

Enhancing Community Resilience in Facing Terrorism Threat in Indonesia : Sociological Perspective

Wanti Agni^{1)*}, Priyanto²⁾, Ari Pitoyo Sumarno³⁾

^{1,2,3)} Asymmetric Warfare Study Program, Faculty of Defense Strategy, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

*Corresponding Author

Email: wantiagni@yahoo.com

Abstract

Terrorism has caused a national security crisis in Indonesia, which is very dangerous for our country because it affects all citizens, both government and civilians. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors causing the emergence of terrorism and the role of civil society in preventing the spread of terrorism in Indonesia. The research method used to meet the research objectives is a qualitative method, through literature review, research results published in print media, and national and international journals. The results of the study show several factors causing the emergence of terrorism. Based on sociological review, there is the influence of social media on young people, feelings of marginalization (a sense of being excluded) and differences in ideology and social networks. Social participation by civil society in facing terrorism can be developed through the active conduct of community activities starting from their surroundings. The importance of cooperation between government and civil society is also a focus in this sociological analysis. Close collaboration between these parties is expected to create a conducive environment for building awareness, education, and joint efforts in combating terrorism. The involvement of civil society in programs for preventing radicalization, training, and rehabilitation can form a strong network in supporting efforts to prevent terrorism.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Mitigation, Civil Society, Sociology*

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a serious threat to the security and stability of society, so Terrorism is a global threat that demands participation from various parties to combat and overcome its effects. Acts of terrorism can cause casualties, physical damage, and profound psychological impacts. Terrorism prevention efforts are an important effort to protect the public from the threat of terrorism. Sidney Jones as quoted in Fanani (2013) reminded that the threat of terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia is real, even though it is only carried out by Muslim minorities affected by radical ideas. Definition of Terrorism according to “The Random House Dictionary of English Language” be: (1) the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purpose; (2) the state of fear and submission produced by terrorism or terrorization. Where what is meant by terrorism is (1), the use of violence and threats used to intimidate or impose will, particularly for political gain. (2) Feelings of fear and submission created by terrorism or terrorism. Fanani (2013) Quoting on Ahmad Syafii Ma’arif states that radicalism is more related to the model of attitudes and ways of expressing one's religion, While terrorism clearly includes criminal acts for political purposes and interests.

Radicalism and terrorism are deeply rooted in socio-political, economic, and ideological factors. According to Kepel (2002), radical movements often arise in response to perceived injustices or failures of governments to address socioeconomic inequalities. In Indonesia, the spread of radical ideologies has been facilitated by social media platforms, which allow extremist groups to disseminate propaganda and recruit members, particularly targeting vulnerable youth (Aly et al., 2017). The accessibility of these platforms underscores the importance of implementing digital literacy programs to combat radical narratives and prevent indoctrination.

Efforts to counter terrorism require a comprehensive approach that combines security measures with preventive strategies. As highlighted by Fanani (2013), the Indonesian

government has implemented programs such as BNPT's deradicalization initiatives, aimed at rehabilitating former terrorists and their families. However, these programs face challenges, including the need for consistent funding and coordination between state institutions and local communities (Aminah, 2016). Strengthening the collaboration between government agencies, religious leaders, and civil society organizations can enhance the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures while fostering trust among communities.

Civil society plays a pivotal role in addressing the root causes of radicalism and terrorism through education and community engagement. For instance, community-based initiatives, such as peace-building workshops and interfaith dialogues, have proven successful in reducing tensions and promoting mutual understanding (Azca et al., 2013). Furthermore, the participation of women and youth in these programs has shown significant potential in preventing the spread of extremist ideologies, as they can serve as agents of change within their communities (Sukabdi, 2015). By empowering civil society to take an active role in counter-terrorism efforts, Indonesia can build a resilient society capable of withstanding the challenges posed by radicalism and terrorism.

Recent studies have delved into the psychological mechanisms that drive individuals toward violent extremism. Research from the University of Oxford introduces the concept of "identity fusion," where personal and group identities merge, leading individuals to fiercely protect their group, even to the point of engaging in violence. This phenomenon is amplified by social media, which spreads images of suffering and promotes global group cohesion, thereby increasing radicalization. Addressing these psychological factors is crucial for developing effective counter-extremism strategies.

