

Juridical analysis of the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to find out the implementation of the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism to realize order in society and national sovereignty, to find out what factors are obstacles and solutions to the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism to realize order and national sovereignty.

Research methodology: The research method used is normative juridical (legal research) through literature studies with an empirical juridical approach (sociological juridical) through field studies aimed at obtaining legal knowledge empirically.

Results: The results showed that the implementation of the role of the Indonesian National Army Kepri in preventing criminal acts of radicalism is by conducting early detection in order to find out all changes in social life in society and its further development, identifying the nature of threats that are and will be faced, then providing early warnings as basic material and determining directions for policy and decision making or action by Indonesian National Army leaders.

Implementation: Factors inhibiting the performance of the Indonesian National Army of Riau Islands region in conducting early detection of efforts to prevent criminal acts of terrorism include poor human resources (HR) both from the quantity and quality of Indonesian National Army Kepri members, facilities, infrastructure, and budget financing of Indonesian National Army activities in preventing criminal acts of terrorism, lack of understanding of the terrorism movement. While the solution to these problems is to build and foster intelligence networks, as well as optimizing tasks and functions with special education and as supervisors in deradicalization programs and conducting counseling to the public about radicalism.

Keywords: *Indonesian National Army, Terrorism, Order and State Sovereignty*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a state of law (Zaenuri, 2019), related to the mandate in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a unitary

state based on law and has the duty and responsibility to maintain a safe, peaceful and prosperous life and actively participate in maintaining world peace. Therefore, the government is obliged to maintain and uphold sovereignty and protect every citizen from threats both from within and outside the country. This is the goal of national development.

The power of the State is already great while the community has no power, how will the community be able to correct the State if the great power entrusted to it is misused (Harefa, Idham, & Erniyanti, 2023) In Indonesia, law and order enforcement is needed consistently and continuously for all criminal acts that threaten the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is necessary to realize the objectives of national development to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian blood spill, to advance the general welfare, to educate the nation's life and to participate in maintaining world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice.

As stated by C.S.T. Kansil in his book that the rules of social life that are regulating and compelling in nature to ensure order in society are called legal regulations or legal principles (Kansil, 1979). That is the basis why the state is authorized to punish citizens who violate these rules. In criminal law (Moeljatno, 2008) prohibited acts are regulated in the law and those who violate them will be subject to criminal sanctions (Bambang, 2008).

Challenges and threats to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are usually by extreme and radical groups. The extreme and radical actions of a group of people are what Ali Masyhar calls terrorism (Masyhar, 2009). The emergence of radicalism and extremism groups is caused by an understanding that "the state is unfair and causes disappointment with the ruler (state)". This is also mentioned by Poltak Partogi Nainggolan, that "the practices of economic capitalism are increasingly vulnerable to giving rise to acts of terrorism because tolerance and compromise are needed which are considered to be very detrimental to radicalism and extremism groups" (Poltak Partogi Nainggolan, 2012).

Based on a series of bombings and terrorist acts that occurred in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has resulted in the loss of life regardless of the victim. This can certainly lead to widespread public fear, and property losses, thus causing a broad impact on social life, economy, politics, and international relations. This fear is not only happening to the general public, but also to Muslims. Therefore, terrorism is related to international networks. As mentioned by Ali Masyhar, this act of terrorism is a transnational crime, organized, and has a wide network that threatens national and international peace and security (Masyhar, 2009).

In the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the provisions on human rights are based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that came into force on December 10, 1948, which both contain "Basic Human Rights and Freedoms" (Harefa et al., 2023).

In other words, the right to life absolutely must be owned by everyone, because without the right to life, there are no other human rights. So, the right to life is the most important right where everyone has the right to live and no one else has the right to eliminate the right to life of others through acts of terrorism. However, it is determined that the death penalty sanction (eliminating the life) of convicted terrorism perpetrators according to Law Number 15 Year 2003 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism that the death penalty sanction in the criminal act of terrorism is made because acts of terrorism have clearly harassed broad human values, dignity, and religious norms. Terrorism has also shown its movement as a tragedy on human rights (Wahid & Sidik, 1919).

