

EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IN CREATING A SENSE OF SECURITY FOR THE COMMUNITY AND STATE FROM THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

The threat of terrorism poses a serious challenge to national security and communities around the world, including Indonesia. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has taken various strategic steps to counter and prevent acts of terrorism to create a sense of security for the people and the integrity of the country. This study aims to describe the government's efforts in responding to the threat of terrorism as well as evaluating the effectiveness of the measures that have been taken. The Government of Indonesia, through its security forces and related agencies, has enhanced international cooperation for the exchange of intelligence information to detect and prevent potential terror attacks. In addition, community empowerment in identifying signs of radicalism and terrorism is also the government's main focus. Deradicalization and rehabilitation programs have been strengthened as part of prevention strategies, involving religious leaders, educators, and civil society. Through an in-depth analysis of such measures, the study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the government's efforts to create a sense of security from the threat of terrorism. The results of the study are expected to contribute to a further understanding of the dynamics of terrorism prevention and provide policy advice to strengthen Indonesia's national security.

Keywords: Terrorism; Countermeasures; Government Efforts

Introduction

Terrorism is an act or criminal act or extraordinary crime, actions carried out have an impact not only causing loss of life but causing material damage and affecting the economy of the people/tourism business, negative assessments from the world, especially in the global security index and psychological, cultural, religious and ideological impacts (Wibowo, 2021). In a broader scope, terrorism as a type of Activity of Transnational/Criminal Organizations, is a crime that is very feared because the threat and consequences caused are quite wide. These threats/actions directly affect state sovereignty, public security, individuals, national stability, democratic values and

public institutions, national economy, and tourism sector development (Sulistyaningtyas, 2016).

The threat issue of theorists significantly affects the political policy of the Indonesian government. The development of this act of terrorism makes the security of Indonesian citizens fragile and feel threatened all the time. Acts of terrorism originate from a violent ideology where it has many factors that include economics, politics, psychology and often related to the name of religion (Al-Farisi, 2020). Where some people the name of religion contradicts ethics and fair values such as radicalism and terrorism that bring religion. The ideology of radicalism in terrorism is a misconception where all means both violence and threats of violence are carried out to achieve political, economic, or other things that have an impact on fear of society and mass casualties of life or material, which is carried out in the form of discrimination and the creation of fear through acts of terror against the Indonesian people (Tawaang & Mudjiyanto, 2021).

The impact of terrorism as a category of *extraordinary crime* can be felt in the form of death of victims, mass and random suffering of serious injuries, material losses, environmental losses, and a decrease in socio-economic quality that occurs in society due to the use of public facilities that concern the interests of many people and the state, and is strategic to have the potential to shake economic, political and security stability (Irjen Pol Dr Dedi Prasetyo, 2023). Not even a few victims of terrorist attacks experience the phenomenon of anonymity, where all members of the public are likely / will be able to become victims of terrorism randomly. People who are victims of acts of terrorism, the occurrence of casualties (direct and indirect casualties) who experience prolonged suffering, lifelong disability, trauma/syndrome, protracted/prolonged fear, even affect/experience a decrease in productivity and aspects / economic order, and reduce their physical abilities (Arjulin, 2018).

This situation is any form of crime directed directly at the state to create a form of terror against certain people or groups of people or society at large. According to the Indonesian encyclopedia in 2000, terrorism is violence or threat of violence that is calculated in such a way as to create an atmosphere of fear and danger to draw national or international attention to an action or demand (Kabuhung, 2021).

So that the current government has begun to pay attention to countering forms of terrorism, a construction model is needed to create a sense of security for the people and state of Indonesia from the threat of terrorism.

Research Method

The research method used in this study uses normative legal research methods. Normative legal research is a type of research that examines a norm or applicable

provision and conducts research on library materials or secondary data. In this study, the approach used is a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach, is an approach by examining all laws and regulations related to the problems that are the legal issues studied. The conceptual approach is this approach departing from the views and doctrines that develop in legal science. This approach is important because understanding the views or doctrines that develop in legal science can be a basis for building legal arguments when solving legal issues at hand

Result And Discussion

Terrorism is a term where in English it is called terrorism which comes from the word terror which means extraordinary fear of someone or something terrible. In Black's Law Division, terrorism or terrorism means an act that threatens violence or intimidates to cause panic that affects the political field (Asmadi, 2016).

Terrorism is regulated in Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism which is later referred to as the Terrorism Law. Article 1 of the Terrorism Law states that criminal acts of terrorism are all actions that have fulfilled the elements of criminal acts, namely unlawful acts carried out systematically to destroy the sovereignty of the nation and/or state by endangering the sovereignty of the nation and/or state carried out using force / a threat of violence to cause an atmosphere of terror or tense/fear in the wider community or the emergence of victims using Forcibly take the freedom/loss of life and property belonging to others or cause damage or destruction of strategic state vital objects and the environment and public/international facilities that support the life of the wider community (Mawati, Takariawan, & Sulistiani, 2020).

According to Pettiford and Harding stated that the characteristics of an act of terrorism include (Inspektur Jenderal Polisi Dr Dedi Prasetyo, 2023):

1. There is a careful and detailed planning
2. The habits and movements of the object/object must be carefully known
3. The operational technique of weapons or bombs must have been mastered by the perpetrator
4. Transportation readiness
5. Availability of safe houses/safe planning locations
6. Tend to use different grammar and discipline in speaking or conveying things.

In the context of countering terrorism to create a sense of security in the wider community from the threat/act of terrorism and radicalism, of course, the presence of the state and the principle of legality play an important role in providing protection and legal certainty for all Indonesian people by the order of government will with various efforts need to be supported by social image through various media launching the will of the government, and the power that should not be forgotten is human or individual

will, in the form of awareness to obey/obey the law and always try to avoid not committing / criminal offenses/crimes or violating the law (Harahap, 2021).

