

## Efforts To Counter Terrorism Crimes In Indonesia

Yolla Veronica Sembiring <sup>1</sup>, Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih <sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Azhali Siregar <sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Mujahidin ZA <sup>4</sup>, Wildan Fahriza <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1-5</sup> Graduate Faculty of Law Master Study Program Panca Budi Development University of Medan  
Email : [yollaveronica690@gmail.com](mailto:yollaveronica690@gmail.com) [yasmirahmandasari@gmail.com](mailto:yasmirahmandasari@gmail.com) [azhalisiregar@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id](mailto:azhalisiregar@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id)  
[mujazanst@gmail.com](mailto:mujazanst@gmail.com) [wildanfahrizal11@gmail.com](mailto:wildanfahrizal11@gmail.com)

**Abstract** Indonesia needs to get rid of terrorism once and for all. This journal aims to describe and analyze using the approach of various efforts to counter terrorism crimes in Indonesia. The research method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to present an overview of terrorism and several strategies to combat this crime in Indonesia. The formulation of the problem based on the description of the background above is as follows: what are the factors of terrorism crimes in Indonesia and how to overcome terrorism crimes in Indonesia. Terrorism is a disturbing phenomenon. Efforts to counter terrorism crimes carried out by the Government are implemented through repressive efforts. There are five factors that cause terrorism crimes in Indonesia, namely: tribalism, nationalism/separatism, poverty and inequality and globalization, non-democracy, violations of human dignity and religious radicalism.

**Keywords:** Countermeasures, Crime, Terrorism

### INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a global phenomenon that has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia. Terrorism in Indonesia, as in other parts of the world, is supported by ideology, theology, and networks. Terrorism has emerged as a significant danger to national security in recent years. Terrorist and extremist groups have long been a problem for Indonesia, posing a danger to the country's stability and independence. The country's security has been shaken several times by terrorism incidents.

The use of bombs as terrorist weapons has become common in many countries. Threatening national and international peace and security, terrorism can be defined as criminal acts that are transnational, organized, and even multinational in nature with extensive networks. Something that causes loss, death, fear, uncertainty, and decision-making collectively is known as "terrorism", and is defined as an act of violence or the threat to commit an act of violence against a random target (no direct relationship with the perpetrator).

The purpose of any terrorist attack is to instill fear in the hearts and minds of the public in order to gain support for the perpetrator's cause. Terrorism is only used if all other options have been exhausted. As a form of psychological warfare, terrorists use terror attacks to intimidate targets, sow discord among the population, and ultimately get what they want. The crime of terrorism has developed into a transnational crime due to the existence of terrorism perpetrators in several countries, including Indonesia.

To "print" terrorist criminals or as a "stopover" country, Indonesia is included in it. Indonesia needs to get rid of terrorism once and for all. The deterrent effect for perpetrators and potential perpetrators of terrorism crimes should be realized thanks to government policies

Received June 30, 2024; Accepted July 03, 2024; Published September 30, 2024

\* Yolla Veronica Sembiring, [yollaveronica690@gmail.com](mailto:yollaveronica690@gmail.com)

and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Terrorism. However, the number of perpetrators of terrorism seems to continue to grow along with the number of perpetrators arrested and sentenced to death.

In fact, the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Indonesian law enforcement officials are among the planned targets, along with foreign facilities and residents (especially Americans and Jews). Based on the description above, this journal will focus on "Efforts to Counter Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia". This journal aims to describe and analyze using the approach of various efforts to counter terrorism crimes in Indonesia.

## **PROBLEM FORMULATION**

The formulation of the problem based on the background description above is as follows:

1. What are the factors of terrorism crimes in Indonesia?
2. What are the efforts to counter terrorism crimes in Indonesia?

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to present an overview of terrorism and several strategies to combat this crime in Indonesia. The data collection technique in this study uses a document study method with secondary data sources obtained from books, journals and the internet that discuss terrorism, criminal acts, and counterterrorism efforts. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, which resulted in findings taken from the research.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Factors of Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia**

A criminal act is an act that is prohibited by a legal rule, which prohibition is accompanied by a threat (sanction) in the form of a certain crime, for anyone who violates the rule. Meanwhile, terrorism is a concept that has a very sensitive connotation because terrorism causes the murder and misery of innocent people. The words "terrorist" (perpetrator) and terrorism (action) come from the Latin word "*terrere*" which makes people tremble or thrill. The word terror is also common to cause horror. In Arabic, terrorism is known as *Al-Irhab*. From this, it can be understood that *the word AlIrhab* (terror) means (inducing) fear. *Irhabi* (terrorist) means to do something that causes panic, fear, disturbs safe people, causes shock in

their lives and work, and stops their activities, as well as causing disturbances in security, life and interaction.

