

# Criminological Review of Efforts to Counter Terrorism Crimes by Involving Civil Society (Research Study in Riau Islands Province)

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## Criminological Review of Efforts to Counter Terrorism Crimes by Involving Civil Society (Research Study in Riau Islands Province)

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**Abstract.** This research is motivated by the increasing threat of global terrorism and the importance of the role of civil society in the prevention and countermeasures of terrorism crimes. In Riau Islands Province, civil society involvement in security still faces various obstacles, including a lack of awareness, fear of reprisals, and a lack of resources, all of which have an impact on the effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts. The purpose of this study is to analyze the participation of civil society in counterterrorism efforts in Riau Islands, identify the obstacles faced, and provide suggestions for increasing community involvement. The research method used is qualitative with a case study approach. Data is collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and analysis of documents related to security policies. Respondents included security forces, NGO activists, and civil society members involved in security initiatives. The results show that despite the recognition of the importance of community involvement, there are still shortcomings in the implementation of effective programs. These shortcomings include a lack of training, a lack of protection for whistleblowers, and a lack of resources. These factors limit the active participation of the community in terrorism prevention and countermeasures activities. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that the government increase the allocation of resources for community participation programs, develop safe and anonymous reporting mechanisms, and conduct extensive education and socialization programs to increase public awareness and skills in identifying and reporting suspicious activities. Security forces must also strengthen relations with civil society through more open communication and confidence-building.

**Keywords:** Criminology, Countermeasures, Terrorism Crimes, Civil Society

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's population growth is increasing day by day, so that it creates a population growth condition that greatly influences the socio-cultural conditions and behavior of society. Likewise with the law of the country, where the law must also be able to follow the development of the times so that there is no legal vacuum in the future, because law is a social institution, which functions as a tool to regulate society and is binding. Terrorism is a serious threat to the security and stability of a country. This crime not only causes physical and material losses, but also has an impact on the social and psychological welfare of the community. In addition, terrorism also causes fear, anxiety, and trauma that can affect the daily lives of the community. Terrorism is a crime against humanity that has an impact on the destruction of infrastructure, the emergence of anxiety in society and increased suspicion between religious communities. All of the negative influences of terrorism are at risk of disrupting the order of national and state life. The real and serious threat of terrorism can endanger the country because of its extensive network (Shodiq, H.MD. 2018)

The widespread impact of terrorism has made Indonesia and countries in the Southeast Asia region very interested in actively participating in resolving this problem. Discussion forums and cooperation on eradicating terrorism have emerged in the Southeast Asia region such as the AMMTC (ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime) (Nainggolan, Poltak, 2019). In an effort to combat terrorism, the government and law enforcement agencies have taken various steps, including implementing stricter laws and policies, strengthening intelligence, and increasing international cooperation. In an effort to fulfill and protect the human rights of citizens from terrorism, the Indonesian government felt the need to form a Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, namely by drafting Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) Number 1 of 2002. Which on April 4, 2003 was ratified as Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.

The government issued Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Terrorism Law) was issued by the Indonesian government as an effort to strengthen and strengthen the mechanism for dealing with criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia. The government's reason for issuing the amendments was to adjust the law to the latest developments related to the threat and pattern of terrorism crimes, as well as to increase effectiveness in preventing, handling, and eradicating criminal acts of terrorism. This is where the importance of involving civil society in efforts to combat terrorism lies. Civil society has a crucial role as the eyes and ears in the midst of society. They have wider access to detect potential threats and respond quickly. In addition, involving civil society can help build trust, cooperation, and active community involvement in preventing and combating terrorism.

Terrorism crimes have been very disturbing to society. Terrorism crimes are seen from a legal perspective as extraordinary crimes and are considered as enemies of humanity. However, whatever form of crime it takes, it is always related to sociological causes, in the sense that the good or bad behavior of a person is very much determined by the influence of his/her association in society. Implementation of counter-terrorism efforts by involving civil society also has its own challenges and complexities. One of them is in ensuring a balance between state security and the protection of human rights and civil liberties of the community. The involvement of civil society in counter-terrorism must also be based on accurate knowledge of criminal acts of terrorism, so that they can act as effective and efficient partners.

This study aims to conduct a criminological review of efforts to combat terrorism by involving civil society. Through this study, it is hoped that a deeper understanding will be obtained about the role and contribution of civil society in preventing and combating terrorism, as well as the factors that can influence the success of their involvement. This study also aims to identify the challenges and obstacles faced in involving civil society in efforts to combat terrorism, so that it can provide more effective policy recommendations in dealing with this problem. Thus, this study is expected to provide a positive contribution in strengthening and improving efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism through the active involvement of civil society, while supporting the creation of security, stability, and peace for society as a whole.