Law Number 34 Year 2004 which regulates the Indonesian National Army (hereinafter referred to as Indonesian National Army Law) stipulates the plan of military involvement of the Indonesian National Army (hereinafter referred to as TNI) in combating terrorism. Article 7 Paragraph (2) letter b of Law Number 34/2004 regulating the Indonesian National Army explains that the main task as referred to in Paragraph (1) is carried out by Military Operations Other Than War, namely to overcome acts of terrorism.

Based on the results of the handling carried out by the Indonesian National Army and from National Counterterrorism Agency data, the level of vulnerability of Riau Islands to the entry of radicalism is 85 percent. This is also reinforced because Kepri has had several cases of arrests of radical organizations that want to destroy neighboring countries. One of them will bomb Singapore's Marina Bay, a gathering point for people who want to go to Syria, and as a crossing point for sending aid to rebels in Indonesia, such as in Poso.

The recent series of terrorist bombings in various regions has disturbed government agencies, security forces and citizens in general. Especially in the Riau Islands Province, it has become an emergency for criminal acts of terrorism (Pramono & Pratama, 2020), terrorism perpetrators do not hesitate to attack agencies that are law enforcement officers who protect the community from crime, namely the Indonesian National Army and have entered the academic or campus area which should be sterile from these activities, even though the terrorism law already exists and even the perpetrators of previous cases have been sentenced to death, this does not make criminal acts of terrorism can be overcome, penal policies are considered unsuccessful in neutralizing criminal acts of terrorism so that it is necessary to study from the criminology side to be able to overcome the crime of terrorism (Putra & Suprpti, 2019).

Based on the above background, the author is interested in researching and writing the results in a scientific journal entitled "Juridical Analysis of the Involvement of the Indonesian National Army in Countering the Crime of Terrorism". From the background of the problems described above, the problems to be discussed are as follows:

1. How is the implementation of the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in the context of countering criminal acts of terrorism to improve order and national sovereignty?
2. What are the obstacles and solutions to the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism to improve order and national sovereignty?

2. Research methodology

The type of normative juridical research is research that examines document studies, namely using various secondary data such as laws and regulations, court decisions, legal theories, and can be the opinions of scholars (Soekanto, 2007). And supported by empirical juridical research, namely a legal research method that functions to see the law in a real sense and examine how the law works in society (Mukti Fajar, 2010).

The method of approach in this research is a combination of methods between normative approach "legal research" with empirical approach method "Juridical Sociologies". The research mechanism with this combined approach method is carried out by describing the research explanation in an inductive way leading to a deductive way and vice versa (Armia, 2022).

The Juridical Sociological approach is legal research using secondary data as the initial data, which is then continued with primary data in the field or against the community (Putra & Herawati, 2017), examining the effectiveness of a legislation and research that wants to find a relationship (correlation) between various symptoms or variables, as a data collection tool consisting of document studies or library materials and interviews (questionnaires) (Pramono & Safarini, 2021).

Furthermore, descriptive analysis of the data that has been collected, namely data stated by sources, respondents, and the results of direct interviews studied (Erniyanti, 2020). This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive description of the object of research conducted. After conducting descriptive analysis, we can draw general conclusions about the answers to the problems formulated (Parameshwara & Riza, 2023).

The theoretical framework and methodology for analyzing the problems mentioned above and need to be clarified from the beginning about the theoretical framework that uses the theoretical framework as an analysis knife (Harefa et al., 2023). In this methodology section, one of the methods used by the

author is to apply the use of the theory of State sovereignty and also the theory of legal certainty from Sudikno Mertokusumo to the issues discussed in this study (Pramono & Indriyani, 2019).

3. Results

3.1. Implementation of the Involvement of the Indonesian National Army in the Context of Countering the Crime of Terrorism to Improve Order and National Sovereignty

The implementation of the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism is an important aspect in maintaining order in society and the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation. This is based on the role of the Indonesian National Army as regulated by Law Number 5/2018 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Terrorism Law), as well as the principles of the state constitution, especially the 1945 Constitution.

First, Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism is a manifestation of its role in maintaining the nation's sovereignty. Criminal acts of terrorism can threaten the stability and sovereignty of the state, so the Indonesian National Army has the responsibility to provide support to law enforcement officials in efforts to prevent, prosecute, and handle terrorism.

