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## The Role of Civil Servant to Protect Indonesia from Terrorism

### Roni Efendi

UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar  
Indonesia

E-mail:

[roniefendi@iainbatusangkar.ac.id](mailto:roniefendi@iainbatusangkar.ac.id)

### Bambang Trisno

UIN Bukittinggi  
Indonesia

E-mail:

[bambangtrisno@iainbukittinggi.ac.id](mailto:bambangtrisno@iainbukittinggi.ac.id)

### Refika Mastanora\*)

UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar  
Indonesia

E-mail:

[refikamastanora@iainbatusangkar.ac.id](mailto:refikamastanora@iainbatusangkar.ac.id)

### Ratmiati

UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar  
Indonesia

E-mail: [ratmiati@iainbatusangkar.ac.id](mailto:ratmiati@iainbatusangkar.ac.id)

### Agusrida

Widyaiswara Balai Diklat Keagamaan  
Padang, Indonesia

E-mail: [agusrida70@gmail.com](mailto:agusrida70@gmail.com)

### Raihanah Abdullah

University of Malaya,  
Malaysia

E-mail: [raihanah@um.edu.my](mailto:raihanah@um.edu.my)

\*) Corresponding Author

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## INTRODUCTION

Discussion about the form of the State was seen since the First BPUPKI Session, May 29, 1945. Among the important points conveyed by Moh. Yamin related to the form of the Indonesian State.

The ideal state form according to Moh. Yamin is an independent sovereign state in the form of the Republic of Indonesia which is composed of unitarianism.

The idea of a state form was also expressed by Soepomo in his presentation

at the BPUPK Session on May 31, 1945, along with excerpts from Mr.'s speech. Soepomo in the BPUPKI meeting, in my opinion, regarding a republic or a monarchy state is not the substance of the basic structure of government. However, the urgency is that all elements of the nation, starting from the head of state, all government agencies should have a leadership spirit and protect the people. One of the guarantees that all elements of the nation have a spirit of leadership and unifying the people is deemed necessary to form a deliberative body system. The head of state continues to coordinate with the Consultative Body so that he always knows and feels the people's sense of justice and the people's aspirations. Related to the shape of the Deliberative Body is one thing that we will analyze further, however, the individualism system should not be used. Not only the heads of state, but also regional governments down to small regional heads, for example village heads, must have the qualities of a true people's leader.

Then in the end it was determined that the form of the Republic of Indonesia was the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This was a serious discussion during the formation of the Indonesian State. The choice of building a unitary state is the result of the considerations and agreements of the

founders of the state. The building of the unitary state as stated in Article 1 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia reads that the State of Indonesia is a unitary state in the form of a republic.

Regarding the concept of unitary state terminology, Jimly Asshiddiqie argues that the term unity which is united in nature must be developed to the sound of the third precept formulation in Pancasila, namely "Indonesian unity", unity is a term of a technical form of the State. A unitary state is a conception of the form of the state, and a republic is a conception of the form of government chosen in the 1945 Constitution.

As a unitary state, since the proclamation of independence until today, it has received a lot of shocks and undermining, both from outside and within. Among the undermining of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a criminal act of terrorism. Terrorism is an understanding that argues that the use of violent means and causing fear is a legitimate way to achieve goals.

Article 1 point 2 of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Terrorism Law) explains that terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence which creates an atmosphere of widespread terror or fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or or

causing damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

Terrorism has long historical roots in the context of Indonesia's development as a nation-state. Even in recent years, terrorist attacks have become crimes against peace and human security (crimes against peace and security of mankind) throughout the world. Terrorism is increasingly becoming a scourge of modern civilization. The growth of groups with radical understanding is growing and continuing to spread.

In Indonesia, the Bali tragedy on 12 October 2002 has shaken human values. The incident seemed unbelievable, sickening but true. The bombing of innocent civilian targets apart from tearing up human values also denies the democratic values that we are currently building. The latest data regarding the occurrence of acts of terrorism is the case of a suicide bombing at the Cathedral Church of Makassar, Sulawesi. And the latest is the shooting death of terrorist Ali Kalora who has been the leader of the MIT group since 2016 replacing Santoso who was killed in a shootout with Operation Tinombala personnel in July 2016, the group pledged allegiance to ISIS in 2014.

