



Efforts to Combating Terrorism in Indonesia

Wida Azlina¹, Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih², Tamaulina Br. Sembiring³,
Widya Meilani⁴, Yoldy Israq⁵, Zahrana Syavica⁶

¹⁻⁶ Master Of Law Study Program Pancabudi Development University Medan, Indonesia

Email : wida.azlina@gmail.com¹, yasmirahmandasari@gmail.com², tamaulina@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id³,
widyadhiyaka@gmail.com⁴, yoldyi13@gmail.com⁵, zahransyavicaaaa@gmail.com⁶

Abstract Indonesia needs get rid of terrorism For forever . Journal This aiming For describe and analyze with use approach various effort countermeasures crime terrorism in Indonesia. Methods research used in study This use approach qualitative descriptive For serve description about terrorism and some strategy For to fight crime This is in Indonesia. Formulation problem based on description background back on top is as following : what just factor crime terrorism in Indonesia and how method overcome crime terrorism in Indonesia. Terrorism is disturbing phenomenon . Efforts countermeasures crime terrorism committed Government implemented through effort repressive . There are five factors that cause crime terrorism in Indonesia, namely : ethnicity , nationalism / separatism , poverty and inequality and globalization , non-democracy , violations dignity humans and religious radicalism .

Keywords : Prevention , Crime , Terrorism

1. 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 appear as significant danger for security national in a number of year last . Group terrorists and extremists has long been problem for Indonesia, it gives rise to danger for stability and independence of the country. State security has several times shaken by the incident terrorism .

Use bomb as weapon terrorist has become common in many countries. Threatening peace and security national and international , terrorism can defined as action criminal nature transnational , organized , and even multinational with extensive network . Something that causes loss , death , fear , uncertainty , and taking decision in a way collective known as " terrorism " , and is defined as action violence or threat For do action violence against random targets (not There is connection direct with perpetrator) .

Objective from every attack terrorist is For to plant fear in heart and mind public For get support on objective perpetrators . Terrorism only used If all other options have been finished . As form war psychological , terrorist use attack terror For intimidate the target, sow dispute between population , and finally get what they want . Crime terrorism has develop become crime transnational Because existence perpetrator terrorism in several countries, including Indonesia.

To " print " criminals terrorist or As a " transit " country, Indonesia is included in it . Indonesia needs to get rid of terrorism For forever . Effect deterrent for perpetrator and

perpetrator potential crime terrorism must realized blessing policy government and law Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Change on Constitution Number 15 of 2003 concerning Terrorism . However , the number perpetrator terrorism it seems Keep going increase along with the amount the perpetrator was arrested and sentenced punishment dead .

In fact , the President Republic of Indonesia and the apparatus enforcer Indonesian law includes among the planned targets , together with facilities and residents foreigners (especially Americans and Jews). Based on description above , journal This will focus on " Efforts Countermeasures Crime Terrorism in Indonesia". Journal This aiming For describe and analyze with use approach various Effort Countermeasures Crime Terrorism In Indonesia.

Formulation Of The Problem

Formulation problem based on description background back on top is as Following :

1. What just factor crime terrorism in Indonesia?
2. What just effort countermeasures crime terrorism in Indonesia?

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Method study This use type legal research normative Which called Also as study law doctrinal Which use This use approach qualitative descriptive For serve description about terrorism and some strategy For to fight crime This is in Indonesia. Data collection techniques in study This use method studies document with secondary data sources obtained from books , journals and the internet that discuss about terrorism , crime criminal , and efforts counterterrorism . Data analysis was conducted in a way qualitative , which results in findings taken from study .

3. DISCUSSION

FACTORS OF TERRORISM CRIME IN INDONESIA

Action criminal is actions prohibited by the rules law , the prohibition of which accompanied by with threats (sanctions) in the form of crime certain , for Who only those who violate rule said . While that , terrorism is concept that has very connotation sensitive Because terrorism cause the murder and misery of those who don't guilty . The words " terrorist " (perpetrator) and terrorism (action) come from from the Latin word " *terrere* " which makes people tremble or vibration . The word terror is also common cause horror . In Arabic , terrorism known as *Al- Irhab* . From here , we can understood that *said AlIrhab* (terror) means (to induce) fear . *Irhabi* (terrorist) means do something that causes panic , fear , disturbing people who are safe , causing surprises in life and work them , and stop activity they , as well

as cause disturbance in security , life and interaction .