Based on the background description above, the author raises several problems that will be discussed further. The problems are as follows:

1. How is the legal regulation of the role and contribution of civil society in efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism?
2. How is the implementation of efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism by involving civil society viewed from a criminological perspective in the Riau Islands?
3. What are the obstacles and efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism by involving civil society viewed from a criminological perspective in the Riau Islands?

Based on the formulation of the problem stated above, it can be seen that the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out and analyze the legal regulation of the role and contribution of civil society in efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism.
2. To find out and analyze the implementation of efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism by involving civil society reviewed from a criminology perspective in the Riau Islands.
3. To find out and analyze the obstacles and efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism by involving civil society reviewed from a criminology perspective in the Riau Islands.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Criminology's attention to the problem of crime prevention policies with criminal sanctions is also seen in international congresses on criminology.<sup>8</sup> Criminology is a science that aims to investigate the symptoms of crime as widely as possible. Then Bonger divides criminology as pure criminology and there is also applied criminology or applied so that the main problem is answered by the field of science (applied) (Brahmana, H.S, 2012). In general, it can be concluded that criminology studies crime, namely the norms contained in criminal

regulations, secondly, studying the perpetrators who are often called criminals and thirdly, how society responds or reacts to the symptoms that arise in society.

Criminology studies crime as a social phenomenon so that as a criminal behavior is inseparable from social interaction, meaning that crime attracts attention because of the influence of the act that is felt in human relations. Suppose someone who is declared by his society to have committed a crime, then such an act if done to himself - for example taking his belongings to enjoy - or the act is done to animals in the wild - for example abusing a wild boar that he has caught - then the act is not considered evil and the behavior does not attract attention (Dirdjosisworo, Soedjono). Criminology prioritizes preventive measures, therefore it always seeks the causes of a crime, whether in the economic, social, cultural, legal or natural factors of a person, thus it can provide the right break through and satisfactory results. Criminology is more concerned with theoretical issues that can influence the legislative body to create a law that is in accordance with the sense of justice of the community and also influences judges in sentencing the accused (Bosu, B, 2012)

Criminal law attempts to link criminal acts with the results of evidence that he committed the act in order to place criminal responsibility. Criminal law is more concerned with the practical aspect, therefore it is only used after a criminal act has occurred, so it places more emphasis on repressive measures. The results are less than satisfactory, because the imposition of the sentence is not necessarily in accordance with the cause of the crime itself, because the basis for the examination in court is the prosecutor's indictment which is generally compiled on the basis of statements and external evidence (Utrech, 2000). The object of criminology (people in conflict with social norms), while the object of criminal law (violation of legal order) so that it automatically also gives rise to differences in the understanding of "crime" according to criminology and according to criminal law. Because criminology as a science that stands alone besides criminal law, it has its own definition of what is called a crime. Crime according to criminology is a human action in conflict with several norms determined by the society in which humans live. Crime as a human action and as a social phenomenon (Utrech, 2002).

Crime tends to increase every year, crimes are committed by younger people, unemployed and blacks in England, meaning that crimes tend to be committed by people who have the following characteristics: poor, unemployed, and also frustrated in their families and communities, according to research in England conducted by researcher Steven Box. In line with this idea, in the book criminology, an introduction, in 1981, it was explained that one of the structural problems that needs to be considered in the analysis of Indonesian criminology



is the problem of poverty. In criminology theory, this condition is actually considered very important because poverty is a form of structural violence with very many victims. Crime in Indonesia is also driven by the economic crisis, including income inequality and economic injustice (Priyanto, Anang, 2012).

Bruce Hoffman, an expert on terrorism, defines it <sup>19</sup>as the use of violence or the threat of violence to create fear among a wide audience, with the aim of achieving political change. Walter Laqueur, another expert, emphasizes the difficulty of defining terrorism because of its changing nature over time and technology, but generally refers to acts of violence designed to create fear and influence political policy (Hardiman, F. Budi, 2013). In the context of Indonesian legislation, terrorism is specifically <sup>18</sup>regulated in Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. This law is a revision of the previous law which aims to increase the effectiveness of eradicating terrorism in Indonesia, by expanding the definition <sup>38</sup>of criminal acts of terrorism, strengthening law enforcement authorities, and introducing preventive measures.

