

Criminal Act Policy Evaluation of Terrorism in Indonesia

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Abstract: Criminal acts of terrorism is increasingly rampant, caused one of them by to policy evaluation which is not appropriate with public policy theory. And purpose of this study is to eradicate Indonesian terrorism. This research used qualitative approach with case study method, which is conducted for explore and understand something case, policy as or process view base from participant. Evaluation of terrorism policy with indicators of four functions: explanation, obedience, auditing, and accounting of policy found results that offender terrorism in Indonesian. is the young generation under age of 35 years. The results of this study, Indonesian citizens from the younger generation to adulthood have become terrorists both in Indonesian and in other countries.

Keywords: evaluation, policy, terrorism, function, and Indonesian.

Introduction

Even if the policy action is designed in such a way as to achieve its objectives, it is not always the action that can bring about all the will of the policy. Except due to the weak anticipation of policy makers and program and project designers, disruption of implementation that does not achieve policy objectives may also be due to the influence of various unpredictable environmental conditions. Because the government as a policy maker, however, wants the policy objectives to be achieved, then he has an interest in maintaining the implementation process as well as possible; and if the policy still fails to achieve its objectives, the government will definitely want to know the cause of the failure, so that the same thing does not happen in the future. For this purpose, policy evaluation is carried out by the government.

This evaluation activity is in some ways similar to supervision, control, supervision, supervision, control, and monitoring. The main perpetrator is clearly the government. However, often other actors such as independent research institutions, political parties, and community leaders also conduct evaluations. The objectives of each can be different, for example to show policy failures so that the government is deemed ineffective or even corrupt. It might also be an evaluation to show the injustices inherent in the policy. Even so, what is done by someone when doing an evaluation can be said to be not different from each other (Jones, 2007).

This research focuses on evaluating the criminal acts of terrorism that are urgently needed by the government, research institutions, political parties, and society, even the international community. Talking about terrorism needs researchers to understand first what terrorism is? Terror or terrorism is synonymous with violence. Terrorism is the culmination of acts of violence, terrorism is the apex of violence. Violence can occur without terror, but there is no terror without violence. Terrorism is not the same as intimidation or sabotage. The goal of intimidation and sabotage is generally direct, while terrorism is not. Victims of terrorism are often innocent people. The terrorists intend to create a sensation so that the public pay attention to what they stand for. The act of terror is not the same as vandalism, whose motive is to damage physical objects. Terror is different from the mafia. The act of the mafia emphasizes shut up, as an oath.

To evaluate the terrorism crime policy, researchers took the theory from Dunn (2011) and Ripley (2015), overall "policy evaluation has four functions: explanation (explanatory), obedience (obedient), auditing (audited), and accounting (accounted)." With this theory, a policy evaluator must know clearly the aspects of what aspects need to be studied. In addition, he must know the sources of information that need to be pursued to obtain valid data, in addition to knowing the appropriate analytical techniques for evaluating.

Methods

This research focuses on the actions of individuals of terrorism who have a purpose to disturb society, so that the attitude of subjectivity will dominate their mindsets. The focus of this study is relatively difficult to approach with a quantitative approach. Therefore, the research method used to analyze cases of criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia is a qualitative approach with a case study method, which is assumed to be more able to collect information that is needed comprehensively, in depth and as it is about evaluating criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia. The type of research used is a qualitative approach with a case study method, namely a method of research conducted to explore and understand a case, such as a policy or process based on the views of participants (Creswell, 2016: 58), through the following research steps:

Initial orientation, collecting data, library information and documentation as well as general interviews to explore various problems related to the object of research. From the initial data obtained then it is arranged in specific criteria that can be deepened in the data descriptions which are then continued in the next research step.

Exploration step which is a follow-up to refining data obtained through deepening various criteria data and becoming the focus of research by structured interviews with parties considered to be understanding, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and cross checking of various data that have been collected with parties related to the data obtained.

The pouring of information obtained through observation, interviews, FGD, which has been carried out from the initial step into the form of initial research reports with data that has been confirmed to the informant.

In accordance with the focus of the study, the existing qualitative data is data that describes the symptoms that occurred in the past as a series of events that cannot stand alone, namely the evaluation of policies that are not criminal terrorism committed by terrorists in Indonesia.

