The Role of Intelligence in Countering Terrorism in Poso Regency

Ida Lestiawati

Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu (*)Author Email: <u>idalestiawati877@gmail.com</u>

Abstract

The results of this study indicate that the role of Intelligence, in this case, the Poso Police Intelligence apparatus in early warning early detection, has been able to carry out its duties and authorities to reduce or minimize security disturbances in society. This can be seen in the death of 5 terrorist DPO in Poso. (five) people in the 2021-2022 period. These efforts are carried out in several types of early detection activities. How to Identification, Fingerprint, Modus operandi, Files, Informants, Interrogations, and Scientific Assistance. These methods are used to detect perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to find perpetrators of crimes. The Intelligence function in deradicalizing former terrorism is undoubtedly needed so that the spread and development of terrorism can be minimized. The author suggests that the intelligence function in carrying out early detection in anticipating the threat of terrorist interference that occurs, it is best if the intelligence report provided to the leadership must be truly accurate and not made up so that the law can account for it.

Keywords: Roles; Intelligence; Terrorism

PRELIMINARY

The influence of ISIS in Indonesia, according to the analysis of Jasminder Singh RSIS Nanyang Technological University, marked by a large number of ISIS followers from Indonesia, known as Katibah Nusantara (1) :

First: After the Al- Qaeda attack on the *World Trade Center* tower in America on September 11, 2001, the West borrowed Bisel's analysis as the Communist Ideology of 1991, and the Islamic revolutionary movement was reviled. Because it is very appropriate to study Islam as a force in international relations, not only in the Arab world but also in countries with the most significant number of Muslim groups in the world, to be precise in Southeast Asia, especially taking lessons on the phenomenon of Islam in Indonesia.

Second, with a Muslim population of more than 230 million people, or 89% of the population, embracing Islam, Indonesia is not only one of the leading destinations for recruiting radical and terrorist candidates but also a breeding ground for international terrorist movements such as Al- Qaeda and ISIS. Evidence of the emergence of these two transnational ideologies, borrowing the results of a report by Bruce Vaught et al. 1) is marked by the revelation of the Asian PAN terrorist network, which is directly related to Al- Qaida after a few weeks of the September 11, 2001 attacks on America. This network is known as Jemaah Islamiyah, which was found to have Indonesian network cells.

The influence of ISIS in Indonesia, according to the analysis of Jasminder Singh RSIS Nanyang Technological University, is marked by the large number of ISIS followers from Indonesia, known as Katibah Nusantara. The influence of ISIS in Indonesia, according to the analysis of Jasminder Singh RSIS Nanyang Technological University, is marked by the large number of ISIS followers from Indonesia, known as Katibah Nusantara. According to Jasminder, Indonesia even has the most prominent followers in Southeast Asia, including MIT, one of the ISIS networks Santoso led in Poso, Central Sulawesi (2).

The Intelligence function is needed in the initial sensing process or the *early warning system* (early warning system) (3). Intelligence activities are integral to early warning systems that enable policymakers to have early vigilance (4). The general task of Intelligence is to collect, analyze and provide the necessary information to policymakers in making the best decisions to achieve goals (5).

The Indonesian National Police is a government institution with the primary duties of law enforcement, maintaining security and order, and providing protection, protection, and service to the community (6). One of the functions of Intelligence is security intelligence or what is commonly called intelkam (7). Security intelligence is an integral part of the organic function of the Indonesian National Police, which carries out Intelligence activities and operations in the form of investigations, security, and mobilization in the security sector for the benefit of carrying out operational and management tasks for the Indonesian National Police in the context of realizing domestic security (8). Intelkam Function As the Eyes and Ears of the Indonesian National Police unit, which is obliged to carry out early detection and provide warnings of problems and developments in issues and changes in social life in society, and is also tasked with identifying threats, disturbances, or obstacles to Kamtibmas (9).

