). Social media's ease of access and anonymity allow radical groups to reach vulnerable individuals more widely and effectively. This has turned the internet into a new arena for radicalization and terrorist recruitment. In Indonesia, radical groups widely use social media to expand their ideological reach domestically and internationally. Globalization accelerates the cross-border exchange of ideologies, making radical beliefs more accessible to individuals previously unexposed to such extreme views (Adamson, 2006; Ghosh et al., 2016). Radical messages can reach a broader audience faster than traditional methods, speeding up the radicalization process. As a result, individuals who may have no direct physical contact with radical groups can still be influenced by these ideologies through online interactions, increasing the risk of terrorist acts.

4.2. Impact of Radicalism and Terrorism on National Security

a. Political Instability

Radicalism and terrorism have significant potential to cause severe political instability within a country. Terrorist attacks often target symbols of power or government institutions to create the impression that the government is incapable of maintaining national security. Sectarian terrorism not

only damages intergroup relations but also deeply destabilizes the political structure. If conflict resolution is slow or inadequate, public trust in the government and security forces can erode, especially if perceived as biased or favoring certain groups, which worsens political stability (Abbas & Syed, 2022). In Indonesia, terrorist attacks such as the bombings in Bali and Jakarta have caused profound political uncertainty. The impact of major attacks extends beyond physical security to affect government stability. The public begins to doubt the government's ability to protect them, potentially leading to a crisis of confidence in state institutions (Oyawale, 2022). These attacks also often compel the government to respond with stricter security policies, which can alter internal political dynamics and influence overall governance decisions.

b. Security Instability

If attacks occur in crowded public places such as shopping centers, transportation facilities, or places of worship, the public becomes increasingly vulnerable to violence. Terrorist attacks lead to a significant rise in emergency primary care visits for psychological concerns among the general population (Nilsen et al., 2023). This fear often results in behavioral changes, in which people become more cautious or even avoid public spaces due to concerns over potential further attacks. Moreover, poorly managed terrorism can lead to more complex and entrenched consequences. Boko Haram in Nigeria exemplifies how terrorism causes severe instability by damaging the relationship between society and the state, as well as exacerbating ethnic and religious conflicts (Oyawale, 2022). Communities often lose trust in the government, viewing security forces as corrupt and unjust. Consequently, people increasingly rely on their ethnic and religious identities for protection rather than the state institutions perceived to have failed in maintaining security.

c. Economic Losses

Terrorist attacks often target critical infrastructure such as transportation facilities, energy systems, and public spaces, causing extensive damage and incurring high repair costs. Beyond physical destruction, these attacks harm private property and businesses, disrupt supply chains, and lead to temporary or permanent business closures. In areas affected by terrorism, economic activity tends to decline sharply due to fears of further attacks (Owens & Johnson, 2024). This disruption adversely impacts local trade and industry, directly affecting national revenue. Additionally, terrorism often results in reduced foreign investment, as investors avoid countries perceived as unstable and high-risk. The tourism sector, a major source of income for Indonesia, is particularly vulnerable; tourists' fears of terrorist incidents lead to a significant drop in tourism, thereby diminishing revenue from this sector (Bassil et al., 2017). Moreover, the costs of enhancing security measures and repairing damaged infrastructure become a heavy burden on the national budget. Governments must allocate substantial resources to counter terrorism threats, diverting funds that could otherwise support economic development and social welfare.

d. Threats to National Integrity

Rapidly growing radicalism can pose a significant threat to a nation's integrity. Radical groups often spread propaganda using religious dogma, which exacerbates divisions among ethnic, religious, and social groups (Burhanuddin & Khairuddin, 2022). This propaganda deepens societal polarization, ultimately weakening the sense of national unity. As social fragmentation intensifies, the national solidarity that once bound the population becomes increasingly fragile, presenting serious challenges to a country's social and political stability. In Indonesia, the threat to national integrity becomes more apparent when radical groups not only disseminate their extremist ideologies but also attempt to secede or establish a new state based on ideological beliefs. Such aspirations to form independent political entities often trigger significant internal conflict, damaging social cohesion and weakening national unity. Suppose radicalism is not addressed comprehensively. In that case, its impact will extend beyond political instability and may ultimately threaten the very existence and cohesion of the nation in the long term.

