



# Preventing Terrorism Threats: Implementation and Challenges in the Indonesia's New Capital City

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**Abstract:** The relocation of Indonesia's capital to Nusantara presents security challenges, particularly in preventing terrorism. Existing counterterrorism frameworks lack integration between urban planning, technological security, and community-based strategies. This study examines the role of AI-based surveillance, biometric security, and cybersecurity alongside participatory approaches to enhance resilience and detect radicalization early. Key issues include gaps in policy coordination, the effectiveness of digital surveillance, and the role of local communities in countering extremist narrative. A qualitative content analysis identifies patterns and challenges in terrorism prevention. Findings highlight the need for synergy among the government, society, and technology. Practical recommendations include an integrated security framework combining smart surveillance, adaptive policies, and cross-sector collaboration. With a comprehensive approach, Nusantara can serve as a model for a secure and resilient capital city.

**Keywords:** Nusantara, National Security, *Terrorism Prevention*

## 1. Introduction

The relocation of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to Nusantara is a strategic government decision aimed at creating a more efficient, sustainable, and secure centre of governance. This move brings logistical and operational consequences that could impact security strategies, requiring careful consideration of factors such as accessibility, population density, and critical infrastructure. As a symbol of national progress, Nusantara is expected to strengthen Indonesia's image on the global stage. However, this shift also presents new challenges, particularly in maintaining security and preventing terrorism threats.

According to a 2019 study by the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), East Kalimantan is located near provinces classified as red zones for radicalism and terrorism, such as West Kalimantan. East Kalimantan itself has a history of terror attacks, most notably the bombing of the Oikumene Church in Samarinda in 2016 (Apriliasari & Priyanto, 2024). Although East Kalimantan is not the epicentres of national terrorism, the threat remains real, stemming from both radical networks and individual actors. Nevertheless, the relocation of the capital has the potential to alter the movement patterns of terrorist groups, prompting them to establish new operational bases and exploit the infrastructure development phase by targeting vulnerable points during the transition period. Therefore, inter-agency coordination becomes crucial, as Nusantara will have a new jurisdiction that requires strong synergy. While the development of Nusantara is legally supported by Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, its implementation must include adjustments to terrorism prevention strategies tailored to the geographic and demographic characteristics of the new capital (Haryanti & Dindin, 2023).

This is essential since terrorism remains a strategic issue for national security. As the centre of power and a symbol of sovereignty, Nusantara is potentially a prime target for radical groups seeking to exploit the momentum of the capital's transition. Therefore, the government must adopt a comprehensive strategy that integrates prevention, law en-

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forcement, and community empowerment (Zulfikar & Aminah, 2020). Compared to Jakarta and other regions, East Kalimantan has historically experienced fewer terrorist attacks. However, Rahman & Supriyadi (2023) highlight that its proximity to areas with high radicalization rates, combined with ongoing infrastructure development, poses security risks. As a result, the potential threat level in East Kalimantan may increase, even though it is not as pronounced as in Jakarta or Poso, necessitating proactive measures to prevent potential spillover effects. Furthermore, terrorism prevention in Nusantara can also be supported by the Smart City concept, particularly through the use of surveillance and security technologies (Rifaid et al., 2023). However, its implementation still faces several challenges, such as inter-agency coordination, capacity building of human resources, and community engagement.

Counterterrorism strategies implemented in previous conflict areas have shown varying degrees of success, ranging from deradicalization programs and community engagement to intelligence-based operations, which have been effective in reducing the frequency of attacks. However, Nusantara's unique geographic and demographic characteristics require strategy modifications. Lessons from other regions suggest that integrating technological surveillance with community-based intelligence will be key to effective counterterrorism in the new capital. Therefore, this article aims to examine and analyze in-depth the implementation and challenges faced in preventing and handling terrorism threats in the new capital city of the Nusantara. This research will explore the comprehensive strategies and measures that have been taken by the government to ensure security and order in the new capital city. In addition, this article will also examine in more detail the various obstacles and barriers that arise, such as inter-agency coordination, human resource capability enhancement, and community involvement and participation. The results of this research are expected to provide valuable insights and inputs for policy makers in their efforts to address the threat of terrorism in the new capital city of the Nusantara.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The research method used is a literature study, which serves to analyse the prevention of terrorism threats in the new capital city (IKN) Nusantara. The selection of this method refers to the policy studies and national security approach ((LaFree & Freilich, 2019; Schmid, 2011)). Data were obtained through a systematic search of academic databases, as well as reports from official institutions such as UNODC and BNPT. The selection of data sources was carried out by considering relevance, validity, and the novelty of the information (Lum et al., 2006).

