

Study on Policing Management for Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia of the decade 2000- 2020

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Study on Policing Management for Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia of the decade 2000-2020

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ABSTRACT

In dealing with terrorism in Indonesia in the decade 2000-2020, police management has indicated a change towards a more integrative, comprehensive and transformative direction. It led to the terror management that followed the terrorist's bombing began in 2000 attacking the Philippines embassy in Menteng, Jakarta. Thereafter, acts of terrorism occurred consecutively, with the Bali Bombing I being the biggest one. Terrorism in Indonesia is closely related to the global terrorist movement. Before the Pre-ISIS or Al Qaeda era in 2000-2013, Indonesia had the Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT) network; ISIS terror networks worked at the international level and in 2014-2018, Indonesia had Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD); 2019 to date is for post ISIS networks. The individual terror model is still playing its role. The integrative handling carried out by the National Police (Polri) through Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terror has managed to unify the database and intersectoral actions. Comprehensive handling is democratic policing management that does not violate human rights which handles identification and profiling of perpetrators, scanning, recruitment, funding, surveillance, arrests, interrogation and guidance during detention and reintegration into society.

Keywords: Management, Terrorism, Democratic Policing, Securitization, Human Rights, National Security

1. Introduction

The series of terrorist acts in Indonesia and foreign countries over the last two decades has forced the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to anticipate and implement more stringent and measurable domestic security management (Kruglanski et al., 2014). In this handling terrorism management, the police are increasingly required to comply with international standards and guidelines for upholding human rights. Acts of terrorism are internationally considered a grave crime against humanity. Terrorism is a crime against civilization and a disaster for civil society. Terrorism is also one of the Trans-Organized Crime (TOC) that can endanger, tarnish world peace and harm the welfare of the community so that it requires special and continuous prevention and handling efforts.



In the course of history, terror has a long enough journey to be called a fairly old phenomenon. They are acts and actions that can cause fear, accompanied by violence, even murder to spread ominous fear. Referring to (Sinclair, Mills, & Guarente, 1997) and (Djelantik, 2008), the most classic recorded acts of terror were carried out by the Sicarii group in Palestine (66-73 AD), an organized religious sect. During the French Revolution (1793-1794), the term terror became very popular. One of the leaders of the terror regime at that time, Maximilien Robespierre, expressed that during the revolution, the people had to choose terror methods to attract the attention of elite groups and even the authoritarian government. In the face of an increasingly complex terrorist landscape, Indonesia is home to a diverse range of actors who use new technologies and tactics to advance their agendas. The terrorist threat to Indonesia has become more dynamic and pervasive as the number of groups, networks and individuals exploit global trends, including by the emergence of safer modes of communication, the expansion of media and social media, and the constant instability of security in various parts of the world. In some areas in Indonesia, many terrorist cells are still dormant or inactive. At the international level, what has contributed to the patterns and variety of forms of terrorism in Indonesia is the post-war influence in Afghanistan which later gave birth to the Al Qaeda network and its successor ISIS after the leadership of Al Qaeda fell under attack by allied forces (Saugel, Heeschen, Hapfelmeier, Romagnoli, & Greiwe, 2020)(Ashgar, 2016; Ali, 2014).

Terrorism acts, which are often brutal, have undergone paradigm shifts and mutations over time. It was originally categorized as a crime against the state, now it includes acts of crime against humanity, with innocent people as victims of their crimes, all of which are carried out with intentionality and can be included in criminal offences with violence, threats of violence or anti-humanitarian actions (Newman, 2010). The terrorism handling management in Indonesia has changed. It was originally the management of 'war' that increasingly led to the adoption of democracy and humanism. Changes in the direction and orientation of the domestic security management and governance in the face of threats of intolerance and terrorism, especially threats to the national interests, the existence of the nation as well as threats that hinder the development process, must be appropriately and quickly addressed (Harrison, 2014). Referring to (Osse, 2006), police management which includes law enforcement functions, social order maintenance and internal security as well as public services, needs to be reoriented by incorporating democratic principles, respect for human rights and ECOSOC, and good governance to make police management that is more humane and in line with international police management standards.

