

Prevention of Radicalism and Terrorism in Riau Province to Maintain National Security

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Abstract

Terrorism arises due to radical attitudes that culminate in individuals inspired to commit destructive acts and even kill those who are considered a threat, as a means to commit jihad for him or her. It cannot be denied that the development of terrorist networks in Indonesia has begun to expand to the corners of the region scattered throughout Indonesia. Riau is a region that is also included as one of the targets and hideouts for Indonesian terrorist network perpetrators. This is because Riau is directly adjacent to two countries which have the potential to become an area and target for terrorist operations, as Riau is the entry point for world trade in the region. In the last six years, namely, from 2016 to 2021, there was an act of terrorism in Riau each year, which started with radicalism and then manifested by acts of terror. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach. Data Collection was done through literature studies and direct interviews, which were then analyzed through National Security theory. With the increase in radicalism and acts of terrorism, the Riau government, Riau Police, and TNI namely Korem 031 Wira Bima should have a strategy and synergy to prevent massive radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province, to maintain National Security.

Keywords: *Radicalism, Terrorism, Riau, National Security.*

INTRODUCTION

Radicalism is a deviant act carried out with the assumption that all the actions taken are correct, while the actions taken by other opposing groups are incorrect, so that it then impacts anarchist actions. Often, radicalism arises because of a group with relatively unfavourable economic conditions, feeling marginalized. In addition, their hatred also appears against the behavior of the ruling government which is considered to hinder their social activities. In this case, radicalism arises not only due to economic factors but also due to ideological differences, especially differences in religious doctrine (Nur, 2019).

In the case of radicalism that appears in the name of religion, acts of terrorism are then carried out by individuals to damage or even kill groups that are considered a threat, as well as a manifestation of jihad for them. Therefore, terrorism and radicalism can shake up a sense of nationalism, create intolerance, and not accept change (Anastasia, 2018).

Terrorism potentially exists in various regions in Indonesia. Only the actualization is very dependent on the vulnerability of conditions, politics, and culture. The 20th century saw a major shift in the underlying motivations for world terrorism. Terrorism has become part of the characteristics of political movements of extreme right and left groups in the ideological spectrum in a country. Then, technological progress has also become a new killing tool that provides freedom and convenience for terrorists to carry out their terror activities (Adjie, 2005). The phenomenon of terrorism in Indonesia began and began to develop after the collapse of the New Order in 1998. Since 2000, several bombings have occurred, such as the bombings at several churches on Christmas Eve 2000, as well as the bombings at the Sari Club and Paddy's Café in October 2002. One of the aims of the emergence of terrorist networks in Indonesia is the desire to establish an Islamic state as practiced by The Islamic State of Indonesia (Negara Islam

Indonesia/NII) and Daulah Islamiyah (JI), and to apply Islamic Sharia by replacing the constitution and the 4 pillars of nation and state (Arsip Polda Riau).

Recently, Indonesia has been rocked again by acts of terrorism that have attacked places of worship and police offices. The Santa Maria Catholic Church, the Indonesian Christian Church, and the Surabaya Central Pentecostal Church are on the list of targets that were used as points of attack and claimed lives. The terrorist acts then continued at the Surabaya Polyesters (Mutaqin, 2018), and two days later terror occurred in Riau. The Riau Police Headquarters was attacked by suspected terrorists at 09.05 WIB, Wednesday 16 May 2018 (Kompas.com). The incident started with the arrival of a white Avanza car that was about to break in at the entrance to the Riau Police Headquarters. The perpetrators entered using a car from the side entrance of the Riau Police Headquarters. With high speed, they forced their way in when the officers were about to partially close the gate. Several men then came out and brought a samurai, then attacked the duty officer indiscriminately, but the four perpetrators were successfully paralyzed (Riaumandiri. co)

This incident attracted the attention of the public, especially the people of Riau because it was the first case of terrorism that occurred in Riau. It is undeniable that the development of terrorist networks in Indonesia today has begun to spread to remote areas throughout Indonesia. In this case, the Riau region is also one of the targets and hiding places for the perpetrators of the Indonesian terrorist network. The Riau region is directly adjacent to two countries that have the potential to become regions and targets for terrorist operations because Riau is the entry point for world trade. Then, the development of the times has also become a supporting factor in the spread of radicalism and terrorism, given that people easily access news and newspapers about these ideas. This is coupled with the increasingly advanced and developing information and communication technology today, where everyone can easily access various information from all over the world, only via a cell phone or cell phone (Riau.go.id).