Research informants were the Anti-terror Special Detachment (Densus) 88, National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), National Intelligence Agency (BIN), and Society. Discussions and dialogues were also conducted with the DPR, mas, printed and electronic media, which were seen as providing actual information and in accordance with reality.

Special Detachment (Detachment) 88 Anti-terrorism is increasingly vigorous in eradicating terrorism involving the community. A small number of young people were captured by handcuffs and even paralyzed with firearms. And some of them were shot dead as suspects in terrorist crime cases.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study are discussed using the theory from Dunn (2011) and Ripley (2015), overall "policy evaluation has four functions: explanation (explanatory), obedience (obedient), auditing (audited), and accounting (accounted)". With this theory, a policy evaluator must clearly know what aspects he needs to study.

Explanation (Explanatory)

Through evaluation, it can be photographed the reality of program implementation and a generalization can be made about the patterns of relations between the various dimensions of reality that it observes. Evaluators who examine terrorism policies, must be able to explain the relationship between people who can become terrorists and how to eradicate terrorism in Indonesia.

Terrorism is a phenomenon that is difficult to understand. The action is very deadly and closed, bringing many lives, including innocent people. From various incidents, it is known that a person without sufficient educational foundation can take spectacular action. Terrorism is a sect or sect of belief through coercion of will, to voice its message. Doing illegal actions that lead to violence, brutality and even murder. Another term which is also often called terrorist (Caro, 2004).

Terrorists, these are the perpetrators or implementers of forms of terrorism, which are carried out either by individuals or groups by means of violence to murder. Which starts with conventional to modern systems. Therefore, overall it can be said that the terrorist effect has a broad dimension, and generally directly puts pressure on the government. While terror is understood as an action to create and force the will by means of violence, the aim is to create a sense of tahut. Differences in views on what, who, why, when, where, and how, about terrorism is reasonable, so far addressed wisely and wisely (Dale, 2002).

To remember, terror is an intelligence activity played by "masterminds" who have not or have never been revealed until now. Of the results of several examinations and trials, it was shown that they usually hid by renting or buying houses. Socialize with the general public and sell, in order to disguise activities. In the house they stockpiled weapons, explosives and bomb assemblies. Members of tactical networks, are those who carry out bombings, commit murder, kidnapping, and arson. All members have high dedication to the group. Even some members prefer to commit suicide even though the action is understood by all members, depending on the orders of the leadership. The tactical network will move if the leader has decided on a short-term goal. That's what terrorists do (Dolbeare, 2015).

In overcoming the threat of terrorism, it must begin with the right rationale and strategy. Because terrorists generally use the basis of intelligence, then "counter terrorism" is structured with a pattern of intelligence operations.

First, the implementation of the Military Strategy, in the military sector underground operations were carried out, with pressure aimed at destroying terrorist groups. Everyone who plans and assists terrorist operations must understand that he will be hunted and punished. Their operation will be disturbed, finance will be dried, hiding places will continue to be raided. If this works, there will be no more problems in the military sector. The operation will be more effective if the team is a combination of Anti-Terrorism Detachment 88 and Indonesian Military Anti-terrorist units. Barriers to the provisions of the Law and SOP should be overcome with

long-term thinking, because the threat of terror clearly disrupts the development and credibility of Indonesia's security conditions in the eyes of other countries. Everything arranged by the government will collapse in the blink of an eye with a terror attack. This is the most important value that we must realize together.

Second, the Political Strategy which is clearly more complicated. The political system must be reorganized in relation to the danger of terror. The involvement of political elites so that one voice in handling terrorist problems is needed, unlike the past. In the case of the Bali-1 Bombing, there were still differences of opinion among the political elite. The leaders of Islamic political parties are very important to be involved in handling cases, so that there is no political pressure for eradicating terrorism, not aimed at Muslims but to radical groups of terror. What is needed is a broad national consensus. Political alliances are an important issue for national security. Competition has passed and finished, now is the time to unite to save the country.

