



Fighting Terrorism is A Community Devotion of College in Accordance with Its Tri Dharma Mandates

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Abstract

Indonesia legislative assembly has legalized the Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of the Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law. Even so, the practice of which has experienced many obstacles that it has not so far been effective in countering terrorism in Indonesia. Counter terrorism efforts cannot be viewed, conceptualized and carried out in a sector manner by legal institutions only. A National Terrorism Eradication Institution called BNPT is already built by the government to practice this law but seeing the obstacles of the practice faced, it still needs to be systemically strengthened, empowered and better-coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law and Security. While its efforts in eradicating terrorism need to be systematically designed as a single entity, integrated and interacted with those of various other related institutions, periodically measured and sustained until the strategic objectives are achieved optimally. College as a public institution, in accordance with its Tri Dharma mandates, as education, research and community service development, is obliged to initiate and play a more active and creative role as one of the supporting elements of the National Terrorism Eradication Institution in a Total System Approach. While legal institutions shall remain as the leading sector since all counter terrorism efforts are dominantly parts of law enforcement efforts. This study uses the normative-empirical method with the Total System concept approach and statue approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze counter-terrorism efforts in a preventive sociological and repressive manner.

Introduction

The revision of the terrorism law was passed at the Plenary Session of the Country legislative assembly (DPR) on 25-05-2018. The ratification of which was triggered by the happening of a series of bombings that took place in Surabaya in mid-May. There were some dead and wounded victims in this tragic incident, among others are police personnel and civil society. One of the objectives of the legalization of the counter terrorism law is to facilitate the law enforcement board in making efforts to prevent and eradicate terrorism in Country. Seeing the destructive nature of terrorism to the citizens of Country and human life, terrorism is clearly a crystallization of the values of extremism, radicalism and brutality that encourage the formation of destructive behaviors that not only violate human rights and yank out human lives but violate the law and contradict the fundamental values of Country as a nation, as contained in its four pillars as well. A series of bombings that took place in Surabaya and other areas were acts of terrorism that not only caused damage but deprived other human rights as well.

Despite the efforts to prevent and eradicate terrorism, in its countering terrorism, it is clear that the Government has already used the principles of protection of human rights prudently. But the point is the prevention and eradication of terrorism socially demands a series of systemic efforts of transforming community current fundamental values and attitudes that encourage the formation of radical-destructive behaviors into the desired constructive ones which can support the productivity and success of Country national human resource developmental programs as a whole.

While the counter terrorism efforts done by the government so far are more law-centered, using a legal approach, not yet using a systemic approach, integrated and synergetic with all other potential governmental and non-governmental institutions as recommended by Total System Approach. There is still an opportunity for the government to improve its productivity and success in preventing and eradicating destructive radicalism. This can be done by not providing a room for those following destructive radicalism to act a crime in the form of terrorism in the society.

One of the potential public institutions to support this purpose is college or university. Colleges need to be empowered effectively as integral parts of the government in the efforts of preventing and eradicating terrorism in Country (Graham & Allison 2008; Ritter & Conrad, 2016; Wardani et al., 2018). Looking at the model, continuity, the allocated time needed and multidisciplinary scope, efforts to prevent and eradicate terrorism in Country need to be conceptualized and carried out as a series of activities, characterized as systemic and synergistic activities that need to involve many components or organizations of both governmental and non-governmental. Efforts to prevent and eradicate terrorism are also a series of synergistic activities that also need to involve an interface of a variety of scientific disciplines related to the transformation of the value system of certain society leading extremism, brutalism and destructive radicalism as their ideologies to the one fitting the value system of the 4 (four) state pillars of Country (Raghava 2013).

Methods

This study uses normative-empirical legal research method. This study examines the implementation of factual legal provisions on any particular legal events that occur in society in order to achieve a predetermined goal (Phemister, 2011). Normative-empirical legal research stems from positive legal provisions imposed on legal events in concreto of the community. This study uses the approach of the law (statue approach) and the conceptual approach, the law approach is carried out for the purpose of examining laws and regulations relating to legal issues faced, while the conceptual approach is carried out from the viewpoint of theory and concept and doctrine that develops in law.

