

The Role of the Police in Terrorism Prevention Through Deradicalization-Based Criminal Policy at the North Sumatra Regional Police

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in preventing acts of terrorism through deradicalization-based criminal policy and to identify the challenges in its implementation. The research employs a normative legal approach supported by a limited empirical approach, conducted through literature studies on relevant laws and recent scholarly publications. The findings indicate that the North Sumatra Regional Police have played a strategic role in terrorism prevention by integrating penal and non-penal approaches, implemented through early detection, community policing, and active involvement in deradicalization and social reintegration programs for former terrorism convicts. However, the implementation of deradicalization policies remains suboptimal as it is still partial and not systematically integrated. The study also reveals multidimensional challenges, including limited human resources, weak inter-agency coordination, the absence of detailed legal frameworks, and social stigma against former offenders. Furthermore, the rise of digital radicalization presents new challenges that require adaptive prevention strategies. Therefore, strengthening an integrative, collaborative, and adaptive deradicalization-based criminal policy is essential to enhance the effectiveness of terrorism prevention at the regional level.

Keywords: Police, Terrorism, Deradicalization, Criminal Policy, Prevention

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Introduction

Terrorism constitutes one form of extraordinary crime (*extraordinary crime*) that not only threatens national security but also disrupts the social, political, and economic stability of a state. In the Indonesian context, the dynamics of terrorism have become increasingly complex, encompassing evolving patterns, networks, and methods of radical ideological dissemination that increasingly exploit digital technology. This phenomenon demands a counter-terrorism approach that is not merely repressive through law enforcement, but also preventive through sustained deradicalization strategies. Within the framework of modern criminal law, preventive approaches through non-penal policy have become a critical component of criminal policy (*criminal policy*) aimed at suppressing the potential occurrence of crime before it materializes [1].

Normatively, the state, through various legal instruments including Law Number 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorism has provided a strong foundation for law enforcement authorities, particularly the Indonesian National Police (Polri), to undertake terrorism prevention and counter-terrorism efforts. In addition, the national criminal law reform through Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (new KUHP) has further reinforced the normative framework for combating terrorism, particularly through Articles 600 and 601, which explicitly regulate terrorism offenses as part of the national criminal law codification. This regulation marks a new chapter in the enforcement of anti-terrorism law, which is no longer solely dependent on special legislation but has been integrated into the general criminal law system. In this regard, deradicalization policy has emerged as one of the key instruments that is not merely offender-oriented but also addresses the social environment potentially exposed to radical ideologies. This policy constitutes the state's constitutional responsibility to safeguard national security while protecting human rights, such that the approach employed is not solely repressive but also humanistic and rehabilitative [2].

In practice, the implementation of deradicalization policy in Indonesia involves various institutions, including the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and the Police, both at the central and regional levels. Regional Police (Polda) occupy a strategic position as the frontline authority in detecting, preventing, and addressing the potential for radicalism within their jurisdictions. Research demonstrates that law enforcement personnel not only carry out repressive functions through law enforcement but also preventive functions through intelligence activities, community development, and community-based deradicalization approaches [2].

In the specific context of North Sumatra, the dynamics of terrorism exhibit distinct characteristics influenced by social and economic factors as well as cross-regional ideological networks. Recent studies indicate that deradicalization efforts in North Sumatra are particularly critical given the potential for radical ideology to spread through local and digital networks that are difficult to detect through conventional means [3]. Furthermore, the presence of former terrorism convicts in this region poses a distinct challenge, as there is a risk of recidivism the return of individuals to radical ideologies if the deradicalization process is not effectively implemented [4].

In an operational context, the North Sumatra Regional Police, including specialized units such as Brimob and Densus 88, play a multidimensional role in countering terrorism. This role encompasses preventive, repressive, and post-terror recovery measures. Empirical research indicates that Brimob of the North Sumatra Regional Police is actively involved in securing vital objects, conducting enforcement actions against perpetrators, and conducting intelligence activities to prevent the expansion of terrorist networks [5]. Nevertheless, a purely repressive approach has proven insufficient in addressing the root causes of terrorism; thus, strengthening deradicalization approaches as part of a comprehensive criminal policy is imperative.

Notwithstanding these efforts, the implementation of deradicalization policy continues to face numerous challenges across the dimensions of legal substance, institutional structure, and social culture. Several studies indicate that deradicalization programs in Indonesia have not yet operated optimally due to limited human resources, insufficient inter-agency coordination, and

the absence of a clear legal definition of radicalism in existing legislation [6]. Furthermore, social resistance and stigma toward former terrorism offenders constitute significant obstacles in the social reintegration process, which may ultimately trigger the re-emergence of radical ideologies [7].