Every criminal act of terrorism that occurs always causes casualties, damages to public buildings and creates a sense of insecurity for the course of national and state life. There are many underlying motives for the occurrence of criminal acts of terrorism, including the notion of radicalism which shows the massive efforts to weaken and undermine the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This legal fact is a particular concern for the writer, considering the impact caused by criminal acts of terrorism. Then, at the same time it is an obligation for all people to maintain the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a tribute to the services of the heroes.

## **METHOD**

This research is a type of library research. According to Mahmud in his book *Educational Research Methods*, he explains that library research is a type of research conducted by reading books or magazines and other data sources to collect data from various literature, both libraries and other places. 2 From the explanation above, it can be understood that library research is not only reading and recording the data that has been collected. But more than that, researchers must be able to process the data that has been collected with the stages of library research.

In this study the authors apply the library research method because at least there are several underlying reasons. The first is that data sources cannot only be obtained from the field. Sometimes data sources can only be obtained from libraries or other documents in written form, whether from journals, books or other literature. Second, literature study is needed as a way to understand new phenomena that occur that cannot be understood, then with this literature study these symptoms can be understood. (Musta'in, 2016)

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Terrorism as Extra Ordinary Crime**

Terrorism is a serious crime that is committed using violence or threats of violence intentionally, systematically and planned, which creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear targeting state apparatus, random or unselected civilians, as well as strategic vital objects, environment, and Public Facilities or international facilities and tends to grow into a symmetric hazard that endangers the security and sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, peace, welfare and human security, both nationally, regionally and internationally.

Article 1 point 2 of the Terrorism Law explains that Terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that

creates a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

Criminal acts of terrorism are basically transnational and organized because they have clandestine characteristics, namely secret, secret, or underground, cross-country movements supported by the utilization of modern technology in the fields of communication, informatics, transportation, and modern weapons so that they require cooperation. at the international level to repeat it.

Terrorism crime can be accompanied by ideological or political motives, or certain goals and other goals that are personal, economic, and radicalism that endanger state ideology and state security. Therefore, the Criminal Act of Terrorism is always threatened with serious punishment by criminal law in the jurisdiction of the state.

With a series of events involving Indonesian citizens joining certain organizations that are radical and have been designated as terrorist organizations or groups, or other organizations that intend to carry out malicious conspiracy that leads to the Criminal Act of Terrorism, both at home and abroad, this has created

fear, society and has an impact on political, economic, socio-cultural life, public security and order, national resilience, and international relations. Certain organizations that are radical and lead to criminal acts of terrorism are transnational crimes, are organized, and have extensive networks that have actually resulted in massive criminal acts of terrorism if not resolved immediately threatening peace and security, both nationally and internationally.

### **Terrorism Crime: A Historical Review**

Terror incidents are actually common in society. In everyday life, because certain interests are disrupted, sometimes it creates terror for others. Everyday terrorism is a general illustration that the term terror is not foreign to the Indonesian nation, the term terror can appear suddenly but sometimes it rarely appears. Terror in everyday life can be easily understood in the minds of the general public. The causes of terror in society are quite widespread. It can be economic factors, self-esteem, politics, social, offense and many others. Due to the broad causes, terror behavior can actually be studied through various kinds of knowledge, or in other words it can be studied in a multidisciplinary manner.

Historically, the context of recorded terrorism in Indonesia can be

identified as follows: November 11, 1976 At the Nurul Iman Mosque, Padang. The perpetrator was Timzar Zubil, a figure the government calls Komando Jihad. But, Timzar was never found until now. March 20, 1978 A series of bomb explosions occurred at BCA, Jalan Pecenongan, West Jakarta. The perpetrator was Muhammad Jayadi, a member of the Kaaba Youth Movement (a subsidiary of the United Development Party) due to protests against the 1983 Tanjung Priok Incident.

January 20, 1985 Borobudur Temple, Magelang, Central Java was not spared from the bomb blast. The perpetrator was a religious preacher, Husein Ali Alhabsy, who also had a motive behind the protest against the 1983 Tanjung Priok Incident. Husein denied accusations of his involvement in the Borobudur bombing and accused Mohammad Jawad, who was not caught, of being the mastermind. Initially, Husein was sentenced to life imprisonment.

