

## The Role of the Mobile Brigade Unit in Eradicating Terrorism Crimes

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**Abstract:** *The aim of this research is to systematically examine and analyze the active implementation of the Brimob Unit in enforcing the law on theoretical criminal acts. In this writing the author uses a normative juridical method with research specifications in the form of descriptive analysis. Terrorism has become part of extra ordinary crimes, which means a violent crime that has a special dimension or is different from other violent crimes which are often called extraordinary crimes and are even classified as crimes against humanity. The Brimob Polri Corps as an integral part of the National Police also has the main tasks and functions to implement and mobilize the strength of the Brimob Polri in dealing with high levels of security and order disturbances, especially mass riots, organized crimes armed with firearms, bombs, chemical, biological and radioactive materials, which the implementation of the Brimob's duties is based on the function of the National Police Mobile Brigade as the National Police's Ultimate Unit (Striking Force). The implementation of sterilization by the Jibom Unit is a form of service to the community to anticipate bomb explosions carried out by individuals related to terrorism, so as to create conducive security and social security conditions. The Jibom Unit of the Gegana Detachment, the Brimob Unit, carried out bomb sterilization due to requests from the public.*

**Keywords:** *Brigade; Eradication; Mobile; Terrorism.*

### 1. Introduction

In line with the mandate in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is a unitary state based on law.<sup>1</sup>and have the duty and responsibility to maintain a safe, peaceful and prosperous life

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<sup>1</sup>Ahmad Firmanto Prasedyomukti and Rakhmat Bowo Suharto, (2018), The Role of the Judicial Commission on Supervision of Judge's Crime in Indonesia, Jurnal Daulat Hukum, 1 (4), p 895

and actively participate in maintaining world peace.<sup>2</sup>Therefore, the government is obliged to maintain and uphold sovereignty and protect every citizen from threats both from within and from abroad. This is the goal of national development.<sup>3</sup>

It is absolutely necessary to enforce law and order consistently and continuously against all criminal acts that threaten the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is necessary to realize the national development goals of protecting all Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's territory, advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in maintaining world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice.<sup>4</sup>

Indonesia's role in maintaining world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice, Indonesia supports the efforts of the United Nations (UN) through the Ad Hoc Committee/Committee VI which was formed based on resolution 51/210 concerning two conventions on the eradication of terrorism.<sup>5</sup>The two conventions are the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997 ratified on 5 April 2006 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism 1999 ratified on 5 April 2006.<sup>6</sup>

Efforts to achieve success in combating criminal acts of terrorism require units with capable field capabilities, high mobility and maneuverability, units that are optimally equipped and have discipline and an unyielding spirit, in this case the Mobile Brigade Corps (hereinafter abbreviated as Brimob) has the highest level of readiness compared to other regular police units.

The Brimob Police Corps as an integral part of the Police also has the main task and function to implement and mobilize the Brimob Police force in dealing with high levels of public order disturbances, especially mass riots, organized crime involving firearms, bombs, chemical, biological and radioactive materials, the implementation of which is based on the function of the Brimob Police as the Ultimate Unit of the Police (Striking Force) which has specific capabilities in dealing with high levels of domestic security and community rescue supported by trained personnel and solid leadership, equipment and supplies with modern technology. The Role of the Brimob Police<sup>7</sup>In the organization, they also carry out

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<sup>2</sup>Nur Dwi Edie W, and Gunarto, (2020), Analysis of Judicial Policy in Deciding Criminal Acts Based on Alternative Indictment (Case Study Decision Number 82 / Pid.B / 2019 / PN.Blora), Journal of Legal Sovereignty, 3 (1), p 147

<sup>3</sup>Beno, Gunarto and Sri Kusriyah, (2020), Implementation of Fully Required Elements in the Crime of Planning Murder (Case Study in Blora State Court), Jurnal Daulat Hukum, 3 (1), p 109

<sup>4</sup>Sri Praptini, Sri Kusriyah, and Aryani Witasari, (2019), Constitution and Constitutionalism of Indonesia, Journal of Legal Sovereignty: 2 (1), p 7

<sup>5</sup>Moch. Faisal Salam, (2005), Motivation for Terrorist Acts, Bandung: Mandar Maju, p 5.