The scope of basic security services includes freeing every citizen from fear and also freeing them from basic human needs. The whole series certainly contains interrelated security managerial dimensions. The National Police must be able to carry out the management of preventing terrorist crimes to the management of handling terrorist acts in an integrated manner. Loopholes in the management of this handling cycle can cause significant damage. Terror prevention management must be able to easily put forward various methods of strict control over potential direct actions to be carried out in detail. In this phase, for example, the contribution of the community becomes very important. That is, communication management and monitoring of attitudes or



behaviour of a group of people need to be arranged in such a way that as a whole will result in layered management (Clarke & Newman, 2006).

This research will explore the dimensions of police governance or management in tackling the threat of terrorism carried out in the last two decades, as well as reflecting and critically evaluating the management of handling terrorism in the previous decade. This research also includes the context of international influence, including the specific managerial efforts carried out by several countries: from a very human approach by adopting democratic principles at first, to a very harsh approach using 'war' management (Osse, 2006).

2. Literature Review

In the course of history, terror has a long enough journey to be considered an old phenomenon. Measures and actions that can cause fear, accompanied by violent performances, even murder to spread a gripping fear.

Black's legal dictionary defines terror as:

"an activity that involves a violent act or an act dangerous to human life that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State and appears to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination and kidnapping".

According to The Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism 1998:

"any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs for the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda, causing terror among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or aiming to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupy or to seize them, or aiming to jeopardize national resources"

According to (Sinclair et al., 1997) and (Djelantik, 2008), the most classic acts of terror recorded were by the Sicarii group in Palestine (66-73 AD), which was an organized religious sect. During the French Revolution (1793-1794), the term terror became very popular. One of the leaders of the terror regime at the time, Maximilien Robespierre, expressed that the people had to choose the methods of terror during the revolution to attract the attention of elite groups and even the authoritarian government. The main characteristic of terrorism in France at that time was the application of management of anti-regime power which was carried out massively, systematically, liberally and well organized.

Political terrorism at that time had relatively the same characteristics, namely: (1) imposing political views and intimidating the insistent public; (2) in carrying out their actions, they kill and burn systematically as a way to achieve certain goals and leave a clear message; (3) victims are not the goal, but as a means to create a war of nerves, with the principle of "kill one person to frighten thousands of others"; (4) for targets, terrorist groups usually choose to be easily covered through their secret works, with the aim of free publication; (5) they convey messages of action very clearly, even though they do not always reveal personal identities; (6) terrorists are those who have very



strong motivation and idealism values, as exemplified by those who struggle for the value of a particular movement, religion and struggle.

The phenomenon of a new model of terrorism then appeared in the 9/11 event which brought down two twin towers that were symbols of the supremacy of the United States of America. The incident then gave rise to a phenomenon of terrorism with a new dimension which was labelled 'religion' and involved non-state agents as actors. These changes bring consequences for changes in issues, structures and international organizations. This form is a mutation of the old terror forms, which are static, relatively predictable, homogeneous, hierarchical, rigid and not easy to change. The new form of terror movement is then more dynamic, unpredictable, has a wide network, can organize itself well, is independent, and easily adapts to local situations (Karnavian & Sulistyono, 2018: 7).

New terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda and ISIS, for example, are very different from "traditional" terrorist organizations such as the PKK (Kurdish) or IRA (Ireland). Terrorist groups often identify themselves as "weak groups" and "oppressed" in waging war against the state so that they seem to have an asymmetric framework of the oppressed (Ashgar, 2016).

The new model of terrorism is characterized and metamorphosed from several conditions that were born after the cold war and the hardening of the negative impacts of globalization, some of which are: first, it generally arises from failed or weak countries; secondly, it coincided with or intertwined with the post-Cold War communal violence in these divided and failed countries; third, it appears in countries that fail to control the production of light military weapons so that they are distributed to various regions without strict control; fourth, it arises in countries that fail to integrate well-organized and mobilized military and police personnel; fifth, the increase in smuggled goods and refugees across national borders; and sixth, the expansion of underground economic activity and the black market.