But then he received clemency from the Habibie government on March 23, 1999. March 16, 1985 Express Youth Bus in Banyuwangi, East Java. The perpetrator was Abdulkadir Alhasby, a member of the taklim assembly. This case was also linked to the bombing of the Borobudur Temple which also protested the 1983 Tanjungpriok Incident. The explosive used was TNT PE 808/type

Dahana sticks. May 14, 1986 Occurred almost simultaneously, namely Wisma Metropolitan on Jalan Sudirman, Central Jakarta, Hotel President on Jalan M.H. Thmarin, Central Jakarta, and the Jakarta Fair. Japan's "International Anti-Imperialist Brigade" claimed responsibility.

13 Sept 1991 Bomb explosion in Mragen-Demak, East Java. At that time, Xanana Gusmao as the leader of the Timor Leste struggle claimed responsibility for the explosion that was allegedly carried out by three East Timorese youths. 30 Sept 1991 Mranggen, Demak, Central Java committed by three East Timorese youths from the East Timor pro-independence group. The bomb exploded accidentally. Team leader Xanana Gusmao claimed responsibility for the explosion. However, no suspects were caught.

January 18, 1998 Tanah Tinggi Flats, Central Jakarta. Although the bomb exploded accidentally, Agus Priyono, a member of the Indonesian Student Solidarity for Democracy (SMID) / a network of the People's Democratic Party, was jailed for more than seven months, because he was deemed to have known about the bombing plan but did not report it to the authorities. 28 May 2000 Bombing at the Indonesian Christian Protestant Church (GKPI), Padangbulu, Medan. Resulting in 23 people being injured. On

the same day, an improvised bomb was also found in the room of the Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (HKBP) church on Jalan Sudirman. The same bomb was also found at the Christ the King Catholic Church on Jalan Haryono MT. The bomb, which was successfully defused by the North Sumatra Regional Police Mobile Brigade explosives squad, was finally detonated. The next day (29 May), a bomb was also found next to the Miramar restaurant, on Jalan Pemuda, Medan. 1 August 2000 A bomb exploded from a car parked in front of the Philippines Ambassador's house, Menteng, Central Jakarta. 2 people died and 21 others were injured, including the Ambassador of the Philippines Leonides T Caday. 27 August 2000 A grenade exploded at the Malaysian Embassy complex in Kuningan, Jakarta. There were no casualties.

27 August 2000 In front of a resident's house on Jalan Happy, Medan, early Sunday morning, around 02.30, a bomb exploded in the bicycle repair shop owned by P Panjaitan (45). A few minutes later, another bomb exploded at the fence of the house of Pastor J Sitorus (60).

13 September 2000 An explosion rocked the floor of the parking lot P2 of the Jakarta Stock Exchange Building. 10 people died, 90 others were injured. 104 cars were heavily damaged, 57 were slightly damaged.

December 24, 2000 A series of bomb explosions on Christmas Eve, 34 locations in Indonesia, claimed the lives of 16 people and injured 96 others and resulted in 37 cars being damaged, and 15 churches which were the locations for the bombings. 23 September 2001 A bomb exploded in the Plaza Atrium area, Senen, Jakarta. 6 people injured. October 12, 2001 A bomb explosion resulted in broken glass, ceiling and neon sign of KFC. There were no casualties. Another bomb planted in the Makassar branch of MLC Life did not explode.

6 November 2001 An improvised bomb exploded in the yard of the Australian International School (AIS), Pejaten, Jakarta. There were no casualties. The explosion at the school complex was the third. January 1, 2002 A mangosteen grenade explodes in front of the Bulungan chicken restaurant, Jakarta. One person died and another was injured. In Palu, Central Sulawesi, four bomb explosions occurred at various churches. There were no casualties.

Monday 1 July 2002 Bomb at Cijantung Mall, East Jakarta in the explosion, seven people became victims. One person was seriously injured. One of the victims was nine months pregnant. 12 October 2002 Three explosions rock Bali. 202 victims, the majority of whom were Australian citizens, were killed and 300

others were injured. At the same time, in Manado, North Sulawesi, an improvised bomb also exploded at the Philippine Consulate General's office, no casualties.