In the framework of carrying out intelligence tasks within the Indonesian National Police, Intelligence and security operational activities are classified into three universally applicable forms: investigation, security, and fundraising. Intelkam operational activities are carried out to obtain information, certain particular objects/activities, and create conducive conditions for implementing other duties of the Indonesian National Police. Intelkam operational activities can be carried out openly or in secret.

METHOD

This study uses a normative-empirical research type. This type of research is based on the formulation of the problem proposed as a logical consequence of the legal issue of the study in the background of the problem, namely how the intelligence function of the Indonesian National Police, especially the Intelligence of the Poso Resort Police in carrying out its position in carrying out early detection so that it can maintain public order and peace as an embodiment of the function and functions of the Indonesian National Police according to Law Number 22 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police.

The research location is the Poso Resort Police. The reason for choosing the Poso Resort Police is because it is located in a district quite close to Central Sulawesi Province, which does the most security for Kamtibmas and armed conflicts often occur with terrorists. The population in this study were all members of Poso Police intelligence. As for the sample in this study, there were five intelligence members.

Analytical techniques as an effort to answer or solve the problems raised in this study. An analysis is carried out, which is included in a qualitative descriptive analysis because after collecting data and researching, a conclusion can be drawn that can be scientifically accounted for.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Terrorism is classified as *Extra Ordinary Crimes* or extraordinary crimes, so exceptional countermeasures are also needed. The existence and function, and role of Intelligence are required for this countermeasure. Likewise, the presence of terrorism in

the Poso Regency. The Poso conflict that occurred in Poso District started on December 25, 1998, to December 20, 2001, with the signing of the Malino Declaration between the two parties. Poso terrorism is a "colony" of two international terrorist organizations, namely Al Qaeda, through its network of JI and ISIS through the East Indonesian Mujahidin. Although their figures have been killed and imprisoned, their influence is decisive in Poso. Even now, in 2022, there are still terrorists caught in Poso Regency. And the last one to be shot was a member of MIT Poso who was hit by hot lead by police officers on Wednesday, April 29, 2022 afternoon. The Masago Raya Task Force confirmed that the suspect was named Suhardin alias Hasan Pranata.

Intelligence Unit is essential in providing early detection, especially in anticipating security and order disturbances that can occur at any time, regardless of time and place. The situation of Kamtibmas in Poso Regency terrorism has decreased somewhat since the arrest of 24 people who were indicated to be East Indonesia Mujahidin sympathizers by Detachment 88. Because a conducive security and order situation is essential to support the implementation of national development, including the running of the wheels of government and the nation's economy, then the Poso Police Intelligence Unit as the executor of the intelligence function, which includes investigation, security, and mobilization to maintain conducive security and public order stability, must be able to anticipate various developments in the situation so that if a threat of terrorism arises as a real threat, it can be handled professionally and proportionately. So that the Poso Police Intelligence Unit, based on its expertise, can find out the consequences that arise or *early warnings* that exist in the community that can disrupt Kamtibmas.

No.	DPO Terrorism Case	Time and place	Amount	%	Ket
1.	a. Samir (Alfin) b. Irul	2-3-2021/ Dn Andole-	2	1,8	
2.	a. Rukli b. Ahmad Panjang	11-7-2021/ Tokasa-Torue	2	1,8	
3.	a. Ali Kalora b. Jaka Ramadhan	18-9-2021Ds. Astina Jaya - Toru	2 e	1,8	
4.	Suhardin (Hasan Pranata)	27-4-2022/ Ds. Saholenga-Sausu	1	0.9	
5.	Askar (Jaid /Pak Guru)	29-9-2022/ Ds. Kilo -Poso Pesisir	1	0.9	
	Amount	Amount	8	7,2	

Table 1. Countermeasures of Intelligence and Security Officers Through Intelligence Activities in
Handling Terrorism Cases in the Poso Police Region in 2021-2022