Third, the Culture Strategy, the government together with religious leaders must help and awaken the younger generation of Islam in places of religious education. From some of these cases they were fostered and made cadres. Some group members are willing and conscious to die more because they are able to be convinced that "heaven" will be obtained, and that they are on the right path. It is our duty together to revive the young people who are so enthusiastic, to re-understand the notions of good and bad, halal and illicit meanings and the understanding of jihad and martyrdom. On this side the young man was derailed a lot. Generally terror attacks are only talked about during the incident, and usually after a while it will be forgotten. The war with terrorism is a very serious war, if previously only Ngruki alumni were fostered, now it seems that cadre has penetrated other organizations. Even more dangerous, some who are cadre are those who are not affiliated with any organization. Cultural strategies must continue to be carried out, we are not willing to feel if our Islamic youths are eagerly used and involved in the fight against terrorism.

Terrorists can still live because they mix with the people. Therefore they must be separated from the people. However, even with the most modern types of weapons, with reliable strategies or precise tactics, it is difficult to win wars against terrorism without active support and participation from the public. Terrorists can never be defeated using only physical strength.

Complementary solutions of the three strategies are simple, activate and empower Babinsa and Babin Kamtibmas together in full, not as competitors. Babinsa is a territorial network that has decades of experience associating and playing a role in society. Without all of that, we must be prepared to bomb, we will be "annoyed" because everything that has been laid out will become chaotic and disturbed. We will get angry and come back "annoyed" because we are not clearly angry with who. That is the fear of terrorism.

The fact that terrorism is happening in Indonesia is not a secret that can be covered up. Indonesia has long been a hotbed of terrorism. The acts of terrorism in Indonesia throughout 2000 until 2009 alone recorded 22 bombings. But the act of terrorism in Indonesia actually began since a bomb explosion that took place at the Cikini College complex in an attempt to assassinate the First President of the Republic of Indonesia in 1962.

The acts of terrorism at the JW Marriot Hotel and Ritz Carlton Hotel in Mega Kuningan on Friday morning, July 17, 2009 killed 9 people and injured at least 55 people. The Jakarta Atrium Senen Plaza terrorism action in August 2001, at least injured 6 people, and there were still many acts of terrorism or victims who were killed in areas in Indonesia. The many acts of terror that have occurred in Indonesia indicate that Indonesia must remain alert, so that the young generation of Indonesia does not fall prey to these acts of terror. Because most terrorists in Indonesia are among young people under the age of 35 years.

Humans can become terrorists because: (a) those who are looking for sensations and want to be considered dashing; (b) who want to improve what they consider to be injustice; (c) those who sympathize with radical groups or terrorism; (d) those who have vengeful nature; (e) who are looking for identity or identity; (f) those who need a feeling of togetherness; (g) lack of faith, will be carried away by an atmosphere that he considers interesting to do.

Humans who are terrorists need to be given an understanding of terrorism, so that they are not subject to terrorism. The way to eradicate terrorism in Indonesia, should go through: (1) Following activities and events for public dialogue and activities that promote diversity; (2) play an active role in reporting the slightest symptoms that lead to radicalism or terrorism; (3) Improving the understanding of religion to eliminate the nature of envy, jealousy, and revenge on others; (4) Increasing understanding of the life of the nation and state in accordance with the format of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (5) Increasing vigilance in daily interactions, so as not to be easily influenced by the notions of radicalism or terrorism; (6) As a young generation who is tech savvy, it is obligatory to filter all the information we get; (7) Also actively socialize what, the danger, and the impact of terrorism or radicalism on the community; (8) Creating small communities that aim to inform peace and the beauty of diversity, starting with oneself and the people around them; (9) Supporting all efforts for peace, both those carried out by governments, organizations and individuals.

Obedience (Obedient)

Through evaluation, it can be seen whether the actions taken by the actors, both the bureaucracy and other actors, are in accordance with the standards and procedures stipulated by the policy. Compliance with the policy of eradicating terrorism in this case the Anti-Terrorism Special Detachment 88, the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) works in accordance with the standards and procedures stipulated by the policy. The standards and procedures stipulated in Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. That is all actions that fulfill non-criminal elements in accordance with the provisions in article 1 paragraph (1) of this Law. Indonesian people are involved in terrorism, due to conflicts of religion, ideology, ethnicity, economic inequality, and the clogging of people's communication with the government, or because of the existence of separatism and ideology of fanaticism. And someone is also considered to carry out Terrorism Crimes, based on the provisions of articles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Law Number 15 of 2003.