<sup>6</sup>Yohanes Suhardin, (2017) Elements of Justice in Law Enforcement Against Human Rights Violations in Indonesia Jurnal Media Hukum, 1 (1).

<sup>7</sup>Herman Herman et al., Criminal Liability for Bipolar Disorder Reviewed from the Perspective of Criminal Psychology, Halu Oleo Legal Research, Vol 4, no. 2, 2022, p. 277

maneuvers, either individually or in groups, with mobility, firepower and ambush power to limit movement, paralyze and arrest perpetrators of crimes along with witnesses and evidence by: assisting, completing, protecting, strengthening and replacing existing police units.

The aggressiveness of terror issues that threaten the integrity of the State and even acts of terror against the Polri institution itself gave birth to the idea of one of the Polri figures in 1974 in anticipating the terror issue, then the Gegana Brimob Polri Unit Company was formed, led by Major Pol. Drs. Soemardi. The Gegana Unit was formed on November 27, 1974 based on the Decree of the Metro Jaya Police Chief No. Pol. Skep/29/XI/1974 Concerning the Establishment of the Gegana Unit of the Metro Jaya Komdak. The establishment of Gegana was a physical realization and instruction of the Menhantam Pangab Number: SHK/633/V/1972 concerning the Prevention of Air or Sea Piracy Crimes and International Terrorism. Although the Gegana unit was formed in 1974, recognition from the Department of Defense and Security only came in 1976. The existence of the Gegana troops as an elite troop component within the National Police continued to improve itself, when Police General Drs. Anton Soedjarwo became the Chief of Police, Gegana was then developed from a Company Unit to a Detachment as well as the transfer of the Mako position from Polda Metro Jaya to the Petamburan area until now it is called the Gegana Detachment.

Based on this background, the author is interested in researching the active role of the Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Unit in eradicating criminal acts of terrorism as a form of law enforcement. The author is interested in conducting a scientific study in the form of systematic and fundamental research. The purpose of this research is to systematically study and analyze the active implementation of the Mobile Brigade Unit in enforcing the law on terrorism crimes..

## **2. Research Methods**

The approach used in this study is normative juridical or written legal approach (statute approach). The normative juridical approach is an approach carried out based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this study. This approach is also known as the literature approach, namely by studying books, laws and regulations and other documents related to this study.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1. Brimob Corps**

The Mobile Brigade (Brimob) is the oldest Corps in the Indonesian National Police because it was formed on November 14, 1945, coinciding with the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia. This Corps is known as the Blue Beret Corps. Brimob is an elite unit in the ranks of the Indonesian National Police, Brimob is also included in the Para-Military Unit in terms of duties and responsibilities

within the scope of Police duties. The Mobile Brigade was originally known as the Mobile Brigade (Mobrig).

The Mobile Brigade is the forerunner of the Special Police and in the successes of the Police's duties, namely fighting together with the people to seize and defend the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia and one proof of this success is the Birth of Heroes' Day on November 10, 1945, for the devotion and loyalty of the Mobile Brigade to the nation and state as an elite Police Unit so that the President of the Republic of Indonesia I Ir. Soekarno gave the highest award at that time, namely Nugraha Cakanti Yana Utama at the celebration of the 16th Mobrig Anniversary on November 14, 1961, at the same time the name change from Mobile Brigade to Mobile Brigade was inaugurated with the main task of overcoming high-intensity crime including counter-terrorism, defusing explosives/Jibom, mass riots, organized armed groups, separatism and other Police duties.

The Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade is a National Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia, which since its inception on November 14, 1946 has been given special duties including in the military field, which is responsible for maintaining and preserving security and order within the country.

In carrying out the main duties, functions and roles of the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade, throughout history it cannot be separated from the situation and conditions of the country and The Indonesian nation in every struggle is moving towards the noble ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely a just, prosperous, advanced and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The struggle for independence of the Indonesian nation in the past cannot be separated from the history of the growth and development of the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE in general, because the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE was born and grew in the midst of the struggle of the Indonesian nation and the Indonesian National Revolution. The names and designations of the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE in the past, among others: Special Police Force, Police Struggle Force, Special Police Brigade, Marsose Police, Mobile Brigade and so on.