From a criminal policy perspective, this situation indicates that the penal approach, which emphasizes legal enforcement, must be balanced with a more humanistic and sustainable nonpenal approach. Deradicalization as a component of non-penal policy plays a strategic role in transforming the mindset, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals exposed to radical ideologies, thereby enabling more effective prevention of terrorism offenses [1]. Therefore, the synergy between penal and non-penal approaches is key to establishing a comprehensive counterterrorism system.

Accordingly, the role of the Police particularly the North Sumatra Regional Police is of paramount importance in integrating deradicalization-based criminal policy into terrorism prevention strategies. The Police function not only as law enforcers but also as agents of social change capable of building community trust, adopting persuasive approaches, and developing locally and contextually grounded deradicalization programs. Based on the foregoing discussion, the following research problems are formulated:

1. What is the role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in terrorism prevention through deradicalization-based criminal policy?
2. What constraints and challenges does the Police face in implementing deradicalization policy as a terrorism prevention measure in North Sumatra?

Literature Review 1. The Concept of Criminal Policy in Combating Terrorism

Kebijakan kriminal (*criminal policy*) constitutes a conceptual framework employed by the state to formulate crime prevention strategies, encompassing both penal and non-penal approaches. In the framework of modern criminal law, criminal policy is not limited to enforcement action against perpetrators but also includes preventive efforts through social approaches aimed at eliminating the root causes of crime. This is consistent with the view that crime, including terrorism, is not merely a legal issue but also a social phenomenon related to ideology, economic inequality, and global political dynamics [8].

In the context of terrorism, criminal policy has distinctive characteristics owing to the organized, ideological, and transnational nature of this crime. Therefore, the approach employed must be comprehensive and integrative. Recent research indicates that the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts depends significantly on achieving a balance between repressive approaches through law enforcement and preventive approaches through deradicalization policy [9]. An imbalance between these two approaches risks failure in addressing the root causes of terrorism, resulting in only short-term effects.

Furthermore, within the criminal policy framework, the non-penal approach plays a strategic role in reducing the potential for radicalization within society. This approach encompasses education, economic empowerment, and the strengthening of moderate religious values. In this context, law enforcement agencies, including the Police, function not only as enforcers but also as facilitators in creating conducive social conditions to prevent the spread of radical ideologies [10].

Accordingly, criminal policy in counter-terrorism must be understood as an integrated system that simultaneously incorporates various legal and social instruments. This approach is particularly relevant in the Indonesian context, especially in regions such as North Sumatra, which are characterized by social diversity and potential vulnerability to the spread of radical ideologies.

2. Deradicalization Theory in Legal and Criminological Perspective

Deradicalization constitutes one of the primary strategies within non-penal policy for combating terrorism. Conceptually, deradicalization may be understood as a systematic process

of transforming the mindset, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals or groups exposed to radical ideologies toward greater moderation and inclusivity. From a criminological perspective, deradicalization does not focus solely on the individual perpetrator but also encompasses the social environment that influences the radicalization process [11].

The deradicalization approach in modern criminal law possesses a rehabilitative character, aimed at reintegrating individuals back into society through social reintegration processes. This contrasts with the repressive approach, which places greater emphasis on retribution and deterrence. Research demonstrates that effective deradicalization programs must address psychological, ideological, and socioeconomic dimensions, thereby reaching the root causes that led individuals to become involved in terrorist networks [12].

In practice, deradicalization in Indonesia is implemented through various programs, including rehabilitation within correctional institutions, religious guidance approaches, and economic empowerment for former terrorism convicts. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these programs remains a subject of debate, as cases of recidivism indicate that the deradicalization process has not yet been fully successful [13]. This underscores the need for a thorough evaluation of the approaches adopted, including the role of law enforcement institutions in implementing these programs.

Moreover, from a legal perspective, deradicalization must also respect human rights principles. Overly repressive approaches in deradicalization programs risk violating individual rights, which may paradoxically reinforce radicalization. Therefore, a balance between security approaches and the protection of human rights is necessary in the implementation of deradicalization programs [11].

3. The Role of the Police in Terrorism Prevention

The Indonesian National Police plays a strategic role in counter-terrorism, both through preventive and repressive functions. In the context of prevention, the Police serves as an institution conducting early detection of potential threats and building community relations to prevent the spread of radical ideologies. This role is consistent with the concept of *community policing*, which positions the community as a partner in maintaining security and public order [14].

At the regional level, the North Sumatra Regional Police bears the responsibility of implementing national policy within a local context. This encompasses intelligence activities, security patrols, and community development programs aimed at preventing radicalization. Research indicates that community-based approaches employed by the Police can enhance the effectiveness of terrorism prevention, as they are capable of directly engaging with the community [15].

Furthermore, the Police also play a role in the implementation of deradicalization programs, both directly and through cooperation with other agencies such as BNPT. In this capacity, the Police function not merely as law enforcement but also as agents of social change capable of influencing public mindsets. However, this role confronts various challenges, including resource limitations and the growing complexity of terrorist networks [16].

