

Strategi Sistem Pengamanan Very Very Important Person (VVIP): Studi Kasus Penyerangan Terhadap Pejabat di Indonesia = Strategy of Very Very Important Person (VVIP) Security System: A Case Study of Attacks on Officials in Indonesia

Christo Febi Cahya Manafe, author

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Abstrak

Serangan dan ancaman dari kelompok terorisme dengan target Very Very Important Person (VVIP) beberapa kali terjadi di Indonesia. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, evaluasi terhadap sistem pengamanan VVIP menjadi hal yang wajib, agar terulang VVIP yang menjadi korban serangan teroris. Kelalaian petugas pengamanan VVIP khususnya tim Pengamanan Pribadi (PAM PRI) menjadi kesuksesan serangan teroris terhadap VVIP. Sanksi kelalaian dalam penerapan SOP sistem pengamanan VVIP yang menjadi keharusan agar tidak terulang serangan teroris terhadap VVIP. Penyerangan terhadap objek pengamanan dikarenakan adanya kurang optimalnya strategi pengamanan pribadi yaitu Pertama, terdapat prosedur pengamanan yang tidak dilakukan secara optimal saat objek pengamanan tiba dilokasi kejadian, dimana personel pengamanan seharusnya tiba dilokasi dan mendekati objek sebelum objek turun dari kendaraan. Kedua, kurangnya sinergi antar instansi pengamanan dalam menganalisa situasi dan kondisi diarea kejadian, dimana setelah ditelusuri dan ditelaah bahwa wilayah tersebut terindikasi adanya teroris yang masuk kedalam. Daftar pencarian orang (DPO) . Dalam teori intelijen, teori strategi dan teori aktivitas rutin yang baik dan tepat, tentunya akan dapat menghindari seseorang menjadi target dari kejahatan (terrorism).

.....Very Very Important Persons (VVIP) targeted of attacks and threats by terrorist in a several times. Based on the situation, evaluation of VVIP security system is the important things to mitigate the risk of attacks and threats by terrorist. The negligence of VVIP security officers, especially the Personal Security Team (PAM PRI), was the success of the terrorist attack on VVIP. Sanctions for negligence in implementing the SOP for the VVIP security system are a must so that terrorist attacks against VVIPs are not repeated. The attack on the security object was due to the lack of optimal personal security strategy, namely First, there were security procedures that were not carried out optimally when the security object arrived at the incident location, where security personnel should have arrived at the location and approached the object before the object got off the vehicle. Second, there is a lack of synergy between security agencies in analyzing the situation and conditions in the incident area, where after being traced and reviewed, there are indications of terrorists on the wanted list (DPO). In intelligence theory, strategy theory and routine activity theory that is good and right, of course, will be able to prevent someone from becoming a target of crime (terrorism).