

## REGENERATION MODUS AND STRATEGY OF TERRORISM

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### ABSTRACT

*Terrorism actions that have been spread in various regions were disturbed the sense of comfort and peacefulness which has been built up in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the acts of terrorism were not carried out in the Central Java region although it was not classified in a large amount (both the quality and quantity); in fact, the Terrorists already seem to "establish" the Central Java as a base for recruitment, operation, and regeneration of terror. This study intended to examine and analyze the factors that caused the Semarang region as the base for regeneration of terrorist acts, as well as reviewed and explored ways/strategies for recruiting the members to join the terrorist movement, there are also three ways of collecting data from the literature/documents, interviews, and the questionnaire. The interviews were carried out on various interviewees, such as the Central Java FKPT, Central Java FKUB, Mahmudi alias Yusuf (Former Jamaat Anshorut Tauhid / Former Terrorist), and perpetrators who had been exempted from the prison. The data obtained were analyzed by legal hermeneutics, then conclusions were taken.*

Key words: Regeneration, Terrorism, Radicalism

### INTRODUCTION

Humans were craved for a life that is safe, full of peacefulness, civilized and in a prosperous way. On the other hand, there are no human desires the misery. For this reason, the law exists. Law exists to regulate human life, including in human interaction. The history of human life, which begins with " *homo homini lupus* " is a reflection of an uncivilized living. Moreover, the more civilized a nation, that has the attitude of mutually respect each other; therefore, it is called respect in pluralism. Meanwhile, if there is a person or group of people who cannot accept a pluralism, respect the rights of the others, assert their own will, it means that they are a reflection of uncivilized and deserve to be criticized for jeopardizing the order of harmony living concept. The activities had tried to interfere with the concept or jeopardizing the order of harmony, in which later called a *crime*. The most phenomenal crime of this century is terrorism.

Central Java as a representative of a restful and peaceful society hence, it is also disturbed on the emerge of terrorism which made the Central Java's region a base for recruitment, operation, and terrorist targets. In fact, there was an incident that took place in Police Security Posts that have been spread in, several cities in Central Java which suspected as terrorist action which was the bombs thrown at. While Solo (Central Java) is said to be the hotspot of Terrorism in Indonesia. (accessed from the page: <http://www.seputarjawatengah.com/index.php/hukum/kontroversi/452-bnpt-solo-jadi-tas-network-terrorism>, on June 12, 2013).

The following is a list of acts of terrorism in Central Java:

Year	Total	Information
1985	1	Borobudur Temple Bombing (January 21 <sup>st</sup> 1985)
2011	1	Suicide Bombing in the Kepunton Church, Solo (September, 25, 2011)
2012	3	Shooting To Post Security Eids Galangal Solo (August, 17, 2012)
		Grenade Explodes in Security Post Gladak Solo (August 18, 2012)
		The attack on the police station Singosaren, Solo (August, 30, 2012)

Source: Wikipedia and liputan6.com

Terrorism in addition to its dangerous actions, the way the fund obtained (*fa'i*) was indeed troubled and disturbed the safety and peacefulness of the environment and surrounding. Further, here are some examples such as a robbery of a number of gold, the mortgages, and banking.

Based on the data above, terrorism in Central Java has been at the highest level of seriousness that needs a lot of attention, so that does not cause chaos and discomfort in the surrounding. Therefore, it is necessary to do a holistic, simultaneous and targeted or effective prevention effort. In order to do the prevention efforts, it needs to be holistic, simultaneous and on target or effective, also the causal factors need to be traced further. Otherwise, it is caused and motives of this crime are very different from those of the conventional criminalities, such as theft, robbery, or even murder. Whereas the conventional criminalities were usually motivated by economic urgency, while terrorism is way more different in any of those motives.

Nevertheless, there have been many repressive efforts, even has been picked off but the regeneration seems never ends. As long as the "National Counterterrorism Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Terrorism*)" was established approximately 13 years, there were 840 terrorists in Indonesia who were arrested, in which some 60 were shot dead and the rest were arrested and/or surrendered them.

Therefore, the empirical studies need to focus on the details in terms of the recruitment and effectiveness to prevent them to find another "target" as the next generation.

To specify a boundary in this discussion, the research focuses on two main problems, which are: the factors that cause of the ongoing terrorism regeneration and what is the method or strategy in recruiting terrorism regeneration in Semarang?

