



COUNTERING TERRORISM CRIMES THROUGH SOFT APPROACHES AND HARD APPROACHES THAT OCCUR IN THE ACEH REGION

By

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is a type of crime that cannot be classified as an ordinary crime. The development of former terrorism prisoners, or what is often called former terrorism convicts (ex-prisoners), is a systematic effort to return them to society. This includes rehabilitation, social reintegration, and deradicalization to prevent them from being exposed to radical ideas and committing acts of terrorism. The development of former terrorism prisoners, or what is often called former terrorism convicts (ex-prisoners), is a systematic effort to return them to society. This includes rehabilitation, social reintegration, and deradicalization to prevent them from being exposed to radical ideas and committing acts of terrorism.

Keywords: Countermeasures, Crime, Terrorism.

PENANGGULANGAN TINDAK PIDANA TERORISME MELALUI SOFT APPROACH DAN HARD APPROACH YANG TERJADI DI WILAYAH ACEH

ABSTRAK

Terorisme merupakan jenis kejahatan yang tidak bisa diklasifikasikan sebagai kejahatan biasa. Pembinaan eks narapidana tindak pidana terorisme, atau yang sering disebut mantan narapidana terorisme (eks-napiter), merupakan upaya sistematis untuk mengembalikan mereka ke masyarakat. Ini mencakup rehabilitasi, reintegrasi sosial, dan deradikalisasi untuk mencegah mereka kembali terpapar paham radikal dan melakukan tindakan terorisme. Pembinaan eks narapidana tindak pidana terorisme, atau yang sering disebut mantan narapidana terorisme (eks-napiter), merupakan upaya sistematis untuk mengembalikan mereka ke masyarakat. Ini mencakup rehabilitasi, reintegrasi sosial, dan deradikalisasi untuk mencegah mereka kembali terpapar paham radikal dan melakukan tindakan terorisme.

Kata Kunci: Penanggulangan, Tindak Pidana, Terorisme



INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state of law (*rechtsstaat*) not power (*machstaat*). As promulgated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) which states that: "The State of Indonesia is a state of law." The logical consequence of the rule of law is that every action taken by both the public and law enforcement officials must be in accordance with the essential norms contained in it. The norms in question are the legal norms that apply in Indonesia.

The ideals of the Indonesian nation as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed and promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in implementing a world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice. To achieve these goals and maintain the continuity of national development in a safe, peaceful, and dynamic atmosphere, both in the national and international environment, it is necessary to improve prevention of anything that disrupts national stability. Indonesia as a country based on the law in every action carried out by the community and law enforcement officials, must be in accordance with the rules that apply in Indonesia. This aims to avoid violations of human rights laws against everyone. Law enforcement officials, in this case the police, as part of the law enforcement apparatus that functions to protect, protect and serve the community, are at the forefront of countering and preventing all forms of crime, one of which is terrorism.

Terrorism is defined as the use or threat of physical violence by individuals or groups for political purposes, either for the sake of or against existing power, when the acts of terrorism are intended to shock, paralyze or intimidate a target group that is larger than its direct victims. The characteristics of the crime of terrorism according to *Black's Law Dictionary* are activities that involve elements of violence or that cause a dangerous effect on human life that violates criminal law that is clearly intended to intimidate the civilian population, influence government policies, affect the administration of the state by means of kidnapping or murder.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon because terrorism has existed since the 19th century in the international political arena. Terrorism is initially small and local with selected targets and is within the framework of *low intensity conflict*. In general, terrorism crimes are closely related to the domestic stability of a country.



Terror attacks can happen anytime and anywhere. Various bomb terror acts in various regions of the world show that no country is immune to acts of terror, both developing and developed countries. Terrorism is considered one of the greatest threats to humanity and humanity in the future, and will continue to spread widely if it is not broken immediately. Let alone developing countries like Indonesia that are organizing a national security system, modern countries with an established security system are still not free from terrorist groups. Seeing such material conditions, for Indonesia it is very necessary to have readiness and alertness which includes institutional, legal, and social institution aspects to deal with terrorism appropriately.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of legal research used is normative juridical and supported by empirical data. Normative juridical research is a study that places norms as the object of research, both legal norms in laws and regulations, legal norms that originate from a law. It is also called doctrinal law research, which is legal research that uses secondary data. Normative legal research is known as qualitative legal research. The research is through a normative juridical approach supported by primary (empirical) data. Normative legal research is research related to legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, comparative law and legal history. This normative legal research is also a research that uses secondary data sources with an emphasis on theoretical and qualitative analysis which can also be called library research or document studies. In this study, the emphasis is on laws and regulations related to the role of Bhayangkara Security and Public Order Supervisors (Bhanbinkamtibmas) in preventing terrorism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Terrorism is an act committed by any person who deliberately uses violence or the threat of violence to create an atmosphere of terror or fear against people widely or cause mass casualties, by depriving others of their independence or loss of life and property, or resulting in damage or destruction to strategic vital objects or the environment or public or national facilities. The definition of terrorism crimes according to Article 1 number 1 and number 2 of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of



