

The Role of Police in Early Detection Understanding Radicalism and Terrorism

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research is to know, studying and analyzing the Police scheme in early detection of radicalism and terrorism. In this writing, the author uses a normative legal method with research specifications in the form of descriptive analysis. Radicalism in Indonesia is always associated with political radicalism. Radical politics in Indonesia is always associated with Islamic radicalism, because of the social and historical review of politics in Indonesia. This caution is needed, because talking about radicalism will very easily connote fundamentalism, militancy or Islamism. By implication, early detection is related to the work pattern of Intelligence in this case the Police have an Intelligence unit with all intermediary fields to carry out their functions as the essence of law enforcement. Intelligence detection is not an accusation that a particular organization or group is indoctrinated in radicalism or terrorism. However, with detection, characteristic data will be obtained, data on the beliefs held will be compiled. The mechanism of the Police in carrying out early detection or with the term prevention which is as an action to reduce radicalism and prevent acts of terrorism in order to realize national security through a soft approach and a hard approach.*

Keywords: *Associated; Fundamentalism; Radicalism.*

1. Introduction

In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (3) states that the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, which contains the meaning of all actions and behavioral patterns of citizens which must also be in sync with the norms regulated by the state.¹ In the fourth paragraph of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, the purpose of the Indonesian state is to protect all Indonesian people, advance public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in implementing world order. In order to realize these goals, there needs to be an effort that is carried out continuously and sustainably while still paying attention to every aspect that influences.²

The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) is one of the institutions that plays an important role in maintaining and preserving national order and security. The existence of the police in Indonesia, although an institution left over from the colonial era, theoretically its birth began with the needs and desires of the community to create a safe, orderly, peaceful, and peaceful

¹Supriyono, (2020), Criminology Study of Crime of Fencing the Stolen Goods, Jurnal Daulat Hukum, 3 (1), March, p 185

²Abdul Kholiq Nur and Gunarto, (2021), Concept of Criminal Law on Corruption of Corporate Criminal Liability System Based on Justice Value, Jurnal Daulat Hukum, 4 (1), March, p 83

situation and condition in everyday life. Then it developed in line with the development and changes in the condition of the country as a tool to protect the community. This is where the shift in the function of the police occurred, which was originally born from the desires of the community and then became the desires of the state, so that it was conceptualized that the police were on the side of the state.³

Polri is the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which has the goal of realizing public security and order. Polri is required to be able to discipline all levels of society by overcoming various social problems, one example of which is Radicalism and leading to terrorism. Radicalism is a social/political ideology that in an effort to achieve its goals uses violent means.⁴ Meanwhile, a way to achieve a certain goal is by using violence to create fear and as many victims as possible in an irregular manner.⁵ In simple terms, radicalism is an understanding that is a phase leading to terrorism. Terrorism is the form of action, while radicalism is the understanding that underlies the terrorist action.

The radicalism ideology is instilled by terrorist groups through propaganda activities carried out in a closed and systematic manner, making it difficult for security forces to detect and prevent its spread. In addition to repressive actions by arresting suspected terrorists, preventive measures are crucial to stop its spread and restore those exposed to this ideology.⁶

By looking at the current phenomenon, radicalism leads to acts of terrorism that use violence and the perpetrators ignore norms from all aspects of society, strategic and systematic steps are very necessary. Efforts must be made to prevent and detect until changing the mindset and views of society regarding differences in tolerance and not looking at differences in ethnicity, religion and other things.

By implication, early detection is related to the Intelligence work pattern in this case the Police have an Intelligence unit with all intermediary fields to carry out its function as the essence of law enforcement. Intelligence detection is not an accusation that a particular organization or group is indoctrinated in radicalism or terrorism. However, with detection, characteristic data will be obtained, data on the beliefs held will be compiled. So that the data source is used as an intelligence prevention effort to provide a warning against the potential for social unrest in society and the threat of public order disturbances. Intelligence carries out early sensing through the process of collecting, analyzing and providing the necessary information as a consideration for making the best decision in order to achieve a goal.

The Indonesian National Police are required by their duties and functions through their Intelligence apparatus to carry out early warning and early detection of threats, provide input to leaders to find out about developments in public order and security as stipulated in Article 31 of the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 2 of 2021 concerning the organizational structure and work procedures at the police resort and sector police levels. The results of the detection are then used as policies in carrying out prevention which is

³Sadjijono, (2005), *Police Functions in the Implementation of Good Governance*, Laksbang, Yogyakarta, p 81.