To achieve the objectives in this study are: (1) reviewed and analyzed the factors that caused the continuation on the regeneration of terrorism, especially in the Java region of Semarang City and (2) reviewed and explored the recruitment on the method or strategy of the regeneration program of terrorism in Semarang.

Based on the main issue regarding terrorism was quite critical lately. This research compiled using the method of empirical sociological research//non-doctrinal and also without leaving the realm of normative. Due to the perfect legal research always synergize the various disciplines (Nawawi Arief, 1995: 6).

Empirical/nondoctrinal research is used to produce theories about the existence and function of law in society, along with changes that occur in the processes of social change (Wignyoebroto, 2002: 90). In relation to the subject of this research, empirical or non-doctrinal research is used to obtain solutions to social problems, particularly the continued growth of regeneration of terrorism in Indonesia.

### **CAUSE FACTOR CONTINUALLY TRIGGERS THE REGENERATION OF TERRORISM.**

Recently, the flare-up of the terrorism was carried out by ISIS groups which are known as the terrorist groups that adhere to takfiri (that stereotype other people as, "kafir" other than what their belief), on the contrary, they are different than Jemaah Islamiyah organizations which used to carry out the Bomb in Bali. Otherwise, the acts of terrorism which are happening now are dominated by the groups Bahrin Naim and Aman Abdurrahman. Their group has very radical characteristics and stereotype other people who are not from their group.

The results of the study indicate that many acts of terrorism that occurred in Indonesia were certainly based on several reasons. These reasons were motivated by the situations in the surrounding or more specifically in the community. Some factors that caused the emerge or even trigger the regeneration of terrorism, include:

1. The ideology and understanding factor that must be inherited for example, the Pancasila ideology is considered wrong because it is man-made.
2. Factors of justice, injustice and discrimination felt by some groups.
3. The safety conditions and situations that were experienced by the perpetrator at that time.

The data mentioned above is compatible with the factors that influence and cause crime. These conducive factors are centered on problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly cause or trigger the crime.

Inside the document of the 8th UN Congress A / CONF.144 / L.3 identifies the conducive factors which can cause crime as follows (Nawawi Arief, 2010: 45-46):

- 1) poverty, unemployment, illiteracy (ignorance), absence or lack of adequate house and education systems and inappropriate or harmonious training;
- 2) the increasing number of people who have no prospects because of the process of social integration also the obnoxious of social inequalities/injustice;
- 3) The interruptedly social and family ties;
- 4) difficult conditions or situation for people who emigrate to cities or other countries;
- 5) The genuine of the cultural identity was weakened by racism/discrimination that causes harm in the social, welfare and working environment;
- 6) The fallen and/or retreat (quality) of the urban environment which trigger the escalation crime and reduced (insufficient) services for neighborhood/neighborhood facilities;
- 7) The hardship for people in modern society to integrate properly within as it should be in their community, in their family, place of work or in their school environment;
- 8) Abuse of alcohol, drugs, and others whose usage is also extended due to the factors mentioned above;
- 9) The expansion of organized crime activities, especially drug trafficking and the cistern of stolen goods;
- 10) The impulses (especially by the mass media) about ideas and attitudes that lead to acts of violence, inequality (rights) or intolerant attitudes (intolerance).

The conducive factors that give an opportunity for the crime to rise, as mentioned above, those cannot be solely overcome by a penal policy (criminal policy with a line of reasoning), therefore it must be supported by a non-reasoning policy.

The most strategic of non-reasoning effort are all attempts to make the community as a social environment that is healthy (both in material and immaterial) from "Criminogen" factors (in which the factors that encourage the emergence of criminal acts). This means that the community with all its potential must be used as the prevention to crime or an "anti-Criminogen" factor which is an integral part of overall criminal politics (Nawawi Arief, 2010: 49).

The terrorism case is very unique because the motives and factors that cause this crime are very different from the motives of other crimes. Infrequently, criminal acts of terrorism are carried out based on certain motives that deserve respect.