4.3. Intelligence Strategies in Addressing Radicalism and Terrorism

In confronting the threats of radicalism and terrorism, intelligence strategies play a crucial role in maintaining national security. These strategies propose defensive and offensive approaches to identify and counter potential threats before they escalate into acts of violence. The importance of such strategies is amplified by the dynamic and complex nature of radicalism and terrorism, which continue to evolve. Henry Prunckun (2014) developed a holistic theory that integrates offensive and defensive strategies within

counterintelligence, based on his observations of real-world practices. This theory offers a comprehensive framework for addressing various threats, including radicalism and terrorism. By adopting this approach, states can design more structured and effective strategies to prevent, detect, and respond to radicalism and terrorism.

a. Defensive Intelligence Strategy

1. Deterrence

i. Prevention of Ideological Dissemination

In this context, the government plays a crucial role in creating policies to minimize the impact of ideological dissemination that threatens social order. Education and public campaigns are effective tools for raising awareness about the dangers of radicalism and how such ideologies can undermine national unity and stability (Burhanuddin & Khairuddin, 2022). Educational programs emphasize tolerance, pluralism, and diversity, which are the keys to fostering a more inclusive public mindset. Through curricula aligned with these principles, younger generations can learn to appreciate differences and develop critical thinking skills to resist extremist ideologies (Ihsan & Fatah, 2021; Zuhdiyah et al., 2023). Formal education in schools, combined with informal campaigns in public spaces, reinforces a holistic understanding of the importance of maintaining social harmony in a diverse society (Ghosh et al., 2016). As a result, the public will be more resilient in resisting radical narratives that threaten social cohesion.

Moreover, collaboration between the government and religious or community leaders plays an essential role in preventing radicalization. Influential religious figures can play a pivotal role in fostering a peaceful and moderate interpretation of religion, distinct from violence and extremism (Subagyo, 2021; Yamuza & Ravagnani, 2018). The government can support such initiatives by providing discussion forums, training, and resources to equip these leaders in spreading messages of harmony and peace (Onopajo & Ozden, 2020). This collaboration aims to curb radicalism at its roots by countering the spread of extremist ideologies that directly oppose national values.

ii. Recruitment Prevention

Preventing recruitment is one of the primary priorities in strategies to counter radicalism and terrorism. Recruitment serves as a critical process for radical and terrorist groups to expand their membership base and strengthen their operational networks. These groups often employ various methods to attract new individuals, including social media, online forums, and even anonymous and hard-to-trace platforms like the dark web (Saini & Bansal, 2021). Social media, in particular, has proven to be an effective tool for disseminating extremist ideologies rapidly and reaching a broad audience, especially individuals vulnerable to radical influence.

In this context, intelligence agencies play a strategic role in identifying and obstructing recruitment efforts by radical and terrorist groups. Monitoring suspicious online activity is a crucial step in detecting covert recruitment operations. Intelligence agencies can collaborate with digital platform providers to shut down websites or accounts used to promote radical ideologies (Borelli, 2021). Through such proactive measures, governments can disrupt the circulation of extremist content before it reaches susceptible audiences, thereby limiting the ability of radical groups to recruit new members.

iii. Deradicalization

In addition to preventive measures, efforts to prevent recruitment shall also be supported by a deradicalization program. Radicalization and deradicalization often run parallel and are closely linked; for instance, individuals drawn to radicalism due to social issues tend to disengage when they find a more supportive social environment (Reiter et al., 2021). Therefore, the development of deradicalization programs must involve a comprehensive approach that includes psychological, social, and religious dimensions to

dismantle the influence of extremist ideologies. Restorative justice-based deradicalization programs should be considered, as they are effective (Yamuza & Ravagnani, 2018).