⁴A.Jainuri, (2016), *Radicalism and Terrorism*, Intrans Publishing, p 11

⁵Obsatar Sinaga, Prayitno Ramelan, Ian Montratama, (2018), *Right-wing Terrorism in Indonesia, Its Dynamics and How to Counter It*, Elex Media komputindo, Jakarta, p 11.

⁶Adi Iksan Bureni, et al. (2022), *Countering the Spread of Radical Propaganda of Terrorism Criminal Acts in Indonesia*, SETARA: Journal of Legal Studies, 3 (1), June, p 61

carried out pre-emptively before a movement from a radicalism perspective and acts of terrorism leads to acts of terror. Pre-emptive methods as prevention efforts are carried out through cooperation from all parties, between institutions, community organizations and all components of society. This is the initial step for the police in acting so that it will determine the success of the Indonesian National Police in creating public order and security.⁷The issue of radicalism and terrorism is still a problem that lies in the midst of society and is also a threat to the government.

Based on the description of the background of the selection of legal material as described above, the author is interested in writing with the purpose of writing is knowing, studying and analyzing the Police scheme in early detection of radicalism and terrorism.

2. Research Methods

The approach method used in compiling this thesis is normative legal research (normative legal research method). The normative legal research method is a library legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data only. By using the deductive thinking method (a way of thinking in drawing conclusions drawn from something that is general in nature that has been proven to be true and the conclusion is intended for something that is specific in nature). Thus, the object analyzed with a qualitative approach is a research method that refers to legal norms contained in laws and regulations.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Radicalism

The word "radical" has several meanings. First, if seen from a philosophical perspective, radical means thinking deeply about an object or a discussion until it gets to the root of the problem (positive). Second, in the English dictionary, the word radical is defined as extreme or hardline (negative). Third, in the Indonesian dictionary, radical has several meanings:

- 1) Radical is a very rapid or advanced change in thinking or action;
- 2) Radical is the basic or fundamental part of something, and a person who is capable of having progressive views.⁸

Fourth, in the social field, radical is anything related to drastic handling to improve social conditions. From the description above, it can be concluded that radical is something related to changes in a drastic way to achieve goals. Because of the radical understanding of something, radical attitudes also emerge, so that the radicalism movement was born as a form of understanding and attitude for a group of people to achieve goals.

3.2. Terrorism

The definition of terrorism is still being debated even though there are experts who have formulated it and it has also been formulated in laws and regulations. However, the absence of a uniform definition according to international law regarding terrorism does not necessarily eliminate the legal definition of terrorism. Each country defines it according to its national law to regulate, prevent and combat terrorism. Terror, in a broad sense, means acts of violence aimed at non-military targets as a political goal. In other words, the targets of

⁷Riad Tia Wardana, (2019), Efforts to Prevent Criminal Acts of Terrorism by the Directorate of Security Intelligence, Scientific Journal of Syiah Kuala University, 3 (3), p 3.

⁸Peter Salim, (1991), Contemporary Indonesian Dictionary, Jakarta: Modern English Press, p 1220

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terror are solely civilians who have sinned in the eyes of the perpetrators of terror because they are on the "other side". Furthermore, terror places innocent people as targets of violence. An act that cannot be moralized from any point of view.

Etymologically, the word "terror" comes from the Latin "terrere" which in English is translated into the word "to fright", which in Indonesian means "frightening" or "terrible". While terrorism as a verb is the use of violence, threats and the like to get something desired. Basically the term "terrorism" is a concept that has a very sensitive connotation because terrorism causes murder and misery to innocent people.⁹

3.3. Police Scheme in Early Detection of Radicalism and Terrorism

Efforts to prevent terrorism through counter-radicalization as mandated by Law (UU) on Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law are directed at vulnerable communities which are intended to stop the spread of radical terrorism. In discussing the potential for vulnerability, there is actually no community that can be said to be immune from the spread of such ideology. All levels of society are vulnerable at varying levels. It is important to understand that acts of violence such as terrorism do not arise from an instant process. There are several stages that cause someone to fall into the network and acts of terrorism. This process is called radicalization.¹⁰

This process will run easily and quickly if experienced by vulnerable communities. Community vulnerability is of course influenced by many factors from the level of knowledge they have to the social environment that surrounds them. However, in essence, vulnerability is greatly influenced by the extent to which there is space for the spread of uncontrolled radical terrorism and the extent to which the community is able to deal with this ideology.