Furthermore, Cragin (2017) says that the emergence of terrorists with the label 'religion' in the phenomenon of terrorism after the 9/11 events at least raises two general arguments related to the basic problem of the rise of the terrorism movement. The first argument is the problem of widespread poverty, the practice of injustice, and the emergence of social inequality. These social problems then accumulate, causing marginalization and ultimately encouraging certain groups who feel disadvantaged to fight. The resistance model is very easy and becomes sexy by being wrapped with the label 'religion' so that it is easily inflamed as a weapon to build solidarity and at the same time recruit new personnel to fight, including using women and children as war personnel. As a second argument, through manipulation of religious narratives, it can become a strong attraction and be able to encourage a handful of groups to carry out terror movements, especially youth groups.

The combination of manipulation of religious teachings by ideologues of terror groups was also triggered by widespread anti-Western, anti-capitalist, anti-modern and anti-globalization sentiments, which wanted to restore messianic teachings in this modern age. This terrorism uses religion as a justification for revolutionary actions and their violent nature (Robinson, 2017).

This new model of the terrorist group requires territory to breed and stand for its operational purposes, that is, operation in weak and failed countries. These countries



were selected based on several considerations. First, it deals with the ease of consolidation and control. Territories with weak control and tend to have local conflicts are ideal places to incubate and breed terrorism. Weak and failed countries usually have undergone long-term wars, have the potential for relatively large local conflicts and loose government systems. Such a situation becomes a greater opportunity for the availability of a breeding ground for terrorism (Beninati, 2016; Robinson, 2017).

It will be easier for terrorist networks that already have certain operational areas to escape government supervision and distance themselves from people's surveillance so that they can more easily carry out illegal activities. In carrying out their activities, terrorist networks also often approach corrupt local authorities who are afraid of local conflict or competition, as has happened in several areas such as Bosnia, Kosovo, Chechnya, Sudan, Afghanistan, Columbia, Albania, Sierra Leone (Harrison, 2014).

The tragedy of the Bali Bombing 1 on October 12, 2002, followed by the successful arrest of the perpetrators by the Police, has provided evidence that what is alleged in the various quotations above turns out to have a basis of truth. A series of bombings that followed in Indonesia further proves that Indonesia is one of the countries where international terrorism networks operate. This was partly due to the weak control and supervision of the Indonesian national government since Indonesia was still in the process of transitioning to democracy. Indonesia is used as a potential location for breeding and training terrorist network operations. With various police efforts and in line with the political transition to an increasingly democratic country, several systematic steps for dealing with terror have been carried out optimally with measurable anti-terror management and governance (Karnavian & Sulisty, 2017).

We can measure the success of the Indonesian government in anti-terror governance and management based on several indicators. First, the presence of a legal basis that can be used as the main reference in efforts to prevent and deal with terrorism. In this case, the government immediately issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia (PERPU) No. 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism a week after the Bali bombings. The PERPU later became Law no. 15 of 2003. It was considered that there were still shortcomings in its implementation, so the government issued another Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (PERPU) No. 2 of 2002 which later became Law no. 16 of 2003. These two anti-terror laws were accompanied by the establishment of a Special Detachment 88 tasked with implementing the handling and eradication of terror in this country.

Armed with this legal basis, coupled with experience in handling a series of acts of terrorism in Indonesia, the National Police are more mature and experienced in law enforcement for terrorism cases. Handling terrorism management and governance have been highly integrated into the work pattern of the Indonesian National Police, especially in Special Detachment 88. Like the research conducted by Skolnick and Friedman and Ponomarenko in dealing with terror crimes in the United States, they closely monitored potential suspects in democratic principles that do not violate human rights. Strict surveillance of people suspected of endangering state security is carried out in silence without disturbing individual freedom until the person concerned performs a dangerous action or has found strong evidence to immediately arrest potential terrorists before carrying out their actions.



15

3. Research Method

This study will use a qualitative approach combined with a rigorous desk review of various journals and secondary sources of information accessible for researchers. Bogdan and Taylor define a qualitative approach as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of narrative or verbal information from people and observed behaviour (Moleong, 2002). This qualitative research involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting data from participants, analyzing data and the final report of this research which has a flexible structure or framework (Creswell, 2016).