Results and Discussion

Definitation of Scope of Terrorism

Terror and terrorism are two almost similar words which have recently become popular topics. According to Cox et al. (2010) the term terrorism itself relates to the words terror and terrorists, but systemically lexical terror means the chaos of arbitrary actions to cause chaos in society, while in Country and international countries agree that the term has a negative connotation. In Country, the term terrorism is not clearly stated in its legal rules, both Law number 15 of 2003 and Law Number 5 of 2018. In this regulation only the definition of terrorism is stipulated in article 1 paragraph 1, "Act criminal terrorism is any act that fulfills the elements of a criminal act in accordance with the provisions in the Government Regulation in substitute of this Law. Terrorism cases are included in the scope of criminal law, because of their widespread impact on society in general so that they must be resolved with the last legal means in accordance with

the principle of *Ultimum Remedium*, a criminal law as the last legal means if administrative sanctions and civil sanctions are unable to resolve them.

Terrorism then experienced a shift which was originally an act carried out by an authoritarian government with political reasons being a category of crime against state and crime against humanity which resulted in victims of a government society so that the political and religious ideals of terrorists were achieved, the mindset tended to be influenced by doctrine- ideological doctrine for certain political goals (Malamud-Goti, 1990; Maier-Katkin et al., 2009). Terrorism in Countryn society is also formed from the fanaticism of its minority of people towards certain spiritual values, religion, beliefs or faith that are contrary to and even violate the fundamental values as philosophy and way of life of the Countryn nation which are expressed or implied in its 4 (four) main pillars, namely the 1945 Constitution, Pancasila, Bhineka Tunggal Ika and Republic of Country.

Extremism, radicalism and brutalism embedded in terrorism are destructive to the life of the nation and the state of Country (Ramakrishna, 2018). It is clearly not in accordance with the fundamental values as philosophy and way of life of the people of Country. Therefore, it must be resisted and eradicated from the face of the Countryn earth. But, because of less effective efforts in preventing and eradicating terrorism by the government, this destructive ideology has become deeply rooted in the society. Now terrorism in Country has become an underground movement threatening the integrity of the Countryn nation.

Effort of Counter-Terrorism

The eradication of terrorists and terrorism in Country is really not enough if the government only views terrorist cases and terrorism problems in this country just from a legal perspective and takes firm action against the perpetrators based on the terrorism law (Terrorism Act). The government shall view the problem of terrorism in this country as a matter of destructive fundamental values that encourage the formation of destructive human attitudes and behaviors of this country. This means that terrorism must be seen from a multi-dimensional perspective (social, cultural, political, economic, security and defense).

Country as a state as the policy maker, in addition to formulating regulations on terrorism, has made another rule, Law Number 9 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Funds for Terrorism Funding, as an effort to control funds so that the development of terrorism so that it is not increasingly widespread in Country. This is derived from the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism 1999 (International Convention for the Eradication of Terrorism Funding 1999). The government has also made a specialized institution to resolve terrorism called BNPT through Presidential decree Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Agency for Combating Terrorism, but still these efforts have in fact not succeeded in preventing and eradicating in Country optimally.

Whereas in fact acts of terrorism have already existed at the College level, this can be proven by terrorism cases that occurred in Riau (02/06/2018), at University of Riau ex student (UNRI), who allegedly had assembled four bombs to detonate in few places, including the DPR building in Jakarta. This is potential to happen in other colleges too. This is a problem because students cannot be treated repressively with legal approach only. So there must be preventive and eradicating efforts in educative ways; those are the internalization and practice of values and principles that drive tolerance within the educational institutions so that such destructive actions never happen again in the future. Therefore, there is a demand that the values and principles of tolerance and mutual respect among human beings are to package in preventive and protective regulations. However, to succeed the practice, various effective open dialogues among colleges, student organizations and the preventing and eradicating terrorism authorized

legal institutions are still needed. This is only to be done to prevent students from feeling intervened and socio-politically injured during the process of freedom of thoughts, as well as to limit students who are potential to lead a wrong way of thinking, that is terrorism, and to direct them to a right way thinking suited to the 4 (four) pillars of Country as a state and nation.

