

Strategy for Fortifying the Batusari Kledung Temanggung Village Community from Radicalism and Terrorism

Ali Masyhar¹, Rohadhatul Aisy²✉

^{1,2} Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

✉ Corresponding email: rohadhatulaisy@mail.unnes.ac.id

Abstract

Central Java, as a reflection of a calm and peaceful society, is disturbed by the rise of terrorism, which has made the region a base for recruitment and terror regeneration. Acts of terror are always preceded by the implantation of radical ideologies. Therefore, preventive efforts are necessary to thwart the spread of these radical ideologies. This activity aims to foster a preventive attitude to counter radical ideologies in the Batusari community, Kledung Sub-district, Temanggung Regency, and to provide recommendations to the government on the necessary actions to ensure legal protection for the Batusari community against terrorism and radicalism. This activity is in partnership with the Ansor Youth Movement (GP) PAC of Kledung Sub-district, Temanggung Regency, which is one of the autonomous bodies of Nahdlatul Ulama. The methods used in this activity include lectures and dialogues, as well as focused discussions. Additionally, brainstorming—collecting opinions from the audience—will be used as an initial effort to gauge their knowledge about terrorism and radicalism. This activity is

expected to cultivate a preventive attitude to counter the infiltration of radical ideologies into the community.

Keywords

Radicalism, Terrorism, Legal Protection, Fortifying

A. Introduction

Recently, a safe, peaceful, serene, orderly and prosperous life has begun to be disturbed. In fact, no human being wants misery. That's why the law was created. Laws exist to regulate human life, regulate human interactions.¹ The history of human life which begins with "*homo homini lupus*" is a reflection of barbaric life. The more civilized a nation is, the more it prioritizes an attitude of mutual respect, respect in pluralism.² Therefore, if there is a person or group of people who cannot accept pluralism, respect the rights of others, impose their own will, it means that they are a reflection of barbarity and deserve to be condemned because they destroy the existing harmonious order. Disrupting the harmonious order of human life is what is then called crime.

Crime these days, not only takes the form of conventional crimes such as theft, murder, robbery, rape and so on, but has led to organized crime, white collar crime, top hat crime, cybercrime, corruption, even terrorism.³ Acts of terrorism that have been operating in Indonesia have always started with the influx of radicalism within society. Radicalism is an ideology created by a group of people who want drastic social and political change or reform using violent means.⁴ From a religious perspective, radicalism is very dangerous because it considers itself to be the

¹ Alfalisi, Salman, and Muhammad Syaiful Hakim. "Hubungan Sosiologi Hukum Dan Masyarakat Sebagai Kontrol Sosial." *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia* 1, no. 2 (2019): 20-28.

² Saidurrahaman, Saidurrahaman, and Arifinsyah Arifinsyah. *Nalar Kerukunan Merawat Keragaman Bangsa Mengawal NKRI*. Jakarta: Prenamedia Group. 2018.

³ Masyhar, Ali. *Pergulatan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Ranah Tatanan Sosial*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang Press, 2008.

⁴ Lubis, Dahlia, and Husna Sari Siregar. "Bahaya Radikalisme terhadap Moralitas Remaja melalui Teknologi Informasi (Media Sosial)." *Aplikasia: Jurnal Aplikasi Ilmu-Ilmu Agama* 20, no. 1 (2020): 21-34.

most right, and other people are clearly wrong. Radicalism in this point of view is defined as a religious understanding that refers to a very basic religious foundation with very high religious fanaticism, so that it is not uncommon for adherents of this understanding/school to use violence against people of different views/schools to actualize the religious understanding they adhere to and believe in. to be accepted by force.⁵

In its extreme form, radicalism manifests itself in the permissibility of acts of terrorism (bomb explosions/arbitrary killings). The government was thrown into a panic when an act of terrorism occurred in Bali on October 12 2002. The government was in a panic, which was quite reasonable because Indonesia—at that time—did not yet have a law regulating the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism. However, now - since 18 October 2002 - Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism has been promulgated (this Perppu was confirmed as law through Law No. 15 of 2003, and henceforth called the Terrorism Law) and supplemented by Perpu no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism during the Bali Bomb Explosion Incident on 12 October 2002. This Terrorism Law has now been revised to become Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws -Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.⁶

Central Java, as a reflection of a calm and peaceful society, is also disturbed by the rise of terrorism which has made the Central Java region a base for recruitment, operations and terror

⁵ Yunus, A. Faiz. "Radikalisme, liberalisme dan terorisme: pengaruhnya terhadap agama islam." *Jurnal Studi Al-Qur'an* 13, no. 2 1 (2017): 76-94.

