

CHAPTER FIVE

CLOSING AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the previous discussion, it can be concluded that Indonesia has made and enacted laws and set policies as regulation to combat terrorism action. Indonesia has enacted Law No. 15 Year 2003 about the Enactment the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 Year 2002. On the other hand, Indonesian Government has also established National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) and Special Force (Densus 88). Those effort shows that Indonesia has made serious efforts to combat terrorism.

However, from the law prespective, there are some problems in the level of implementation of the Terrorism Law. The implementation of Terrorism Law that executed by the Special Force Densus 88 is lack of monitoring and evaluation by authorized body. Lacking of monitoring and evaluation have caused the practice of combating terrorism by Densus 88 violated the rule of law and ignore human rights which guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution.

B. Recommendation

In line with the problem discussed in this reasearch, the researcher provides some reomendations as follow:

1. There should be monitoring and evaluation of the agendas of combating terrorism effort in order to control the

implementation of laws. It is believed that the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) and Special Force Densus 88 will be more accountable if there is monitoring and evaluation of combating terrorism action;

2. There should be authorized body who authorized to monitoring and evaluating the duties of Special Force Densus 88 and the authorized body must be from the external of police organ;
3. There must be the criminal investigation in the case of Siyono because the case of Siyono is serious crime and proven as a violation of law;
4. The efforts on combating terrorism must be based on the rule of law without ignoring the human rights protection as guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution and applicable laws.