The analysis process was conducted in several stages: first, the data were categorized based on key themes such as prevention strategies, deradicalization, and policy challenges; second, the analysis was carried out using the thematic analysis approach (Braun & Carlke, 2006) and critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995) to identify patterns and key discourses; third, the validity of the findings was tested through theoretical triangulation and comparison with previous studies (Krippendorff, 2018; Yin, 2017). The research findings are measured by evaluating the consistency of results from various sources and assessing the effectiveness of policies using the Three-Layered Prevention Model (Bjorgo, 2013) and the deradicalization approach (Horgan, 2009). Through this procedure, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive insight into the implementation and challenges of terrorism prevention in IKN Nusantara.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. National Security Theory

Today, security is no longer solely understood in the context of military or hard security but also encompasses political, economic, social, environmental, informational, and energy dimensions (Ivančík, 2021). Negative security tends to view security as the absence of external threats, whereas positive security links security to a stable condition that allows the development of an entity, whether an individual, group, or nation. Ivančík (2021) further explains that national security theory is influenced by globalization, where the boundaries between internal and external security have become increasingly blurred. For instance, the presence of non-military threats such as international terrorism, transnational organized crime, and cyber-attacks highlights this shift.

An important approach in national security theory is the concept of comprehensive security proposed by Barry Buzan. According to Buzan (1991), national security extends beyond military aspects, encompassing political, economic, social, and environmental dimensions. This perspective highlights that threats to a nation's stability can emerge from various sectors, not solely from armed conflict. Laidler (2022) further emphasizes that national security involves a delicate balance between secrecy and transparency, particularly in state surveillance practices. As technology and information continue to advance rapidly, national security has shifted from focusing solely on physical protection to adopting a multidimensional approach that includes digital spaces and the influence of non-state actors (Sommer et al., 2023). This evolution underscores the need for adaptive strategies to address both conventional and emerging security challenges.

In the context of terrorism, national security theory emphasizes that security extends beyond military threats to include non-traditional risks such as radicalism and terrorism (Rusmanto et al., 2023). Katzenstein (1997) highlights that, in an era of globalization, national security is closely tied to regional and global security dynamics, making cooperation in information exchange and capacity building essential. Furthermore, national security theory underscores the need to balance security efforts with the protection of civil rights. Chandler (2012) stresses the importance of enhancing national capacity to confront, adapt to, and recover from various threats. In preventing terrorism, fostering community resilience against radicalization and violent extremism is a key strategy.

Radicalism develops when individuals or groups feel marginalized or harbor resentment toward the government, exacerbated by the spread of extremist ideologies through information technology. Rusmanto et al. (2023) highlight that national security threats have become more complex, involving non-state actors and cyber-based tactics. Consequently, maintaining security today is not solely the responsibility of a single institution but requires cross-agency synergy—such as collaboration among the Police (Polri), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), and the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kemenko Polhukam)—to effectively address terrorism threats.

### 3.2. *Terrorism Prevention Theory*

Excessive security measures can foster public distrust and trigger backlash from certain groups. Therefore, it is essential to implement prevention strategies that maintain a balance between security and the protection of civil rights, ensuring that anti-terrorism policies do not exacerbate social tensions (Apriliasari & Priyanto, 2024). Terrorism prevention cannot rely solely on a hard approach but requires a comprehensive strategy that encompasses social, economic, political, and cultural aspects.

The Terrorism Prevention Theory addresses efforts to prevent terrorism, extremism, and radicalization as part of an institutional issue field—a social arena where various actors with differing interests negotiate how terrorism is understood and what so-

lutions are deemed legitimate (Malmros, 2022). Not all individuals who experience radicalization will ultimately commit acts of terrorism; therefore, the approach to addressing this issue depends on the dynamic interaction between risk and protective factors across multiple levels: 1) structural, 2) group, and 3) individual (Schuurman & Carthy, 2024).

In the new capital city, there needs to be a comprehensive strategy that considers all of these aspects in the planning and development of the city. Involving the community in terrorism prevention efforts through empowerment, education, and awareness raising programs on the dangers of terrorism and radicalism is crucial from the beginning of the Nusantara development to build community resilience (Aly et al., 2014).