⁶ Tastama, Ridho Dwiki. "The Urgency of Completing Revision of Indonesia's Anti-Terrorism Law." *Indonesian Journal of Counter Terrorism and National Security* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1-20; Saman, Moh, et al. "Prevention of Radicalism and Terrorism in Higher Education: Regulation and Implementation." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 5, no. 2 (2023): 241-260; Simarmata, Rosa PS, Tri Imam Munandar, and Mohamad Rapik. "Extrajudicial Killing Terhadap Terduga Pelaku Tindak Pidana Terorisme dalam Perspektif Asas Presumption of Innocent dan HAM." *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law* 4, no. 2 (2023): 213-231.

targets. Call it terrorism in the form of throwing bombs at Police Security Posts in several cities in Central Java. Solo (Central Java) is said to be a pocket of terrorism in Indonesia.⁷ Apart from that, various acts of terror also often occur in Wonosobo and Temanggung districts, because the geographical conditions of Temanggung district are still surrounded by forests and mountains so they are often used for recruitment and training.

TABLE 1. List of acts of terrorism in Central Java

Year	Total	Information
1985	1	Borobudur Temple Bombing (21 January 1985)
2011	2	Suicide Bombing at Kepunton Church Solo (25 September 2011) Church attack in Temanggung on February 8 2011
2012	3	Shooting at the Eid Gemblengan Security Post in Solo (17 August 2012) Grenade Explodes at Pospam Gladak Solo (18 August 2012) Attack on Singosaren Police Post, Solo (Thursday, 30 August 2012)
2014	1	Police found a homemade bomb at the Kartasura Traffic Post, Sukoharjo on 12 May.
2015	1	Found a homemade bomb in a bag placed under the double track bridge, Mojolaban, Sukoharjo on September 29
2016	2	On July 5 2016, a suicide bomb exploded in the courtyard of the Surakarta City Police Headquarters, Surakarta, Central Java. Vandalism of the Saint Joseph the Worker Catholic Church in Klaten, Central Java on August 9 2016 Bomb explosion in front of Alfamart shop, Serengan, Solo on November 5. Throwing Molotov cocktails at Candi Resto on December 3.
2017	3	Attack on Banyumas Police Station on April 11. Bomb terror at KUA Sidareja, Cilacap on July 5. Explosion in a house, Gumawang Village, Semarang Regency on October 2
2019	4	Suicide bombing at the Tugu Tani Kartasura Roundabout monitoring post, Sukoharjo, Central Java, on Monday night (03 June 2019)

⁷ "BPNT: Solo Jadi Kantong Jaringan Terorisme", *Online* retrieved from <http://www.seputarjawatengah.com/index.php/hukum/kontroversi/452-bnpt-solo-jadi-kantong-jaringan-terorisme>

		Throwing molotovs at Plengkung Church, Magelang Burning of the Police Post in Fajar Indah, Solo. Shooting at the Police Post at the Pakis intersection, Klaten.
2020	1	Attack on the Deputy Chief of Karanganyar Police in June

Source: *Data processed from Wikipedia, liputan6.com, detik.com*

Terrorism, in addition to its dangerous actions, the way of obtaining its funding (*fa'i*) is also unsettling and disturbs the security and peace of the community. For example, the robbery of a number of gold shops, pawnshops and banks.⁸ Temanggung Regency, which has long been known as a firm adherent of the moderate and tolerant Islamic religion as taught by *Ahli Sunnah wal Jamaah*, has also not escaped being targeted for recruitment for this act of radicalism. It is alleged that Temanggung has also become a recruiter for terrorists, even allowing for a training center. This is supported by its geographical location, which is mostly surrounded by forests and mountainous nature, especially the plains of Batusari village which borders directly on Wonosobo district.

Geographical location of Batusari Village is in the middle between Mount Sumbing and Mount Sindoro. Batusari is approximately 9 km from Kledung sub-district, 16 km from Temanggung district, and 106 km from the capital of Central Java Province, Semarang City. The Batusari area, which is part of the Kledung sub-district, lies at an average land height of over 1000

⁸ Masyhar, Ali, and Ridwan Arifin. "Urgensi Pembentengan Masyarakat dari Radikalisme dan Terorisme (Upaya Terhadap Jamiyyah Nahdlatul Ulama Kecamatan Bonang Kabupaten Demak)." *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 1, no. 1 (2018): 1-12. *See also* Masyhar, Ali, and Muhammad Azil Maskur. "Method and Strategy of the Universitas Negeri Semarang in Overcoming Student Radicalism." *ICILS 2020: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Indonesian Legal Studies, ICILS 2020, July 1st, 2020, Semarang, Indonesia*. 2021; Masyhar, Ali, Ali Murtadho, and Ahmad Zaharuddin Sani Ahmad Sabri. "The Driving Factors for Recidivism of Former Terrorism Convicts in Socio-Legal Perspective." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 8, no. 1 (2023): 379-404; Ginting, Jamin, and Patrick Talbot. "Fundraising Aspect of International Terrorism Organization in ASEAN: Legal and Political Aspects." *Lex Scientia Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2023): 1-30; Maulida, Yunita Prananda. "The History of Terrorism in Indonesia and Efforts to Prevent Terrorism in Indonesia." *Jurnal Scientia Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2017): 85-104.