December 5, 2002 An improvised bomb wrapped in a steel plate container exploded at a McDonald's Makassar restaurant. 3 people died and 11 were injured. 3 February 2003 an improvised bomb exploded in the lobby of Wisma Bhayangkari, Jakarta Police Headquarters. The explosion came from an improvised bomb made of a 11 cm long PVC pipe with a diameter of 16 cm, covered with a steel plate covered with cement. There were no casualties. 24 April 2003 an explosion occurred at the Cideng River bridge, behind the United Nations office. The target is probably aimed at the UN office. Low power explosion. No victims.

27 April 2003 a bomb exploded in a public area at terminal 2F, Soekarno-Hatta international airport, Cengkareng, Jakarta. 2 people were seriously injured and 8 others were moderately and lightly injured. August 5, 2003 Bomb destroys part of the JW Marriott hotel. A total of 11 people At least 22 people died and 102 others were injured as a result of the explosion that occurred at RAJA's Bar and Restaurant, Kuta Square, Kuta Beach area and at Nyoman Café Jimbaran.

31 December 2005 a bomb exploded in a market in Palu, Central

Sulawesi, killing 8 people and injuring at least 45 people. 6 January 2006 A low-explosive bomb exploded in front of the Poso Task Force Office. There were no fatalities or injuries in this attack. 10 March 2006 a bomb exploded in Poso, Central Sulawesi, Friday morning at around 07.30 WITA. As a result, a resident who was doing community service, I Nengah Sugiarta, suffered serious injuries. The bomb exploded in the courtyard of the Poso Hindu temple, which is located in Toini Village, Poso Pesisir District, about 10 kilometers from Poso City.

11 March 2006 Another bomb terror occurred in Poso City. This time the target was in front of State Elementary School (SDN) 3, Kayamanya Village, Poso City, Poso Regency. The Gegana team was able to defuse the bomb in nearly two hours. 23 March 2006 A low-explosive bomb exploded at the environmental security post (kamling) of Landangan Hamlet, Toini Village, Poso Pesisir District. Investigating police confirmed that the homemade bomb was of the low explosive type in the form of an iron pipe, containing several series of contents in the form of sulfur or sulfur, like the raw material for matches. The type of bomb is known to be similar to a number of bombs that have exploded in Poso before. 14 January 2016 There were six explosions and a shootout between terrorists and

police in the MH Thamrin area, Central Jakarta. March 28, 2021 A bomb explosion occurred in front of the Makassar Cathedral Church.

According to each paragraph above, the row of cases after cases of criminal acts of terrorism which greatly impact the security and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Various kinds of underlying modus operandi, regardless of the motive, it is clear to us that terrorism is a prohibited act considering the impact it will have on the security and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **Legal Basis for Criminal Acts of Terrorism**

An act can be declared as a prohibited act if it has been stipulated in laws and regulations. By determining the act as a criminal act, the perpetrator can be punished. Likewise, the crime of terrorism has been regulated in statutory regulations, namely Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become Laws -Invite.

### **The Impact of Terrorism on the Republic of Indonesia**

The many acts of terrorism that have taken place in various countries,



especially in Indonesia, have had a very influential impact on the order of the integrity of the Indonesian nation itself. The 2020 Global Terrorism Index (GTI) reports that Indonesia is in fourth place in the Asia Pacific that is most affected by terrorism. GTI stated that religious extremism was a driving factor for terrorist attacks in several world countries, such as Pakistan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and others. Some of the impacts of acts of terrorism include:

#### ***Disturbed Nation's Defense and Security***

Acts of terrorism have resulted in injuries and deaths to innocent people. From the aspect of defense, acts of radical terrorism have concentrated more defense forces on dealing with radical terrorist groups, rather than dealing with attacks from outside. From a security standpoint, acts of radicalism have created disturbances of security instability because they will create feelings of anxiety, fear of people being in public areas for fear of suicide bombings and others. The community began to suspect and become paranoid of every foreigner in their area.

Article 1 point 2 of the Terrorism Law explains that Terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to

strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

In terms of security, the impact of terrorism itself is the worsening of Indonesia's image in the eyes of the international world because it considers Indonesia as an unsafe country and has an impact on other sectors. Terrorism also affects the mindset of the Indonesian people due to the lack of a sense of security and comfort in their own country. Acts of terrorism also have a negative impact on the security of Indonesia's territory because the movement of terrorism crosses national borders.