Mark Juergensmeyer (2003: 15-16) in his book " Terror In The Mind Of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence "emphasizes This cultures of violence is owned by a group of supporters that raises the spirit of committing acts of terror. This cultures of violence are owned by a group of supporters that raises the spirit of committing acts of terror. Although these actions were carried out by a person, these violent actions always have support system and ideologies that can legitimize or justify their actions. Salahuddin Wahid (in Akaha (ed), 2002: 46) states that terrorism can be carried out with a variety of motivations such as: religious reasons, ideological, even struggling for their independence, exempt themselves from injustice that they might concern about.

Similar to what was stated by Salahuddin Wahid, AC Manullang (2001: 151) stated that the triggers of terrorism included religious, ideological, and ethnic conflicts and widened the gap between rich and poor. In addition, the communication between the people and the government has been hampered such as: the obstruction of communication between people and the government, that caused some complaints and voices of the people not be conveyed properly. Therefore, the number of unemployed increases and the number of population also continues to increase (lang weilich) (sic), the emergence of a new ideology of fanaticism, and the notion of separatism were the biggest target fields of the act of terrorism.

One of the triggers for terrorism is poverty and hunger. The fear of hunger and extreme poverty are easily triggering the acts of violence and conflict, which is also an opportunity for the terrorism actions. The acts of terrorism both local and international are getting rejections, resistance or counter-reactions shown by a group in a limited or broad environment due to the similarity of ideas and perceptions of the world economic system that are considered lame, unfair, and detrimental to the majority of society the world, or other minority communities, whose aspirations are channeled by the struggle of that action. After the explanation about the causes of regeneration, the next step is to discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent the recruitment process. According to one of the respondent stated that, among the most appropriate steps in overcoming the spread and regeneration of radicalism is:

- a. Strengthening the religious, ideology and understanding and deradicalization must be encouraged harder in order to prevent the deployment of the violence understanding and the possibility acts of terrorism;
- b. Hold dialogues at schools, campuses or mosques about the dangers of terrorism, so that young people who are very vulnerable to the material of the new ideologies are not easily recruited;
- c. Families, especially parents should monitor the activities of their children so that they do not join radical groups;
- d. The government should approach the families of ex-terrorists or groups who are susceptible to radical teachings, for example through an economic approach by supporting their economical by provide the scholarships for the children of ex-terrorists who might needed and many more;
- e. There must be a strong foundation that can guarantee both justice and economic system in order for the improvement through good education for the younger generation. So that younger generation would not easily influence also able to resist the diverge understanding that lead to acts of terrorism;
- f. Instill a new moderate ideology so that radical ideology weakens.

Theoretically the prevention of criminal offenses can be done in two ways that measures through the penal (criminal law measures) and measures non-penal (non-legal measures). The steps offered by these respondents are in the realm of nonpenal steps. However, if it seems heavy, the non-reasoning step is way more effective than the reasoning step. Non-reasoning steps can include some various actions both social, political, and cultural. While the reasoning step, always comes down to three main things, which are the substance of legislation, the apparatus of the structure of law enforcement and the legal culture that surrounds.

The substance of the legislation has been expressly issued by Perpu No. 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Crime of Terrorism which regulates two types of criminal acts, namely:

- 1) criminal acts of terrorism which are detailed in 14 articles (Article 6 to Article 19) which regulate various acts which can be considered as criminal acts of terrorism. Interesting to study is the formulation stated in article 6 and article 7 of the Terrorism Act. The elements listed in the two articles are the same but the formulation style is different. Article 6 uses the word "Cause ...", the meaning of the result is something that must be proven.

In other words, the consequences are absolute. Consequence must be *actual*, not *potential*. This formulation model is a material offense. Whereas article 7 uses the word "intends to cause ...", meaning that the results can only be new in the form of *potential*, without must be proven existence consequence. Formulation thus it is called the formal offense. To give a clearer picture we quote the two articles these:

Article 6.

"Everyone who intentionally uses violence or threats of violence *creates a widespread* on the atmosphere of terror or fear of people or causes mass casualties by seizing independence or loss of life or other people's property, or causing damage or destruction to vital objects strategic, or environmental or public or international facilities, subject to death penalty or life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years"

Article 7.