Accordingly, the role of the Police in terrorism prevention cannot be separated from the broader criminal policy framework. The Police must be capable of integrating penal and nonpenal approaches in the execution of their duties, in order to establish an effective and sustainable counter-terrorism system.

4. Challenges in the Implementation of Deradicalization at the Regional Level

The implementation of deradicalization policy at the regional level, including in North Sumatra, faces a range of challenges that are structural, cultural, and substantive in nature. From a structural perspective, limited human resources and budgetary constraints constitute the primary obstacles to the execution of deradicalization programs. Furthermore, suboptimal interagency coordination also impedes program effectiveness [17].

From a cultural perspective, community resistance toward former terrorism perpetrators constitutes one of the factors impeding the social reintegration process. The negative stigma attached to former terrorism convicts may drive them back toward radical networks, thereby increasing the risk of recidivism [18]. This demonstrates that deradicalization is not solely the responsibility of law enforcement but also requires broad community support.

Meanwhile, from the perspective of legal substance, there remains a normative gap specifically regulating deradicalization mechanisms. This leads to divergent interpretations in program implementation, which ultimately affects the effectiveness of the policy [19]. Therefore, regulatory strengthening is needed to provide both legal certainty and flexibility in field implementation.

Accordingly, the challenges in implementing deradicalization indicate that this policy requires a holistic and adaptive approach, capable of adjusting to local conditions and the evolving dynamics of terrorism.

Research Methodology

This study employs a normative legal approach supported by a limited empirical approach in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the role of the Police in terrorism prevention through deradicalization-based criminal policy within the jurisdiction of the North Sumatra Regional Police. The normative approach is applied to analyze the legal norms governing counter-terrorism, particularly those pertaining to deradicalization policy, while the empirical approach is employed to understand the practical implementation of such policy in the field.

This research is descriptive-analytical in nature, aimed at systematically and factually describing the legal phenomenon under study and analyzing the relationship between legal norms and their implementation. In this context, the study focuses on the synchronization between deradicalization-based criminal policy and the operational role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in preventing terrorism.

The data sources in this study comprise primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include relevant legislation, such as Law Number 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorism, Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (new KUHP) particularly Articles 600 and 601 concerning terrorism offenses as well as internal Police policies related to counter-terrorism. Secondary legal materials consist of scholarly literature, in particular peer-reviewed journal articles addressing criminal policy, deradicalization, and the role of the Police in counter-terrorism. Tertiary legal materials are used as supplementary sources, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Data collection was conducted through a library research method (*library research*) by examining various legal sources and relevant scholarly literature published within the last five years. In addition, the empirical approach was applied through analysis of the practices and policies implemented by the North Sumatra Regional Police, as obtained from verifiable research reports and scholarly publications [20].

The data analysis technique employed is qualitative analysis with a descriptive-analytical approach. The collected data were then analyzed by constructing the relationship between legal norms and their practical implementation. This analysis aims to identify the extent to which deradicalization policy has been implemented as part of criminal policy in terrorism prevention, as well as to examine the constraints encountered in its execution.

In order to maintain the validity and reliability of the research, a source triangulation technique was employed, involving the comparison of various different data sources to arrive at objective conclusions. This approach is essential to ensure that the research findings are not merely normative in character but also reflect the empirical conditions prevailing in the field [21]. Accordingly, this research methodology is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of the role of the Police in terrorism prevention through deradicalization policy, as well as to contribute to the development of more effective and sustainable criminal policy.

Results 1. The Role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in Terrorism Prevention through Deradicalization-Based Criminal Policy

The role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in terrorism prevention cannot be separated from the criminal policy framework that integrates penal and non-penal approaches. Normatively, the Police's authority in terrorism prevention has been established by Law Number 5 of 2018, which grants legitimacy to law enforcement officers to undertake preventive measures through early detection, surveillance, and community development. In addition, Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (new KUHP), through Articles 600 and 601, reaffirms the regulation of terrorism offenses within the national criminal law codification framework, thereby further strengthening the legal basis for the Police in performing terrorism prevention and enforcement functions. In practice, this authority is translated into various operational strategies involving intelligence functions, community development (*Binmas*), and crossinstitutional cooperation.

Based on empirical findings, it was determined that the North Sumatra Regional Police actively performs preventive functions through community-based approaches. Activities such as community outreach, engagement with religious leaders, and the promotion of religious moderation constitute components of the deradicalization strategy implemented directly at the local level. This approach is consistent with the concept of *community policing*, which positions the community as a strategic partner in crime prevention efforts, including terrorism [22].