Logan et al. (2021) extends prevention theory by examining the concept of malevolent creativity – the use of innovative thinking for destructive purposes, including terrorist attacks. This perspective highlights that countering terrorism involves more than merely tightening security measures; it also requires disrupting the creative strategies employed by perpetrators. Effective prevention strategies must balance internal measures, such as weakening the organizational capacity of radical groups, with external efforts, like enhancing security systems. At the same time, it is essential to prevent these groups from adapting creatively to security pressures. Furthermore, strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and public spaces plays a vital role in mitigating terrorist threats, especially in the context of planning and constructing new capital cities (Bakker, 2015).

### **3.3. Theory of Community Safety Approach**

The community security approach emphasizes that public safety relies not only on formal law enforcement but also on active community participation in preventing violence and fostering social resilience (Hureau & Papachristos, 2025). Integrating state security efforts with social engagement is crucial to ensuring that communities have both the capacity and support needed to actively create a safe environment. Wisler & Onwudiwe (2008) highlight the significance of partnerships between security forces and communities in identifying, preventing, and addressing various security threats. In the context of terrorism prevention, community involvement becomes even more vital, as local residents often have a deeper understanding of social dynamics and the potential for radicalization within their own environment.

The collaboration between communities, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organizations aims to combine hard power and soft power in fostering effective security. In the context of terrorism, Spalek & Weeks Douglas (2020) emphasize that effective national security depends on genuine collaboration between the government and the community. Thus, community involvement should not merely be a covert strategy but must include social and psychological empowerment, allowing people to have a meaningful role in maintaining security.

The application of community security approach in preventing terrorism in the new capital city also needs to consider the unique characteristics of the newly built city. According to Coaffee (2016), urban design and spatial planning have an important role in creating a safe and resilient environment against terrorism threats. Therefore, terrorism prevention strategies need to be integrated into the planning and development of the new capital city from the very beginning.

While the community security approach offers numerous benefits, its implementation is not without challenges. Innes (2006) emphasizes that community involvement in sensitive security matters, such as counterterrorism, must be carefully managed to prevent the stigmatization of certain groups or the escalation of communal tensions. Fur-

thermore, maintaining a delicate balance between fostering community participation and preserving the confidentiality of security operations is crucial.

In the context of the new capital city, adopting a community security approach to prevent terrorism necessitates a long-term commitment and robust coordination among various stakeholders. These stakeholders include central and local governments, security forces, civil society organizations, and the private sector. By embracing a comprehensive and inclusive strategy, the new capital city aims not only to establish itself as a secure center of governance but also to serve as a model for effective community-based counterterrorism efforts.

### 3.4. Discussion

The relocation of the national capital to East Kalimantan presents new challenges for terrorism prevention and counterterrorism efforts in Indonesia. The strategic location of the new capital, Nusantara, near the border with neighbouring countries such as Malaysia, poses a potential vulnerability to infiltration by transnational terrorist groups. Additionally, the large-scale population movements associated with the capital's development may generate social and economic tensions, which radical groups could exploit to recruit new members. Geographically, East Kalimantan's vast forests and mountainous areas further complicate security forces' efforts to monitor and prevent acts of terrorism.

From a political perspective, the construction of Nusantara may provoke dissatisfaction among various parties, creating opportunities for terrorist groups to exploit these grievances. Issues such as land displacement, environmental degradation, and development inequality could fuel anti-government sentiments. Ismail et al., (2024) highlight that the capital's relocation has the potential to harm the environment and exacerbate social disparities, providing a fertile ground for extremist narratives. These negative impacts can be weaponized by terrorist groups to garner sympathy and recruit individuals who feel marginalized by the development process. Therefore, a comprehensive and inclusive approach is essential in the capital's construction to minimize the risks of conflict and radicalization.

Potential terrorist threats in Nusantara also stem from local radicalism and the influence of transnational ideologies. According to research by (Kapiarsa, 2020) the Nusantara region has a history of terrorism, including the Oikumene Church bombing in Samarinda in 2016 and the presence of terrorist networks such as the East Indonesia Mujahideen (MIT) in Central Sulawesi and militant groups in the southern Philippines, both of which are geographically close to the new capital.

Local radicalism often grows out of social dissatisfaction, poverty, and limited access to education, particularly in rural communities surrounding Nusantara. Furthermore, Illona et al. (2024) argue that the massive migration driven by the capital's relocation risks widening social inequalities, triggering horizontal conflicts between indigenous populations and newcomers, and fostering perceptions of economic and political injustice. Such disparities create openings for radical groups to spread extremist ideologies and recruit new members.