In dealing with this problem, the cooperation of all elements of society and the government is needed in preventing radicalism and terrorism, as a form of synergy with the Riau government in preventing radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach to be used in this research is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods are used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research aims to explain the phenomenon in depth through data collection. What is emphasized here is the issue of data quality and not just quantity (Rachmat, 2006). Data collection techniques were carried out through a literature review. Writing is done by taking quotations from the literature, reading books, or supporting books related to the problem under study and data sources through interviews, namely asking questions directly (via zoom) to the informants involved in this research. The subjects of this study were the Provincial Government of Riau, Danrem 031 Wira Bima, and The Head of the Riau Regional Police (Kapolda Riau). Data and materials that have been collected and obtained from the research will be processed, compiled, and analyzed qualitatively, where qualitative data processing is a research method that produces descriptive data research. From this discussion, conclusions will be drawn deductively, namely by analyzing general problems, to then draw specific conclusions, based on existing theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Koesnadi (2018) explains that National Security is an important understanding for a country, because it is impossible for a country to achieve its goals without an understanding of National Security. While the National Security Strategy is a way to achieve National Security itself. National security is a condition that must be realized first before national goals can be realized. In this case, for a country, National Security is a must that must be realized first. With such importance of National Security for a country, National Security means a safe condition, which is free from all kinds of threats, both coming from within the country and from abroad.

One of the areas that poses a threat to National Security because of Terrorism and Radicalism is Riau Province. This is due to the geographical conditions of Riau which is within the border of two countries so that it can facilitate transnational or transnational crimes, namely terrorism and radicalism simultaneously. If viewed from a geographical perspective, Riau has a strategic position as a center for crossing people between countries, because Riau Province is located on the border of two countries. Under these conditions, Riau will become a place with potential transnational crime vulnerabilities and can threaten National Security.

The large number of cases of radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province have threatened National Security and worried Government Agencies, TNI, POLRI, and society in general. Especially in Riau Province, this has become an emergency for criminal acts of terrorism, because terrorist actors do not hesitate to attack law enforcement agencies and officials whose job is to protect the community from crime, namely the police and the TNI. Radicalism has also entered the realm of academics or campuses 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. However, this does not mean that the crime of terrorism can be overcome by the government, the TNI, and The Riau Police (Polda Riau).

The following are terrorism cases that have occurred in Riau Province during the last 6 years.

Table list of cases or cases related to terrorism in Riau Province in the last 6 years.

No	Case	Source
1	<p>December 21, 2016, Densus 88 team arrested suspected terrorists in Batam, Riau Islands. The suspected terrorist named Ab alias HA is a member of the Katibah Gonggong Rebus (KGR) group led by Rahmat Dewa.</p> <p>It was recorded that in 2016, a radical group affiliated with ISIS in Batam, Riau, tried to detonate a bomb in Singapore. They are The Khitabah Gonggong Rebus network which is one of the JAD cells.</p>	<p>https://regional.kompas.com/read/2016/12/21/17513911/lagi.densus.88.tangkap.terduga.teroris.di.kepulauan.riau</p>