Second, Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism also has a strong legal basis. The Army Law provides a legal basis for Indonesian National Army to provide support to the government and law enforcement officials in various situations, including counterterrorism. However, the use of military force must always comply with the principles of human rights and international law.

Third, the implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism also requires good coordination between Indonesian National Army, Indonesian republic police, and related government agencies. Effective cooperation between these institutions is important to ensure success in preventing and dealing with terrorism threats.

Fourth, counterterrorism is not only about military action, but also involves prevention efforts, such as education, deradicalization, and community development conducted together with other agencies and civil society. This is an important part in maintaining order in society and preventing terrorism crimes in Indonesia.

With the implementation of Indonesian National Army involvement that is carefully regulated and takes into account the principles of law and human rights, it is expected that Indonesian National Army can play an effective role in maintaining order in society and the sovereignty of the Indonesian nation from the threat of terrorism.

The involvement of the Indonesian National Army in counter terrorism is a manifestation of Indonesian National Army's fundamental role in maintaining the nation's sovereignty. This role is very important because terrorism is a serious threat to state sovereignty and national stability. The following is a further description of the concept that Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism reflects its role in maintaining the nation's sovereignty:

1) National Sovereignty and Security

One of the Indonesian National Army's main functions as stated in the 1945 Constitution is to maintain the country's territorial sovereignty and national security. Terrorism can threaten national sovereignty and security by destroying public order, undermining political stability, and disrupting economic life.

2) Prevention of Terrorism Threats

In the context of counter-terrorism, Indonesian National Army has a key role in prevention efforts. The threat of terrorism can develop in areas that are less guarded and not well monitored. Therefore, Indonesian National Army can assist in monitoring borders, inland areas, and remote areas that are vulnerable to terrorism activities.

3) Support for Law Enforcement Officials

Indonesian National Army can also provide support to law enforcement officials, such as the Indonesian National Police, in counterterrorism operations. This support includes the provision of logistics, intelligence gathering, and involvement in joint security operations to deal with terrorist groups.

4) Reaction to Terrorism Attacks

When terrorism attacks occur, Indonesian National Army also has an important role in responding quickly to address the threat and restore the security situation. This includes emergency response actions, area security, and coordination with other law enforcement agencies (Zailani, Idham, & Erniyanti, 2023).

5) Sovereignty in Armed Conflicts

In situations of armed conflict related to terrorism, Indonesian National Army has the responsibility to maintain state sovereignty by protecting the territory and people of Indonesia from attacks by armed terrorist groups.

By carrying out this role effectively, Indonesian National Army helps ensure that the Indonesian state is able to safeguard its sovereignty from the threat of terrorism that could disrupt public order and national stability. However, it is important to note that Indonesian National Army's actions must always comply with the principles of human rights and international law as well as cooperate with law enforcement officials and relevant government agencies to achieve common goals in preventing and countering terrorism.

The involvement of the Indonesian Armed Forces in effective counterterrorism requires good coordination between the Indonesian National Army, the Indonesian National Police, and other relevant government agencies. Strong coordination and synergy between these agencies are key in dealing with the complex threat of terrorism. Here is a further explanation of the importance of coordination in counterterrorism:

Indonesian National Army and Indonesian republic police have different roles and authorities in countering terrorism. Indonesian National Army usually focuses on defense and security aspects, while Indonesian republic police is responsible for law enforcement and prosecution. Good coordination allows for a clear and efficient division of tasks, so that resources and personnel can be optimally utilized.

Effective intelligence collection, analysis, and information sharing are key in countering terrorism. Indonesian National Army and Indonesian republic police need to cooperate in intelligence sharing to identify terrorist groups, track them, and prevent planned attacks.

In emergency situations or when terrorism attacks occur, Indonesian National Army and Indonesian republic police can conduct joint operations to deal with the threat. Good coordination in the planning and execution of these operations can increase the effectiveness of responses to crisis situations.

Coordination is also important to ensure oversight and accountability of Indonesian National Army and Indonesian republic police actions in counterterrorism. Government institutions, such as the House of Representatives (DPR), the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Police Commission, can play an important role in overseeing the actions of security forces and ensuring that human rights are respected.