Community involvement in prevention efforts is considered crucial, particularly regarding local perceptions of security policies, which can significantly influence their effectiveness. In line with studies conducted by (Abuza, 2021; Jones, 2023), harsh counterterrorism measures without adequate community engagement can lead to resentment, distrust toward the government, and, in some cases, increased sympathy toward radical groups. In this context, the Theory of Community Safety becomes highly relevant, particularly in preventing the escalation of radicalism. This theory emphasizes that security is not solely the responsibility of state apparatus but also involves communities as active partners in maintaining social order. This can be achieved through cross-cultural education, inter-ethnic dialogue, and strengthening community capacities to manage conflicts before they escalate into violence.

Moreover, the Terrorism Prevention Theory complements this approach by advocating for a holistic prevention strategy. It asserts that terrorism prevention requires not only a hard approach, such as law enforcement and surveillance, but also the involvement of various stakeholders — government, civil society, the private sector, and the international community. In the context of Nusantara, this collaboration can manifest through partnerships between local and international authorities to create inclusive economic policies, enhance social welfare, and provide platforms for dialogue with vulnerable groups — all aimed at addressing the root causes of radicalization, such as poverty, social injustice, and marginalization.

However, implementing these strategies must also consider the dynamics of national security, as explored in the National Security Theory by (Laidler, 2022). Laidler (2022) highlights the inherent tension between secrecy and transparency in state surveillance practices. As Sommer et al. (2023) elaborate, modern national security has evolved beyond physical protection, now encompassing cybersecurity, digital defence, and the involvement of non-state actors like technology companies and civil society organizations. The application of terrorism prevention strategies in Nusantara requires a comprehensive approach that integrates security measures and community participation. This includes the role of intelligence, securing critical infrastructure, ensuring cybersecurity, and engaging local communities.

Intelligence plays a crucial role in identifying and anticipating terrorist threats in Nusantara. Early detection is vital for pre-empting attacks. Leveraging information technology, such as machine learning algorithms, can enhance surveillance by analysing online content, particularly from social media. This technological advancement enables broader monitoring of potential radicalization and extremism, supported by a comprehensive database relevant for overseeing the new capital's (Aryuni et al., 2020).

Securing critical infrastructure is another cornerstone of terrorism prevention in Nusantara. Protecting government buildings, telecommunications networks, and public utilities can be bolstered through modern technology, including AI-based CCTV systems and biometric security. These innovations not only provide visual surveillance but also enable facial recognition and detect suspicious behaviour, adding an extra layer of security that helps identify threats early and safeguard restricted areas. This technological approach complements the collaborative governance model, as intelligence gathered from AI systems can be swiftly shared among agencies, reinforcing early warning systems and ensuring a coordinated response to potential attacks. Ultimately, the integration of cutting-edge technology and inter-agency cooperation strengthens national security, creating a multi-layered defense mechanism against terrorism (Andrews & Skoczylis, 2022).

Beyond physical security, cybersecurity and AI are increasingly vital in countering terrorism in Nusantara. Qadir et al. (2016) highlight that AI-powered threat detection can identify extremist activities online, while real-time data analysis strengthens border security. Integrating these technologies enhances the government's ability to preempt threats and curb online radicalization.

The dynamic nature of terrorist threats requires adaptive and flexible prevention strategies. Terrorist tactics and methodologies continually evolve, necessitating regular reassessment and updating of security protocols. Qadir et al. (2016) note that counter-terrorism strategies must embrace innovation and adaptability to remain effective against emerging threats.

Looking ahead, there are several strategies to strengthen terrorism prevention in Nusantara. First, establishing specialized research centers focused on radicalization and terrorism in newly developed urban areas could offer valuable insights for policy development. Second, fostering international partnerships and knowledge exchange with

countries experienced in securing capital cities can bolster Indonesia's security capabilities. Finally, integrating emerging technologies such as quantum computing for encryption and advanced drone systems for surveillance can further enhance security measures in both the medium and long term.

#### 4. Conclusion

The transfer of Indonesia's capital to Nusantara offers both opportunities and challenges for terrorism prevention. On one hand, building a new city enables the early integration of advanced security systems and strategies. On the other hand, it also brings distinct vulnerabilities, including demographic changes, geographical positioning, and resource distribution. An integrated approach that merges technological advancements, community involvement, multi-agency collaboration, and social cohesion strategies provides the most effective framework for preventing terrorism in the new capital city. By combining modern security measures with the local wisdom of Kalimantan's indigenous communities, Nusantara can develop a distinctive model of community resilience against extremism. The success of terrorism prevention efforts in Nusantara will ultimately depend on the government's ability to implement cohesive strategies that address both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism while maintaining a balance between security measures and civil liberties. With careful planning and implementation, Nusantara has the potential to become a model for sustainable urban security in the 21st century.

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