Source: Poso Police Office, 2022

As data table 1 shows that Prevention of Security Intelligence Officers Through Intelligence Activities in Handling Terrorism Cases in the Poso Police Region in 2021, seen from the table of terrorism cases, of the 9 (nine) people on the People Wanted List (DPO) who have been shot dead, there are around 8 (eight)) people or about 7.2% which was carried out by the TNI and the Police, in this case, the Madago Raya Task Force, from March 2021 to September 2022, it appears that the seriousness of law enforcement officials in countering terrorism. Radicalism is a religious movement that desires to change the entire political and social order using violent means. Radical groups are divided into 5 (five) clusters: Core Group, Militants, Supporters, Sympathizers, and Communities (10).

The means of fundraising by Intelligence are carried out in a peaceful manner, such as 30): 1) Conducting Persuasion to instill understanding in the target (dialogue, friendship, seminars, workshops), 2) Providing material assistance to the target, and 3) Conducting propaganda activities.

Fundraising Tools in Patterns, Techniques and Tactics Fundraising Patterns are the intended direction to make the target willing to follow the wishes of the fundraiser. There are 2 (two) raising patterns, namely: 1) Persuasive Patterns (Building, accompanying, developing), 2) Coercive Patterns (Dividing, weakening, pitting the target against each other).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the role of Intelligence, in this case, the Poso Police Intelligence apparatus, in early detection of early warning, has been able to carry out its duties and authorities to reduce or minimize security disturbances in the community. This can be seen from the deaths of 5 DPO terrorists in Poso. (five) people in the 2021-2022 period. These efforts are carried out in several types of early detection activities. Methods of Identification, Fingerprints, Modus Operandi, Files, Complainants, Interrogation, and Scientific Assistance. These methods are used to detect perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism so that they can be found.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Thahir LS. Research Results and Community Assistance of Former Poso Terrorist Convicts. Harakatuna Library; 2020.
- 2. Ramakrishna K. Global Threat Assessment 2021. Count Terror Trends Anal. 2022;14(1):1–10.
- 3. FERDIANSYAH PUTRA MF. POLICY OF OPTIMIZING DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE IN EARLY DETECTION EFFORTS TO PREVENT CRIMINAL TERRORISM (Study on the Security Intelligence Unit of the Central Aceh Resort Police). 2021.
- 4. Muttaqin AK, Suprihanto J, Subkhan M. The Role of Security Intelligence in Conducting Early Detection of Developments in Disorders of Public Order and Order at the Magelang Police Station. STIE Widya Wiwaha; 2019.
- 5. Sumarjiyo S. The Effectiveness of Police Intelligence Equipment in the Context of Early Detection to Prevent Crime. 2018;
- 6. Arif M. Duties and functions of the Police in their role as law enforcers according to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police. Al-Adl J Huk. 2021;13(1):91–101.
- 7. Zahra F, Meutia IF, Yulianti D. Strategy for the Intelligence and Security Unit (Sat Intelkam) of the Resort Police (Polres) Right Way Toward Excellent Service. J Adm. 2020;2(3):321–30.
- 8. Hulu A, Mendrofa MK, Silaban R. JURIDICAL REVIEW ABILITY OF NORTH SUMUT POLDA INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL IN EARLY DETECTING OF DOMESTIC SECURITY CRIME (Disturbance of State Security Crimes During the 2020 North Sumatra Pilkada). J RECTUM Judicial Review on Crime Handling. 2022;4(2):351–63.
- 9. Sugianto IPA, Matompo OS, Lestiawati I. JURIDICAL REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF POLICE SECURITY INTELLIGENCE IN CONDUCTING EARLY DETECTION OF SOCIAL

CONFLICT (Case Study in the Legal Area of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police). J Collaborative Science. 2019;2(1).

10. Zainal EH, Hamdani MF. Religiosity, Gender and Intolerance (Studies on Radicalism among Women in Medan and Padang). 2018;