Starting from the Thamrin bomb, the Mapolresta Surakarta bomb, to the plan of bombing the vital objects of the country including the Presidential Palace. The act of terrorism is still a scourge that threatens peace in Indonesia. This year 2016 alone, the Indonesian Police handled 170 cases of terrorism, up dramatically from the previous year which "only" 82 cases. This increase was caused by the political dynamics in Syria and Iraq which were unstable due to the attacks of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which affected the increase in terrorism cases in Indonesia.

Indonesian Police, said that his party was now intensively conducting a search of terrorists from Indonesia. Bahrin Naim, who was allegedly the mastermind behind the Thamrin bomb in Jakarta in early January. The Thamrin bomb is said to be the trigger for the rise of terror plans throughout 2016. Also, the Indonesian Police have succeeded in thwarting several terror plans and arresting a number of perpetrators. In addition to acts of terror, the perpetrators are also suspected of spreading radical ideas that have successfully influenced new actors (Karnavian, 2016).

Terrorism and terrorist plans that occurred throughout 2016. Starting from the Thamrin bombing on January 14, 2016.

Terrorist groups detonate themselves at a police post in the Sarinah area, Jalan MH. Thamrin, Central Jakarta, and was involved in a shootout with the Police. ISIS claimed responsibility for this attack. Bahrin Naim was accused of being the perpetrator's brain even though he had denied it. As a result of the incident, 8 people died, 4 of whom were perpetrators. Dian Joni Kurniadi was the perpetrator who died near the police post. While Afif aka Sunakim and Muhammad Ali were the perpetrators who died in front of the Starbucks page. While Ahmad Muhazin was a suicide bomber who was found dead inside a Starbucks outlet.

Arrest of 6 suspected Thamrin bombs on January 22, 2016. Antiterrorism Detachment 88 arrested 6 people in different areas because they were suspected of knowing the planned terrorist act of the bombing. DS, Cun, and Ju were arrested in Cirebon, West Java; AH in Indramayu, West Java; and AM and F in Tegal, Central Java.

Arrest of the Thamrin bomb network in Sumedang February 11, 2016. Detachment 88 Anti-terrorists arrested two terrorists with the initials I and H in Sumedang Regency, West Java. I was a fugitive in the case of military training in Aceh, which joined the network of Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) led by Abu Roban. I and H had hidden the fugitive terrorism case, Khumaidi alias Hamzah. Khumaidi was known by one group with the Thamrin bombers, Dian Joni Kurniadi.

Arrest of the Thamrin bomb network in Malang February 20, 2016. The police arrested 5 people who were allegedly directly related to the Thamrin bomb in Malang, East Java. They are Achmad Ridho Wijaya, Rudi Hadiano, Badrodin, Romli, and Handoko. Arrest of the Thamrin bomb network in Malang March 01, 2016. The police also arrested two other suspected terrorists in the Keramat Hamlet of Patokpicis Village, Wajak District, Malang Regency. They are S aka DA and KW. Both had a meeting with one of the Thamrin bombers in Malang, about a month before the incident occurred. The day before, Antiterrorism Detachment 88 also arrested 2 people, namely PJ alias RB and PK. The act of terrorism which is a threat to peace in Indonesia, there needs to be a solution to eradicate terrorism. The Communication disciplines could be a significant knife of analysis if they saw the transfer of ideology as the root of the problem. From the point of view of Communication science, there are 5 elements involved in the transfer of ideology, namely the sender of information, information content, recipient, media, and social context.

Karnavian (2017) stated that there are 5 ways that are currently being carried out to prevent the process of radicalization. First, neutralize the people who become senders or people who recruit. Second, weakening the radical ideology they tried to spread by making a counter ideology that was moderate. Third, spreading the rival ideology to vulnerable groups of people who were targeted by radicalization. Fourth, by supervising the media that are the means of disseminating the notion of radicalization. Fifth, understand the social and cultural context that exists in every level of society.

The researcher, believes that counter-terrorism efforts will not succeed, if only done through the realm of law enforcement. And this strategy needs a moderate counter ideology to reduce the widespread spread of understanding of radicalism in society. Terrorism cannot be resisted only by arresting and shooting offenders. Counter ideology is done by moderating their radical narratives (Karnavian, 2017).

The researcher, emphasized the role of religious experts is very necessary to help the government eradicate terrorism. Because the spread of radical ideas is often carried out by terrorist groups through ideological narratives by sending verses of scripture that are multi-interpreted.