According to this law, criminal acts of terrorism do not only include acts that cause death or damage, but also acts that cause widespread terror or fear, disrupt public security, or pressure the government or international organizations to do or not do something. This law also includes provisions on terrorism financing, terrorist training, and efforts to prevent and combat terrorism through a deradicalization approach. The relevance between the definitions of experts <sup>37</sup>and the laws and regulations in Indonesia lies in the shared understanding that terrorism is an act that goes beyond physical violence, encompassing broader psychological, social, and political aspects. Both experts and laws and regulations emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism, which involves not only repressive actions through law enforcement, but also prevention through education, inter-community dialogue, and deradicalization programs. This approach reflects the awareness that the root causes of terrorism are often multidimensional and require complex and sustainable solutions.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD <sup>2</sup>

The specification <sup>2</sup>of this research only conducts analysis up to the level of synthesis, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they can be more easily understood and concluded (Suhartono, Irawan, 2009). Research Specification or it can be said that the Type of Research is a choice of research format type in researching research objects in the field of legal science studied by the researcher.

<sup>2</sup> The approach method in this study is a combination of the normative approach "legal research" with the empirical approach method "Juridical Sociologies". The research mechanism with this combined approach method is carried out by describing the explanation of the inductive research method leading to the deductive method and vice versa. This is done by the author to help explain the relationship between research variables and research objects so that it can produce an understanding that is very helpful for readers, especially researchers and academics.

<sup>2</sup> The location of this research was carried out in the Riau Islands Province, precisely at the Riau Islands Regional Police. The determination of the location was determined based on the number of public reports related to the occurrence of criminal acts of terrorism. <sup>2</sup> The population is all law enforcement officers and the community in the jurisdiction of the Riau Islands Regional Police (Polda). The sample used by the author is a random technique, namely with details of 5 (five) police officers on duty at the Riau Islands Regional Police consisting of Kasat and police members, 3 (three) members of the community who were victims of criminal acts of terrorism.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### **Legal Regulation of the Role and Contribution of Civil Society in Efforts to Combat Criminal Acts of Terrorism**

<sup>3</sup> Legal regulations on the role and contribution of civil society in combating terrorism in Indonesia are mainly regulated in Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. This law regulates the involvement of the community in efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. Articles 13 and 14 mandate the government to involve the community in the process of deradicalization and prevention of radicalization. In particular, civil society is expected to play an active role in detecting and preventing the spread of terrorist ideology. Article 13 of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism includes the involvement of the community in combating terrorism. Article 13 regulates the involvement of the community in efforts to prevent and handle terrorism. This article recognizes the importance of the role of civil society in detecting and preventing terrorist activities early on. This reflects a more inclusive and participatory approach to the strategy of combating terrorism, where the community is not only an object of protection but also an active subject in prevention (Juanda, Brigpol, 2024).

Article 13 of this Law specifically strengthens community participation and ensures that terrorism prevention is carried out not only by law enforcement officers, but also involves active participation from civil society. Article 14<sup>13</sup> of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism specifically regulates community involvement in the process of deradicalization and prevention of radicalization. Article 14 mandates the government to actively involve the community in the process of deradicalization and prevention of radicalization. This article recognizes that terrorism is not only a security problem that must be handled by state officials, but also a social problem that requires participation from various levels of society. Therefore, through this article, the government is required to develop and implement programs that support community involvement in these efforts.

Article 14 also stipulates that the government must create mechanisms that enable civil society, including non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, and religious groups, to participate in deradicalization and radicalization prevention programs. This includes training, education, and outreach activities designed to educate the public about the dangers of radicalization and to engage them actively in the deradicalization process. To ensure that people can participate without fear of possible retaliation or stigmatization, Article 14 advises the government to provide protection and support to individuals and groups involved in these activities. This protection includes aspects of physical security as well as legal support if necessary, so that those participating in deradicalization and prevention efforts feel safe and supported by the state.

<sup>5</sup> Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism emphasizes the importance of active participation of civil society in efforts to prevent and combat criminal acts of terrorism, which shows recognition of the capacity and strategic role of civil society as "eyes and ears" in their respective environments. Government regulations and derivative regulations of laws, such as Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, play an important role in detailing and implementing the provisions mandated by the law. These derivative regulations are usually in the form of government regulations, presidential regulations, or ministerial decrees, which are designed to provide more specific operational and technical guidance on how to implement the law in the field. The goal is to ensure that the law can be operated effectively and efficiently in accordance with the objectives desired by policy makers.