meters above sea level.⁹ Batusari Village is a mountainous topographic area which is still surrounded by forests which are prone to being used for training in acts of radicalism and terrorism. In fact, Temanggung Regency is one of the districts that has been the target of Densus 88 operations several times because there are many terrorists hiding in several villages in Temanggung Regency.

Based on the data above, concerns about the infiltration of radical groups must be anticipated early on. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out holistic, simultaneous and targeted/effective countermeasures. In order for countermeasures to be holistic, simultaneous and on target/effective, the causal factors need to be explored. This is because the causes and motives for these criminal acts are very different from the causes and motives for conventional criminal acts, such as theft, robbery or murder. If conventional types of criminal acts are usually motivated by economic urgency, this is not the case for criminal acts of terrorism.¹⁰

So far, counter-terrorism efforts have primarily focused on penal measures.¹¹ At least, as long as the National Counter-terrorism Agency (BNPT) was established (13 years) 840 terror perpetrators in Indonesia have been arrested, of which around 60 were shot dead, and the rest were arrested and/or surrendered.¹² Although these repressive (*penal*) efforts should be appreciated, it is alleged that the roots of terror are still untouched, so the response cannot be said to be complete. As is known, penal efforts clearly have many limitations, because they only rely on repressive efforts (after the crime has occurred) and

⁹ "Profil Kecamatan Kledung", <https://temanggungkab.go.id/pages/profil-kecamatan-kledung-1639968759>

¹⁰ Masyhar, Ali. *Gaya Indonesia Menghadang Terorisme : Sebuah Kritik atas Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia*. Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2009.

¹¹ Ambarita, Folman P. "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Terorisme". *Binamulia Hukum*, 7, no. 2 (2018): 141-156.

¹² Waluyo, Andylala. *Densus 88 Tangkap 13 Terduga Teroris, Tembak 7 Lainnya*. 2013, <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/densus-88-tangkap-13-terduga-teroris-tembak-7-lainnya/1657535.html>

do not fully address the causal factors.¹³ Moreover, the nature and characteristics of terrorism are clearly different from conventional criminal acts in general.

Therefore, other alternatives (non-penal measures) are needed for countering terrorism. To be able to determine appropriate and effective non-penal measures, it is necessary to examine the causal factors that give rise to/encourage acts of terrorism. To provide a boundary line in the discussion, research will focus on two core problems, namely:

1. What are the efforts to fortify the people of Batusari, Kledung District, Temanggung Regency against radicalism?
2. What actions needs to be taken by the government against radicalism as a form of legal protection for the people of Batusari, Kledung District, Temanggung Regency?

This research uses a qualitative approach with a sociological juridical research type. The method used in carrying out activities to fortify radicalism is that the proposer collaborates with the *Gerakan Pemuda (GP) Anshor* Batusari, Kledung District, Temanggung Regency. GP Anshor is one of the Jamiyyah Autonomous Bodies of Nahdlatul Ulama which has established a tolerant line and upholds Islam by following the teachings of Ahlussunnah Wal Jamaah.¹⁴

The method used in the activity to fortify the people of Batusari, Kledung District, Temanggung Regency against the currents of radicalism is through lecture and dialogue methods, as well as focused discussions. Apart from that, the brainstorming method of gathering opinions from the audience will also be used, as an effort to gain initial knowledge about terrorism and radicalism.

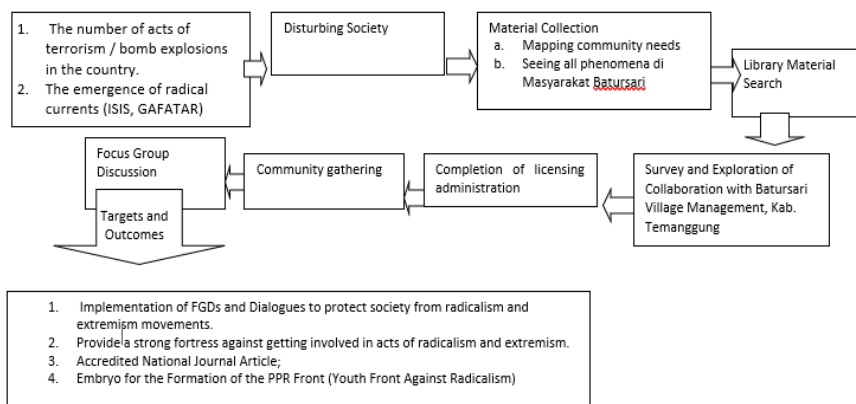
With this method, it is hoped that the public can gain direct insight and comprehension and even themselves can express conclusions from the brainstorming, lectures and dialogues that have been held. This method was chosen, apart from

