

ANALYSIS ON THE CRIMINOLOGICAL FACTORS OF LONE WOLF TERRORISM ALONGSIDE ITS PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES IN INDONESIA

By:

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ABSTRACT

Cases of terrorism involving individual perpetrators have been emerging alongside the development of the digital world. Among the lone wolf cases that have occurred in Indonesia in recent years, this legal research focuses on three cases: the bombing of the Kartasura police post by Rofik Ashrudin, the stabbing of police officer by Ibnu Dar, and the bomb threat and extortion case by LWK against Mall Alam Sutera. This legal research aims to analyze the criminogenic factors causing terrorist acts in these three cases and analyze the prevention and law enforcement methods by the authorities.

This legal research used the normative-empirical legal research type, which combines literature review and field research. The data obtained are the result of criminological theory research through literature review, document analysis, regulation research, and court decision research used in this study. This legal research also utilizes data obtained through interviews with competent individuals who are familiar with handling lone wolf terrorism cases.

Based on the research findings, the Author draws several conclusions, including: Terrorism can have many causes, like economic or social factors. But lone wolf terrorism, where individuals act alone, is different. Among the three cases studied, two were driven by radical ideology, often spread through social media, while the third was due to economic struggles. All the attackers radicalized themselves. Criminology helps us understand lone wolf terrorism by looking at what leads people to commit these acts. Theories such differential association, social identity, rational choice, cultural transmission, motivation, strain, and routine activity are applicable here. On the other hand, Indonesia fights lone wolf terrorism through BNPT and Densus 88. BNPT was created to prevent terrorism and radicalism, through methods such as deradicalization. Densus 88, investigates and apprehend terrorist groups, more in the field operation. Both agencies encountered challenges in their duties, particularly in identifying and detecting lone wolf terrorism perpetrators early and in monitoring social media traffic. Therefore, they collaborate to improve their capabilities.

Keywords: Criminology, Etiology of Crime, Terrorism, Lone Wolf Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism, Indonesian Criminal Law.

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ANALISIS TERHADAP FAKTOR KRIMINOLOGI TENTANG TINDAK PIDANA TERORISME LONE WOLF SERTA PROSES PENCEGAHAN DAN PENEGAKAN HUKUM DI INDONESIA

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INTISARI

Kasus terorisme yang melibatkan pelaku individu telah mulai muncul seiring dengan perkembangan dunia digital. Diantara kasus lone wolf yang terjadi di Indonesia dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, penelitian hukum ini berfokus pada tiga kasus: pengeboman pos polisi Kartasura oleh Rofik Ashrudin, penusukan anggota polisi oleh Ibnu Dar, dan ancaman bom dan pemerasan oleh LWK terhadap Mall Alam Sutera. Penelitian hukum ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor kriminogenik yang menyebabkan tindakan terorisme dalam ketiga kasus tersebut dan menganalisis proses tindakan pencegahan dan penegakan hukum yang dilakukan oleh lembaga yang bertanggung jawab.

Penelitian hukum ini menggunakan jenis penelitian hukum normatif-empiris, yang menggabungkan tinjauan pustaka dan penelitian lapangan. Data diperoleh dari penelitian teori kriminologi melalui tinjauan pustaka, analisis dokumen, penelitian peraturan, dan penelitian putusan pengadilan. Penelitian ini juga melibatkan wawancara dengan individu yang berpengalaman dalam menangani kasus lone wolf terrorism.

Berdasarkan penemuan penelitian, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa terorisme memiliki beragam penyebab, seperti faktor ekonomi atau sosial. Namun, lone wolf, di mana individu bertindak sendiri, berbeda. Dari tiga kasus yang diteliti, dua didorong oleh ideologi radikal yang sering disebarkan melalui media sosial, sementara satu lainnya disebabkan oleh kesulitan ekonomi. Semua pelaku melakukan radikalisasi sendiri. Kriminologi membantu memahami terorisme lone wolf dengan menganalisis pendorongnya, seperti teori asosiasi diferensial, identitas sosial, pilihan rasional, transmisi budaya, motivasi, tekanan, dan aktivitas rutin. Di Indonesia, BNPT dan Densus 88 bertugas melawan lone wolf terrorism. BNPT dibentuk untuk mencegah terorisme dan radikalisme dengan menggunakan metode seperti deradikalisasi. Densus 88, terlibat dalam banyak operasi lapangan, seperti investigasi dan penangkapan. Kedua lembaga menghadapi tantangan dalam mengidentifikasi dan mendeteksi pelaku lone wolf terrorism secara dini, serta memantau media sosial. Oleh karena itu, mereka secara konsisten bekerja sama untuk meningkatkan kemampuan mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Kriminologi, Etiologi Kejahatan, Terorisme, Terorisme Lone Wolf, Kontra-Terrorisme, Hukum Pidana Indonesia.*

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