Exemplifies the concept of Nusantara Islam among Nahdlatul Ulama which is one example of a rival ideology. If done intensely, then the concept of Islamic Nusantara can prevent efforts to radicalize terrorist groups. This must be intense because Nusantara Islam is moderate and based on local wisdom. Regretted that the spread of the rival ideology was hampered by the phenomenon of the silent majority. Although there are a large number of moderate groups, they tend to be quiet when they find the notion of radicalism spread in the community (Karnavian, 2017).

Auditing (Audited)

Through evaluation, it can be seen whether the output actually reaches the target group and other recipients, which is intended by policy makers, namely Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of Crime of Terrorism. Terrorism is a very deadly and closed act, bringing many lives, including innocent people. Terrorism is a sect or sect of belief through coercion of will, to voice its message. Doing illegal actions that lead to violence, brutality and even murder. The action began with conventional to modern systems.

Handling terrorism in Indonesia, the government has placed the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) as the leading sector that has the authority to formulate and make policies and strategies and become a coordinator in the field of counter-terrorism. In the aspect of policy, BNPT has three fields, namely, 1). Field of prevention of protection and deradicalization, 2). Field of prosecution and capacity building, and 3). Field of international cooperation. The BNPT policy in counter-terrorism emphasizes the efforts of the integrative and comprehensive countermeasures of terrorism by not only focusing on the hard approach, but also integrating, in fact, providing a preventive approach (persuasive approach) with various programs that touch the root of the problem. Namely ideology, social, economic, and in justice.

In addition, there is another policy implemented by BNPT in efforts to counter terrorism, namely international cooperation with the premise that terrorism is a threat and a movement that has a cross-border network. Each policy, both enforcement, prevention and international cooperation is synergistic as an integral form of policy carried out by BNPT in tackling terrorism. In addition, integrative and comprehensive policies have an understanding of the involvement of all components of the nation, both government and society, in efforts to combat terrorism in Indonesia. It is in this position that the BNPT becomes the leading sector that coordinates all the potential power of various elements of the nation in combating terrorism.

The policies and strategies for preventing terrorism that have been carried out by BNPT. At present the government places the prevention side as the front guard in the counterterrorism policy in Indonesia through a soft approach. Prevention policies are directed at the deterrence of radical notions of terrorism so as not to spread and influence the community. The purpose of this prevention is to increase the resilience of the people from the influence of radical understanding of terrorism by involving all components of society in the prevention of terrorism (Furubo, 2002).

In implementing prevention policies, the BNPT carries out counter-radicalization strategies or counteracts radical ideologies aimed at all elements of society. Included in the counter radicalization strategy is the field of protection which includes safeguarding vital objects and the environment. The counter-radicalization strategy is an effort to deter terrorism's understanding and movement in order to increase the awareness and endurance of the people from the influence of radical understanding of terrorism. This strategy is implemented with various programs: a). coordinating government agencies in an effort to counter radical understanding of terrorism, b). empowering the power of civil society and former terrorists in countering radical terrorism, and c). empower online media in counteracting radical notions in cyberspace.

In its implementation, this strategy is carried out through several fields, namely the strategy of deradicalisation aimed at core groups, militants, supporters and sympathizers. The de-radicalization strategy is an attempt to transform radical beliefs or ideologies into non-radicals with a multi-and interdisciplinary approach: religion, social, cultural and others (Weiss, 2011).

The targets of this strategy are terrorism inmates, former terrorism prisoners, former terrorist groups, families of terrorist prisoners, radical potential individuals and groups. In its implementation, the coaching strategy is carried out in several programs, a). Guidance in prison for Terrorism Prisoners with activities: identification, rehabilitation, education and resocialization. b). Guidance in the community towards former prisoners, families, and networks with activities: identification, fostering nationalism and nationalism insight,

fostering moderate religious insights and entrepreneurial training. In addition to the death toll, the material losses caused by acts of terrorism are very large. Based on the Global Terrorism Database (2014) record, the target of attacks and threats of acts of terror is very diverse ranging from government buildings, foreign facilities, tourism, transportation, telecommunications networks to educational institutions.