¹³ Aisy, Rohadhatul. "Non-Penal Deradicalization of Former Terrorist Prisoners (Study at Lingkar Perdamaian Foundation)." *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 2, no. 2 (2021): 243-262.

¹⁴ Ulum, Miftahul, and Abd Wahid. "Fikih Organisasi (Reaktualisasi Sejarah Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) di Indonesia)." *Al-Insyiroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 5, no. 2 (2019): 54-75.

considerations of being cheap and effective, also based on considerations of active involvement of the audience, so that they are not considered as objects but are treated as subjects. In order to provide a complete picture of the implementation of the activity program as shown on Figure 1.

FIGURE 1. Method of program



The implementation of this activity is very appropriate because it is supported by resources that are quite capable in their field. The Faculty of Law, Semarang State University, has had experts in the field of terrorism, and even has a Center for the Study of Radicalism and Terrorism (PUSARA TEROR) whose programs also study radicalization and terrorism. Meanwhile, GP Ansor has also been active in the field of strengthening Jamiyyah which is not in line with radicalism.

The method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method is as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Both Research and Review Articles should explain the method. For the research article it is clear the method should describe the location of the study, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is written descriptively regarding the topic being analyzed, what theories and laws are used to analyze the topic and the limitations of the study.

B. Efforts to strengthen anti-radicalism in the Batusari community, Kledung, Temanggung

After the Bali bombing and the promulgation of the Perppu on terrorism, suicide bombings still frequently occurred in Indonesia, including the Poso bomb, the Australian embassy bomb, the bomb at J.W. Marriott, bomb explosions in front of the Sarinah and Starbucks buildings on Jalan M.H Thamrin, and in 2021 there was a bomb explosion at the Makassar cathedral church and an attack on the National Police Headquarters. Quoted from the bnpt.go.id website (21 March 2022) that terrorism cases that have occurred in Indonesia over the last 5 years have tended to fluctuate. In 2019, terrorism cases increased, but in 2020 the numbers fell again and will increase again in 2022.

TABLE 2. Data on terrorism arrests in Indonesia

Year	Total
2016	170
2017	176
2018	396
2019	275
2020	228
2021	270
2022	248
Oktober 2023	104

Source: *processed from data timesindonesia.co.id (1 April 2021) and Detik News <https://p.dw.com> (3 November 2023)*

With the still high rate of radicalism and terrorism, efforts and strategies need to be made to prevent radical ideas from growing and entering people's lives. Anti-radicalism fortification efforts especially need to be carried out in areas that are vulnerable and often become targets of Densus 88, such as Temanggung district, which was the hiding place for Noordin M. Top in 2016 and after that there were repeated arrests and raids by Densus 88 anti-terror in Temanggung.

Efforts made to ward off radicalism include legal fortification which is carried out in the form of FGDs and socialization. Socialization is an activity of introducing, understanding and appreciating certain norms, values or patterns that work in society, aimed at certain target groups in society. Awareness is an effort to revive things that have long been understood in people's lives but have been forgotten because of new things that have eroded them. This socialization is felt to have an important value when the material being socialized is new. Meanwhile, awareness is more directed at remembering old things that have been forgotten in people's lives. This activity can be categorized as socialization and at the same time raising public awareness of the dangers of terrorism. It is considered socialization because this activity reveals new things (especially legal regulations) that until now were not/were not known to the wider community. Meanwhile, it can be categorized as a form of awareness because it is intended to remind people of the dangers of terrorism, both physical and psychological, for the user or the wider community. The danger in question has probably been heard or even often heard by people but is not paid attention to because it does not/has not touched their awareness.