Civil society has a crucial role in identifying and reporting suspicious activities, supporting victims of terrorism, and participating in deradicalization and rehabilitation programs for terrorists. This role not only supports law enforcement but also strengthens social



networks that can counter the spread of extremism (Raja, Brigpol, 2024). The existing legal arrangements provide a strong basis for civil society involvement in countering terrorism. However, it is important to continue to develop civil society capacity and address existing barriers to increase the effectiveness of civil society participation. Policies and programs designed must consider the safety and effectiveness of civil society contributions, while respecting human rights and civil liberties.

### **Implementation of Efforts to Combat Criminal Acts of Terrorism by Involving Civil Society Reviewed from a Criminological Perspective in the Riau Islands**

Implementation of efforts to combat terrorism in the Riau Islands, especially <sup>3</sup> related to the involvement of civil society. Through the lens of criminology, the gap between theory and practice in community involvement can be identified and examined more deeply to find effective solutions. Although there is widespread recognition from security forces regarding the crucial role of civil society in detecting and preventing terrorism, there are still significant obstacles in its implementation. One prominent factor is the fear or threat to the community participating in countermeasures. This factor significantly reduces the effectiveness of community involvement because it inhibits their active participation. This fear may stem from the possibility of retaliation from terrorists or stigma from other communities towards those directly involved in counterterrorism activities.

According to Raja, security forces in the Riau Islands recognize <sup>3</sup> the importance of the role of civil society in detecting and preventing acts of terrorism, an acknowledgement that reflects a broad understanding that security efforts are only effective if they involve the participation of all elements of society (Raja, Brigpol, 2024). In practice, civil society is often on the front lines of identifying suspicious behavior or dynamics in communities that may not always be within the reach of law enforcement due to limited resources or access. Therefore, informed and responsive civilians can act as eyes and ears that extend the reach of security forces, allowing for early detection of terrorist activity that may be missed by routine patrols or surveillance.

According to Juanda, the lack of effective socialization is also an obstacle in educating the public on how to contribute effectively to counter-terrorism efforts. Inadequate provision of information on how civil society can report suspicious activities or support victims of terrorism creates a significant information gap. This not only affects public awareness but also reduces the quality and quantity of public participation in deradicalization programs and prevention efforts (Juanda, Brigpol, 2024). Lack of effective socialization is one of the main obstacles in efforts to empower civil society in combating terrorism in the Riau Islands.

Inadequate socialization means that important information about early warning signs, how to report suspicious activities, and terrorism prevention strategies are not widely disseminated among citizens.

To address this issue, there is a need to increase public outreach and education on terrorism and the role of the community in preventing it. Outreach programs should be designed to reach different groups in the community with methods that are tailored to their needs and local contexts. The use of mass media, social media, and community meetings can be used to disseminate clear and accurate information on how to identify and report suspicious activities. In addition, there must be assurance that information provided by the community will be handled confidentially and professionally to build trust and motivate wider participation from civil society. Given these challenges, solutions that can be implemented include increasing education and socialization related to terrorism, developing a secure reporting platform, and strengthening cooperation between government agencies and the community. Through this multi-faceted approach, it is hoped that the involvement of civil society in countering terrorism can be further optimized, creating a safer and more resilient environment against the threat of terrorism in the Riau Islands. From a criminology perspective, the involvement of civil society in efforts to combat terrorism in the Riau Islands is important to create a holistic and multidimensional approach to combating this crime. Criminology, which studies criminal behavior and how to prevent it, emphasizes that terrorism is not only a security problem that can be overcome only with harsh action by the authorities, but also with prevention that involves the wider community. Civil society, with its deep understanding of the local context and social networks, can provide important insights that may not be available to security forces. For example, they can more quickly recognize changes in behavior or early indications of radicalization in their communities. In addition, civil society also plays a role in creating an environment that is not conducive to terrorism. Through initiatives such as education, social activities, and empowerment programs, communities can reduce factors that trigger radicalization, such as marginalization and social exclusion.