Of these targets, there are at least 60 acts of terror against public facilities, buildings, and foreign buildings and the environment. For example the events of bombings I and II, bombs of Merriot I and II Hotels and bombs at the Rizt Hotel Carlton. For the category of attacks on foreign government facilities there are 25 actions and threats. An example in this case was the attack on the residence of the Philippine Ambassador in Jakarta, the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, and the Philippine Consulate Office in Manado.

For acts of terror that lead to transportation networks, there are 6 acts of terror. Among these are the bombings at Terminal II F of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport and threats to Garuda's aircraft. For this reason, protection is one aspect of the field of prevention of terrorism. The field of protection is an effort to safeguard the assets of the government and the community. The protection area is divided into two areas. Security of vital objects (obvit), transportation and VVIP. Namely a). Obvit covers areas, buildings, and businesses that concern the lives of many people and the interests of the state are strategic. b). Transportation safeguards include security of transportation networks such as stations, airports, ports and terminals. c). while VVIP is safeguarding the President, Vice President and his family and state guests at the level of the head of state.

Environmental safeguards that cover two areas, namely a). government facilities, and b). public facilities such as tourism objects, hospitals, houses of worship, hotels, shopping centers and others. In its implementation protection is carried out with activities: Coordination with stakeholders, Preparation of Security System Databases, Making SOPs for Security Systems and Socialization of Security Systems to stakeholders. Antiterrorism Detachment 88 was deployed at the scene of the terrorist scene with the help of the Chairperson of the Neighborhood Unit (RT), Rukun Warga (RW), and Lurah and the Community, so there was an arrest of terrorists, then legally processed, finally sentenced according to his violations. This means that the results (output) really reach the hands of the target group and other recipients.

Accounting (Accounted)

By evaluating it can be seen whether the socio-economic consequences of the criminal act of terrorism. How far the terrorism policy is able to raise the level of socio-economic conditions of the people in the area where terrorism does its devotion.

Observers of terrorism say that prevention is better than prosecution. This is true, considering that acts of terrorism often come unexpectedly, so it would be better if we were first aware of preventing such bad things from happening. Then the way to prevent it needs to be done, through the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), which is by de-radicalization.

The meaning of de-radicalization is efforts to overcome it by non-violent means, and prioritize legal and humanitarian approaches. In the process of deradicalization there is a program to deal with terrorism aimed at weakening the base point. The process is called deideologization.

Deideologization is a cognitive approach that is carried out by stopping the process of understanding and disseminating radical ideologies carried out by terrorist groups. Deideologization program is a non-coercive and non-legal effort, which is expected to be used as a way to counter the incoming radical ideology to infiltrate. Mainly deideologization can be done by using a counter narrative approach, namely an attempt to attack behind radical notions. Generally this method is done by using propaganda which spreads the interpretation of good manners, such as efforts to correct the misunderstanding of the interpretation of Islamic law which is widely used as the basis of today's acts of terrorism. In the Indonesian context, deideologization is not only intended to restore the understanding of true Islamic teachings, but also to embrace Islam which is in line with nationalism (nationalism).

In addition, deideologization can also be done on radical groups or former terrorist convicts or terrorists who are still undergoing legal proceedings. The main thing conveyed in this method is the promotion of understanding of moderate, peaceful, and national life in accordance with the characteristics of the Indonesian nation's ancestors. Although it is not necessarily guaranteed to change the mindset from radical ideology to moderate ideology, at least terrorists get new knowledge to be expected to become critical thinking material.

It could be that many people will consider deideologization efforts, especially those aimed directly at terrorists, impossible, given the many assumptions that terrorism is a stubborn notion. However, if it hasn't been tried, why are pessimists. Researchers believe, as badly as terrorists are, they certainly still have room to be filled with good understandings about living peacefully. Let us support the efforts of deradicalization together to weaken terrorism in a peaceful manner.

People who have been exposed to radical narratives and finally think and act radically need to be dealt with specifically to get back to normal. The normalization of people who have thought and acted radically is known as deradicalization. The direction to take this step is of course derived from the results of mapping of people who have thought and behaved radically. Radical people tend to be exclusive and closed to people outside the group. Special approaches and attention are given to radical people by people who are known and trusted. The difficulty of this stage is that radical people do not believe and do not want to hear what is said by people outside the group (Stern, 2005).