In addition to Indonesian National Army and Indonesian republic police, counter terrorism also involves various other government agencies such as the State Intelligence Agency, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, as well as related ministries such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Coordination with these institutions is needed to support efforts to prevent radicalism and deradicalization.

With good coordination between Indonesian National Army, Indonesian republic police, and relevant government agencies, the state can more effectively address the threat of terrorism and maintain national stability. It also ensures that the measures taken in countering terrorism are in line with the

principles of human rights and the rule of law, as well as gaining support and legitimacy from the community.

Based on the research, Indonesian National Army is involved in countering terrorism by conducting military operations other than war, such as assisting the police in arresting suspected terrorists, conducting patrols and surveillance in areas considered prone to terrorism threats, and conducting terrorism prevention programs such as deradicalization programs and community development. In addition, the Indonesian National Army also cooperates with the police and other government agencies to combat the threat of terrorism in Indonesia.

In addition, in carrying out its role, Indonesian National Army found the fact that terrorism crimes are the result of the thoughts of radical individuals or groups inspired by certain ideologies, and often terrorism does not represent the teachings of any religion as a whole. It is important to remember that the majority of religious teachings do not encourage or support acts of violence and terrorism. Perpetrators of terrorism often take a radical or extreme understanding of their religious teachings to justify their unlawful and human rights violations.

Therefore, it is important to understand that terrorism is a complex phenomenon caused by various factors, including social, economic, political, and ideological issues exploited by certain individuals or groups. Terrorism prevention efforts should include a multidimensional approach that not only addresses security aspects, but also the root causes of radicalism.

It is important for communities to continue to dialogue and collaborate with religious leaders, academics, and government agencies to educate the public about the correct understanding of religious teachings and to ease tensions that could be exploited by radical groups. In addition, deradicalization efforts also need to be prioritized to help individuals who have been influenced by radical thought to return to society with more moderate and peaceful beliefs.

The analysis of sovereignty theory towards the implementation of the involvement of the Indonesian National Army in countering criminal acts of terrorism highlights the relationship between the authority of the Indonesian National Army and the protection of national sovereignty. Sovereignty theory refers to the absolute power of the state in regulating and controlling its territory and people. In this context, the implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism can be analyzed as follows:

In the theory of sovereignty, the state has the exclusive right to use force in maintaining its security and territorial integrity. The implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism reflects that the Indonesian state views terrorism as a threat to sovereignty, which requires Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism efforts.

Sovereignty theory also recognizes the importance of the rule of law in regulating state authority. In this context, Indonesian National Army can only be involved in counterterrorism in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the law, such as Law Number 5/2018 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Terrorism Law).

The implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism should include good coordination with Indonesian National Police and other relevant government agencies. This is in accordance with the principle of sovereignty, which emphasizes that all state forces must work together to protect the country from the threat of terrorism.

The principle of sovereignty should not be used as an excuse to ignore oversight and accountability in the use of power by Indonesian National Army in counterterrorism. In a democracy, oversight by institutions such as parliament and human rights institutions is important to ensure that Indonesian National Army's actions remain in accordance with the law and human rights.

The implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism must also pay

attention to the protection of human rights. The theory of sovereignty should not be used as a justification to violate human rights in counterterrorism operations. Human rights must be respected and protected in counterterrorism efforts.

In order to realize order in society and national sovereignty, the implementation of Indonesian National Army's involvement in counterterrorism is a concrete manifestation of the sovereignty of the Indonesian state. However, the implementation must always pay attention to the principles of law, human rights, and coordination with relevant government institutions to ensure that counterterrorism efforts are carried out effectively and in accordance with the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

3.2. Constraints and Solutions of the Indonesian National Army's Involvement in Countering the Crime of Terrorism to Improve Order and National Sovereignty

The involvement of the Indonesian National Army in the prevention of radicalism is an important effort in maintaining the security and stability of the country. However, there are a number of obstacles that can be faced in involving the Indonesian National Army in this effort. The following is a full description of these obstacles:

a) Legal and Authority Issues

One of the main obstacles is the issue of law and authority. Although the Indonesian National Army has a role in preventing radicalism under Law No. 5/2018 on Indonesian National Army Authority, strict legal boundaries must be respected. Indonesian National Army does not have the same authority as Indonesian National Police in law enforcement (Pramono & Nopritama, 2020). Therefore, there are concerns that Indonesian National Army interference in civilian affairs may interfere with democratic principles and human rights.