### **Obstacles and Efforts to Overcome Criminal Acts of Terrorism by Involving Civil Society Reviewed from the Perspective of Criminology in the Riau Islands**

From a criminological perspective, the obstacles in combating terrorism by involving civil society in the Riau Islands can be analyzed through several main factors that influence the effectiveness of community involvement in security efforts. Criminology, which studies criminal behavior and ways to prevent it, highlights the importance of understanding the social and structural dynamics that influence the implementation of security laws and policies.

a. Lack of Awareness and Education

One of the main barriers is the lack of awareness and education about terrorism among civil society. Many citizens may not recognize the early signs of radicalization or know how to respond to or report suspicious activity. Without this basic knowledge, civil society is ill-equipped to contribute to terrorism prevention efforts. Effective education programs and outreach campaigns are needed to address this knowledge gap and increase overall community engagement.

b. Fear and Security Threats

Concerns about personal safety are also a significant barrier. Individuals who report suspicious activity may fear retaliation from terrorists or from their own communities if their identities are known. This fear can reduce the willingness to participate in security initiatives or collaborate with law enforcement. To address this, strong protection mechanisms and anonymity in the reporting process are needed to encourage more civilians to get involved without fear for their personal safety.

c. Lack of Resources and Support

Another barrier is the lack of resources allocated to programs that involve civil society in counter-terrorism. This includes a lack of funding, trained personnel, and logistical support to implement such programs effectively. Without adequate resources, it is difficult for community-based initiatives to reach their full potential, meaning that prevention efforts may not be as effective as they could be in reducing the risk of terrorism.

d. Ineffective Cooperation between the Community and Security Forces

Ineffective collaboration between civil society and security forces often hampers counter-terrorism efforts. This can be caused by a lack of clear communication, low trust between citizens and law enforcement, and a lack of coordination in responding to threats. Increasing dialogue and building trust between communities and authorities is crucial to creating better and more responsive cooperation to the threat of terrorism.

To overcome the obstacles in combating terrorism by involving civil society in the Riau Islands, several strategic and integrated steps need to be implemented. This should include a multidisciplinary approach involving various stakeholders, including the government, security forces, educational institutions, and the civil society community itself. Raising awareness and education is an important first step. Educational programs should be designed to target different groups in society, including schools, universities and local communities, to educate them about what terrorism is, how to recognize the early signs of radicalization and how to act safely if they observe suspicious behavior. This should also include information about the importance

of the role of the community in national security strategies and how they can contribute.

Developing protection mechanisms for individuals reporting suspicious activity is essential to reduce fears of retribution. This could include anonymous reporting systems and safeguarding the identity of the reporter. In addition, law enforcement should provide assurances and clarity about how the information will be handled, including the steps taken to protect the reporter from potential retaliation. Governments should ensure that programs that engage civil society in counter-terrorism are well-financed and adequately resourced. This includes funding for training, logistical support for community surveillance activities, and resources for public awareness campaigns. These investments will strengthen civil society's capacity to act as effective partners in counter-terrorism efforts.

Building and strengthening cooperation between civil society and security forces is key. This can be achieved through regular dialogue and meetings between security officials and community leaders, joint workshops, and collaborative training programs. Increasing transparency in security operations and involving communities in security decision-making can also help build trust. Furthermore, security forces need to be given specific training on how to work effectively and respectfully with civil society.

## <sup>10</sup> CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. Legal regulations regarding the role and contribution of civil society <sup>15</sup> in efforts to <sup>7</sup> combat criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia, especially in the Riau Islands, namely Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the <sup>7</sup> government mandates community involvement in identifying and reporting suspicious activities, as well as in supporting victims of terrorism, and community involvement not only strengthens law enforcement efforts but also helps in building social resilience against radical ideology.
- b. The implementation of efforts to combat criminal acts of terrorism by involving civil society in the Riau Islands from a criminology perspective shows that suboptimal implementation is caused by several significant obstacles. Lack of awareness and in-depth understanding of terrorism among the community, fear of potential repression if involved, and lack of adequate resources and support from the government and security forces, all contribute to limited community involvement.

- c. From a criminology perspective, obstacles to combating criminal acts of terrorism in the Riau Islands through civil society involvement include lack of awareness and education, fear of repression, and lack of adequate resources and institutional support. Effective response efforts require a comprehensive approach that includes enhancing education programs, developing safe and anonymous reporting mechanisms to protect whistleblowers, and strengthening cooperation between communities and security forces.

### **Suggestion**

From this conclusion, the author can provide several suggestions, namely:

- a. It is recommended that security forces strengthen communication and collaboration mechanisms with civil society by organizing joint training, regular dialogue forums, and community policing initiatives that allow for the exchange of information and trust.
- b. It is recommended that the community be encouraged to be more active in education and training programs related to terrorism prevention. This includes participating in activities organized by the government or non-governmental organizations that increase understanding of terrorism and how to prevent it.
- c. It is recommended that the government allocate adequate resources to support community participation programs in counter-terrorism efforts. This includes funding for education campaigns, the creation of secure reporting infrastructure, and training that equips communities with the skills they need.

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