



Countering the Bomb Terror Threat by the Gegana Detachment of the Southeast Sulawesi Mobile Brigade Unit

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ABSTRACT

The era of reform has inspired a spirit of renewal, a spirit of repair, arrangement, and improvement which consciously highlights various inequalities, deviations, and disproportionate things. The separation of the National Police from the TNI is one of the agendas that occurred in the reform era, and it is a demand from the public who wants changes in the performance of the National Police in carrying out their duties, as stated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that: The main task of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is to maintain security and public order, enforce the law and provide protection, guidance and service to the community. One of the progress of the National Police that is worth noting as part of efforts to improve police performance since the separation from the TNI is the disclosure of bomb cases in Indonesia using the Scientific Crime Investigation (SCI) method, as a term that can be tested. For example, the disclosure of the Bali bombing case, which was initially doubted by many parties, regarding the ability of the National Police to uncover the case, even when the National Police were able to uncover the Bali bombing 1 step by step, unpleasant accusations were immediately heard, that the National Police had engineered the case. This type of research is included in the category of normative legal research. 2 factors, namely supporting factors and inhibiting factors. These factors are as follows: 1. Supporting Factors 2. Inhibiting Factors. one of the suggestions given that the application of the Retroactive principle to cases of criminal acts of terrorism will not violate Human Rights because retroactivity is vulnerable to violations of Human Rights, however, the need for retroactive application is highly desirable, nowadays considering that the impact of criminal acts of terrorism is very broad and systemic.

Keywords : Bomb Terror, Gegana Detachment, Mobile Brigade Unit

I. INTRODUCTION

The era of reform has inspired a spirit of renewal, a spirit of repair, arrangement, and improvement which consciously highlights various inequalities, deviations, and disproportionate things. The separation of the National Police from the TNI is one of the agendas that occurred in the reform era, and it is a demand from the public who want changes in the performance of the National Police in carrying out their duties, as stated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that: The main task of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is to maintain security and public order, enforce the law and provide protection, guidance and service to the community. One of the progress of the National Police that is worth noting as part of efforts to improve police performance since the separation from the TNI is the disclosure of bomb cases in Indonesia using the Scientific Crime Investigation (SCI) method, as a term that can be tested. For example, the disclosure of the Bali bombing case, which was initially doubted by many parties, regarding the ability of the National Police to uncover the case, even when the National Police were able to uncover the Bali bombing 1 step by step, unpleasant accusations were immediately heard, that the National Police had engineered the case.

Examining cases of bomb terror crimes in Indonesia can be said to be a new crime because it started to become popular at the end of 1998 in the reform era. In just a period of 4 years (1999-2002), there were 189 bomb cases in Indonesia, with 272 deaths and 338 people injured, and always the crime scene (TKP) was in a strategic location or at least had international news value such as the explosion of the Philippine and Malaysian embassies, the Senen Atrium, the Jakarta Stock Exchange, and several churches on Christmas Eve 2000. Here are 5 horrendous cases of terrorism in Indonesia:

1. 2002 Bali Bombings 2002 Bali Bombings (also called Bali Bombing I) occurred on the evening of 12 October 2002. This action was a series of three bombings in different locations in Bali. The first two explosions occurred at Paddy's Pub and Sari Club (SC) in Jalan Legian, Kuta, Bali, while the last one was at the United States American Consulate. There were 202 fatalities and 209 people injured.
2. 2003 JW Marriott Bomb Another dark note hit Indonesia in 2003. A bomb exploded and destroyed part of the JW Marriott Hotel in the Mega Kuningan area, Jakarta, Indonesia. The bomb exploded at around 12.45 WIB and 12.55 WIB on Tuesday, August 5, 2003. A total of 12 people were killed and 150 people were injured. This explosion was a suicide bombing.
3. 2004 Australian Embassy Bomb A large explosion occurred in front of the Australian Embassy, Kuningan area, Jakarta. The bomb exploded on September 9, 2004. This terror act was a series of terrorist attacks aimed at Australia. The number of fatalities is not very clear, the Indonesian officer's version is 9 people, while the Australian version is 11 people killed.
4. 2005 Bali Bombings For the second time, acts of terror on the Island of the Gods, Bali occurred again on October 1, 2005. Bomb explosions were at R.AJA's Bar and Restaurant, Kuta Square, Kuta Beach area, and Nyoman Cafe'Jombaran. Although smaller than the first Bali bombing, this incident killed 22 people and 102 people were injured.
5. 2011 Cirebon Bomb A suicide bomb explosion occurred at the Cirebon Police Headquarters Mosque during Friday prayers on April 15, 2011. Different from other actions, this suicide bombing was aimed at attacking the police. It was recorded that 25 people were injured and one perpetrator was killed.