Considering that ASN has a big role in implementing development in Indonesia, CPNS also has a big role in this. This can be observed from the fourth paragraph of the opening of the 1945 Constitution which states:

“..... then from that to form a government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to advance public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out world order based on eternal peace and social justice. ....”

The fourth paragraph has logical consequences for ASN's role in creating prosperity in society. Welfare and prosperity of the people is the aim of the

State. Therefore, acts of terrorism have actually destroyed and even damaged the objectives of the State of Indonesia. Terrorism creates a sense of security, welfare and peace of society to be lost.

### ***Eroding the Indonesian Ideology***

Pancasila is the ideology of the Indonesian nation which is a social contract for all elements of the Indonesian nation in establishing the state. Radical Islamic groups are still trying to replace Pancasila with Islamic Sharia, and replace the government system based on the 1945 Constitution with an Islamic government system. In other words, the efforts of terrorist groups have threatened the existence of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Furthermore, the negative impact can also reduce feelings of nationalism.

This effect can be proven so easily that the suicide bombers, most of whom are young people, are influenced by doctrines that lead to separatism. They turn out to be ready to carry out acts of terror to destroy their own people. This fact indicates that their sense of nationalism is very low towards this country. The chain effect can result in the disruption of people's belief in the sovereignty of the nation and the resilience of its ideology.

### ***Weakening Socio-Cultural and Social Attitudes***

Actions of radicalism and terrorism can damage the cultural fabric of society and disrupt social cohesiveness. Society becomes easily suspicious of other people, there is no longer a sense of tolerance and peace, because they become easily instigated and provoked. From a cultural aspect, acts of radicalism and terrorism can damage the cultural fabric of Indonesian society which has so far been known to be very tolerant, civilized, polite, gentle, to become a culture that is violent, violent, barbaric and barbaric.

The actions and actions of the perpetrators of terror have made the general public fearful and have begun to be wary of the crime of terrorism. Even fear and psychological trauma are experienced by the victims of acts and acts of terrorism. Revenge and hatred are sure to grow and reside. Fear of interacting with other groups may also arise because it is based on fear and anxiety about terrorism crimes.

In addition, the targets of terrorist networks in recruiting their members are productive young community groups. Mentally and emotionally the young group is considered unstable and the easiest to be entered and influenced. Youth is also classified as a group of people who are brave and ready to carry out rebellions and attacks against the establishment,

especially accompanied by acts or acts of violence. The tendency of the younger generation to choose everything with a quick and easy process is actually taken advantage of by certain groups, for example the teaching "it's easy and you go straight to heaven if you die as a martyr in jihad".

### ***High Suspicion in the Field of Education***

Educational institutions, especially tertiary institutions, especially those based on religion, are now starting to become the target of public suspicion. For example, the pipe bomb case that will be carried out by Pepi Fernando, an alumnus of IAIN. The case has skewed the public's view of education and religious education institutions. It is possible that by sending their children to religious schools, they actually receive radical understandings that make children's minds misunderstand religion.

Religious education has also become a serious concern for parents in sending their children to school or college. More than that, parents become very worried and limit their children's involvement in religious activities at school, for example Spiritual Islam (ROHIS). They are afraid that there is a distorted understanding and change the thinking of their children. In some ways this fact has a negative impact on children

because the space for movement in seeking religious knowledge is limited

### **Media Literacy as an Effort to Prevent Terrorist Understanding for Civil Servants**

Discussions related to terrorism never end because it has long historical roots in Indonesia, so that it continues to grow and continues to spread to this day. Every criminal act of terrorism that occurs always causes casualties, damages to public buildings and creates a sense of insecurity for the course of national and state life. There are many underlying motives for the occurrence of criminal acts of terrorism, including the notion of radicalism which shows the massive efforts to weaken and undermine the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The big problem being faced by this country, lies not only in political and economic issues, but also has entered the social and cultural context. Consciously or unknowingly, we have been infiltrated with radical issues with the aim of splitting Indonesian society. This is very related when we relate it to the message conveyed by the proclaimer, namely Soekarno, who at that time delivered his State of the Union speech in 1956, saying that "a nation cannot stand without faith (a nation without faith can't stand). ." Therefore, it is very clear that every radical movement and

attitude of intolerance that appears in this country is not the character of the Indonesian nation.