Researchers will combine the search for information with the Delphi method. The purpose of using this method is to improve the information obtained from respondents, generally, it is used to improve the quality of data obtained from interviews with respondents. The Delphi method is generally carried out in four (4) stages or the following phases (Gosling, 1996) collecting as much information as possible from the respondent group, 2) exploring the views or opinions of the respondents on the issues being discussed, 3) This conflict, if any, will be used as the basis for finding out the reasons for the conflict, 4) delivering the results and drawing conclusions.

The subjects selected as key informants in this study are individuals and groups involved in handling terrorism, especially terrorism networks that use social media in Indonesia and related parties in it (society, government and law enforcement officers). In addition, the subject of this research will also deal with groups or individuals who have committed or been involved in terrorist networks. Some elements that can be used as subjects in this research are religious leaders, academics, law enforcement officers, terrorism convicts, ex-terrorist convicts. Primary data will be obtained from research subjects to obtain comprehensive conclusions from various groups.

4.5 Result

4.1 Strategic Management for Terror Control

Strategic management is a set of governance that is planned, implemented, monitored, evaluated and as a basis for Polri's decision making, which is made to be implemented to control the growth and expansion of acts of terrorism, while at the same time maintaining social order (Karnavian & Sulisty, 2017; Mappasiara, 2018). Strategic management in handling terrorist prisoners can be implemented by separating terrorist them into various levels, ranging from the highest level of radicalization to the lowest one (McDaniel, Greenberg, & Kim, 2019). The management process for handling terrorism is the Polri's choice of strategy to secure and control violent acts of terrorism. What is meant by management here concerns the public policies that the Polri carry out in guaranteeing and providing a sense of security for all citizens from disturbances or terrors from a handful of people who have certain intentions to damage the main aspects of life within the nation and state. . On an operational scale, the strategic management of dealing with terrorism is a series of actions and choices of actions to tackle the threat of terrorism, including handling the spread of terrorism, preventing the recruitment of members of prohibited organizations, arresting terrorist suspects, mentoring during the detention and punishment process as well as the deradicalization



process as well as handling terrorist acculturation when returning them to society (T. Ali, 2002).

4.2 Strategic Management for Scanning and Identification of Terrorist Groups in the Community

Polri's strategic management, particularly Special Detachment 88 in their efforts to identify terrorist groups, is to collect information from various sources. The first source of information about terrorist network and its characteristics comes from terrorism convicts who have been arrested. Before terrorists are caught red-handed, there is a scanning process or 'surveillance' in a fairly long time. This is to obtain accurate data and to as much as possible minimize the side effects of the arrest. Special Detachment 88 should not cause a long commotion or noise when arresting suspected terrorists. The second source of information comes from intelligence sources. The terrorists carry out their activities covertly and are often not recognized by members of the surrounding community. Terrorists disguise their identities in such a way that ordinary people or neighbours often do not know and realize that there are terrorist members among them (Mahony, 2010).

4.3 Strategic Management for Deradicalization of Terrorist Prisoners in Correctional Facilities

Regarding supermaximum security, many years ago the management was implemented by arresting terrorists after a terrorist event occurred, although with quite a lot of victims. In the first batch of terror acts in Indonesia after the bombing of the Philippines embassy in Jakarta during the President Gus Dur era, the perpetrators of the bombing were alumni of the Afghan war against the invasion of the Eastern Bloc, especially the Soviet Union. The terrorists were later arrested and then they became "figures" among the prisoners at the correctional facility so that they could build a new terrorist network by spreading the teachings of violence wrapped in Islamic religious jargon. They built a "pesantren" in the correctional facility without worrying about being spied on or arrested again for spreading hatred, anti-state and technical lessons in making terror bombs.

Based on in-depth observations and evaluations, it was found that one of the learning processes for transferring and socializing terror and violence occurred in prisons, then Densus 88 changed the strategy and management of detaining terrorists with the concept of a supermaximum prison, that is one cell for one person with CCTV placed in prison. They were not able to meet and be visited by outsiders in the early days of their detention. Prison management for terrorists is carried out with the concept of "loneliness" or solitude without violence to avoid criticism based on human rights instruments. The management of loneliness makes a prisoner unable to see other prisoners, cannot interact or communicate with one another, makes these terrorist prisoners psychologically devastated and many regret the actions he did before. According to respondents who participated in the detention process at the correctional facility that implemented the system, the detainees turned out to be "screwed". Loneliness is very torturous, especially for terrorist figures who are very used to giving lectures and assignments as well as brainwashing to maintain their fighting spirit (Ashgar, 2016).