Rehabilitation programs play a crucial role in assisting terrorist inmates to adopt more positive alternative identities, increase active participation in the deradicalization process, and reduce their support for violent jihad. A hybrid model involving state actors and civil society organizations can be adopted in the deradicalization process for inmates (Baaken et al., 2020). Inmates who are actively engaged in rehabilitation programs typically show a decrease in radical beliefs, as supportive social interaction and opportunities to redefine their identities beyond radical ideologies contribute significantly to the process (Mila et al., 2019). Intelligence agencies shall view this as a key opportunity to prevent released terrorist inmates from returning to radical environments after incarceration.

2. Detection

i. Digital Technology Surveillance

In the digital era, monitoring digital communications and activities on social networks has become a critical factor in threat detection strategies. The speed and scope of the internet enable radical and terrorist groups to communicate covertly and disseminate their propaganda more widely and rapidly than ever before. As such, intelligence agencies must adapt by employing advanced technologies to detect suspicious activities (Black et al., 2024). Digital surveillance is no longer confined to traditional methods; it now involves monitoring an ever-evolving cyberspace. Modern intelligence tools such as big data analytics and social media monitoring have become key elements in threat detection. Big data allows intelligence agencies to analyze vast amounts of unstructured data, including text, images, and videos (Hou et al., 2020).

Efforts to extract sensitive data from big data in the fight against global terrorism utilize distributed computing environments such as Hadoop, along with techniques like lemmatization, Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF), and Singular Value Decomposition (SVD), all of which have proven effective in countering terrorism (Adhikari et al., 2020). Social media data also offers valuable insights, as algorithms can be employed to detect extremist content or propaganda that may lead to acts of terrorism. In their study, Saini and Bansal (2021) developed a machine learning model capable of detecting recruitment-related discussions on dark web forums with an accuracy rate of up to 98%. With these tools, intelligence agencies are better equipped to respond quickly and prevent attacks before they are carried out.

ii. Information and Intelligence Exchange

The exchange of information and intelligence among various ministries and agencies is vital due to terrorist groups' evolving movement patterns and attack methods. Inter-agency collaboration, including immigration authorities, law enforcement, intelligence services, and counter-terrorism agencies, plays a key role in effectively preventing terrorist networks' mobility (Ashar & Maharani, 2022). This collaboration can take the form of joint operations or the establishment of advanced communication and information-sharing systems.

On the international level, closer cooperation is required to address global threats, which are often transnational (Dalby, 1995). Countering radical groups and terrorist networks that operate globally requires robust collaboration between intelligence agencies from different countries for effective detection and prevention.

Historically, the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as Europol in Europe, have expanded intelligence cooperation since the 9/11 attacks (Lowe, 2016). In addition, China and Pakistan have engaged in joint efforts to reduce terrorism threats originating from Pakistan and Afghanistan, while also ensuring security in China's Xinjiang Province (Verma, 2020). While international cooperation often encounters challenges, particularly due to differing perspectives on counter-terrorism strategies, such as the EU's preference for structured governance compared to ASEAN's normative approach (Singh, 2021; Wibisono &

Kusumasomantri, 2020), effective collaboration in areas like real-time data exchange and shared platforms can ensure a more comprehensive and collective response to global threats.

b. Offensive Intelligence Strategy

1. Deception

Deception is a strategy that can be employed by intelligence agencies to deliberately provide false or misleading information as part of influence operations designed to sow division. One of the most effective and efficient methods is through disinformation campaigns, particularly on social media platforms. Vaccari et al (2023) found that the more individuals rely on social media for information, the less capable they are of distinguishing between true and false content. Governments can leverage disinformation campaigns to foster doubt within extremist groups, leading members to question the effectiveness and acceptance of their ideology and tactics. These efforts may also aim to spread rumors about internal discord, leadership controversies, or member defections within terrorist networks. Such strategies can destabilize group cohesion, erode trust in leadership among remaining members, infuse a sense of insecurity, and potentially prompt individuals to surrender or disengage from the organization altogether.