This public awareness is carried out through two methods combined in one activity, namely *first*: lectures. Lectures are chosen because they are considered more effective and efficient because they gather all participants in one place (hall) to be given new knowledge and information from the lecturer. This lecture took place at the Sasan Bakti GOR, Batursari Village, Kledung Temanggung, and was attended by approximately 50 community members. This activity ran smoothly without any obstacles. The atmosphere was conducive. Participants listened attentively and the friendly atmosphere was maintained. This is because the knowledge and information conveyed by the lecturers is something that is familiar to their daily lives. This lecture was conducted as a panel, meaning there were several speakers who complemented each other in one forum without being separated by formal moderation. The lectures became more familiar with fresh jokes from the lecturers to relieve people's boredom and boredom because the lectures were held during the day. With the help of LCD Projector media with the Microsoft Power Point

program, it further increases the focus of the participants in this activity. *Second*: discussion (dialogue/question and answer). This dialogue/question and answer is an inseparable series from the lecture above. Therefore, the dialogue is a continuation session of the lecture. This dialogue is an important part of getting feedback on the material given by the lecturers. In the dialogue, things were revealed that had become obstacles for the participants who had not received channels so far. The dialogue mostly revolves around an initial understanding of the meaning of jihad and the dangers of radicalism/terrorism, and effective ways to overcome terrorism/radicalism, especially among the younger generation.

C. Defend as a Preventive Effort

The crime of terrorism is a unique crime, because the motives and factors causing the commission of this crime are very different from the motives of other criminal acts. Not infrequently, criminal acts of terrorism are committed based on certain motives that deserve respect. Salahuddin Wahid stated that terrorism can be carried out with various motivations, namely for religious reasons, ideological reasons, reasons to free oneself from injustice, and because of interests.¹⁵ The adage "prevention is better than cure" seems appropriate to apply in dealing with radicalism/terrorism.

Barda Nawawi stated the pattern of relationship between criminal law policy (penal policy) and crime prevention efforts. He said that crime prevention and control must be carried out with an integral approach and there is a balance between penal and non-penal.¹⁶ Linked to terrorism as political violence which does not make victims the goal, but rather a means for a specific goal, a more comprehensive and systemic response policy is needed compared to dealing with ordinary (conventional) crimes).¹⁷ One of the policies in dealing with political crimes such

¹⁵ Masyhar, Ali. *Gaya Indonesia Memerangi Terorisme*, Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2009.

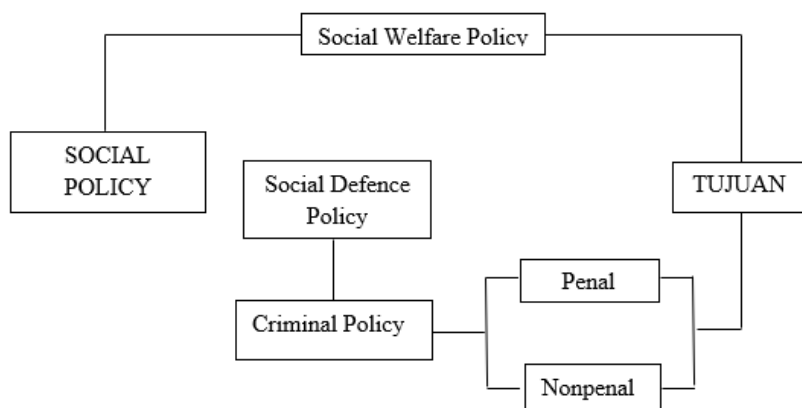
¹⁶ Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Perkembangan Penyusunan Konsep KUHP Baru*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2016, p.24

¹⁷ Mardenis, Mardenis. *Pemberantasan Terorisme Politik Internasional dan Politik Hukum Nasional Indonesia*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013.

as terrorism is criminal policy. Criminal policy, which is often interpreted as "criminal politics", is part of social policy in terms of overcoming the problem of crime in society, both with penal and non-penal means to achieve its goal, namely the welfare of society. Schematically, this criminal policy was described by Barda Nawawi Arief as shown on Figure 2.

Based on the Figure 2, it can be seen that criminal policy is part of social policy, because to achieve community welfare there are still other social policies such as policies in the economic sector for poverty rates, policies in the political sector, defense and security, and so on. According to Muladi, the most important role of criminal policy (criminal politics) is to mobilize all (rational) efforts to control or overcome crime. These businesses, of course, not only use penal means (criminal law), but can also use non-penal means.¹⁸

FIGURE 2. Criminal Policy Scheme



Efforts to overcome crime, including terrorism, are not only carried out through punishment. Crime prevention policies or commonly known as criminal politics can cover a fairly broad scope. G. Peter Hoefnagels stated that crime prevention efforts can be achieved by:¹⁹

¹⁸ Muladi, Muladi, and Barda Nawawi Arief. *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*. Bandung: Alumni, 2010.

¹⁹ Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Semarang: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2005.

1. criminal law application
2. prevention without punishment
3. influencing views of society on crime and punishment.