The deradicalization process is carried out by providing counter de-ideologisation through equal figures or the ones having more mastery in a rival



ideology. The combination of prison with maximum security and lecture delivery or de-ideologisation that directly hits the basis of trust by using the same argument but by reinterpreting it is a deradicalization modality carried out in a correctional facility. Applying scientific arguments, especially individual psychology and a human approach as a new "helping god" as well as programmed discussions in counter ideology with humanist values, is one of the most successful deradicalization approaches in the case of terrorist prisoners. Indonesia is currently facing ideological terrorism. Ideology is one of the contents of thoughts and feelings, so even though we can disband the group, it may not necessarily neutralize the mind and heart. As an example, individuals do not hesitate to commit suicide bombings (Lonewolf).

Terrorist groups will usually approach powerful people in the field they need. They took a financial approach and continued with an ideological approach. Terrorists were once very closed and exclusive. But now they dare to blend into the community. Therefore we need to make a more mature strategy to deal with terrorism. Why does terrorism thrive (openly) in Indonesia? That Indonesia adheres to a one-man vote system is one of the reasons. This makes political parties look for supporters, and terrorist members join them. They can support each other and create a mutualistic relationship. It is possible in the future, if a terrorist member is caught and imprisoned, there will also be a member of a political party who opposes and seeks the terrorist's freedom (Mahony, 2010; Ashgar, 2016 and as'ad said Ali, 2014).

4.4 Strategic Management for Preventing Terrorism

Institutionalize all experiences and governance architecture as well as prevention strategies to thwart all forms of terrorism in Indonesia. The Special Detachment 88 anti-terror will support all proposed solutions locally and empower stakeholders at the local level, accompanying and empowering communities with the information and knowledge and resources they need to address the terrorist threat. Early warning systems, including bystander reporting, will be a critical component of governance of this architecture. Special Detachment 88 will also work closely with foreign partners, technology sector development, collaboration with religious leaders, local stakeholders, and international forums to identify and share best practices. The Indonesian government is also trying to promote a voice of pluralism and tolerance to offset the efforts of radical groups to campaign for the establishment of a caliphate in Indonesia (Ashgar, 2016; Newman, 2010).

To combat violent extremist ideologies the Government of Indonesia is carrying out a process to weaken the capabilities of terrorist ideologies, particularly radical Islamic terrorist ideologies, to create a common identity and purpose among recruited terrorist candidates. We must combat the resilience of terrorist narratives by recognizing that their ideology contains elements that have lasting appeal among their audiences. To reduce the recruitment of terrorists, we need to show that their claims are false and do not offer effective solutions. We will exploit the scepticism among would-be terrorists to suppress the terrorist's ability to incite violence and recruit. We will also communicate on alternatives and promote diversity and plurality to address the various forms of violence that prevent individuals from becoming more committed to these ideologies and their violent methods.



10
Throughout the recruitment and mobilization cycle, we will draw on operational, diplomatic and developmental successes to demonstrate the futility of terrorist violence (Robinson, 2017; as'ad said Ali, 2014).

Civil Society needs to be empowered for the prevention and expansion of violent ideological campaigns. Through engagement, public communication and diplomacy, governments strengthen and connect our partners with civil society passionate about expanding their terrorism prevention. We will raise awareness of radicalization and recruitment dynamics, highlight successful approaches and interventions at home and abroad, and empower local partners through Counter Radicalization. Over the past twenty years, Special Detachment 88 has built a strong counterterrorism architecture to stop attacks and eliminate terrorists, but we have not developed a deterrence architecture to thwart terrorist radicalization and recruitment. Unless we fight radicalization and terrorist recruitment, we will fight endlessly against terrorism at home, abroad, and online. Therefore, our strategy is to champion and institutionalize prevention and create a global prevention architecture with the help of civil society, private partners and the technology industry (Hryniewicz, 2011; Hilmy, 2014).

