

## Pengaruh Evolusi Jaringan Teroris Terhadap Efektivitas Kontra-Terrorisme Indonesia = The Significance of Terrorist Networks Evolution to Ineffective Counter-terrorism Policy in Indonesia

Teddy Indra Wijaya, author

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### Abstrak

Kebijakan kontra-terorisme adalah salah satu pilar utama Indonesia melawan terorisme serta upaya mencegah adanya serangan serangan teror di seluruh wilayah Indonesia. Penelitian ini berusaha memberikan penilaian obyektif terhadap efektivitas kebijakan kontra-terorisme Indonesia. Aksi-aksi serangan teror yang masih terjadi di Indonesia, terutama selama periode 2009 – 2018 adalah salah satu indikator ketidakefektivan kebijakan kontra-terorisme Indonesia. Pertanyaan utama yang ingin dijawab dalam penelitian ini adalah mengapa kebijakan kontra-terorisme Indonesia masih kurang efektif. Banyak pendapat menyatakan bahwa salah satu sebab ketidakefektivan kebijakan kontra-terorisme di Indonesia adalah ketidakmampuan regulasi tentang pemberantasan tindak pidana terorisme memberikan landasan hukum untuk mencegah serangan teror sebelum kejadian. Tesis ini mengajukan alternatif jawaban terhadap pertanyaan mengapa kebijakan kontra-terorisme Indonesia dinilai kurang efektif. Pertama, berdasarkan tipologi Zelinsky dan Shubik, terjadi evolusi perubahan organisasi teroris di Indonesia. Kedua, berdasarkan kerangka pemikiran Ranya Ahmed, terjadi perubahan target sasaran serangan teror di Indonesia. Ketiga, menurut Leo Suryadinata dan Kirsten Schulze terjadi perubahan taktik operasional dari kelompok teroris di Indonesia. Ketiga kerangka pemikiran tersebut memberikan hipotesa penelitian bahwa evolusi perubahan kelompok teror di Indonesia tidak dapat diakomodasi oleh kebijakan kontra-terorisme yang ada. Kebijakan yang kurang beradaptasi terhadap evolusi kelompok teroris di Indonesia menjadikan kebijakan kontra-terorisme kurang efektif mencegah serangan aksi teror di Indonesia.

.....Counter-terrorism policy is a main pillar on Indonesia's attempt to eradicate terrorism and also an effort to prevent terrorists' attacks within the territory. This study aims to objectively measures the effectivity of Indonesian counter-terrorism policy. Terrorists' attacks which still happened within the period of 2009-2018 were a clear indication that the counter-terrorism policy remains ineffective. Hence, the main question in this study is why the policy is still ineffective. Previous studies suggest that Indonesian laws and regulations do not accommodate appropriate measures to prevent terrorists attacks from happening. This study would like to add an alternative answer to the question. It is important to acknowledge in this study that terrorists' networks do evolve. A study made by Zelinsky and Shubik recognised terrorists organisation and structure might evolve based on command and financial structures. Another study made by Ranya Ahmed concluded that terrorist networks have different targets in their actions. Another study also assumed that terrorist networks might change their operational tactics due to modification in technology. Based on those assumptions, a working hypothesis of this study is Indonesian counter-terrorism policy is not flexible enough and not able to accommodate different evolutions of Indonesian terrorist networks.