Based on G.P Hoefnagels' description above, it can be emphasized that efforts to overcome crime (including terrorism crimes), in general, can be carried out through two "penal" methods (criminal law) and through "non-penal" methods (not/outside criminal law). those mentioned in points (2) and (3) can be included in the group of non-penal measures. Therefore, policies for dealing with criminal law can be carried out through 2 (two) channels, including:

1. Penal Effort

Efforts to overcome crime through penal channels or through the application of criminal law focus more on the "repressive" nature (suppression/eradication/suppression) after a crime occurs. Combating crime by using penal measures is nothing other than using criminal law as the main means, both material criminal law, formal criminal law, and implementing criminal law implemented through the criminal justice system to achieve certain goals.

The repressive steps taken by the government in dealing with criminal acts of terrorism include the establishment of an anti-terror Special Detachment (Densus 88) as a step to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism, raiding hiding places of terrorist perpetrators, imposing strict criminal sanctions on perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism who have proven guilty based on the available evidence.²⁰

In relation to overcoming criminal acts of terrorism, the penal route is acknowledged to be a step forward compared to previous policies, but the penal route has limitations, especially in dealing with criminal acts of terrorism which are transnational organized crimes. Therefore, it must be supported by non-penal policies, for example education, economic prevention, a moral approach and so on.²¹

²⁰ Firmansyah, Hery. "Upaya penanggulangan tindak pidana terorisme di Indonesia." *Mimbar Hukum* 23, no. 2 (2011): 376-393.

²¹ Masyhar, Ali. *Pergulatan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Ranah Tatanan Sosial*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang Press, 2008.

2. *Nonpenal Efforts*

The use of non-penal means, in relation to eradicating terrorism, are efforts that can be carried out covering a very broad field, for example by understanding and exploring the root causes of acts of terrorism which generally conclude that problems such as poverty, injustice and inequality both at the national and international levels are the most basic problems of the terrorism phenomenon. Furthermore, the phenomenon of shallow and partial understanding of Islamic religious teachings is also said to be a trigger factor for terrorism, especially in Indonesia.²²

Considering that efforts to combat crime through "*non-penal*" channels are more of a preventive measure for crime, the main target is to address the conducive factors that cause crime to occur. These conducive factors, among others, center on problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly give rise to or foster crime. Based on this mindset, seen from the perspective of macro and global criminal politics, Barda Nawawi Arief stated that non-penal crime prevention efforts occupy a key and strategic position in all criminal political efforts.²³

Crime prevention efforts using a non-penal approach are oriented towards efforts to address the conducive factors that give rise to crime. These conducive factors, among others, focus on problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly give rise to or foster crime. The 8th UN Congress in document A/CONF.144/L.3 identified the conducive factors that can give rise to crime as follows:²⁴

- a. poverty, unemployment, illiteracy (ignorance), absence/lack of proper housing and education system and training that is not suitable/compatible;

²² Mardenis, *Pemberantasan Terorisme Politik Internasional dan Politik Hukum Nasional Indonesia*. See also Mangku, Dewa Gede Sudika, and Ni Putu Rai Yulianti. "Indonesia's Role in Combating Terrorism in Southeast Asia." *Unnes Law Journal* 7, no. 1 (2021): 89-114; Harmaji, Harmaji. "Tackling Terrorism, an Indonesian Style on Penal and Non-Penal Policy Perspective: A Book Review Gaya Indonesia Menghadang Terorisme, Ali Masyhar." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 3, no. 1 (2018): 147-150.

²³ Mardenis, *Pemberantasan Terorisme Politik Internasional dan Politik Hukum Nasional Indonesia*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013, P.80

²⁴ Mardenis.

- b. the increase in the number of people who have no prospects (hopes) due to the process of social integration, as well as due to the worsening of social inequalities;
- c. loosening of social and family ties;
- d. difficult circumstances/conditions for people migrating to cities or to other countries;
- e. the destruction or destruction of indigenous cultural identity, which together with racism and discrimination causes losses/weaknesses in the social, welfare and work environment;
- f. decrease or decline (quality) of urban environments that encourage an increase in crime and a reduction (insufficient) of services for neighborhood/neighboring facilities;
- g. difficulties for people in modern society to integrate properly within their community, in their family/relatives, their place of work or in their school environment;
- h. abuse of alcohol, drugs and others whose use is also expanded due to the factors mentioned above;
- i. the spread of organized crime activities, especially drug trafficking and the seizure of stolen goods;
- j. Impulses (especially by the mass media) about ideas and attitudes that lead to acts of violence, inequality (rights) or intolerance (intolerance).