At the beginning of the Indonesian National Revolution in the past, everywhere besides the people and youth armed with sharpened bamboo, the SPECIAL POLICE FORCES were one of the troops that had a high attitude and fighting spirit, so that they were able to provide great encouragement and motivation for the morale and tenacity of determination for the Indonesian people to continue to fight to defend Indonesian Independence against foreign powers that were entrenched in Indonesian soil.

The history of the struggle of the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE is not only a source of pride for the Indonesian Police, but also a source of pride for the Indonesian people in general, because the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE has never been absent from the armed struggle of the people. Indonesia, actively participated in

opposing and fighting against colonialism and foreign powers, in the struggle to uphold law and justice throughout the country.

On November 14, 1961, the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE received the "SAKANTI YANA UTAMA" Award from the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. SOEKARNO. The SAKANTI YANA UTAMA Loyalty Medal contains spiritual values that are a source of pride and a lever to awaken the fighting spirit and devotion of the POLICE MOBILE BRIGADE to the State and Nation of Indonesia. The award is a driving force of extraordinary value, and throughout history will be written in gold ink in the history of the Indonesian Nation. Moreover, if we remember that SAKANTI YANA UTAMA is the highest and first award and recognition in the history of the Indonesian Police.<sup>8</sup>

### **3.2. Systematic Active Implementation of Brimob Unit in Enforcing Law on Terrorism Crimes**

In cases of terrorism, the legal basis or law has clearly regulated criminal sanctions for suspects in terrorism cases. The role of the police, in this case Brimob as a high-level security controller, has a different role from other police work units such as detectives who examine criminal cases in a structured manner and then try them in court and are given a sentence. The duties and functions of Brimob based on the legal basis of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police are to implement and deploy the strength of Brimob Polri to overcome high-level public order disturbances, especially mass riots, organized crimes involving firearms, bombs, chemical, biological and radioactive materials together with other operational implementing elements of the police in order to realize legal order and public peace throughout the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia and other tasks assigned to it.

This task formulation clearly explains that Brimob plays a very important role in overcoming acts of terror committed by perpetrators of terrorism. Terrorism is a high level of public order disturbance and requires troops who are specially educated and trained to overcome high levels of domestic security problems and rescue the community supported by trained personnel who have solid leadership, equipment and supplies with modern technology.<sup>9</sup>

In its role, Brimob Polri is together with other Police functions to take action against perpetrators of high-level crimes, especially mass riots, organized crimes, firearms, bombs, chemicals, biology and radioactive in order to realize legal order and public peace throughout the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia. Brimob plays a role in assisting other police functions, protecting members of the Police as well as the community who are under threat and replacing the duties of the Police in the Regional Unit if the situation or target of the task has led to high-level crimes.

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<sup>8</sup>Sri Chumaisa, (2006), Community Policing, Semeru, East Java Regional Police. Surabaya, p 91.

<sup>9</sup>Marnes S Jan, (2018), The Role of the Police-Mobile Brigade Unit (Brimob) in Handling Terrorism Crime Suspects, Pattimura University FH Library, Ambon, p 23

In relation to countering terrorism, the standardization of Brimob capabilities is divided into several parts, namely Pioneer, SAR, Gegana and Brimob Intelligence. Each Brimob plays a role in high intensity control, but Gegana is one of the small cores that specifically handles terrorism cases.

The Bomb Disposal Unit (Jibom Unit) of the Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit is part of the Indonesian National Police organization that carries out its duties in the field of handling bomb terror threats, and always adheres to the main duties of the Indonesian National Police, namely maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, care, and services to the community, as stated in Article 13 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. In relation to the main duties of the Indonesian National Police as public servants, the Jibom Unit of the Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit is also required to provide services to the community in the field of handling bomb terror threats.<sup>10</sup>

The bomb disposal procedure is carried out in the following stages:

#### 1) Preparation stage

1. In the preparatory stage after receiving a report of the alert event, the Head of Bomb Disaster Response Unit immediately prepared;
  - a. personnel completeness;
  - b. equipment to bring;
  - c. tactical vehicles (rantis) to be used; and
  - d. administrative completeness in the form of a work order letter and handover report form.
2. The Head of Jibom Unit held a Leadership Briefing Event (APP) to convey details of the implementation of the tasks to be carried out and check equipment and completeness;
3. The Head of the Bomb Squad determines an alternative route to the scene and coordinates with regional traffic officers to request priority routes to quickly reach the scene; and
4. Report to the standby officer that the Bomb Squad is ready to depart for the crime scene.<sup>11</sup>