Terrorism Crimes becomes a Law that the crime of terrorism is any act that meets the elements of a criminal act in accordance with the provisions of this Law. Terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, living areas, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

Article 5 of Law Number 5 of 2018 regulates interesting and special matters, namely the crime of terrorism regulated in this Law must be considered not a political crime, and can be extradited or asked for mutual assistance as stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations. The provisions contained in Article 5 are intended so that terrorism crimes cannot take refuge behind backgrounds, motivations, and political goals to avoid investigation, prosecution, examination in court hearings and conviction of the perpetrators. This provision is also to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extradition agreements and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the governments of other countries.

The crime of terrorism is a serious crime committed by using violence or threats of violence deliberately, systematically, and premeditatedly that creates an atmosphere of terror or fear broadly by targeting state apparatus, civilian populations, random or unselected civilian populations, as well as strategic vital objects, the environment, and public facilities or international facilities and tends to grow into symmetrical dangers that endanger the security and sovereignty of the state. territorial integrity, peace, human welfare and security, both national, regional, and international. Terrorism crimes are basically transnational and organized because they have the peculiarities of being secret, secret, or underground, cross-border movements supported by the use of modern technology in the fields of communication, informatics, transportation, and modern weaponry so that cooperation at the international level is required to overcome it.

Terrorism movements have the goal of creating prolonged fear and anxiety as a way to pressure the target to act or take policies according to the terrorists' wishes, as was the case with the terrors that occurred in Indonesia a few years ago. This terrorism movement is carried out based on a radical desire to fulfill the interests of these terrorists. These interests can be derived from



the interpretation of religious teachings, ideologies, and political or socio-economic discontent. The crime of terrorism is a serious crime committed by using violence or threats of violence deliberately, systematically, and deliberately that creates an atmosphere of terror or fear widely by targeting state apparatus, civilian populations, as well as strategic vital objects, the environment, and public or international facilities and tends to grow into symmetrical dangers that endanger the security and sovereignty of the state. territorial integrity, peace, human welfare and security, both national, regional, and international. Terrorism crimes are basically transnational and organized because they have the peculiarity of being secret, secret, or underground, cross-border movements supported by the use of modern technology in the fields of communication, informatics, transportation, and modern weaponry so that international cooperation is needed to overcome them.

Terrorism crimes can be accompanied by ideological motives or political motives, or certain goals and other goals of a personal, economic, and radical nature that endanger the state's ideology and state security. The crime of terrorism is always threatened with serious crimes by the criminal law in the jurisdiction of the state. International terrorism is an organized crime, so the Indonesian government increases vigilance in maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian government is aware of the dangers of terrorism which has become an international issue and other countries such as Australia and the United States are so focused on efforts to combat terrorism.

Article 14 of Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes states: Every person who plans and/or mobilizes another person to commit the crime of terrorism as referred to in Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, and Article 12 shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. The crime of terrorism is a serious crime and threatens national security. Terrorism crimes can cause material losses and casualties, as well as cause fear and terror in society. One of the efforts to prevent terrorism crimes is through deradicalization. Deradicalization is a planned, integrated, systematic, and continuous process carried out against people or groups of people who are vulnerable to exposure to radical terrorism ideas intended to stop the spread of radical terrorism.

The government has made various efforts to prevent the spread of terrorism in Indonesia. One of the government's efforts is an important effort in the context of preventing terrorism crimes.



This is because deradicalization can prevent the occurrence of terrorism recruitment and prevent terrorism perpetrators from committing terrorism crimes again. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes mandates that the government is obliged to prevent terrorism crimes, one of which is through deradicalization.

Deradicalization comes from the word radical with the suffix *de* which means to reduce or reduce, and the basic word, after the word radical means process, method or action. Being deradicalized is an effort to reduce radical activities and neutralize radical ideas for those involved in terrorists and their sympathizers as well as members of society who have been exposed to radical terrorist ideas. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010, BNPT defines deradicalization as all efforts to transform radical beliefs or ideologies into non-radicals with a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approach through identification, rehabilitation, reeducation, and resocialization programs for suspects, inmates, former inmates and their families and networks that are indicated to be radical by prioritizing the principles of empowerment, human rights, the rule of law and equality.