In addition to the above, a dilemmatic condition that should be watched out for is development. The UN Congress on *The Prevention of Crime and The Treatment of Offenders* in its report *Sixth UN Congress 1981*,²⁵ indicates that development itself can be criminogenic if the development:

- a. not planned rationally (it was not rationally planned), or planned unequally, inadequately/unbalanced (unbalanced/inadequately planned);
- b. ignoring cultural and moral values (disregarded cultural and moral values); And
- c. does not include comprehensive/integral community protection strategies (did not include integrated social defense strategies).

The conducive factors that give rise to crimes as mentioned above clearly cannot be overcome solely by penal policies

²⁵ Mardenis.

(criminal policies with penal channels), therefore they must be supported by non-penal policies. The most strategic non-penal efforts are all efforts to make society a healthy social and living environment (materially and immaterially) from criminogenic factors (factors that encourage the emergence of criminal acts). This means that society with all its potential must be used as a crime-fighting factor or "anti-criminogenic" factor which is an integral part of overall criminal politics.²⁶

The roots of terrorism are not single, they are even interrelated, therefore handling terrorism cannot be single, it must have many aspects, perspectives and methodologies. If matters of extremism and terrorism are only handed over to the police, BNPT and Densus they will not be able to do it. This effort must involve all elements, religious leaders, youth, ulama, all are embraced, all invited to overcome acts of terrorism. Therefore, preventive efforts to ward off radicalism, which is one of the roots of terrorism, is one strategy that can be carried out so that society does not join sects and mass organizations that conflict with Pancasila.²⁷ This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

D. Conclusion

Efforts to fortify the community against radicalism and terrorism through non-penal approaches in Batusari village, Kledung District, Temanggung, have shown a significant and wide-reaching impact in strengthening local resistance to radical ideologies. Amidst the persistent threat of radicalization, the management and engagement of youth and community organizations play a pivotal role and have proven to be effective

²⁶ Mardenis.

²⁷ Ariyani, Sri Dewi. "How does Pancasila work in countering radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia?." *Jurnal Scientia Indonesia* 2, no. 2 (2016): 19-140; Mukaromah, Siti Afifatul, Ari Gusmawan, and Jeremiah Munandar. "The Lunge of Global Ideologies: The Challenges of Pancasila Ideology Education in the Middle of Global Existence in the Era of Globalization." *Jurnal Panjar: Pengabdian Bidang Pembelajaran* 4, no. 1 (2022): 1-30.

allies in supporting government initiatives to counteract these ideologies. Despite Temanggung Regency's long-standing reputation as a stronghold of moderate and tolerant Islam, as taught by the Sunni and Jamaah traditions, the area remains vulnerable to radical recruitment. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by its geographical setting, characterized by forests and mountainous terrain, which can be exploited for the training of individuals involved in terrorism and radical activities. Moreover, Temanggung has been identified as a significant target for terrorist recruitment, with several operations conducted by Densus 88 in response to the presence of terrorists hiding within its villages. Given these factors, it is crucial to anticipate the potential infiltration of radical groups proactively. Accordingly, comprehensive, simultaneous, and targeted countermeasures must be implemented to address these threats effectively. The activities undertaken in Batusari have sparked substantial enthusiasm and participation among the local community, fostering a deeper understanding of the concept of jihad—moving beyond its traditional association with physical struggle. Moreover, there is now growing awareness of the need to remain vigilant against the introduction of new ideologies that diverge from the teachings of Ahlus Sunnah Wal Jamaah, further strengthening local resistance to radicalization.

E. References

- Aisy, Rohadhatul. "Non-Penal Deradicalization of Former Terrorist Prisoners (Study at Lingkar Perdamaian Foundation)." *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 2, no. 2 (2021): 243-262.
- Alfarisi, Salman, and Muhammad Syaiful Hakim. "Hubungan Sosiologi Hukum Dan Masyarakat Sebagai Kontrol Sosial." *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia* 1, no. 2 (2019): 20-28.
- Ambarita, Folman P. "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Terorisme". *Binamulia Hukum*, 7, no. 2 (2018): 141-156.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Semarang: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2005.

