

Counter-Terrorism In Indonesia From The Perspective of The Human Security Approach

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Abstract : *Terrorism constitutes a multidimensional threat that not only disrupts state security but also endangers human rights, public safety, and societal well-being. Research on counter-terrorism in Indonesia has largely focused on state security approaches and law enforcement effectiveness, while comprehensive analyses from a human security perspective remain relatively limited. Addressing this gap, this study offers an analysis that integrates the human security paradigm as a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of Indonesia's counter-terrorism policies. The study aims to analyze the conceptualization and implementation of the human security approach in counter-terrorism efforts and to evaluate policy effectiveness based on parameters such as personal security protection, respect for human rights, community empowerment, and the sustainability of human security. Employing a normative legal research method, the study utilizes statutory and conceptual approaches, with data analyzed qualitatively through a literature review. The findings indicate that Indonesia's counter-terrorism policies have evolved through the strengthening of regulations, institutional frameworks, and prevention and deradicalization programs. However, when assessed against human security parameters, implementation remains predominantly oriented toward state security rather than comprehensive human protection. Therefore, policy strengthening is required to integrate state security and human security approaches, ensuring that counter-terrorism efforts are not only effective in maintaining national security but also capable of guaranteeing human rights protection, bolstering community resilience, and achieving sustainable security.*

Keywords : *Counterterrorism, Terrorism, Human Security.*

Abstrak : Tindak pidana terorisme merupakan ancaman multidimensional yang tidak hanya mengganggu keamanan negara, tetapi juga mengancam hak asasi manusia, rasa aman, dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Berbagai penelitian mengenai penanggulangan terorisme di Indonesia umumnya masih berfokus pada pendekatan keamanan negara (state security) dan efektivitas penegakan hukum, sementara kajian yang menganalisis penanggulangan terorisme secara komprehensif melalui perspektif



human security masih relatif terbatas. Berangkat dari kesenjangan tersebut, penelitian ini menawarkan analisis yang mengintegrasikan paradigma human security sebagai kerangka evaluasi terhadap efektivitas kebijakan kontra-terorisme di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konsep dan implementasi pendekatan keamanan manusia dalam penanggulangan terorisme serta mengevaluasi efektivitas kebijakan kontra-terorisme berdasarkan parameter perlindungan keamanan personal, penghormatan terhadap hak asasi manusia, pemberdayaan masyarakat, dan keberlanjutan keamanan manusia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual yang dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan penanggulangan terorisme di Indonesia telah mengalami perkembangan melalui penguatan regulasi, kelembagaan, serta program pencegahan dan deradikalisasi. Namun, berdasarkan parameter keamanan manusia, implementasinya masih lebih dominan berorientasi pada aspek keamanan negara dibandingkan perlindungan manusia secara komprehensif. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan kebijakan yang mengintegrasikan pendekatan state security dan human security agar penanggulangan terorisme tidak hanya efektif dalam menjaga keamanan nasional, tetapi juga mampu menjamin perlindungan hak asasi manusia, memperkuat ketahanan masyarakat, dan mewujudkan keamanan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci : Penanggulangan, Terorisme, Human Security

Introduction

Terrorism is a global threat that continues to evolve and transform in terms of patterns, actors, and methods. In the contemporary context, terrorism is no longer understood solely as a conventional crime threatening state security but has evolved into a multidimensional threat that directly impacts human security. This phenomenon demonstrates that traditional security approaches focused solely on military and repressive aspects are no longer adequate to address the complexities of modern terrorism.

Conventional approaches to counterterrorism have tended to emphasize the use of state power through law enforcement and the military, often prioritizing a hard-line strategy. While this approach is considered effective in the short term in crippling terrorist networks, in practice it often creates new problems, such as human rights violations, marginalization of certain groups, and the emergence of further radicalization as a form of resistance to the state.¹ This shows that a repressive approach is not always able to touch the roots of the structural and cultural problems of terrorism.

In the development of security theory, the concept of human security introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1994 offers a new paradigm in understanding and handling security threats,

¹ Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism versus Democracy: The Liberal State Response*, London: Routledge, 2011, p. 45.

including terrorism.² Human security places the individual at the center of attention (people-centered), focusing on protecting various dimensions of human life, such as economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. Thus, this approach seeks to address the root causes of terrorism, such as poverty, social injustice, discrimination, and political exclusion.

In the Indonesian context, counterterrorism efforts have undergone significant developments, both in terms of regulations and institutions. The country has established various legal instruments and institutions, such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and enacted Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. However, the dominant approach remains law enforcement-oriented, which in some cases has been deemed not to integrate human security principles fully.³

The underlying factors behind terrorism in Indonesia are not only ideological but also related to socioeconomic issues, development inequality, and weak social integration. Therefore, effective counterterrorism efforts should not focus solely on prosecution but also encompass preventative efforts through community empowerment, deradicalization, and strengthening social resilience. In this regard, a human security approach is relevant for integration into counterterrorism policies in Indonesia.