#### 2) Implementation stage

In the implementation stage as referred to;

1. bomb threat;
2. bomb discovery; and

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<sup>10</sup>AHSReksoprodjo, P.Widodo, & FGCTimur, (2018). Mapping the Background and Motives of Perpetrators of Terrorism Crimes in Indonesia. *Journal of Asymmetric Warfare Study Program*, 4 (2), p 23.

<sup>11</sup>Sunarto, (2007), Criminalization in Criminal Acts of Terrorism, *Jurnal Equality*, 12 (2), p 159

### 3. bomb explosion.

The procedures for handling bomb threats are as follows:

1. After arriving at the scene, the Head of the Bomb Squad placed the armored vehicle in an advantageous/strategic position to control activities and personnel security, as well as acting as a command post, and all members immediately wore protective clothing, especially body vests and helmets, except for the standby operator with body armor;
2. Request information from witnesses who received threats regarding who, the form and intensity of the threats;
3. The Head of Bomb Disaster Management accompanied by Operator 1 coordinates with the TKP Manager to determine the boundaries of the area to be inspected/sterilized for possible bombs;
4. The Head of Bomb Squad determines the inspection/sterilization of bomb threats which includes inspection patterns, division of tasks, equipment to be used and time limits for carrying out tasks;
5. The bomb squad unit divides its personnel into 3 (three) or 4 (four) pairs, and each pair is equipped with detection equipment;
6. The Head of the Bomb Squad reiterated the implementation of inspections/sterilization and provided instructions that must be adhered to;
7. On the orders of the local crime scene manager/Kasatwil, the Bomb Squad Unit carries out location inspections sequentially using inspection patterns according to the situation and conditions of the area;
8. If the threat is directed at a building/structure, use a design drawing/blueprint of the building to be inspected/sterilized, as a reference in planning action;
9. Inspections are primarily carried out visually using the sense of sight, if there are suspicious things then use detection equipment according to needs;
10. All hollow places or objects must be checked for contents that could be used to store bombs;
11. All cables and electronic buttons must be checked and tested, cables checked to both ends, make sure the cable is not part of a weapon;
12. While the Bomb Squad is carrying out its duties at the scene, the scene manager prohibits all people, including officials and other scene processing officers, from approaching or entering the scene, until it is declared safe or sterile by the Bomb Squad Head;
13. The inspection is carried out crosswise by different pairs, that is, all areas/objects that have been inspected by one pair are re-inspected by the other pair. If an object/item is found that is suspected of being a bomb, immediately report it to the unit head and report it to the manager in a hierarchical manner.

14. TKP, and the search was temporarily stopped;
15. If the suspected item/object turns out to be a bomb, further handling is in accordance with the procedures for handling a bomb discovery scene, but if the suspected item/object is not a bomb, the search can be continued until the object/area is declared safe; and
16. After the Bomb Squad has completed the inspection and no bombs/explosives are found, the Bomb Squad Head will immediately report that the object/area is sterile and will return the object to the crime scene manager along with a report.

Procedures for handling bomb explosions as referred to:

1. After arriving at the scene, the Head of Bomb Squadron placed the vehicle in an advantageous/strategic position for controlling activities, personnel security, and as a Posdaltis;
2. The Head of the Bomb Squad coordinates with the crime scene manager to determine the boundaries of the area to be inspected/conducted for the possibility of other unexploded bombs/explosives;
3. The Head of the Bomb Squad plans the inspection/search including the inspection/search pattern, division of tasks, equipment to be used and the time limit for carrying out the task;
4. The Bomb Squadron divides personnel into three or four pairs, and each pair is equipped with detection equipment;
5. The Head of Jibom explains the inspection/search to each couple and provides a consignment that must be adhered to;
6. Inspections/searches are primarily carried out visually using the sense of sight, if there are suspicious things, detection equipment is used as needed;
7. All hollow places or objects must be checked for contents that could be used to place bombs, including building debris resulting from bomb explosions;
8. While the Bomb Squad is carrying out its duties at the scene, the scene manager prohibits all people, including officials and scene processing officers from approaching or entering the scene, until it is declared safe or sterile by the Bomb Squad Head;
9. If the suspected object/item turns out to be a bomb, further handling is in accordance with the procedures for handling a bomb discovery scene, but if the suspected object/item is not a bomb, the search is continued until the object/area is declared safe/sterile by the Head of Bomb Squad:
10. If an object/item suspected of being a bomb is found, immediately report it to the Head of Bomb Squad and the search will be temporarily stopped and all members of the unit will be withdrawn to the Posdaltis to prepare for the next steps;