In Indonesia, significant developments have occurred within militant organizations. In July 2024, leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), the group responsible for the 2002 Bali bombings, announced the disbandment of the organization. They pledged allegiance to the Indonesian state and emphasized adherence to orthodox Islam in their educational curricula. This move is seen as a strategic effort to protect JI's assets, particularly its network of schools, and to distance the organization from its violent past. However, there are concerns that splinter factions may emerge and potentially resort to violence.

Efforts to safeguard children from involvement in terrorism have also been a focus in recent years. The STRIVE Juvenile program in Indonesia aims to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist groups. This initiative underscores the importance of protecting vulnerable populations and addressing the factors that contribute to the radicalization of youth.

In several existing studies, there have been many studies about radicalism and terrorism. The phenomenon of the emergence of radicalism among young people has been studied by Muhammad Najib Azca, Zora A. Sukabdi, Anis Farikhatin dan Baedowi as presented in the Journal Maarif, 2013. The role of the Government in tackling radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia has been studied oleh Sitti Aminah, 2016. as presented in the Journal of Kelitbangan Inovasi dan Pembangunan. The phenomenon of global terrorism has been studied by Kristopher. 2006. which analyzes the influence of terrorism on state attention in enforcement HAM (human right). The results of the study suggest that terrorism can affect repressive actions by the state, but is in line with acts of violence and damage committed.

Based on this data, it is known that the emergence of the phenomenon of radicalism and terrorism will endanger and threaten the existence of the state, especially in creating security in society. Efforts to prevent terrorism can not only be carried out by the government, but can also be carried out by civil society. In this context, the role of civil society becomes very important in efforts to mitigate terrorism. Civil society as an entity consisting of individuals, groups, and

non-governmental organizations has great potential to contribute to countering terrorism through a sociological approach.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is qualitative method, through a literature study approach. The study was conducted by analyzing the role of civil society in mitigating the emergence of terrorism in Indonesia. In carrying out the study, we conducted literature studies sourced from books, research results in national and international journals and survey results published by national print media. The data and information that have been collected for further analysis to determine the causal factors and the role of the community in countering terrorism in Indonesia.

The qualitative method used in this study aligns with Sugiyono's (2019) framework, which emphasizes the exploration of phenomena through an in-depth understanding of context, concepts, and relationships. A literature study approach allows researchers to examine various sources, such as books, journal articles, and credible media reports, to analyze the role of civil society in mitigating terrorism in Indonesia. This method is effective in understanding complex social issues, as it enables the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, particularly textual and contextual information. By focusing on literature studies, researchers can critically evaluate existing findings and synthesize them to uncover the causal factors behind terrorism and the strategies employed by civil society to address this issue.

Data analysis in this study involves systematically reviewing and interpreting secondary data to identify patterns and relationships that explain the emergence of terrorism and the role of civil society in its prevention. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative research prioritizes the depth of understanding over generalization, making it suitable for studying the intricate dynamics of terrorism and community mitigation efforts. Through this approach, the research identifies the significant contributions of civil society, such as promoting community awareness, strengthening social cohesion, and supporting government deradicalization programs. This approach also helps in identifying gaps in the current strategies and providing recommendations for more comprehensive efforts in counter-terrorism initiatives.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Extremism can lead to terrorist attacks and can be caused by a variety of things, including feelings of dissatisfaction, exclusion, alienation, and hopelessness. (Sadarusalam, Wahyudi, Mundayat, 2018). Viotti dan Kauppi dalam (Winarno, 2011: 171 Defining terrorism as : “Terrorism, as politically motivated violence, aims at achieving a demoralizing effect on publics and governments”. Robertson in (Winarno, 2011:171) There are three main characteristics of terrorism, namely: The use of violence, the target is innocent people, and they try to draw attention to their demands. The term Terrorism comes from Latin, namely “terrere” which means to make tremble or shake, also to cause horror. (KBBI, 2008). In “*Black Laws Dictionary*” as quoted by Muladi: said that criminal acts of terrorism are activities that involve elements of violence or that cause harmful effects to human life in violation of criminal law, which clearly aim to intimidate the civilian population, influence government policies, and affect the implementation of the administration of the State. Separatists will generally carry out direct attacks on the central government, sabotage, kidnappings and actions that can cause general disturbance (Surya Bakti. 2014: 10). The definition of terrorism was first revealed in “*European*

Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ECST)” in Europe 1977, where there is a paradigm expansion from “*Crime against State* menjadi *Crime against Humanity*”. (Firmansyah, 2011). *Crime against Humanity* is a criminal act committed to create a chaotic situation and cause individuals, groups, and the general public to be in a tense atmosphere and situation. Terrorism can be categorized as a part of attacks that have a massive and systemic impact, these attacks are directly aimed at civilians and even children and innocent women (*public by innocent*) as is often the case in Indonesia, Among them what happened in Surabaya on May 13, 2018, in three places simultaneously, namely: in Gereja katolik Santa Maria Tak Bercela, Gereja Kristen Indonesia (GKI) and Gereja Pantekosta. (Damarjati, 2018). Which resulted in 28 people died and 57 people were injured. (Sarwanto, 2018).

Based on Law Number 5 Tahun 2018 on Amendments to Law Number 15 Tahun 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 Tahun 2002 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law, Article 1 number 2 states that terrorism is an act that uses violence or the threat of violence that creates an atmosphere of widespread terror or fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategically vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives.

The history of terrorism in Indonesia began in the 1980s. At that time, various terrorist groups emerged that carried out acts of violence to achieve political or ideological goals. The causes of terrorism in Indonesia include: The causes of terrorism in Indonesia include. The fight against terrorism, events dated 11 September 2001 is the starting point for the emergence and development of the fight against terrorism in Indonesia. Conspiracy theories that deny the condition that terrorism is not only carried out by Muslims, and global Jihad which is a massive retaliation carried out by Islamic movements against injustices committed by western nations.

In seminars on terrorism organized Lembaga Pengkajian Strategis Indonesia (LPSI) It is known that the development of public opinion that terrorism is closely related to a particular religion is irrelevant and needs to be reviewed, because basically terrorism is born and grows from deep disappointment due to unfair treatment and continues without any change. In addition, the non-functioning of representative institutions in voicing the aspirations of diverse communities can result in the emergence of radicalism by community groups that feel persecuted. During the Pandemic Covid-19, The terrorists continue to carry out activities through online activities. They remain active in the process of recruiting new members, this can be seen by the increase in the amount of terrorist content on the internet. The propaganda packaging carried out is also very diverse ranging from virtual messages, magazines, videos, audio, flyers, pamphlets, to game applications, all of which aim to carry out propaganda and recruit new members. Data BNPT 2020. Quoting statements Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT), Komjen Pol. Dr. Boy Rafli Amar, M.H., When Becoming a Virtual Speaker at an Event “*the Second United Nations High-Level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States*” in New York, Wednesday (30/6), that is " During the pandemic Covid-19 which is a threat to world security and order does not necessarily disappear, Instead, it creates new challenges, for example through terrorist activities in cyberspace that are increasingly massive".

Public Participation in Terrorism Mitigation in Indonesia, In countering terrorism are as follows:

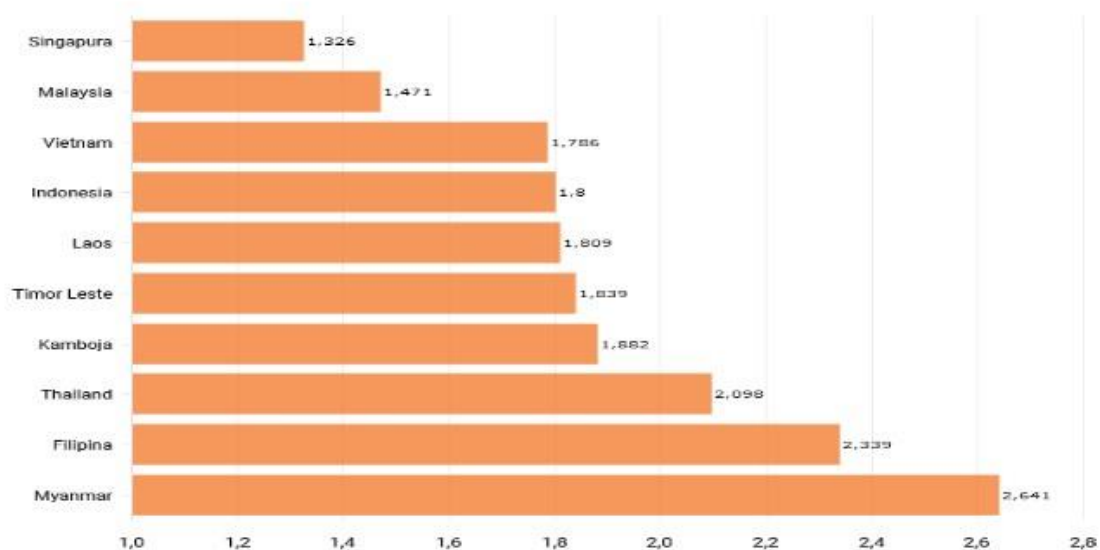
1. Law Enforcement

Law enforcement against criminal acts of terrorism is regulated by UU No. 15 tahun 2003 which sets Perpu No. 1 tahun 2002 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism as a Law. in Pasal 6 which reads: Any person who knowingly uses violence or the threat of violence creates an atmosphere of widespread terror or fear of people or inflicts mass

casualties, by depriving others of their liberty or loss of life and property, or cause damage or destruction to strategically vital objects or the environment or public or international facilities, sentenced to death or life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

2. Formation Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Teroris (BNPT). BNPT established under the Regulations Presiden Nomor 46 tahun 2010, as amended by the Rules Presiden Nomor 12 tahun 2012. In order to maintain national security stability, As for activities BNPT Focusing on preventing terrorism in the form of increasing national preparedness, counter-radicalization and deradicalization. BNPT also formed as an elaboration between UU No.34/2004 about TNI with UU No.2/2002 about Polri, which aims to regulate regarding “Rule of Engagement” (Rules of engagement) in its function to perform tasks of military operations other than war, in addition to regulating involvement TNI In tackling terrorism and relief duties TNI towards Polri (Agus, 2014:74). By Indeks Perdamaian Global (Global Peace Index/GPI) tahun 2022 currently Indonesia is ranked ke 47 with index value 1,8 as can be seen in the Graph 1. However, peace conditions in Indonesia are considered inadequate due to several things, including anarchist demonstrations, there are still acts of terrorism and high crime rates, as well as Indonesia's increasingly heated political conditions.

Tabel 1. Global Terrorism Index 2022



3. Engagement TNI and Polri. UU NO 34 tahun 2004 as a legal authority for TNI to be involved in countering acts of terrorism, Where its role is more on preventive measures. Referring to the Law No. 34 tahun 2004 about TNI in article 7 verse 1 It is very clearly stated, that the main duty TNI is to uphold the sovereignty of the state, Maintaining territorial integrity NKRI which is based Pancasila and UUD 1945, and protect the entire nation and all Indonesian bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. In verse 2 states that the main task as referred to is to conduct military operations for war and military operations other than war. Military operations other than war, carried out as steps and efforts to overcome armed separatist movements, armed rebellions, acts of terrorism and secure border areas. (www.tni.mil.id).
4. Deradicalization is part of a counterterrorism strategy, Deradicalization aims to change someone who has a radical nature and attitude to no longer be radical, including by

keeping them away from radical groups around their place of residence. Deradicalization of terrorism is realized by reorienting motivation, reeducation, resocialization, and striving for social welfare and equality with other communities for those involved in terrorism and for sympathizers (Agus, 2014:174).

Referring to some of the definitions of terrorism above, the main problem with the emergence of terrorism is opposition to Pancasila which underlies democratic values and human values. Thus, effective terrorism prevention efforts can be carried out by cultivating and implementing democratic values and human values that exist in society. Understanding and anticipating terrorism committed by minority groups is actually relatively less difficult if the government is sensitive to the dissatisfaction that occurs. Initially, they will try to express their dissatisfaction through democratic channels, polemic through social media to show their aspirations and dissatisfaction and protest. But if this is not taken seriously by the government, and even gets a repressive reaction, then the emergence of radicalization in the form of coercive acts of will that cause chaos will be very likely. Theoretically, people in Indonesia still have a high social spirit, but in fact, people who have a high social spirit can only be found in rural communities, small towns and / or suburbs, while people in urban areas tend to be more individual.

Acts of terrorism currently tend to be carried out more in urban areas, so the need to build and regenerate social spirit and a high sense of concern between fellow individuals in urban areas is a must. Formally, there is already a forum in community life, namely Rukun Neighbor and Rukun Warga, but this forum must be further improved its role and function in realizing a sense of social and concern for fellow citizens and the surrounding environment. With the strengthening of these containers, it is hoped that concern can be formed to protect each other in a larger area starting from the environment RT, RW, Kelurahan, Kecamatan even up to Kabupaten/Kota serta Provinsi Where they live.