Whittaker cited several definitions of terrorism, including Walter Reich who said that terrorism is a violent strategy designed to improve desired outcomes, by instilling fear among the general public. So in conclusion from some of the definitions above, terrorism is a way to achieve a certain goal by using violence or threats of violence carried out to create fear and inflict as many victims as possible in an irregular manner.

Terrorism is a disturbing phenomenon. In Indonesia, acts of terrorism show the existence of a link between domestic and foreign groups. There are several known forms of terrorism, Zuhairi Misrawi in his article: "Islam and Terrorism", divides Terrorism into 3 forms as follows:

a. Terrorism that is personal.

Acts of terrorism are carried out by individuals. Bombings of malls and shopping malls can also be categorized as terrorism carried out personally.

b. Terrorism that is collective.

The terrorists did it in a planned way. Usually, this kind of terrorism is institutionalized in a neat network. The targets of terrorism in this category are symbols of power and economic centers.

c. Terrorism committed by the state.

This term is relatively new, commonly referred to as "terrorism by the state" (*state terrorism*). The initiator was the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Muhammad in the last OIC celebration. According to him, terrorism deployed by the state is no less powerful than personal and collective terrorism. If the previous two forms are carried out secretly, terrorism committed by a country can be seen with the naked eye.

It can be said simply that acts of terrorism are motivated by certain motives, such as holy war, economics, revenge, and motives based on certain schools of belief. The crime of terrorism is a unique criminal act, because the factors that cause this crime are very different from other criminal acts, such as money laundering, human trafficking, illegal drug trafficking as well as sea piracy and illegal arms trafficking. According to Bambang Pranowo, there are at least 5 factors that cause terrorism, namely:

a. Ethnicity, *nationalism/separatism*.

This act of terror occurs in areas that are hit by conflicts between ethnicities/tribes or in a nation that wants to make themselves happy. The target is clear, namely other ethnicities or nations that are being fought.

b. *Poverty and economic disadvantage (globalization).*

Poverty and inequality turned out to be social problems that could spark terrorism. Poverty can be divided into 2 types: natural poverty and structural poverty. Natural poverty can be said to be "poor from the origin". Meanwhile, structural poverty is poverty that is created.

c. *Non-democracy.*

Non-democratic countries are also alleged to be a place where terrorism flourishes. In a democratic country, all citizens have the opportunity to channel all their political views. This means that the people feel involved in the management of the state. The same thing certainly does not happen in non-democratic countries. In addition to not providing opportunities for community participation, non-democratic rulers are also very likely to take repressive actions against their people. This confinement has become a fertile culture for the growth of the seeds of terrorism.

d. *Violation of human dignity (Dehumanisation).*

Acts of terror will arise if there is discrimination between ethnicities or groups in society. This happens when one group is treated differently just because of skin color, religion, or others. An atmosphere like this will again encourage the proliferation of terror.

e. *Religious radicalism*

This item seems familiar. The terror events that occurred in Indonesia are connected to this cause. Religious radicalism is a unique cause because the underlying motives are sometimes unreal. Religious radicalism is partly grown by the worldview of its adherents.

## **2. Efforts to Counter Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia**

In criminal law, there are rules that determine acts that should not be carried out accompanied by threats in the form of crimes (*nestapa*) and determine the conditions under which criminal conditions can be imposed. Efforts to counter terrorism crimes carried out by the Government are implemented through repressive efforts. Indonesia has undertaken significant internal and external counterterrorism initiatives. The Indonesian government conducts counterterrorism activities internally without involving other countries, while external efforts involve regional and international partners. The following are some of Indonesia's internal counter-terrorism initiatives:

a. *Establishment of the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT)*

Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 established BNPT, and Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2012 revised the previous regulation. As an elaboration of Law No. 34/2004 on the TNI and Law No. 2/2002 on the National Police, the BNPT was also formed as a

regulation to specifically regulate the TNI's "*Rule of Engagement*" for operations other than war, such as the TNI's participation in the eradication of terrorism and the cooperation between the TNI and the National Police.

b. Law Enforcement

The head of BNPT said that Indonesia's counterterrorism strategy treats terrorism as a crime and uses a legal approach. Overall, this method of law enforcement has its problems. The anti-terrorism law enforcement mechanism is still weak. Citizens' participation in social welfare efforts includes obeying state laws, maintaining the integrity of Indonesia, and cooperating with other members of society in the spirit of kinship and mutual cooperation.