5. Discussion

This research optimizes and borrows a strategic management framework or theory by Walayat (2014). This theory states that strategic management plays a very important role in organizations, especially planning and action and is result-oriented, especially in terms of performance (Syauket & Thamrin, 2021). This framework can be borrowed to help Polri analyze the problem of dealing with terrorism in Indonesia. According to Wheelen and Hunger, there are three (3) benefits of strategic management, which consist of:

- a. A clearer strategic vision of the organization, in this case, Polri; how is the attitude of the Police and the state towards the threat of terrorism in the country, how the state behaves and seeks the best solution in dealing with the terror threat without sacrificing citizens or valuable assets;
- b. A sharper focus on what is thought of as a coping strategy and the achievement and time span of the occurrence of social order. Of course, improving people's welfare is also important;
- c. Increased understanding of the ever-changing strategic environment is certainly the denominator for the selection of strategies to deal with the threat of terrorism. From these points, four basic elements of Wheelen and Hunger's theory can be selected, known as Environmental Scanning, Strategy Formulation, Strategy Implementation, and Evaluation and Controlled (Walayat, 2014).

Information directly comes from the public who report situations that attract attention or snippets of events related to certain situations related to terrorism. The National Police, in this case, Special Detachment 88, will follow up on this information by taking further surveillance steps until they have sufficient material and initial evidence to immediately detain terrorists. The old regulations did not allow the police to detain someone suspected of committing a terrorist crime until the act of terror claimed a victim. The new regulations allow the police, particularly Special Detachment



88, to make arrests, once two preliminary pieces of evidence are found. With this latest regulation, Special Detachment 88 can carry out anticipatory activities and pursue terrorist members who are "down" or "sleep" after carrying out their terrorist acts.

The process of recruiting members who will carry out a program is generally carried out through the spread of radical Islamic ideology, for example through the Tauhid series of books, books of teachings derived from Al-Maqdisi's books. Some discussed Saudi disbelief in the eyes of Al-Qaida (Itv A9) and also about Ad-Dimuqrothuyah. It is implemented in Indonesia by making the government a near enemy, since the government does not operate according to Islamic law, so it is considered apostate. That is different from the "far enemy" where terror can occur in Indonesia but the perpetrators of the attacks come from foreign countries, for example, Dr Azhari's attacks. The derivation of a near enemy is "syrik akbar" (itv A4) since the country adheres to a democratic system and is based on Pancasila (itv A9, A10). Therefore, jihad is needed as an act of struggle and makes the police the target of attack.

6. Conclusion

Indonesia, which continues to grow towards democracy, experiences clashes and is intertwined with social frictions that can lead to conflict. This is fertile ground for the emergence of terrorism. Political dynamics, especially local political competition, are increasingly becoming a fertile ground to express terror as exacerbated by structural poverty and social inequalities that have not been evenly addressed. The recruitment process and propaganda of terrorist networks are still very active, targeting the younger generation through the use of interpretations of certain religious verses who want to learn religion instantly. Even though the Special Detachment 88 task force has strictly monitored the flow of information and this well-established recruitment process, loopholes remain. For this reason, democratic policing management that is more deeply rooted in the community needs to be equipped with religious literacy and counter-discourse with the anti-terrorist movement that uses a religious basis. Religious people need to develop the practice of pluralism that upholds the dimensions of humanity, compassion, social justice and mutual cooperation.

Concrete collaboration across religions, ethnicities, the private sector and between stakeholders in one jurisdiction should be developed and carried out intensively. It is necessary to develop a conceptual, planned and integrated collaboration between the National Police and community leaders who have terrorist prisoners under their guidance. Terrorist families who are not involved in the activities of their parents need special guidance, support and education from the ministry and the state. Thus, they can be neutralized from the radical ideas understood by their parents.

The government through the ministry of religion needs to produce counter-discourse content against the understanding of Islam that deviates from the teachings of fostering good morals, polite behaviour, mutual love, tolerance and mutual help as taught by Rasulullah Muhammad SAW. Content creation in the form of educational materials for children, youth and adults by utilizing social media, mass media and general teachings in education in formal schools is also necessary.



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