Furthermore, deception can be strategically used in the deradicalization process of terrorist inmates. This involves conveying to inmates that they have been exploited by group leaders who showed little concern for their fate once captured. This message aims to trigger a sense of disillusionment, making inmates realize that their loyalty was unreciprocated and encouraging them to abandon extremist ideologies and reintegrate into society (Da Silva et al., 2018). In this way, deception not only weakens the structure of terrorist groups from within but also supports the broader objective of individual deradicalization.

2. Neutralisation

i. Remove or Capture

One of the most crucial steps in the strategy of neutralisation within counter-terrorism efforts is the targeting of leaders and key members of terrorist groups. This action aims to dismantle the organizational structure and sever the chain of command that enables these groups to launch attacks. The "remove" method, for instance, has been adopted by the United States through targeted killings of high-ranking members of terrorist organizations (Fisher & Becker, 2021). A prominent example is Operation Neptune Spear, during which Osama bin Laden was eliminated. As a result, al-Qaeda lost a central figure that served both as a symbol of resistance and a key actor in coordinating terror operations.

In addition to "remove," neutralisation can also take the form of "capture," commonly practiced by security forces in many countries, including Indonesia. The arrest of suspected terrorists is a critical part of repressive measures carried out by the Indonesian National Police (Budiyono, 2024). Many individuals with key roles in planning and executing attacks have been apprehended through such operations. These arrests not only prevent ongoing or imminent terrorist activities but also provide valuable intelligence from the captured individuals, which can help uncover broader networks and prevent future attacks. By targeting individuals who hold vital roles in terrorist organizations, regardless through removal or capture, the structure of these groups can be significantly weakened or destroyed. Without their leaders and key coordinators, such groups often lose direction, suffer internal disarray, and become ineffective in carrying out further attacks. Ultimately, this strategy plays a significant role in reducing the threat of terrorism and safeguarding national security

ii. Disruption of Resources

One key strategy used to counteract terrorist groups' plans before they can launch attacks is resource disruption. This strategy focuses on cutting off terrorists' access to critical resources necessary for carrying out their operations. One effective approach is targeting their financial resources, including stopping the flow of funds used to support terrorist activities (Malakoutikhah, 2020).

However, it is important to note that terrorist organizations are adopting new methods of secretly collecting funds, including utilizing online crowdfunding and cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, which offer anonymity. Nevertheless, governments and intelligence agencies can still take action by freezing bank accounts linked to terrorist networks, encouraging cooperation among countries and international bodies such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and developing blockchain analytics to trace cryptocurrency transfers (Marin, 2023). By cutting off their funding channels, terrorist groups encounter severe limitations in organizing logistics and executing their plans.

5. Conclusion

National security is a crucial pillar in maintaining a country's stability, involving the protection of sovereignty, citizen safety, and the continuity of government from internal and external threats. In the modern era, radicalism and terrorism have emerged as major threats, interconnected threats that are increasingly complex. Radicalism refers to extreme attitudes that seek drastic change, while terrorism involves acts of violence intended to instill fear and influence political policies. The contributing factors are diverse, ranging from extremist ideologies and socio-economic inequality to identity crisis and the accelerating influence of social media in the radicalization process. The impacts of radicalism and terrorism are extensive, including political instability, social division, economic loss, and a decline in public trust in the government. Attacks on symbols of power and critical sectors can disrupt governmental systems and worsen national security and welfare.

Intelligence strategies serve as the front-line defense through defensive and offensive approaches to address these threats. Defensive strategies focus on preventing the spread of radical ideologies, disrupting recruitment efforts, and implementing comprehensive deradicalization programs, such as monitoring digital communications and strengthening cooperation between agencies. In contrast, offensive strategies include disinformation campaigns to undermine trust within terrorist groups, the removal or capture of key figures, and cutting off financial resources such as cryptocurrency funds and terrorist-linked bank accounts. The state can respond effectively to evolving threats by implementing comprehensive and adaptive intelligence strategies. Therefore, building a robust and well-coordinated intelligence system is key to strengthening Indonesia's security against radicalism and terrorism.

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