If you look at the targets of the explosion, the locations are strategic places. This is a sign that the perpetrator was smart enough to choose a target that had a very high level of world attention. For example, Bali is a tourism destination for both foreign and domestic tourists. The American-owned JW Marriot Hotel and the Australian Embassy are American allies which of course will attract a lot of international attention.

From several bomb cases that occurred, such as in Legian Bagi, Kuta Beach, Bali, the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, the JW Marriott Hotel, Jakarta, and many other places, the resulting casualties and material losses have had a major impact on the aftermath of the bomb explosions, including the emergence of fear or "fire of crime" for the community, so that every time a bomb threat occurs, the community will experience panic and fear, this is because they do not know about the characteristics of bombs or explosives. The threat of the bomb has disrupted social security which is the responsibility of the National Police which is tasked with creating security and order in society.

In line with the Polri's duties in creating a sense of security and a conducive situation in society and as contained in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 14 paragraph (1) letter e, namely: "The Polri is tasked with maintaining and guaranteeing public security, as well as The position of the National Police as the task bearer of government functions in the fields of maintaining security and community order, law enforcement, protection, guidance and service to the community," means that for the independence of the National Police, professionalism is needed in providing quality services to the community. In this case, the quality of service cannot be separated from the actions and display of resources of members of the National Police who provide an overview of their role, whether as protectors or as oppressors and whether as servants or as employers. From these roles, community responses will emerge which will determine participation or rejection of services provided by the National Police, because community satisfaction with services greatly influences the police institution. The services provided by the police are different from the services provided by profit-oriented companies. Police services are directed at the interests of the community at large without looking at the pros and cons of the services provided because the police agency is a government apparatus so providing services to the community is an obligation that must be carried out by the police. The National Police, as a government apparatus, does not recognize the "bottom line", meaning no matter how bad its performance is, the police service does not recognize the terms bankrupt or declining. So, in providing services to the community, the National Police are expected to be professional and able to provide trust to the community.

The condition of Polri services is still worrying, with many complaints heard from the public regarding the services provided by Polri. Various efforts have been made by the National Police to improve services, but the community still feels disappointed when they have to deal with the police and some people feel a burden that they have to face when dealing with Polri services.

Police services are currently receiving negative attention from the public and have created a detrimental impression on the image of the National Police. Negative attention from the public towards the National Police which creates a negative impression includes the attitude of members of the National Police who are fierce because they feel that as members of the National Police, they feel arrogant towards the community, have not shown smiles, greetings and greetings and are still making illegal levies and are less professional or are still careless in their service. public. This is as stated by Nikolas Simanjuntak:

So far, the police have followed a system that focuses on the presumption that everyone they encounter is a criminal. This must be changed, this change is substantially fundamental. The police who serve must not be scary and mysterious (full of secrets for the people they serve). With this change, the job description for each police officer must be adjusted. That way, every person who meets the police feels safe because they are served with practical solutions, not made into objects of transaction. Changes to the layout of public service workspaces in each police station must be reorganized to eliminate the scary and mysterious impression. The current layout of the police station

is espionage style, people who enter cannot see who is in the room which is covered with black glass. Added to this are acronyms that confuse the general public. The acronym is very militaristic and espionage-style.