Whittaker quoted a number of definition terrorism , including Walter Reich who said that terrorism is strategy designed violence For increase desired results , with to plant fear among public general . So as conclusion from a number of definition above , terrorism is method For reach objective certain with use violence or threat violence committed For create frightened and caused as many victims Possible in a way No regular .

Terrorism is disturbing phenomenon . In Indonesia, the action terrorism show existence connection between group domestic and foreign . There are some form known terrorism , Zuhairi Misrawi in the article : "Islam and Terrorism " , divides Terrorism into 3 forms as following :

a. Terrorism of a nature personal .

Action terrorism carried out by individuals . Bombings of malls and centers shopping can also be done categorized as terrorism committed in a way personal .

b. Terrorism of a nature collective .

The terrorists do it with planned manner . Usually , terrorism kind of This institutionalized in neat network . Target terrorism in category This is symbol power and center economy .

c. Terrorism carried out by the state.

Term This relatively new , normal called as " state terrorism " (*state terrorism*). The initiator is the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Muhammad in the last OIC celebration . According to him , terrorism deployed by the state is not lost strong with terrorism personal and collective . If two form previously done secretly , terrorism carried out by a country can seen with eye naked .

Can it is said in a way simple that action terrorism motivated by certain motives , such as war holy , economy , reply revenge , and motives based on flow trust certain . Action criminal terrorism is act unique crime , because factors reason crime This very different with act criminal others , such as washing money , trade human , trade drugs illegal as well as piracy sea and trade weapon illegal . According to Bambang Pranowo , at least there are 5 factors reason terrorism , namely :

1) Ethnicity , *nationalism / separatism* .

Action terror This occurred in the affected area conflict between tribe / tribe or in the country you want make you happy self . The target clear , namely ethnicity or other nations that are fought for .

2) *Poverty and loss economy (globalization)* .

Poverty and inequality it turns out become problem social that can trigger terrorism . Poverty can shared into 2 types : poverty natural and poverty Structural . Poverty experience can said to be "poor from its origin " . While that , poverty structural is poverty that is created .

3) *Non- democratic* .

democratic countries are also suspected become place where terrorism developing . In a democratic country , all citizens have chance For channeling all view political they . That is , the people feel involved in state management . The same thing Of course No occurs in non- democratic countries . In addition No give chance participation society , non-democratic rulers are also very Possible do action repressive to his people . Confinement This has become culture fertile for growth seeds terrorism .

4) Violation dignity human (*Dehumanization*) .

Action terror will appear If happen discrimination between ethnicity or group in society . This is happen when One group treated different only Because color skin , religion, or others . Atmosphere like This will return push proliferation terror .

5) Religious radicalism

This item it seems like No foreign again . Event terror that occurred in Indonesia related with reason This . Religious radicalism is unique cause because of the underlying motive sometimes No real . Religious radicalism is partly grow by sight the world of its adherents.

EFFORTS TO COMBATING TERRORISM IN INDONESIA

In law criminal , there is the rules that determine an act that is not may done accompanied by threat in the form of crime (*misery*) and determine conditions in which conditions criminal can dropped . Efforts countermeasures crime terrorism committed Government implemented through effort repressive . Indonesia has do initiative significant internal and external counterterrorism . The Indonesian government is carrying out activity counterterrorism internally without involving other countries, while effort external involving regional and international partners . Following This is a number of initiative Indonesia's internal counter-terrorism :

1. Formation of the National Agency for Disaster Management Terrorism (BNPT)

Regulation Presidential Decree No. 46 of 2010 established BNPT, and Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2012 revised it. from regulation previously . As description from Constitution Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI and the Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning National Police , BNPT was also formed as regulation For in a way special set the TNI "*Rule of Engagement* " for operation besides war , such as TNI participation in

eradication terrorism and work The same between the TNI and Polri .

2. Enforcement Law

The head of BNPT said that strategy Indonesia's counterterrorism treats terrorism as crime and use legal approach . In overall , method enforcement law This own problem . Mechanism enforcement anti- terrorism law Still weak . Participation citizens in effort welfare social covering comply state law , maintaining the integrity of Indonesia, and work The same with member public other in Spirit kinship and mutual cooperation.