The Indonesian government has made various efforts to maintain the country's security condition. These efforts involve coordination between agencies, both at the national and international levels, as well as implementing strategies that are repressive, preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative. Prevention and eradication of acts of terrorism require the cooperation of all parties, including the community, considering the very real danger of terrorism, both at the national and international levels. The history of countering acts of terrorism in Indonesia can be divided into two methods of approach, namely *hard* approach and *soft approach*. These two methods of approach are carried out because the background factors of terrorism and the foundation used to overcome terrorism play an important and possible role in the archipelago according to the character of the Indonesian nation (Agustin, Tantimin, & Ampuan Situmeang, 2023).

In preventing and tackling terrorism, the Government remains guided by the principles that have been taken before, namely preventive and repressive actions supported by efforts to strengthen the legal framework as a basis for proactive actions in dealing with activities, especially in exposing terrorism networks. Increased intelligence cooperation, both domestic and foreign intelligence, through the exchange of information and other assistance, continues to be increased. To narrow the space for perpetrators of terrorist activities, the Government will continue to encourage the authorities to increase control and supervision of the traffic of people and goods at airports, sea ports, and border areas, including the flow of funds, both domestic and interstate. Control and supervision will also be carried out on the trade and use of explosives, chemicals, firearms, and ammunition within the TNI, Police, and government agencies. In addition, the TNI, Police, and government agencies also continue to conduct in-depth studies in collaboration with academics, community leaders, and religious leaders. In addition, the holding of cultural degrees and lectures (dissemination) on national insight and the dissemination of terrorism books can change the negative public perception of the Government's steps to combat terrorism in Indonesia (Rasyid, 2018).

The author has thoughts and suggestions that can be applied in the Indonesian state, through the role of the Government of Indonesia as evidence that the broad impact of terrorism, strong institutional synergy is needed. By prioritizing universal terrorism prevention that involves the community at large, to realize dynamic counterterrorism through synergy efforts between government institutions and the community to minimize the threat of terrorism. BNPT as an institution given the authority to formulate national policies, strategies, and programs and coordinate related agencies to become a leading sector that must play an active role in synergizing all existing components. To synergize government institutions (K / L) and the community in the aspect of terrorism

prevention, this article/journal is a model to be used together, as a form of follow-up of general instruments, which already exist from all relevant stakeholders coordinated by the National Counterterrorism Agency.

Likewise, of course, other aspects that greatly affect the effectiveness of efforts and applied success in providing a sense of security to the community can pay attention to the roles and functions of various stakeholders, always sustainable through a gradual, multilevel process and continue to make a series of efforts in combating terrorism, these efforts also require the support of all elements of society. A transparent national policy, based on human rights values, as well as good and clean governance, is key to countering and preventing terrorism in Indonesia. The importance of synchronizing the effectiveness of the roles, authorities, and tasks of various relevant institutions, including governmental and non-governmental institutions (such as community organizations and educational or social institutions), is an important factor in this joint effort. It is hoped that terrorism prevention initiatives can be carried out by the central and local governments, as well as other local actors, based on the specific characteristics of terrorism problems in each region (local wisdom). The involvement of local stakeholders, such as community leaders, religious leaders, and academics, who understand local socio-political characteristics, is very important to maintain security, order, and comfort in the life of society, nation, and state under the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and make efforts to (Sembiring & Rohimah, 2021):

1. Improvement and strengthening of law enforcement apparatus (organization, personnel, and infrastructure).
2. Legislation that can serve to analyze and stem crime or acts of radical threat terrorism with a reach into the future.
3. Effective and qualified criminal justice mechanisms are fast, precise, cheap, and simple.
4. Coordination between law enforcement officials and relevant government officials, to improve efficiency and results in countering terrorism.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has made various proactive efforts to create a sense of security for the people and the country from the threat of terrorism. These efforts cover various aspects, ranging from strengthening national security to increasing international cooperation to face the global threat of terrorism. One significant step is the strengthening of security forces such as the TNI (Indonesian National Army) and Polri (Indonesian National Police). They are involved in security operations aimed at monitoring, preventing, and responding to potential terrorism threats. In addition, the empowerment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) is also the main focus, where they are tasked with coordinating counterterrorism efforts at the national level,

In addition, the role of the community in creating security is also emphasized through radicalization prevention programs and anti-terrorism campaigns. The government is working to raise public awareness of the potential dangers of terrorism and how to report suspicious activity. In addition, soft power approaches are also used to curb extremism, by promoting interfaith dialogue, tolerance, and inclusivity. At the international level, Indonesia is actively involved in regional and global cooperation in combating terrorism. This cooperation involves intelligence exchange, operational coordination, and implementation of common policies. Participation in international forums such as ASEAN, G20, and the United Nations is also a forum to discuss and take joint steps in dealing with the threat of terrorism.

Through these various efforts, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is committed to creating a strong security climate and involving all levels of society in maintaining the country's resilience to the threat of terrorism. The synergy between security forces, prevention agencies, and active community participation is expected to minimize the risk of terrorism and create a sustainable sense of security for all citizens.

Conclusion

The Government of Indonesia's efforts in creating a sense of security from the threat of terrorism have included a comprehensive strategy, involving strengthening the security forces, preventing radicalization, and international cooperation. Through empowering institutions such as BNPT and raising public awareness, the government seeks to reduce the risk of terrorism and create a safe and stable environment. By promoting cooperation at the national and international levels, Indonesia shows its commitment to facing the global threat of terrorism. This synergy is expected to ensure the security of the state and society, as well as build a solid foundation to counter extremist ideology to maintain peace and common prosperity.

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