2	Anti-terror Detachment 88 arrested four men suspected of being terrorists in Kampar and Pekanbaru Regencies, on Tuesday, October 24, 2017. The Riau Regional Police said the four were members of the Jamaah Ansor Daulah (JAD) network which planned to attack several police offices in Pekanbaru, Riau.	https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1027463/terduga-teroris-riau-berencana-serang-kantor-polisi-di-pekanbaru/full&view=ok
3	May 16, 2018, there was a terrorist attack at the Riau Police which was the result of a riot that occurred at the Salemba Detention Center, Mobile Brigade Headquarters Branch. The attack by a group of suspected terrorists that occurred in Riau on Wednesday (16/5) morning, forced the police to shoot the four perpetrators.	https://www.alinea.id/nasional/serangan-teroris-di-polda-riau-efek-dari-mako-brimob-b1Uzi9b3x
4	Five suspected terrorists were arrested by Densus 88 Anti-terror on 9 November 2019. The National Police said the five suspected terrorists were identified as the Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) network.	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4783868/polri-5-terduga-teroris-di-riau-kelompok-jad/1
5	December 2, 2020, The Special Detachment (Densus) 88 Anti-terror Police have again arrested several suspected terrorists from the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) group in Palembang and Riau.	https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/12/02/17014651/densus-88-tangkap-terduga-teroris-kelompok-ji-di-palembang-dan-riau .
6	The Special Detachment (Densus) 88 Anti-terror Police have arrested 13 suspected terrorists in Riau. The arrests were made of suspected terrorists from the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) network on June 14, 2021, in Pekanbaru, Kampar, Siak and Dumai.	https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/13-terduga-teroris-ditangkap-di-riau-berperan-sembunyikan-buronan-polisi.html

The several cases above show that Riau Province is one of the places where terrorist networks operate in Indonesia. Therefore, the Riau Provincial Government, TNI, and Riau Police must work together and be aware of radicalism, bearing in mind that radicalism is a crime that can threaten national security. Moreover, most of the Riau Province is a plantation area so it has the potential to become a hotbed of terrorism. The existence of these terrorist acts had an impact on the Indonesian security system, where which could provide a view that acts of terrorism in Riau had created a disintegration of social values related to Pancasila values. With the existence of terrorism that is developing currently, of course, it has an impact in various fields, be it in the social, economic, and political fields.

With the increasing understanding of radicalism and acts of terrorism in Riau Province, the Riau Provincial Government, the Riau Police, and the TNI, represented by Korem 031 Wirabima, need to have a strategy to prevent massive radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province. According to Argyris, Mintzberg, Steiner, and Miner, as quoted in Rangkuti (1998:4), strategy

is a continuous and adaptive response to external opportunities and threats as well as internal strengths and weaknesses that can affect each group. Bryson (2001:189-190) explains that strategy is seen as a pattern of goals, policies, courses of action, decisions, or allocation of resources that define how the group is, what is done, and why the organization does it.

Next are the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Government of Riau about the strategy of the Riau government, in this case, the Riau National Unity and Politics Office (KESBANGPOL Riau) in preventing radicalism and terrorism.

"Riau Kesbangpol conducts early detection of developments in Riau society and coordinates with Korem 031 and Riau Police to map radicalism and acts of terrorism, disseminate radicalism and terrorism, and coordinate with Kesbangpol offices in every city in Riau Province to intensify values of love for the motherland and defend the country. Each performance is evaluated whether intolerance, radicalism and terrorism in Riau are increasing or decreasing" (Head of Kesbangpol Riau Province, 7 February 2022 via zoom)."

For the explanation above, Kesbangpol has a strategy in preventing radicalism and terrorism in the form of establishing an Early Alertness Forum, Religious Harmony Forum, National Renewal Forum as an effort to prevent radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province. In addition, the Kesbangpol conducts socialization with the community and schools regarding radicalism and terrorism that can threaten national security.

In addition, researchers also conducted interviews with Danrem 031 Riau province regarding strategies against radicalism and acts of terrorism in Riau province,

"The TNI's strategy in Riau Province is to instill state defense in the community, Korem is working with the early warning forum, BNPT, and the terrorism prevention forum. We are also active in outreach to schools teaching national insights and defending the country because this is the first step in counteracting radicalism that can become an action, namely terrorism" (Korem Commander 031 Wira Bima Prov Riau, 7 February 2022 via zoom)."

Based on Law-UU no. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI in Chapter IV article 7 regarding the Main Duties and Functions of the TNI regarding Military Operations other than war, every TNI soldier is required to have sensitivity, high concern for phenomena that occur in their respective areas. The real implementation of early detection is in preventing things that we don't want, so that one quick step can be taken in handling them. In this case, the prevention of radicalism is a form of early detection in dealing with the development of radicalism. For this reason, the Riau Regional Police also have a responsibility towards understanding radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province, so researchers interviewed the Riau Regional Police's strategy against radicalism and terrorism.