11. On the orders of the crime scene manager, the Bomb Squad conducts an inspection, sweep/search for the possibility of bombs/other explosives sequentially using an inspection/search pattern according to the situation and conditions of the area being inspected; and
  12. After the Bomb Squad has completed the inspection/combing and sterilization and no bombs/explosives are found, the Bomb Squad Head will immediately report that the object/area is sterile and safe and hand over the object to the TKP manager accompanied by a report.
- 3) Consolidation stage
1. The Unit Officer leads his members to clean and tidy up the equipment used and check its completeness;
  2. The Bomb Squadron Head checks personnel and equipment to ensure completeness;
  3. The Head of Jibom Unit provides analysis and evaluation of the results of the implementation of activities and provides corrections and directions for further tasks;
  4. Upon arrival at the Unit, the Head of Bomb Squad reports to the Standby Officer by submitting a copy of the minutes of the handover of the location/object of the task;
  5. The Head of the Bomb Squad makes a report on the results of the bomb disposal task implementation, accompanied by photo documentation of the activity; and
  6. If something happens to the personnel and equipment used, immediately make a written report as accountability.<sup>12</sup>

The Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit in handling cases of bomb terror threats, which are carried out by the Jibom Unit, each year changes based on reports of bomb terror threats reported by the public. While the quality of service of the Jibom Unit of the Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit in handling bomb terror threats is to provide services to the public based on the Budomlak of the Brimob Police Jibom Unit as stated in the Decree of the Head of the Brimob Police Corps No. Pol.: SKEP / 120 / VIII / 2007.

The implementation of sterilization by the Jibom Unit is a form of service to the community to anticipate bomb explosions carried out by individuals related to terrorism, so that a conducive Kamtibmas condition is created. The Jibom Unit of the Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit carried out bomb sterilization due to requests from the community as the party organizing large activities attended by the general public, such as music concerts, national-scale football matches, and

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<sup>12</sup>Ghofur Hidayat, Triono Eddy, and Alpi Sahari, (2020), The Role of the Gegana Detachment of the North Sumatra Police Mobile Brigade Unit in Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism, Journal of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences (JEHSS), 3 (1), p 45

others. The request for sterilization was also from the government to anticipate bombs in places that will be visited by VVIP and VIP guests. Specifically, sterilization is also carried out for handling the TKP of bomb terror threats related to reports from the community who received bomb terror threats.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The implementation of sterilization by the Jibom Unit is a form of service to the community to anticipate bomb explosions carried out by individuals related to terrorism, so that a conducive Kamtibmas condition is created. The Jibom Unit of the Gegana Detachment of the Brimob Unit carried out bomb sterilization because of requests from the community as the party organizing large activities attended by the general public, such as music concerts, national-scale football matches, and others. The request for sterilization was also from the government to anticipate bombs in places that will be visited by VVIP and VIP guests. Specifically, sterilization is also carried out for handling the TKP of bomb terror threats related to reports from the community who received bomb terror threats. Handling of bomb terror is carried out after there is a report from the community. Reports from the community data are reported directly to the Brimob Headquarters or the community directly reports to the nearest police station, namely the Polsek, then the Kapolsek will report the community's report to the Kapolres, then the Kapolres forwards the report to the Regional Police Chief after hearing the report, the Regional Police Chief orders the Head of the Brimob Unit to immediately take action on the report of Bomb terror from the community. The Brimob Gegana Detachment Unit immediately took security measures at the scene together with local police officers where the bomb terror incident occurred.

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