b) Monitoring and Accountability

Another obstacle is the issue of oversight and accountability. The Indonesian National Army must be subject to civilian oversight and control to ensure that their actions in preventing radicalism are in accordance with the law and democratic principles (Alamsyah, Wibisono, & Satriawan, 2023). If oversight and accountability are not effective, there is a risk of abuse of power by the Indonesian National Army.

c) Lack of Specialized Training

The Indonesian National Army, which is usually trained for national defense and security purposes, may lack specific training in the areas of radicalism prevention and de-radicalization. Adequate training is needed to understand radical ideologies, radicalization processes, and effective approaches to prevent them (Haryanto, Wibisono, Catrayasa, Ngaliman, & Indrawan, 2023).

d) Interagency Coordination

Good coordination between the Indonesian National Army, Indonesian National Police and other relevant government agencies is essential in the prevention of radicalism. It is not always easy to achieve an effective level of coordination, especially if there are differences in approach or understanding of the threat of radicalism.

e) Public Reaction

The Indonesian National Army's involvement in domestic affairs such as the prevention of radicalism may create mixed public reactions. Some communities may support the Indonesian National Army's role in combating radicalism, while others may be concerned about the potential for abuse of power or military interference in civilian affairs.

f) Cultural and Religious Issues

Preventing radicalism also involves cultural and religious issues. Indonesian National Army needs to understand the cultural and religious dynamics that may influence the radicalization process. A lack of understanding of these aspects can hinder effective prevention efforts.

g) Limited Resources

Limited resources, both in terms of personnel and budget, can be an obstacle in efforts to prevent radicalism. Indonesian National Army must prioritize strategic tasks and be adequate to carry out additional tasks in preventing radicalism.

The involvement of the Indonesian National Army in the prevention of radicalism is a step that must be taken carefully, taking into account the principles of human rights, the rule of law, and democracy. Addressing the above constraints through legal and policy reforms, proper training, and close cooperation between government agencies can help overcome the challenges in this endeavor.

Here are some solutions to overcome Indonesian National Army Kepri's obstacles in preventing radicalism.

1. Human Resources (HR)

Countries that are trying to overcome the threat of terror must increase their diplomacy and defense capabilities because both factors play a major role in counter-terror efforts. By prioritizing the use of state resources, the state will save more energy than fighting terror with a draining war.

In this case, the increase in defense capabilities that can be done is such as increasing the number of personnel and defense equipment, acquiring more sophisticated technology and increasing the ability of personnel in the field of counter terror either through joint exercises or by holding conferences in order to exchange experiences with other countries (Ogechukwu, Nnabuife, & Okeke, 2022). Improving intelligence capability is also one of the most important points because with good intelligence, the State will have "eyes" and ears" to the threat of an act of terror, so that the State is able to deter before the terror attack is carried out. Intelligence must be able to concentrate all useful information in one place. Therefore, the concept of state security must be able to overcome all obstacles in an effort to protect the people from the dangers of terrorism.

The public is not only to whom they provide services but also to whom they are accountable. Legal accountability, especially for the use of physical force by individual police officers and organic police accountability, does not negate public accountability. Public accountability is very important considering that the work of the Indonesian National Army requires discretionary authority and coercion, even concerning a person's life which is quite difficult to control (lowvisibility) (Rahardi, 2007).

2. Facilities, Infrastructure, and Budget for financing Indonesian National Army activities

In connection with the support of facilities, infrastructure and budget to finance Indonesian National Army activities in supporting the Indonesian National Army's main tasks which are still too small, when compared to the operational and coaching movements and dynamics carried out by the Indonesian National Army to face the demands of society (Rizqulloh).

Terror Countermeasures Detachment (Dengultor) Indonesian National Army/army aka Group 5 Anti-Terror as an anti-terror force that has been appointed with KaTNI Skep No. 30/VI/2003 dated June 20, 2003, to implement Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the stipulation of Perpu No. 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism until now remains actively tasked to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism in the State of Indonesia.