"We have two strategies. The first strategy is the Soft Approach whose content is a prevention program for the public and a deradicalization program for people or groups exposed to radical ideas. As for the Hard Approach, namely law enforcement, the contents are investigation, arrest, investigation, trial, and rehabilitation in prison" (Dir. Bingkahum Polda Riau, 8 February 2022 via zoom)."

In this case, the program carried out by the Regional Police of Riau Province is a soft approach and a hard approach strategy.

Soft approaches:

1. Raising and de-radicalizing radical networks if they already exist and grow in their respective regions, whether certain groups or individuals. The trick is to empower moderate religious community leaders.

2. Coordination of integrated coordination between the National Police, the TNI, and the Regional Government to increase early detection and proactive efforts to prevent radicalism and to take legal action against seeds of radical action.
3. Monitor prisons. Back up monitoring if in each area there is a prison where there are terror convicts, through supervision of their activities and behavior.
4. Monitoring ex-convicts. Back up monitoring in their respective areas if there are former terror convicts who are free and return to their environment.
5. Empower community policing (Polmas), strengthen self-help systems (sistem pam swakarsa), and empower existing apparatus in the region, such as FKPM POLMAS, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa, Hansip, LKMD, etc. for prevention.

Hard approach:

1. Back up and catch DPO. Consistent information and atmosphere support for terror convicted DPOs who may be in their respective areas. There is a tendency for someone who is designated as a DPO to become violent and retaliate. Examples are the bombs at the Mobile Brigade Headquarters, at the National Police Headquarters, and at the Riau Police Headquarters.
2. Alert Mako, both personnel and firearms. Increase Mako's vigilance and alertness when action has been taken against suspected terror convicts and there are plans to attack the Mako POLRI.
3. Optimally complete and investigate ordinary criminal cases against terror groups that commit robbery and murder in several places.
4. Coordination with the local Satgaswil. It is necessary to coordinate with the Special Detachment Task Force in their respective regions.

Synergy in efforts to prevent radicalism by cooperating with elements, functions, agencies and institutions, to produce better goals. Collaboration between the Regional Government, TNI and POLDA, through a joint team and BIN/Intelligence, needs to be carried out simultaneously as a form of preventing radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province. In addition, the establishment of a national insight and state defense curriculum in schools/Islamic boarding schools is a form of synergy between agencies in efforts to prevent radicalism and terrorism.

Strategy for preventing radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province:

1. Planting and strengthening Pancasila ideology.
2. Strengthening the role of religious leaders and community leaders in instilling noble values of nationality and unity.
3. Strengthening the role of early detection of the spread of radical views by law enforcement officials.
4. Intense dissemination of the culture of unity by all media (mass, print, electronic and social media).
5. Program for the development and empowerment of mass organizations and all elements of the nation in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.
6. Coordination between agencies in preventing radicalism.

Eradicating radicalism and terrorism are a complex problem, so this is not the task of one agency alone, but a collective task. Then, the lack of public awareness and participation in preventing terrorism will not only complicate eradication but will also provide a living space for radical groups. Therefore, there is a need for the role and synergy of every agency involved, such as the Government, the TNI, and the Riau Police.

CONCLUSION

Terrorism potentially exists in various regions in Indonesia. But the actualization really depends on the vulnerability of existing conditions, politics, and culture. It is undeniable that the development of terrorist networks in Indonesia today has begun to spread to remote areas throughout Indonesia. The Riau region is also one of the targets and hiding places for the perpetrators of the Indonesian terrorist network.

This is because the Riau region is directly adjacent to two countries that have great potential as areas and become targets for terrorist operations. This is because Riau is the entry point for world trade. The large number of cases of radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province will threaten National Security and worry Government Agencies, TNI, POLRI, and the public in general.

For this reason, the prevention carried out by related agencies by holding counseling, outreach, and forming special forums is very necessary, for prevention and for adding to the national insight curriculum as an effort to strengthen national values to prevent radicalism and terrorism in Riau Province.

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