3. Involvement of the TNI and Polri

TNI's participation in to overcome action terrorism protected by Law no. 34 of 2004. Article 7 paragraph 1 of Law no. 34 of 2004 concerning The TNI stated with firm that not quite enough answer The main TNI is protect all over nation and all spillage Indonesian blood from threats and disturbances to integrity nation and state, according to with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Paragraph 2 of article This functioning as affirmation that objective the main thing is For do operation military in preparation and during wartime . TNI was involved For collaborate with Indonesian National Police Because terror that was carried out Santoso has become global issues . problems international . Prioritize interest national than interest sectoral .

4. Deradicalization

According to Abu Rockhmad , deradicalization is effort advanced after reason extremism identified . Deradicalization techniques functioning as different alternatives For approach enforcement law , using law criminal as tool For prevent crime and promote rehabilitation . Deradicalization is a process that seeks change individuals who were originally radical become No Again radical , so that help they release self from group affiliated extremists with them . First , deradicalization aiming For inspiring ex- terrorist For reject extremism and violence . Points second is that organization radical promote perspective moderate and tolerant . Third , in a unitary state Republic of Indonesia, group radical and terrorist can support projects national aiming For strengthen foundation life nation and state .

5. Cooperation International

Indonesia has also take steps For to fight terrorism international with build partnership international . Indonesia is trying to fight terrorism both domestically and internationally International . The Republic of Indonesia National Police has participate in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and *the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime* (AMMTC) to promote Work both regional and international . With base law Constitution

Number 15 of 2018 and Regulations Government Number 77 of 2019, mitigation to crime terrorism can done in a way systematic and organized .

5. CONCLUSION

1. Terrorism is violence or threat calculated violence such that appearance For create atmosphere fear and danger with Meaning For interesting attention national or international to a action or demands . There are five factors that cause this crime terrorism in Indonesia, namely : ethnicity , nationalism / separatism , poverty and inequality and globalization , non-democracy , violations dignity humans and religious radicalism .
2. Government use repression For overcome crime terrorism in Indonesia. Terrorism Possible need action prevention a persuasive intellectual For overcome problems outside law and politics through action social . Legal basis prevention and control act criminal terrorism set up in three regulations , namely Law no. 15 of 2018, Regulations Government Regulation No. 77 of 2019, and Presidential Regulation No. 07 of 2021. Several effort countermeasures crime terrorism in Indonesia with approach repressive is formation of the National Agency for Disaster Management Terrorism (BNPT), law enforcement law , involvement of the TNI and Polri , deradicalization , and work The same international . With strengthening third the above regulations , it is hoped can combat and prevent expansion crime terrorism in Indonesia.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdul Wahid & Sunardi. (2011). *Priest Fingerprint*. Bandung: Refika Aditama. p. 59.
- Adlin Sila, et al. (2015). *Profile Religious Convict Terrorism in Indonesia*. Research and Development Center for Religious Life, Research and Development Agency and Training Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 5.
- Cassese, A. (2006). The Multifaceted Criminal Notion of Terrorism in International Law. *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, 4(5), 933–958.
- Hrp, M. E. H. & Sembiring, T. B. (2024). Analysis Comparison System Punishment Criminal in Various Countries: Lessons for System Improvement. *Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(1), 298–313.
- Jasmine Basic Saragih & Alwan English. (2024). *Get to Know Elements of Accountability Criminal by Subject Law*. Central Java: CV. Tahta Media Group, p. 11.
- Moghaddam, F. M. (2005). Staircase to Terrorism: A Psychological Exploration. *American*

Psychologist, 60(2), 161–169. DOI: 10.1037/0003-066X.60.2.161.

Roeslan Saleh. (1990). *Actions Criminal and Accountability Criminal*. Jakarta: Script Baru, p. 8.

Romly Atmasasmita. (2002). *Terrorism: Problems in Arranging Terrorism and Perspective of Indonesia*. Printing Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 8.

Ronnie Wiyanto. (2016). *Principles of Indonesian Criminal Law*. Mandar Maju, Bandung.

Sembiring, T. B., Wahyono, D., Angkejaya, O. W., & Aji, L. J. (2023). *Methodology Research*. West Sumatra: Pt Mafy Media Literasi Indonesia, p. 114.

Shodiq. (2018). *Paradigm of Deradicalization in Legal Perspective*. Harakatuna Library, South Jakarta, p. 1.

Wiyono. (2014). *Eradication Actions of Criminal Terrorism*. Ray Graphics, Jakarta, p. 12.