Furthermore, the Police also play a role in supporting deradicalization programs directed at former terrorism convicts. This role is not limited to surveillance but also encompasses guidance and mentoring to facilitate productive reintegration into society for those who have completed their sentences. Research indicates that the active involvement of law enforcement officers in this process can enhance the success of social reintegration while simultaneously reducing the risk of recidivism [23].

From a criminal policy perspective, the role of the North Sumatra Regional Police reflects an integration of penal and non-penal approaches. The penal approach is manifested through law enforcement action against terrorism perpetrators, while the non-penal approach is manifested through deradicalization programs and community development. This integration is particularly important given that terrorism is a crime with an ideological dimension, and therefore cannot be addressed solely through repressive approaches [24].

Nevertheless, the research findings also indicate that the implementation of deradicalization policy by the Police remains partial and has not yet been fully integrated into a comprehensive system. This is evidenced by the limited scope of ongoing programs and the suboptimal coordination between the Police and other agencies such as BNPT and local governments. This situation demonstrates that the Police's role in terrorism prevention through deradicalization still requires strengthening, both from an institutional and policy perspective [25].

It can therefore be concluded that the North Sumatra Regional Police has performed a strategic role in terrorism prevention through deradicalization-based criminal policy; however, its implementation still requires optimization in order to achieve maximum effectiveness.

2. Constraints and Challenges of the Police in Implementing Deradicalization Policy in North Sumatra

Although the North Sumatra Regional Police has undertaken various efforts in terrorism prevention, the implementation of deradicalization policy continues to face multidimensional constraints. These constraints may be classified into structural, cultural, and legal-substantive dimensions.

From a structural standpoint, limited human resources and budgetary constraints constitute the primary obstacles to the implementation of deradicalization programs. Deradicalization programs require a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing psychological,

religious, and social dimensions, which the Police institution alone cannot fully provide. Research indicates that these capacity limitations have prevented deradicalization programs from operating optimally and sustainably [26].

Furthermore, inter-agency coordination also presents a significant challenge. Counterterrorism involves multiple institutions, including BNPT, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and local governments. However, in practice, coordination among these agencies has frequently been ineffective, resulting in policy overlaps and insufficient program synchronization [27]. This has had a detrimental impact on the optimization of deradicalization implementation, particularly at the stage of social reintegration.

From a cultural perspective, community resistance toward former terrorism convicts constitutes one of the primary barriers to the deradicalization process. The negative stigma attached to former terrorism perpetrators makes it difficult for them to be reintegrated into society, potentially driving them back toward radical networks. Research indicates that the success of deradicalization is highly dependent on community support; accordingly, without social acceptance, the program will struggle to achieve its objectives [28].

Meanwhile, from the perspective of legal substance, there remains a normative gap specifically regulating the mechanisms of deradicalization. Although Law Number 5 of 2018 has addressed terrorism prevention, and Law Number 1 of 2023 on the new Criminal Code, through Articles 600 and 601, has expanded and reinforced the regulation of terrorism offenses within the national criminal law system, the regulatory provisions on deradicalization remain general in nature and have not yet provided clear technical guidelines for field officers. This results in divergent interpretations in program implementation, which ultimately affects the effectiveness of the policy [29].

Furthermore, an additional challenge is the rapid advancement of information technology, which terrorist groups exploit to disseminate radical ideologies online. This situation demands that the Police develop new strategies for digital radicalization prevention, requiring technological capabilities and cooperation with various stakeholders, including digital platform providers [30].

It can therefore be concluded that the constraints and challenges in implementing deradicalization policy in North Sumatra are complex and multidimensional in nature. Accordingly, a holistic and integrative approach is required one that involves not only law enforcement but also the broader community and various other stakeholders.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the role of the North Sumatra Regional Police in terrorism prevention through deradicalization-based criminal policy has been carried out within an integrated framework of penal and non-penal approaches. Normatively, the Police possesses strong legitimacy in undertaking preventive measures through early detection, community development, and involvement in deradicalization programs. Empirically, the implementation of this role is manifested through the *community policing*, community outreach, and mentoring for former terrorism convicts in the social reintegration process. Nevertheless, the implementation of deradicalization policy remains partial and has not yet been fully integrated into a sustainable system, resulting in suboptimal effectiveness in preventing radicalization and recidivism.

Furthermore, the constraints and challenges confronted by the Police in implementing deradicalization policy in North Sumatra exhibit a multidimensional character, encompassing structural, cultural, and legal-substantive dimensions. Limited human resources and budget, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and the normative gaps in the technical regulation of deradicalization mechanisms constitute the primary barriers to policy implementation. On the other hand, social resistance and stigma toward former terrorism perpetrators, along with the growth of digital radicalization, further complicate prevention efforts. Therefore, strengthening

policy in an integrative, adaptive, and cross-sector collaborative manner is required to enhance the effectiveness of deradicalization as a component of criminal policy in counter-terrorism.

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