c. Involvement of the TNI and the National Police

The TNI's participation in tackling acts of terrorism is protected by Law No. 34 of 2004. Article 7 paragraph 1 of Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI states firmly that the main responsibility of the TNI is to protect the entire nation and all Indonesian bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state, in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Paragraph 2 of this article serves as an affirmation that the main purpose is to carry out military operations in preparation for and during wartime. The TNI was included to collaborate with the National Police because the terror committed by Santoso has become a global issue. international issues. Prioritizing national interests over sectoral interests.

d. Deradicalization

According to Abu Rockhmad, deradicalization is a follow-up effort after the causes of extremism are identified. Deradicalization techniques serve as a different alternative to law enforcement approaches, using criminal law as a tool to prevent crime and promote rehabilitation. Deradicalization is a process that seeks to transform an individual who was initially radical into no longer radical, thus helping them break away from the extremist groups they are affiliated with. First, deradicalization aims to inspire former terrorists to reject extremism and violence. The second point is that radical organizations promote a moderate and tolerant perspective. Third, within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, radical and terrorist groups can support national projects that aim to strengthen the foundations of national and state life.

e. International Cooperation

Indonesia has also taken steps to combat international terrorism by building international partnerships. Indonesia seeks to combat terrorism both domestically and

internationally. The National Police has participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN *Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime* (AMMTC) to promote regional and international cooperation. With the legal basis of Law Number 15 of 2018 and Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019, the countermeasures against terrorism crimes can be carried out systematically and organized.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. Terrorism is violence or the threat of violence that is calculated in such a way as to create an atmosphere of fear and danger with the intention of attracting national or international attention to an action or demand. There are five factors that cause terrorism crimes in Indonesia, namely: tribalism, nationalism/separatism, poverty and inequality and globalization, non-democracy, violations of human dignity and religious radicalism.
2. The government uses repression to tackle terrorism crimes in Indonesia. Terrorism may require persuasive intellectual countermeasures to address problems beyond law and politics through social action. The legal basis for the prevention and countermeasures of terrorism crimes is regulated in three regulations, namely Law No. 15 of 2018, Government Regulation No. 77 of 2019, and Presidential Regulation No. 07 of 2021. Some of the efforts to counter terrorism crimes in Indonesia with a repressive approach are the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), law enforcement, the involvement of the TNI and the National Police, deradicalization, and international cooperation. With the strengthening of the three regulations above, it is hoped that it can combat and prevent the expansion of terrorism crimes in Indonesia.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Bakti, A. S. (2014). *Terrorism Emergency: The Role of BNPT, Prevention, Protection, and Deradicalization*. Daulat Press.
- Bisri, A., & Fatah, K. H. M. A. (1999). *Indonesian-Arab-Arab-Indonesian Dictionary*. Surabaya: Pustaka Progressif.
- Indonesia. (2002). Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police.
- Indonesia. (2004). Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army.
- Indonesia. (2012). Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012 Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 Concerning The National Agency For Countering Terrorism.

- Indonesia. (2018). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 Concerning Terrorism.
- Misrawi, Z. (2011). Islam and Terrorism (Ed. 36). Democracy Project: Yayasan Abad Demokrasi.
- Mubarak, Z. (2012). The Phenomenon of Terrorism in Indonesia: A Study of Aspects of Theology, Ideology and Movement. Salam Journal.
- Pranowo, B. (2011). Javanese Become Terrorists. Jakarta: Alfabeta Library.
- Rokhmad, A. (2012). Islamic Radicalism and Efforts to Deradicalize Radical Ideas. Walisongo: Journal of Socio-Religious Research.
- Saragih, Y. M. (2019). Introduction to Criminology. Medan: CV. HARITSA.
- Siregar, M. A., et al. (2023). Tracing the Journey of the Birth of the Concept of the Criminal Law System and Criminal Law in Indonesia. Medan: CV. Tahta Media Group.
- Started. (2002). Human Rights Democracy and Legal Reform in Indonesia. Jakarta: Habibie Center.
- Sunusi, D. M. (2006). Between Jihad and Terrorism. Makassar: Pustaka as-Sunnah.
- Syihab, M. A., & Hatta, M. (2023). Methods of Countering Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia. Scholar: Journal of Law, Social and Humanities.
- Wahid, A. (2004). Crime of Terrorism from the Perspective of Religion, Human Rights and Law. Bandung: Refika Aditama.