The National Police Mobile Brigade Corps (BRIMOB) is an integral part of the National Police which is always required to understand its main duties professionally and provide quality services to the community, including preventing possible attempts to disrupt security stability by carrying out terror and threatening bomb explosions in several areas. in Jakarta which was carried out by a certain group or individual. In connection with the threat of bombs which is widespread in Indonesia, especially in certain places which can cause quite a lot of casualties and quite deep psychological trauma, this is a challenge for the Brimob Unit, especially the Gegana Detachment Jibom Unit which can handle bomb threats. The bomb threat that occurred does not rule out the possibility of it occurring at vital objects, government agency offices, or public facilities such as malls, beaches, and other entertainment facilities.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Type of research

This type of research is included in the category of normative legal research. Normative legal research is "legal research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data." The discussion is based on statutory regulations, documents, legal journals, research reports, and relevant references.

2.2 Types and Sources of Data

Legal Materials

a. Primary legal materials Primary legal materials consist of:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia after amendments.
2. Criminal Code.
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.
5. Presidential Decree Number 125 of 1999 concerning Explosives.
6. Decree of the Head of the Police Mobile Brigade Corps No. Pol. : SKEP / 120/ VIII / 2007 dated 20 August 2007 concerning the Guidebook for the Implementation of Bomb Disposal at the Police Mobile Brigade.

b. Secondary legal materials

Secondary legal materials are materials that explain primary legal materials, which include:

1. The work of legal experts related to the research title
2. Internet Site
3. Reading books related to the research title
4. Research results and other relevant literature. The literature search was obtained through: Library, the Faculty of Law, University of Southeast Sulawesi, University Library.

c. Tertiary legal materials

Tertiary Legal Materials are materials that provide explanations regarding primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, which include:

- 1) Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI)
- 2) English Dictionary
- 3) Legal Dictionary
- 4) Encyclopedy.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

Techniques for collecting legal materials. The procedure used by the author is a documentation study, namely the guidelines used in the form of notes as a source for quotations. Searching for legal literature and other information is carried out using offline (books) and online (internet) searches. Off-line library materials can be obtained from personal collections and libraries in the form of books, legal journals, and others, while online library materials can be obtained using internet access.

2.4 Data Analysis

Legal materials After the author has collected legal materials that are related and related to the title of the research, the next stage is that the author interprets the legal materials by Interpreting them grammatically, identifying legal facts, and eliminating irrelevant matters to determine the legal problem to be solved, collecting legal materials that are relevant to the problem being researched, conducting a review of the legal problems raised based on the materials that have been collected, and drawing conclusions in the form of arguments that answer the problem.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Factors influencing the handling of bomb threats by the Gegana Detachment, Mobile Brigade Unit of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police

It can be divided into 2 factors, namely supporting factors and inhibiting factors. These factors are as follows:

3.1.1. Supporting Factors

a. Internal

- 1) Carrying out routine roll call activities by the Gegana Detachment and providing punishment and rewards to members will create a high sense of discipline, dedication, and responsibility in each member of the Jibom unit.

This is demonstrated by always carrying out their duties well, not committing violations, providing punishment for members who break the rules, and giving awards to members who excel.

- 2) Procurement of equipment, supplies facilities, and infrastructure is very helpful in carrying out the duties of the Jibom Unit. The number and type of equipment owned by the Jibom Detachment Gegana Unit, Brimobda Polda Sultra, including the transportation facilities they have, are adequate. This is based on the results of observations and document studies carried out by the author because equipment and facilities greatly influence the handling of the Jibom unit in providing services to the public who report bomb terror threats.
- 3) Program to improve welfare and increase member motivation carried out by leadership elements of the Southeast Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit through carrying out external tasks such as Pam ObVit, although in limited numbers. Providing incentives received by members of the Jibom unit of the Gegana Detachment, Brimobda Sat Polda Sultra will increase and maintain work motivation. This was shown in interviews with members of the Jibom unit who said that they received incentives, for the Ka Team of IDR 300,000 and members IDR 200,000.

b. External

- 1) Security guards who have received training in anticipating and handling TPTKP bomb terror threats will help the Jibom Unit in handling bomb threats. Security guards who have received training, when there is a threat of bomb terror, will evacuate the community and detect the presence of Handak evidence. Later, the Jibom unit will only carry out sterilization.
- 2) The public's willingness and trust in the National Police to report bomb threats in the Southeast Sulawesi region, so that the Police can take action to create conducive security and social security conditions.