Terrorist groups are utilizing the development of technological and communication advances to achieve their goals. Besides using the classical method, this action is an action that creates more damage and loss of life. This opportunity is used by terrorist groups to expand their actions more widely, One of them is by way of regeneration through students.

Function and Role of Tri Dharma College

As discussed above, college has a strategic role in counter terrorism efforts. College as stipulated in article 5 C of Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education has the function as an individual public institution which is able to apply the value of Humanities to be beneficial to the progress of the nation, as well as the progress of civilization and welfare of humanity. Students of colleges have an important position as the leading fighter in changing our nation towards a better direction

Research education

Education has a universal meaning and can be carried out throughout one's life, from generation to generation, and it has a tremendous impact on human life. Education and students are united and always related. As intellectual group, the quality self in terms of education must be improved sustainably so that the quality of the Country nation will also increase in accordance with the knowledge learned during the education process of the program taken in campus world. With education, students have the right basis for thinking in deciding various things in and post-campus world. The right mindset is generally obtained during a period of education through various teaching and learning processes and personal educational experiences. The education pursued is in accordance with the choice of study programs provided by each college which will later become the learning focus of students in developing and implementing their knowledge.

Research and Development

Research is an activity in generating empirical knowledge, theories, concepts, methodologies, new models or information that enrich science, technology and art. Armed with the knowledge gained from education, research can be carried out in the context of the advancement of existing science and technology. Research is a form of implementation of knowledge acquired during the process of education in higher education. By conducting research, students have direct strategic roles in solving various phenomena of scientific problems in accordance with the knowledge they learn. Research is an important factor in accelerating the development of basic and applied science whose benefits can be felt directly or in the future.

Community Service

Education and research conducted by students will not have significant uses if not directly applied to the community. In this case, the community is an important component that must be touched by education and research conducted by various colleges. Researches that are developed in colleges should have concrete benefits and can be felt directly by the community.

Basically, community service aims to help people to be willing and able to meet their own needs. In other words, community services carried out by students through various activities must be able to produce output in the form of a more independent society by utilizing various available resources. Nowadays various students' organizations in colleges have been very

active in carrying out various community service activities such as village development, village community training and counseling, tutoring for children, and various other activities.

Total System Concept (Total System Theory)

System theory, also called system science, is a multidisciplinary study of existing systems for researching or investigating phenomena from a comprehensive or comprehensive approach. The system itself can be natural, man-made, living or not, which is found in all aspects of life. People holding systemic thinking or systemic views believe that it is impossible to fully understand a phenomenon without detailing it into its basic components. They are more convinced that a global view is needed to understand a phenomenon or event as a whole. Based on this explanation it is understandable that terrorism in Country cannot be seen as a separate part of other ideologies in its society.

Development of Systems Theory

The principles of systems theory are found in the science of biology, because some of the founders of the core concepts include Ludwig Bertalanffy and Humberto Maturana, all of whom are biologists. One of the systems theory's points of view is to view an individual or a group of people as their own ecosystem who have a changing part that affects each other. These principles of system theory have been applied in the field of psychology to explore and explain behavior patterns. This approach was then sharpened by several individual experts, including Gregory Bateson, Murray Bowen, Anatol Rapoport, W. Ross Ashby, and Margaret Mead. Based on this explanation it can be concluded that the principles and approaches of systems theory can also be applied to the exploration of and search for explanations of extremism, brutalism, destructive radicalism or terrorism behavior patterns that develop in certain groups to later be used as basic assumption by counter terrorism organizations in formulating strategies to prevent and eradicate terrorism in Country.