According to (Nuruzzaman, 2019) terrorist groups have their own advantages with the presence of the digital world. As stated by Manuel Castells in his observations through the perspective of the sociology of communication, it states that terrorism and the media have an attachment. This can be seen from the goals of terrorism, namely terrorizing and media politics. Acts of terrorism are directed to achieve public awareness while news coverage from the media is to shape public opinion. All forms of terrorism are media oriented in order to generate spectacular response and coverage.

In general, the use of the internet by terrorist groups divides into two types of terrorist groups, namely cyberterrorism and online propaganda. Cyberterrorism is an act of using the internet to destroy, harm, attack a person or property by modifying, destroying, spreading viruses on sites, and inserting radical messages on other people's sites. While online propaganda is an activity carried out for the purposes of propaganda, radicalization, and recruitment by a group of people and turning the group into a terrorist group by using the internet as a recruitment medium.

So as an institution tasked with overseeing content/information

dissemination for the public sector, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics has a significant role in efforts to prevent the dissemination of information that indicates terrorists or radicals. On the website of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, the Directorate General of Aptika also stated that the Ministry of Communications and Informatics has at least two steps to prevent the development of acts of terrorism, radicalism and extremism in the digital space. These steps range from content blocking to digital literacy for the public.

Plt. Director of Informatics Application Control, Anthonius Malau, during a Webinar on Prevention and Combating Radicalism and Terrorism during a Pandemic. "The Ministry of Communication and Informatics always takes action to prevent acts of terrorism in the digital space. It was recorded that from July 2017 to July 2020 there were 16,739 content (on social media and websites) related to terrorism that we blocked,"

You can break down the distribution of terrorism-related content found on various digital platforms, on Facebook there are 11,600 content, Twitter has 2,282 content, websites have 496 content, YouTube has 678 content, and file sharing has around 1,000 content. Kominfo has also asked for the commitment of

digital platform to always follow up on complaints related to terrorism content. Apart from blocking content, Kominfo also has a digital literacy program and information dissemination to carry out campaigns against the dangers of digital space terrorism.

Currently, digital space is a medium for spreading terrorism because it has a very wide reach. Therefore, Kominfo has collaborated with the BNPT (Terrorist Disaster Management Agency) which also involves 36 Ministries/States to prevent the development of small groups through digital space.

As a State Civil Apparatus, we should stay away from radicalism that leads to terrorist acts. There are many theories that discuss the definition of radicalism, but in general it can be interpreted that radicalism is an attitude or act of rejecting an ideology of a nation and state in one's own residence or trying to create a new ideology. The problem of terrorism and radicalism is a socio-political problem, but now it is often associated with problems of religious life, including violence against religion, discrimination and religious intolerance. To stay away from this radical attitude, the State Civil Apparatus must be able to continue to maintain and fight for the four basic consensus of the nation and state, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of

the Republic of Indonesia, Unity in Diversity, and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

So to become a State Civil Apparatus who is smart in responding to acts of terrorism in the digital space what needs to be done is not to distribute photos and information related to the issue of terrorism because it has the potential to complicate the situation, besides that it is necessary to conduct a review regarding sources of news/information that are spread across various media about terrorist acts, because if we are not wise in spreading terrorist photos/news there will be communication dysfunction in the dissemination of information that violates ethical requirements, so that it can spread excessive fear in society.

The amount of sensitive content in the form of photos and videos related to acts of terrorism will certainly provide a wider space for terror actors to achieve their goals, namely to frighten and damage social and religious relations. The State Civil Apparatus should be able to use digital space wisely and more usefully to protect the interests and welfare of the nation. Kominfo will always patrol cyber media to cut content related to terrorist acts in cyber media through cyber drones that work 1x24 hours every day. Besides that, there are sanctions for spreading terrorist information which are regulated in the

Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Technology so that this has also become the realm of law enforcement.

## CONCLUSION

In carrying out its function as a glue and unifier for the nation, ASN must strive to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from terrorism crimes that can divide sovereignty framed in Bineka Tunggal Ika. Expressing opinions both orally and in writing via social media (social media) does not contain elements of hate speech against Pancasila, the Constitution, Unity in Diversity, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Government. Do not convey information that has the nuances of hate speech against ethnicity, race, religion and between groups. ASN does not attend activities that lead to acts of insulting, inciting, provoking and hating Pancasila, the Constitution, Unity in Diversity, the Republic of Indonesia, and the Government.

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