All levels of society play an important role in preventing or overcoming the problem of radical terrorism, especially state institutions that have the authority to do so. One of the state institutions that has the task of overcoming the problem of radicalism is the police. This is in accordance with the mandate of Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which states that the police aim to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, orderly and upholding the law, providing protection, protection, and service to the community, and fostering public order by upholding human rights.

The Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter abbreviated as Polri, is an institution that has the responsibility to endeavor, prevent, eliminate, and carry out early detection of every symptom or social disease that may arise which could cause disruption to security and order in society.¹¹ The position of the police institution is sociologically higher than other institutions in terms of supervision and maintenance of public security and order. This role is a consequence of the status of the police institution as a state apparatus. When viewed more comprehensively, this status and role form other consequences in the form of authority,

⁹Mardenis, (2011). *Eradication of Terrorism*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, p 8

¹⁰Rahmat Robuwan, (2023), *The Urgency of Strengthening the Early Detection Intelligence Capabilities of the Bangka Belitung Regional Police to Prevent the Development of Radicalism*, *Akta Yudisia*, 8 (1), July, p 83

¹¹Ni Nyoman Septiana Dewi, et al. (2020), *Bhabinkamtibmas in Maintaining Security from Radicalism in the Jurisdiction of the East Denpasar Police*, *Journal of Legal Preferences*, 1 (2), September, p 210

because authority is an element that is inherent in the position of a person or institution. So that authority will automatically be attached to the position it occupies.¹²

There are three approaches used in dealing with criminal acts of terrorism, namely:

1. *Hard power approach* the hard approach is an approach taken by Densus 88, structurally Densus 88 is under the Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Regional Police. Densus 88 is tasked with uncovering terrorist networks, pursuing suspected terrorists, arresting suspected terrorists, securing bombs found at the scene of the crime or in the hiding place of suspected terrorists. The hard power approach or hard approach aims to enforce the law in the form of arresting terrorist networks as a repressive measure after an act of terrorism occurs, law enforcement is carried out while still respecting human rights.

2. *Soft power approach* the soft approach taken by the Police is a preventive approach taken before an act of terrorism occurs. The soft approach aims to neutralize the understanding of people or groups who have been exposed to radicalism and pro-violence, and to prevent the spread of radicalism in society which is the root cause of terrorism. There are four soft approaches taken by the Police, here is the explanation:

a. Deradicalization

Deradicalization is a soft approach that aims to neutralize the understanding of people or groups who have been exposed to radicalism and have a deviant understanding of religious teachings that are pro-violence. Deradicalization is applied to prisoners, former prisoners, and their families so that after completing their sentences they are no longer involved in radical activities and follow peaceful religious teachings. Deradicalization is also applied to the general public so that they know information about radicalism and terrorism, and know the difference between deviant religious teachings and true religious teachings. This information is important so that the public does not get involved in activities that lead to acts of terrorism. Deradicalization for the community is carried out by holding religious activities with religious figures, clerics, and moderate academics in the form of seminars, education, and socialization. The implementation of deradicalization is based on the understanding that terrorism begins with the process of radicalization so that it is more effective to combat it by breaking the process of radicalism.

b. Early Detection

Early detection is a soft approach that aims to identify areas that are red zones for the spread of radicalism and have the potential to become places for acts of terrorism. Early detection is carried out by collecting information to identify areas and activities that have the potential to become places for acts of terrorism. This information will then be recommended to security forces and the government to make decisions. This information will be used by security forces to place special security in these areas or activities to prevent acts of terrorism from occurring.

c. Pre-emptive or Community Development

Pre-emptive or community development is a soft approach that aims to develop the community to improve their ability to maintain security and order. This development aims to

¹²Irfan SP Marpaung, (2015), The Role of the Central Java Regional Police in Handling ISIS in Central Java, POLITIKA, 6 (1), April, p 4

provide the community with the ability to deter, prevent, and resist various disturbances to security and order including acts of terrorism. This development is carried out so that the community can participate in maintaining the security of their surroundings and report to the security forces if there are people or groups in their surroundings who are suspected of being involved in activities that lead to terrorism.

d. Preventive or Prevention

Preventive or prevention is a soft approach carried out through security guards in places and activities that require the presence of security forces to reduce the possibility of terrorism. Preventive is carried out through mapping and securing vital objects, including securing building areas or business installations that concern the lives of many people, strategic building areas or installations of state interests, government facilities and public facilities.