System Theory Concepts

A system is characterized (has characteristics) as a group of parts that interact to form a unity, systems have clear or firm boundaries that separate them from external elements distinguishing between inputs, or factors that affect the system, and its output, or its influence or types of products. A system is understood as a combination of parts or components that work together that is workable to control a task or counter terrorism activities in Country. All systems have inputs, processes and outputs. The inputs can be in the form of existing acts of terrorism, the processes are transformation of values and attitudes of these destructive radicalism to the constructive values and attitudes that make the society calm and peaceful, done in the efforts to support the success of Country national human resources developmental programs. A system is very likely to have feedback loops, which occur when the output of a system returns to input, forming a circuit. Changes that occur in one component of a system will affect the other components as well as the whole entity. This dynamic allows it to predict what might happen when a system experiences unknown changes.

System theory has been applied in the field of psychology, which is called system psychology. People who view psychology through systems theory view individuals as integral parts of their systems or groups. To create a system that can satisfy all the interests, expectations, needs and desires of each person of the whole society or all members of a group must be reconsidered because this is too speculative. So when an issue develops, this is as a representation of more detailed of systemic interactions than the shortcomings of a human beings.

Total System Concept (Total System Concept)

Although the Total System Concept was originally only used to improve the performance of improved building structures, in the development of the practice of the total system concept was then related to the discipline or the science of concrete engineering. Furthermore, developing, conceptually the total system concept can also be implemented to transform fundamental values and principles that are destructive of the social environment or the community as a whole to positive values that create community calmness and peace and constructive behaviors that can support the success of Country's national human resource developmental programs. Related to concrete engineering, its application in designs and specifications, calculation of environmental demands, selection of suitable materials, production technology and assessment of the quality of a material and its operation can ensure long-term performance of improved structures that have been achieved. From this it can be concluded that The System Concept also defines that a system as a set of interconnected and interacted components. Learning from the principles and work mechanism of The Total System concept, it is then necessary for all organizations of counter terrorism to understand the concept of a project improvement system that naturally identifies the system and its relationship with its environment to ensure the resilience of the improved structure. So the conclusion is these principles and work mechanism of The Total System concept are also applicable and workable in social sciences related to the transformation of fundamental values and attitudes of a community of various social backgrounds.

Conclusion

Country legislative assembly has legalized the Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of the Law Number I of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law. To make the practice or the implementation more effective, counter terrorism efforts need to be viewed and conceptualized as a counter terrorism system. The consequence is that all the efforts of which need to be systemically designed as a single entity, integrated and interacted with various other related potential institutions, periodically measured and sustained until the strategic objectives are achieved optimally. A National Terrorism Eradication Institution called BNPT has been built by the government, but seeing the obstacles in its practice, this institution still needs to be systemically strengthened, empowered and better-coordinated by the Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law and Security. College as a public institution, in accordance with its Tri Dharma mandates covering education, research and community service development, is obliged to initiate and play a more active and creative role as one of the supporting elements of BNPT organization in a Total System Approach. Legal institutions shall remain as the leading sector when the counter terrorism efforts are dominantly parts of law enforcement efforts. Police shall remain as the leading sector when the counter terrorism efforts are dominantly parts of law enforcement efforts in civil society. TNI shall remain as the leading sector when the counter terrorism efforts are dominantly parts of security efforts. Non-Government Organizations shall be treated and empowered as other supporting elements of BNPT. Colleges shall take active and creative role of preventive counter-terrorism efforts in a preventive sociological approach by building constructive ideologies, values, attitudes and behaviors in accordance with the 4 (four) pillars of Country as a state and as a nation. Further, colleges can also take the role of transforming radical negative ideologies, values, attitudes and behaviors to constructive ones that are in accordance with the 4 (four) pillars of Country as a state and as a nation. The practice of these active and creative roles can be integrated in Colleges' academic calendar and activities. This must be a constructive contribution to the practice of law enforcement related to counter terrorism efforts in Country.

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