Deradicalization is all efforts to transform from radical beliefs or ideologies to non-radicals with a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approach (religious, social, cultural, and others) for people affected by radical beliefs. On that basis, deradicalization is more about trying to make cognitive changes or moderate one's thoughts or beliefs. Thus, deradicalization has a long-term program and at the ideological level with the aim of changing the doctrine and interpretation of terrorist religious understanding. Deradicalization as a concept in preventing radicalization of terrorism is a relatively new concept for members of armed radical groups. Until now, there is not much information available to evaluate the effectiveness of the deradicalization program. There is not much literature on deradicalization, but the literature that continues to develop is research related to radicalization. Academics, practitioners and theorists of terrorism tend to be of the view that deradicalization is a difficult job because they are motivated by an ideology rooted in religion and always linked to their responsibility to their religion. However, deradicalization is necessary to neutralize the threat of terrorism from individuals motivated by religious ideology. The reason is that if the cessation of terrorist violent behavior is based on motivations other than ideology, it will not be permanent. One day they will again become terrorists if conditions are not favorable for him. But if the terrorist has



changed ideologically, then he will abandon his understanding of terrorism permanently.

Deradicalization is a process within *the Islamist* movement in which radical groups transform their ideology and do not use methods or means of violence to achieve their political goals, while moving to accept gradual political, economic and social changes in the context of pluralism. Deradicalization of terrorism is a concept that is still a cross-pollination among academics, practitioners and the public. The pros and cons of this program continue to roll based on each party's arguments. Academics and terrorism theorists are of the view that deradicalization is an unrealistic action considering that the substance that must be changed is ideology related to religion.

Efforts to punish the perpetrators of terrorism cases need special guidance. The handling of terrorism is actually a resistance shown to the ideology embraced by terrorists and their spread. The deradicalization program is important because it has a role in releasing the ideology embraced by the radical-terrorists by replacing it with the ideology of Pancasila. The scope of the program is not only to prisoners (inmates), but also to prisoners' families. Because at this time the prisoner returns to society, the environmental conditions have supported the changes that have occurred in him. This also encourages former prisoners to provide enlightenment to the people around them and help the government to inhibit the process of spreading radicalism in the community.

The deradicalization program carried out persuasively is able to overcome the limitations of the criminal law. The program is so as not to clash with Human Rights protected by international law. Social programs are given to the families of perpetrators and sympathizers who have not been involved in terrorism crimes. They need to be involved in the program as an effort to avoid latent terrorism. The program can also be in the form of other coaching, namely reorientation of motivation and re-education can be done by dialogue, discussion forums, open debates, or the creation of special classes for intensive handling. Psychiatric or mental coaching can be consulted with a psychiatrist, while retraining is assigned to religious leaders or former terrorist inmates who are conscious.

The stages of implementing deradicalization in Indonesia are formulated as a complete, integrative and sustainable program. The program is clarified into two domains, namely deradicalization outside the prison and deradicalization inside the prison. Deradicalization



outside prisons includes the stages of identification, counter-radicalization coaching, and monitoring and evaluation. Meanwhile, deradicalization in prisons includes the stages of identification, rehabilitation, reduction, resocialization, and monitoring and evaluation.

CONCLUSION

The way to deal with terrorism crimes that occur in the Aceh region is carried out through three main strategies, namely preventive, preemptive, and repressive. In addition, countermeasures also include law enforcement, deradicalization, and international cooperation. The concept of deradicalization and rehabilitation are two programs that have the same goal, namely, to correct a social deviation in the subject, which in this case deradicalization of the subject, namely people who have radical ideas and perpetrators of terrorism ranging from children to adults.

Efforts to foster former terrorism survivors to return to loyalty to the Republic of Indonesia are carried out through the implementation of rehabilitation in the context of deradicalization of perpetrators of terrorism crimes in accordance with the goals of the correctional system to return inmates to become good citizens so that they can be accepted back into society. The effective implementation of rehabilitation requires a concept that includes individual assessments, systematic plans, and effectiveness parameters outlined in the preparation, implementation and follow-up stages. The participation of inmates and facilitators, the availability of coaching procedures and modules, and the evaluation of rehabilitation success are important in the overall rehabilitation process. Efforts to overcome obstacles in countering terrorism crimes through *a soft approach* in the Aceh region that focuses on prevention and deradicalization, face several obstacles. These barriers include difficulties in identifying and understanding the root causes of terrorism, as well as challenges in changing the beliefs and behaviors of individuals who have been exposed to radicalism. In addition, there are also obstacles in building trust and cooperation with the community and in ensuring the sustainability of the deradicalization program.

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