The Indonesian Army Counter Terror Detachment (Dengultor) aka Group 5 Anti Terror is designed as an anti-terrorism unit that has the ability to overcome terrorist disturbances ranging from bomb threats to hostage taking. The function of the Indonesian Army Counter Terror Detachment (Dengultor) aka Group 5 Anti Terror is to examine reports of terror activities in the area. To arrest personnel or a person or group of people who are confirmed to be members of a terrorist network that can endanger the integrity and security of the Indonesian state.

Detachment Penanggulangan Teror (Dengultor) Indonesian Army aka Group 5 Anti Terror is one of the anti-terror units in Indonesia, in addition to Densus 88, Detachment C Gegana Brimob, Detachment 81 Kopasus Indonesian Army (Kopasus itself as a special force also has anti-terror capabilities), Detachment Jala Mengkara (Denjaka) Marine Corps TNI AL, Detachment Bravo 90 (Denbravo) Indonesian air force, and national intelligence agency Antiterror Unit.

3. Understanding the terrorism movement

Terrorist networks that are difficult to trace and have wide access make the problem of terrorism difficult to solve. Terrorist members can utilize various advances in global technology, such as the internet and cellular phones to make it easier to communicate with their groups. In addition, terrorists also have the ease to travel and transport across national borders, making it very difficult to break the chain of the global terrorism network.

Terrorism has become a common enemy for both Indonesians and people around the world. Terrorism is a crime against humanity in the form of an organized movement. Today, terrorism has a wide and globally organized network and threatens national peace and security. Acts of terrorism can have physical and/or non-physical (psychological) consequences. Physical acts of terrorism usually result in physical damage to the victim, such as beating, driving, killing, bomb blasting, and so on, while non-physical (psychological) consequences can be done by spreading rumors, threats, and so on. As a result of this act of terror, every person or group of people who are victims of terror feel insecure and in a state of fear (traumatized). It can even have wider consequences, which can affect the economic, political and sovereignty of the state. Therefore, acts of terrorism must receive solutions both in prevention and control from the government and society (Hartanto, 2018).

In line with this analysis, there are also those who give a similar statement that in language logic there are two types of words, namely neutral words and emotive words, the term terrorist belongs to the emotive word type, which depends on who gives restrictions and certain circumstances and time space. It is not easy to create an identical understanding that can be universally accepted, so it is difficult to supervise the meaning of terrorism, so terrorism is a subjective view (Tjarsono, 2012).

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion related to the problem, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The implementation of Indonesian National Army Kepri's role in preventing criminal acts of terrorism to improve order and national sovereignty is by conducting early detection in order to know all changes in social life in society and its further development, identifying the nature of threats that are and will be faced, then providing early warnings as basic material and determining the direction for policy and decision making or action by Indonesian National Army leaders. The crime of terrorism is in no way related to religion but is an individual thought of the perpetrator because acts of terrorism are not in accordance with the teachings of any religion.
2. Factors inhibiting the performance of Indonesian National Army Kepri region in conducting early detection of terrorism crime prevention efforts to improve order and national sovereignty are divided into two parts, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include poor human resources (HR) both from the quantity and quality of Indonesian National Army Kepri members, then facilities, infrastructure, and budget for financing Indonesian National Army activities, especially in preventing criminal acts of terrorism, because they are specifically handled by the Indonesian Army Counter Terror Detachment (Dengultor) aka Group 5 Anti Terror and the National Counter Terrorism Agency, STNI Kepri is only as a support activity and as an information base to the Indonesian National Army leadership. External factors that hamper performance in conducting early detection of terrorism prevention efforts in the Kepri jurisdiction are the lack of understanding of the terrorism movement, especially regarding the definition of terrorism itself, making it difficult for security forces to determine whether people or groups are included or exposed to radicalism that leads to acts of terrorism. While the solution to the problem is to build and foster an intelligence network, because the human resources of the Riau Islands Indonesian National Army are limited, it is necessary to form an intelligence network that includes community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders and all elements that can be used as informants in monitoring the movement of the terrorism movement in the Riau Islands, as well as optimizing tasks and functions with special education and as supervisors in the deradicalization program and conducting counseling to the public about the radicalism ideology.

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