At this stage an approach can be carried out by families who are not radical, teachers, or people who are respected by the target to bring back to a understanding that is peaceful, normal, tolerant and willing to accept differences. The approach and attention must be intense and continuous and should be preceded by the termination of contact with the leader or the radical narrator who successfully influences the previous target.

Deradicalization should not be carried out by government institutions. As in Indonesia, de-radicalization should not be carried out by BNPT, the reason is that BNPT has been considered an enemy (opposition) by radical groups. De-radicalization programs are easier to accept, if done by non-governmental institutions. The function of the government in deradicalisation programs should be on budget, supervision and legal protection.

Groups or individuals who have behaved radically but cannot accept the program will potentially commit terror to impose their will. If this is the case then the steps of repression and eradication can be carried out with counter-terrorism (Vedung, 2011).

Counter terrorism is preventing, fighting and eradicating terrorism. This action was forced to take place because groups or individuals who behaved radically forced their interests by means of violence and caused fear to the community. The interests of the community are generally prioritized over the interests of radical groups or individuals.

Law enforcement's achievements to implement counter-terror measures in Indonesia need not be doubted. The series of prevention and handling actions against terrorist groups is an achievement in itself. Some evidence such as bombs and weapons found in various arrests of groups or individuals is a sign that terror will occur. If it is not prevented and dealt with, the group or individual can carry out a very dangerous act of terror (Rutman, 2007).

Counter terrorism cannot immediately stop terrorism. Counter terror is more about preventing and crippling terrorists. The negative impact is that radical thinking tends to be stronger in the family or friends of terrorists who are arrested, if there is a fairly violent action by the security forces. Counter-terrorism measures, however, must still be carried out to prevent acts of terror in the community. This is also done to protect the public in general from victims of acts of terror by radical-minded groups or individuals. However, the impact of the emergence of stronger radical notions for people around people affected by counter-terrorism actions must be well thought out and managed. Radicalization can have a positive impact if it leads to the deepening of a teaching. However, it can be negative if you believe in the way of violence in spreading an understanding. "If it's radical in understanding religion, why not. But if you use violence, that is dangerous" (Karnavian, 2017).

Indonesian Police declared acts of terrorism throughout 2018 increased to 17 actions compared to last years 12 actions. Police easier to do preventive measure bomb Surabaya and is UU 5 years 2018. That matter Police chief in Pers conference end of year 2018 in Gedung Mabes Polri. The number of terrorists successfully revealed during 2018 as much 396 people. As many as 141 people followed up with law enforcer, investigation 204 people, died because of law enforcer 25 people, died because of suicide 13 people, sentenced 12 people, and died because sick 1 people (Karnavian, 2018).

Acts of terrorism during 2019 is declining. Decline 10 acts or 52,6 percent from previous year. Number of personnel killed in tasked with overcoming acts of terrorism in Indonesian also not as much from previous year 7 people. Including personnel injured decline from previously reached 15 people (Azis, 2019).

Cannot be denied decreased not criminal terrorism in Indonesian influenced by community participation. Community involvement the judged important for create a situation conducive in the middles community. Need a strategy so community bound in problems.

That is the result of research using four functions: "explanation (explanatory), obedience (obedient), auditing (audited), and accounting (accounted)". With this theory, an evaluator (researcher) policy knows clearly the aspects he studies.

Conclusion

Explanation (explanatory), evaluators who examine the evaluation of eradication policies not criminal terrorism can explain various dimensions of reality that they observe through facts-data, eradication, and counter-terrorism. Researchers really need to understand the evaluation of eradication policies not criminal terrorism and its response.

Obedience (obedient), the perpetrators of policies to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism, especially Anti-Terrorism Detachment 88, BIN, and BNPT have worked in accordance with the established standard operating procedures. Compliance with Anti-Terrorism Detachment 88, BNPT, and BIN is better to improve again, in accordance with the reality and expectations of the community.

Checking (auditing), through evaluation, it can be seen that output actually reaches the target group and other recipients, which are intended by policy makers, namely Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of Crime of Terrorism. Community understanding of counter-terrorism needs to be adjusted to the policies used.

Reports (accounting), evaluations can find out the socio-economic consequences of the policy of eradicating criminal acts of terrorism. And able to raise the level of socio-economic conditions of the people in the area where terrorism does its devotion. Deradicalization and deideologization need to be controlled by the community, in order to improve socio-economic conditions in the area where terrorists carry out their activities.

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