"Everyone who intentionally uses violence or threats of violence *intends to create an* atmosphere of terror or fear of people extensively or cause mass casualties by seizing independence or loss of life or property of others or causing

damage or destruction to objects, strategic vital objects, or the environment or public or international facilities, are punished with imprisonment for the longest lifetime "

The following articles regulate:

- a) Get into Indonesia or issue to and/or from Indonesia firearms, ammunition and like with the intent to commit acts of terrorism;
  - b) Intentionally using chemical weapons, biological, radiological, microorganisms, radioactive and its components as to create a terrorist atmosphere or widespread fear and so on;
  - c) Provide or collect funds for the purpose of being used or should be known to be used in part or in full to commit a criminal act of terrorism;
  - d) Within the territory of Indonesia, provide an assistance or any kind of practicality to perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism;
  - e) Plan and/or push other people to commit acts of terrorism;
  - f) Conduct conspiracy, trial or any kind of practicality to carry out criminal acts of terrorism;
  - g) Outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, give or provide any kind of practicality, intended to give the information for the occurrence of criminal acts of terrorism;
- 2) Criminal offenses relating to criminal acts of terrorism (Article 20 to Article 24) which regulate:
- a) Threatened with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 15 years for anyone who intimidates investigators, public prosecutors, legal counsel and/or judges who handling criminal acts of terrorism;
  - b) Threatened with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 15 years for every person who gives false testimony, delivers false evidence, falsified evidence, and influences witnesses unlawfully in court or attacks on witnesses including court officials in a case criminal terrorism;
  - c) Threatened with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of 7 years for every person who intentionally prevents, impedes or frustrates the investigations, prosecutions and examinations in a court hearing in a criminal act of terrorism;
  - d) Every witness and other person is threatened with a maximum of 1-year imprisonment if they violate the prohibition on mentioning names or address of the reporter or other matters that give the possibility of knowing the identity of the reporter.

#### THE STRATEGY OF RECRUITMENT PROCESSED ON THE REGENERATION OF THE TERRORISM.

Generally, recruitment might be easy to be done if, the person concerned had an interested in a radical organization such as Jamaah Anshorut Tauhid, Jamaah Anshorud Daulah, Ikhwanul Muslimin and the like (interview with SPMS aka SW, 25 May 2018). So, the regeneration only focus on ignites the fire of indoctrination because, the coals have been embedded in his mind. Ever since school has begun to be the new interested especially in the concept of jihad in the meaning of war (Interview with HSR aka HR aka A aka J bin H, 29 May 2018). Based on the results of interviews with respondents the recruitment techniques in the process of regenerating terrorism can be carried out in two stages, namely (Views of SPMS aka SW, interview dated 25 May 2018):

- 1) In prison  
By inviting dialogue and raising issues about hatred with the police, government, and so on.
- 2) Outside the prison  
Usually the recruitment methods begun by had a discussion about radical action with the recitation, which discusses the rules and then may put in an understanding about takfiri. Whenever there are questions from pilgrims who show that they can be influenced by radicalism, then people who ask are marked for example, the desire to rebel and dissatisfaction with the government. After that, radical 'clerics' will continue to doctrine them by understanding ready to die for religion. So this indoctrination is carried out by a special team in charge of it.

Although in regeneration process can be done with many variations, however the general patterns can always be found: indoctrination, recruitment and massacre. The three main patterns can be carried out

- a. First, people who have started to have an interested or study regularly will be invited to join the Islamic community;
- b. In Islamic organizations, for some people who might have an interest will be given to a lot of studies.;
- c. after that *screening* is carried out, *the* selection of individuals who are ready to become brides (suicide bombings), individuals who are in charge of assembling bombs, and individuals who preach.

One way to do terrorism in the process of regeneration of terrorism is indoctrination of the radical ideologies which needs to be done in an intense interaction with the target, raise "*ghirrah*" spirit of jihad to defend Muslims who are *wronged*. The spirit of jihad was raised through the screening of videos of war in Palestine and its surroundings, massacres of Muslims and so on. In addition, with sentences and dialects of dialogue that emphasize that Muslims are currently colonized and must rise.

The methods above besides using conventional methods through face to face are also carried out massively through the media. Recruitment is mostly done through cyberspace in the form of websites and various social media (Interview with MH aka YES, 7 May 2018).

## CONCLUSION

1. The process of regenerating of terrorism is still ongoing and the most powerful factor that causes the ongoing regeneration of terrorism is the ideological factor or understanding of religion that must be inherited.
2. The strategy in the process of recruited the terrorism can be done by provided studies or issues related to Muslim slaughter and discrimination, the chaos of the country and even a sense of injustice in society.

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