3.1.2. Inhibiting Factors

a. Internal

- 1) The number of personnel from the Jibom Unit, Gegana Detachment, Brimobda, Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police is adequate, but in terms of the arrangements for implementing activities, it is not based on the interests of the main task. This means that the Jibom Unit prioritizes external tasks such as escorting VIPs and securing vital objects so that those carrying out the task of handling bomb terror threats are only arranged in the form of teams of 4-5 personnel, as a result, this will hamper the provision of services.
- 2) The limited capabilities of Jibom unit personnel will hinder the implementation of their duties, especially in mastering actions and using sophisticated equipment. This is because not all members of the Jibom unit of the Gegana Detachment, Brimobda Sat Polda Sultra have attended vocational education related to the implementation of Jibom duties and they still have little experience on duty. This is shown from the research results that almost all personnel are still on duty for 2-5 years because they still hold the rank of Brigadier and Brigadier.
- 3) Vital equipment is damaged and equipment has not been replaced. Some equipment was damaged due to minimal costs for maintaining equipment and supplies owned by the Jibom unit. This is based on the results of interviews with members of the Jibom unit who expressed complaints that applications for equipment replacement and repair had been submitted but to date, this has not been realized.
- 4) The communication equipment (HT) used by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police's Brimobda Unit, especially the Jibom unit, cannot enter or join the HT frequency used by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police. This will hamper coordination between the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police's Brimobda Unit and the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police.

b. External

- 1) Vehicle density and frequent road congestion, especially when people go to and from work. This will hinder the movement of the Jibom unit to get to the crime scene of the bomb terror threat.
- 2) The jurisdiction of the Regional Police of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police consists of regional units/Polres, so the Jibom unit will experience difficulties in backing up this legal area, while the Jibom unit only consists of 4 teams which take turns being on standby or call every day. With these 4 teams being unequal compared to the area, population, and quantity of bomb terror threats, this greatly affects the handling and quality of service of the Jibom unit in providing services to the community.
- 3) The location that is the target of bomb terror threats is always a large place and consists of many rooms and some buildings do not have building sketches/plans, so it will take a long time to carry out inspection and sterilization. Looking at the number of Jibom unit personnel on duty and the very minimal equipment used, it is not comparable to the speed in examining crime scenes for bomb terror threats, which cover a very large area.
- 4) There is a non-coordinative attitude from the building owner who does not permit certain places or rooms to be inspected, thereby hampering the task of dealing with bomb threats. 5) Not all security guard members, especially those carrying out security duties in strategic places, have received training in anticipating bomb terror threats, thus providing a workload for the Jibom unit which carries out its duties with only 4 personnel by inspecting a fairly large crime scene area.

3.2 Obstacles in dealing with bomb threats by the Gegana Detachment, Mobile Brigade Unit of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police

In serving the community according to the concept of excellent service according to Atep Adya Barata, namely the A6 concept by aligning the following factors:

- 1) Ability is certain knowledge and skills that are necessary to support an excellent service program. Based on the research results, the capabilities of the Jibom unit members are still very minimal because of the 58 members of

the Jibom unit who have attended education there are only 12 people, there is a lack of service experience because most of the Jibom unit members still hold the rank of Bripda and Brigadier, who on average have only served for 4-5 year.