- Ariyani, Sri Dewi. "How does Pancasila work in countering radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia?." *Jurnal Scientia Indonesia* 2, no. 2 (2016): 19-140.
- Firmansyah, Hery. "Upaya penanggulangan tindak pidana terorisme di Indonesia." *Mimbar Hukum* 23, no. 2 (2011): 376-393.
- Ginting, Jamin, and Patrick Talbot. "Fundraising Aspect of International Terrorism Organization in ASEAN: Legal and Political Aspects." *Lex Scientia Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2023): 1-30.
- Harmaji, Harmaji. "Tackling Terrorism, an Indonesian Style on Penal and Non-Penal Policy Perspective: A Book Review Gaya Indonesia Menghadang Terrorisme, Ali Masyhar." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 3, no. 1 (2018): 147-150.
- Lubis, Dahlia, and Husna Sari Siregar. "Bahaya Radikalisme terhadap Moralitas Remaja melalui Teknologi Informasi (Media Sosial)." *Aplikasia: Jurnal Aplikasi Ilmu-Ilmu Agama* 20, no. 1 (2020): 21-34.
- Mangku, Dewa Gede Sudika, and Ni Putu Rai Yulianti. "Indonesia's Role in Combating Terrorism in Southeast Asia." *Unnes Law Journal* 7, no. 1 (2021): 89-114.
- Mardenis, Mardenis. *Pemberantasan Terorisme Politik Internasional dan Politik Hukum Nasional Indonesia*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013.
- Masyhar, Ali, Ali Murtadho, and Ahmad Zaharuddin Sani Ahmad Sabri. "The Driving Factors for Recidivism of Former Terrorism Convicts in Socio-Legal Perspective." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 8, no. 1 (2023): 379-404.
- Masyhar, Ali, and Muhammad Azil Maskur. "Method and Strategy of the Universitas Negeri Semarang in Overcoming Student Radicalism." *ICILS 2020: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Indonesian Legal Studies, ICILS 2020, July 1st, 2020, Semarang, Indonesia*. 2021.
- Masyhar, Ali, and Ridwan Arifin. "Urgensi Pembentengan Masyarakat dari Radikalisme dan Terorisme (Upaya Terhadap Jamiyyah Nahdlatul Ulama Kecamatan Bonang Kabupaten Demak)." *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 1, no. 1 (2018): 1-12.
- Masyhar, Ali. *Gaya Indonesia Menghadang Terorisme : Sebuah*

- Kritik atas Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia*. Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2009.
- Masyhar, Ali. *Pergulatan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Ranah Tatahan Sosial*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang Press, 2008.
- Maulida, Yunita Prananda. "The History of Terrorism in Indonesia and Efforts to Prevent Terrorism in Indonesia." *Jurnal Scientia Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2017): 85-104.
- Mukaromah, Siti Afifatul, Ari Gusmawan, and Jeremiah Munandar. "The Lunge of Global Ideologies: The Challenges of Pancasila Ideology Education in the Middle of Global Existence in the Era of Globalization." *Jurnal Panjar: Pengabdian Bidang Pembelajaran* 4, no. 1 (2022): 1-30.
- Muladi, Muladi, and Barda Nawawi Arief. *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*. Bandung: Alumni, 2010.
- Saidurrahman, Saidurrahman, and Arifinsyah Arifinsyah. *Nalar Kerukunan Merawat Keragaman Bangsa Mengawal NKRI*. Jakarta: Prenamedia Group. 2018.
- Saman, Moh, et al. "Prevention of Radicalism and Terrorism in Higher Education: Regulation and Implementation." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 5, no. 2 (2023): 241-260.
- Simarmata, Rosa PS, Tri Imam Munandar, and Mohamad Rapi. "Extrajudicial Killing Terhadap Terduga Pelaku Tindak Pidana Terorisme dalam Perspektif Asas Presumption of Innocent dan HAM." *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law* 4, no. 2 (2023): 213-231.
- Tastama, Ridho Dwiki. "The Urgency of Completing Revision of Indonesia's Anti-Terrorism Law." *Indonesian Journal of Counter Terrorism and National Security* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1-20.
- Ulum, Miftahul, and Abd Wahid. "Fikih Organisasi (Reaktualisasi Sejarah Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) di Indonesia)." *Al-Insiyroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 5, no. 2 (2019): 54-75.
- Waluyo, Andyala. *Densus 88 Tangkap 13 Terduga Teroris, Tembak 7 Lainnya*. 2013, <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/densus-88-tangkap-13-terduga-teroris-tembak-7-lainnya/1657535.html>

- Yunus, A. Faiz. "Radikalisme, liberalisme dan terorisme: pengaruhnya terhadap Agama Islam." *Jurnal Studi Al-Qur'an* 13, no. 2 1 (2017): 76-94.
- [...] "BPNT: Solo Jadi Kantong Jaringan Terorisme", *Online* retrieved from <http://www.seputarjawatengah.com/index.php/hukum/kontroversi/452-bnpt-solo-jadi-kantong-jaringan-terorisme>
- [...] "Profil Kecamatan Kledung", <https://temanggungkab.go.id/pages/profil-kecamatan-kledung-1639968759>

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank to Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Funding Information

This research was funded by Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Conflicting Interest Statement

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

Publishing Ethical and Originality Statement

All authors declared that this work is original and has never been published in any form and in any media, nor is it under consideration for publication in any journal, and all sources cited in this work refer to the basic standards of scientific citation.

Generative AI Statement

N/A