3. *Smartor* multi-power approach is an approach carried out internationally through a combination of intelligence between countries and community policing to find out the spread of each country's terrorist networks, so that information can be shared regarding the departure and return of FTF or foreign terrorist fighters, monitor borders, and prevent recruitment of terrorist networks.¹³

The Sub-Directorate tasked with monitoring and documenting terrorist networks is Sub-Directorate I of State Security. Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 22 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Regional Police Level stipulates that the Sub-Directorate of State Security or Kamneg is tasked with handling various criminal acts, one of which is criminal acts related to explosives.

In addition, specifically for the National Police Intelligence and Security Unit, there are several instructions through Telegram Letters regarding the Work Plan (RENJA) and Training Plan (RENLAT) to improve the competence of National Police Intelligence and Security Unit Personnel in efforts to detect the development of radicalism, including the Decree of the Head of the National Police Intelligence and Security Unit Number KEP/53/VI/2020 dated June 30, 2020 concerning the National Police Intelligence and Security Unit RENJA for the 2021 Fiscal Year. Based on the Instructions above, the seriousness of the National Police in preventing the spread of radicalism is very strong. No exception for Intelligence and Security Unit Personnel in efforts to improve the ability to detect the development of radicalism early.

There are other explanations related to the Polri mechanism in implementing early detection or in terms of prevention, which is an action to reduce radicalism and prevent acts of terrorism in order to realize national security:

No	Strategy	Implementation
1	<i>Soft Approach</i>	1. Raising and deradicalizing the raising and deradicalization of radical networks if they already exist and grow in their respective regions, either certain groups or individuals. The method is by empowering moderate religious community leaders. 2. Integrated coordination between the TNI, Polri and local governments to improve early detection and proactive efforts to

¹³Ingrid Fransisca Martina. (2021), The Role of the Central Java Regional Police in Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Central Java Province, Thesis, Unika, p 53

		prevent radicalism and take legal action against the seeds of radical actions.
		3. Prison monitoring. Back up monitoring if in each area there are prisons containing terror prisoners, through supervision of their activities and behavior.
		4. Monitoring ex-convicts. Back up monitoring in each area if there are ex-terror convicts who have been released and returned to their environment.
		5. Empowering the community policing system, strengthening the self-defense system and empowering existing devices in the region such as FKPM POLMAS, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa, Hansip, LKMD, etc. for prevention.
2	<i>Hard Approach</i>	1. <i>Back up</i> and capture DPOs. Consistent information support and pursuit of DPOs of terror convicts who may be in their respective areas. There is a tendency for someone who is designated as a DPO to become vicious and retaliate. Examples are the bombs at Mako Brimob, at Mabes Polri and at Mako Polda Riau.
		2. Mako alert, both personnel and firearms. Increase Mako alertness and alertness if in the area there has been action taken against suspected terrorist convicts and there is a plan to attack Mako Polri.
		3. Optimally compile and investigate ordinary criminal cases against terrorist groups that commit robbery and murder in several places.
		4. Coordination with local Satgaswil. Need to coordinate with Satgaswil Densus in each region.

The Indonesian National Police as the holder of domestic security authority has changed its paradigm approach in managing public security and order (Kamtibmas). So far, the approach used is an approach that emphasizes a reactive and conventional approach (power). Now it has shifted to a more proactive approach that involves all stakeholders. The community is no longer positioned as an object but as a subject in managing Kamtibmas.¹⁴

4. Conclusion

The mechanism of the National Police in implementing early detection or in the term prevention which is as an action to reduce radicalism and prevent acts of terrorism in order to realize national security through a soft approach and a hard approach. In the soft approach mechanism through the deradicalization stage is a soft approach that aims to neutralize the understanding of people or groups who have been exposed to radicalism and have a deviant understanding of religious teachings that are pro-violence. Early detection is a soft approach that aims to identify areas that are red zones for the spread of radicalism and have the potential to become places where acts of terrorism occur.

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