- 2) Attitude is the behavior or temperament that must be emphasized when dealing with customers. The attitude of Jibom unit members who are obedient and obedient to regulations, disciplined, and orderly in carrying out activities are supporting factors in improving countermeasures, however, public complaints regarding the less communicative attitude of Jibom unit members will affect the quality of service, because an uncommunicative attitude will appear arrogant. thus making society unsympathetic.
- 3) Appearance is a person's appearance, both physical and non-physical, which can reflect the self-confidence and credibility of other parties. The appearance of the members in uniform shows neatness and follows Gampol rules so that people who see them will be sympathetic, but the appearance of scary faces, without smiles and greetings shown by members of the Jibom unit will make people afraid.
- 4) Attention: full concern for customers, both about paying attention to customer needs and desires and understanding suggestions and criticism. The Jibom Unit visiting the crime scene of a bomb terror threat is a form of concern and is something that the public hopes for, but because people nowadays want to be served quickly, taking a long time to visit the crime scene makes people anxious, so people think the Jibom unit is less responsive.
- 5) Actions are various concrete activities that must be carried out in providing services to customers. By seriously sterilizing/examining crime scenes for bomb terror threats by the Jibom unit, using equipment according to its use and using skills will sincerely provide service satisfaction for the community. However, what the Jibom unit did was to go to the crime scene with a force of 5 people, as a result, carrying out the crime scene inspection took a long time. This gave rise to public anxiety and doubt about the Jibom unit's way of acting.
- 6) Responsibility (Accountability). Responsibility (accountability) is an attitude of dealing with customers as a form of concern to avoid or minimize losses or customer dissatisfaction. By not destroying the crime scene and maintaining order, not scaring the public when carrying out sterilization or inspection, it means that the Jibom unit is not harming the public.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

2 factors, namely supporting factors and inhibiting factors. These factors are as follows:

1. Supporting Factors

a. Internal

- 1) Carrying out routine roll call activities by the Gegana Detachment and providing punishment and rewards to members will create a high sense of discipline, dedication, and responsibility in each member of the Jibom unit.
- 2) Procurement of equipment, supplies facilities, and infrastructure is very helpful in carrying out the duties of the Jibom Unit.
- 3) Program to improve welfare and increase member motivation carried out by leadership elements of the Southeast Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit

b. External

- 1) Security guards who have received training in anticipating and handling TPTKP bomb terror threats will help the Jibom Unit in handling bomb threats.
- 2) The public's willingness and trust in the National Police to report bomb threats in the Southeast Sulawesi region, so that the Police can take action to create conducive security and social security conditions.

2. Inhibiting Factors

a. Internal

- 1) The number of personnel from the Jibom Unit, Gegana Detachment, Brimobda, Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police is adequate, but in terms of the arrangements for implementing activities, it is not based on the interests of the main task.
- 2) The limited abilities of Jibom unit personnel will hinder the implementation of their duties,
- 3) Vital equipment is damaged and equipment has not been replaced.

b. External

- 1) Vehicle density and frequent road congestion, especially when people go to and from work.
- 2) The jurisdiction of the Regional Police of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police consists of regional units/Polres, so the Jibom unit will experience difficulties in backing up this legal area,
- 3) The location that is the target of bomb terror threats is always a large place and consists of many rooms and some buildings do not have building sketches/plans,
- 4) There is a non-coordinative attitude from the building owner who does not permit certain places or rooms to be inspected, thereby hampering the task of dealing with bomb threats.
- 5) Not all security guard members, especially those carrying out security duties in strategic locations, have received training to anticipate bomb terror threats.

4.2 Suggestions

- 1) It is hoped that the application of the Retroactive principle to cases of criminal acts of terrorism will not violate Human Rights because retroactivity is vulnerable to violations of Human Rights, however, the need for

retroactive application is highly desirable, nowadays considering that the impact of criminal acts of terrorism is very broad and systemic.

- 2) It is hoped that the National Police institution will optimize Community Police (Polmas) in an integrated manner because Polmas has not been running optimally so far. It should be noted that with the role of community policing, early detection of local community developments can be carried out to record permanent residents and immigrants in a particular area. Eradication steps will not be meaningful if the response through preventive efforts is not carried out from the most basic root of the problem and that root lies within society.
- 3) It is hoped that the National Police institutions, especially Ujit Jibom Sat Brimob Polda Sultra, will try to find other ways to ambush terrorists in their hiding places by not using weapons to shoot the terrorists dead after being warned to surrender. For example, by using gas or something else that can make terrorists faint by inhaling the gas, so that human rights are better protected than by killing terrorists. The judicial process can even be carried out against him by applicable legal provisions. Apart from that, the image of the National Police of capturing terrorist perpetrators alive has become more meaningful in the eyes of the world, other terrorist networks can also be uncovered through perpetrators who have been arrested.

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