As citizens who care about common security and welfare, civil society is able to shape social dynamics that can reduce the causes of radicalism and terrorism. Civil society has an important role to play in preventing terrorism, both directly and indirectly.

Social participation in the context of dealing with terrorism committed by the state can also be realized through the implementation of a clean and fair state, but it can also play a role in spreading the values of tolerance, pluralism, and peace. The government is also obliged to provide education and understanding of the dangers of terrorism, provide both moral and material assistance to victims of terrorism, monitor and evaluate programs carried out to prevent radicalization and extremism which are the forerunners of terrorism.

The situational crime prevention approach is aimed at intervening in the chances of committing crimes by taking into account the crimes that result from the availability of opportunities to commit crimes (Runturambi & Sudiadi, 2013).

The Role of Civil Society Directly, Civil society can play a role in providing information and education about the dangers of terrorism. Civil society can provide information about the ideology and modus operandi of terrorist groups. Civil society can also provide education on ways to prevent radicalization. In addition, civil society can also play a role in detecting and reporting potential terrorism threats. Civil society can act as the eyes and ears of the government in detecting potential threats of terrorism. Civil society can report to the government if it sees or hears suspicious information. Examples community development efforts involving Babinsa and Babinkamtibmas as well as socialization through activities in the village up to the level RT/RW as a means used by the government in increasing community participation to care for security and peace in their neighborhoods.

The Indirect Role of Civil Society, Civil society can play a role in creating a conducive social environment to prevent radicalization. Civil society can play a role in strengthening the

values of tolerance, pluralism, and democracy. These values are important to prevent radicalization, as radicalization is often based on hatred and intolerance.

In addition, civil society can also play a role in improving community welfare. A prosperous society has a high sense of belonging and self-confidence. This can make society more resistant to radicalization. Examples with the implementation of community activities carried out together like our nation's culture to work together and help each other in every activity regardless of ethnic and religious differences. These activities can increase the sense of togetherness and kinship between communities which can be a bulwark in the development of radical teachings or understandings in society.

Sociological Review, The role of civil society in terrorism prevention shows that civil society has great potential to contribute to terrorism prevention efforts. Civil society has direct access to communities, so they can be more effective in providing information and education about the dangers of terrorism. Civil society also has a strong influence on society, so they can play a role in creating a better and conducive social environment in order to prevent radicalization. In addition, a sociological review of the role of civil society in terrorism mitigation opens up space to understand the complex interactions between individuals, groups, and social structures. Civil society is not only a recipient of information, but also an agent of change who can shape a narrative against extremist ideologies (Muhammad Suryadi, 2018).

The biggest obstacle we face in order to foster social participation of society today is that our society is in the direction of disintegration. According to Durkheim, Every society will face the impulse of disintegration and integration due to the increasing diversity of society and the more diverse interests of society (Durkheim, 1951). Meanwhile, existing political mechanisms are not well established and unable to serve these demands (Huntington, 1968:5).

Therefore, the social participation of the community that is expected today is to develop awareness of functional togetherness as a nation (Matullada, 1978). Of course, it is not easy, political promises delivered in order to realize goodness and will eliminate discrimination and injustice, are not staging in concrete actions by state organizers. On the contrary, it is only addressed in a limited way in the form of written regulations and the elaboration of laws. Where not all problems can be resolved completely with written regulations or laws.

CONCLUSION

By understanding the role of civil society in terrorism mitigation which is carried out from an early age starting from the family, residence and work environment by providing an understanding of the dangers of terrorism and increasing the vigilance and concern of each individual in an effort to prevent the emergence of radicalism and dare to report if you encounter early indications of radicalism around him. through a sociological lens, we can open the door to involve more elements of society in prevention efforts. Success in countering terrorism depends not only on the strength of national security, but also on the active engagement and awareness of civil society to this threat. Civil society also needs to increase its awareness and commitment to play a role in preventing terrorism. In this context, it is important to know how social norms, values, and structures can influence civil society's attitudes towards terrorism, thus, sociological approaches become a solid foundation in understanding and developing effective strategies to engage civil society in terrorism mitigation efforts.

For this reason, there needs to be efforts to strengthen the role of civil society in preventing terrorism, both from the government and from civil society itself. The government needs to provide support to civil society in efforts to prevent terrorism. This support can take the form of funding, training, and access to information and resources.

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