Furthermore, global dynamics such as geopolitical conflicts, developments in information technology, and the spread of extremist ideologies through digital media further complicate counterterrorism efforts. National borders no longer bind terrorism but are transnational and connected through global networks. This situation demands a more comprehensive and collaborative approach, involving not only states but also civil society, the private sector, and the international community.⁴

Thus, it is important to reexamine the current counterterrorism paradigm and evaluate the extent to which a human security approach can be effectively implemented within the legal and policy context in Indonesia. This study is relevant for contributing to the development of a more humane, just, and sustainable counterterrorism strategy. This research will examine counterterrorism from a human security perspective, with the hope of providing a more comprehensive understanding of the importance of a paradigm shift from a state security approach to human security in addressing the threat of terrorism in the modern era.

Previous research on counter-terrorism in Indonesia has generally focused on state security, criminal law enforcement, and repressive counter-terrorism strategies. While these approaches play a vital role in maintaining national stability and prosecuting perpetrators of terrorism, studies that comprehensively adopt a human security perspective as the primary paradigm for counter-terrorism policy remain relatively limited. Consequently, aspects such as the protection of human rights, ensuring public

² United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1994, p. 22–24.

³ M. R. Zulfikar, "Pendekatan Penal dan Non-Penal dalam Penanggulangan Terorisme di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum*, Vol. 26 No. 3, 2019, p. 512.

⁴ Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006), p. 285.

safety, strengthening community resilience, and welfare-based prevention efforts have not received adequate attention in the formulation of counter-terrorism policies in Indonesia.

Addressing this gap, this study offers a novel contribution by employing the human security perspective as a conceptual framework to analyze counter-terrorism policies in Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that primarily focused on the effectiveness of law enforcement and state-centric security approaches, this research integrates the dimensions of protection and empowerment, the two core pillars of human security. Consequently, the study moves beyond viewing the state merely as the entity requiring protection from the threat of terrorism; instead, it positions individuals and communities at the heart of policy protection, thereby enabling the realization of counter-terrorism strategies that are more comprehensive, equitable, and sustainable.

Based on the foregoing, this study aims to analyze the legal framework and implementation of counter-terrorism policies in Indonesia through the lens of the human security approach, and to formulate a counter-terrorism concept capable of integrating the dimension of state security with the protection of human rights, public welfare, and community resilience. Through this approach, the study is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of legal scholarship on human security while serving as a conceptual recommendation for formulating counter-terrorism policies that are more effective, proportionate, and human-protection oriented.

Based on the background description, to clarify the direction and focus of this research study, the legal problems can be formulated as follows: 1) What is the concept and application of the human security approach in counterterrorism? 2) What is the effectiveness of counterterrorism in Indonesia when viewed from the perspective of the human security approach?

Methods

This study employs a normative legal research method, utilizing both the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The statute approach is used to examine the regulations concerning counter-terrorism within the Indonesian legal system specifically the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism; Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights; and Law Number 13 of 2006 (as amended by Law Number 31 of 2014) on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, along with relevant implementing regulations. The conceptual approach is used to examine the concept of human security as an analytical framework for evaluating counter-terrorism policies.

The legal materials utilized comprise primary, secondary, and tertiary sources obtained through library research. A qualitative analysis was conducted by inventorying, classifying, and interpreting relevant legal provisions and doctrines using grammatical, systematic, and teleological methods. The findings were subsequently analyzed through prescriptive legal reasoning to assess the alignment of counter-terrorism regulations with human security principles and to formulate recommendations for developing legal policies

that are more comprehensive, equitable, and oriented towards the protection of human rights.

Result And Discussion

Concept and Implementation of the Human Security Approach in Countering Terrorism

Terrorism is a form of "extraordinary crime" that poses a serious threat to national security, public order, and the protection of human rights. The characteristics of the crime of terrorism lie not only in the use of violence or the threat thereof but also in the intent to instill widespread fear, pressure the Government, or influence state policy through intimidatory acts that impact civil society. Within the context of national law, Article 1, point 2 of Law Number 5 of 2018, which amends Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism defines terrorism as an act involving violence or the threat of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, results in mass casualties, and/or causes damage to or destruction of strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities, driven by ideological, political, or security-disrupting motives. This definition demonstrates that terrorism is viewed not merely as an ordinary criminal offense but as a threat to the very existence of the state and the security of society.

From an academic perspective, the definition of terrorism evolves alongside changing global threat patterns. According to Bruce Hoffman, terrorism constitutes the deliberate use of violence by non-state actors or specific other actors to achieve political objectives by instilling fear in a public that extends beyond the immediate victims.⁵ This view underscores that the primary target of terrorism is not merely the physical victims, but rather the psychological impact inflicted upon the public and the state. Similarly, Martha Crenshaw explains that terrorism is a political strategy utilizing violence as an instrument to influence the behavior of governments and society through psychological pressure and uncertainty.⁶ Consequently, counter-terrorism efforts cannot focus solely on taking action against perpetrators; they must also address the underlying factors such as radicalism, extremism, and social vulnerabilities that create an environment conducive to the growth of terrorism.

In response to this threat, the concept of counter-terrorism emerged, encompassing the full range of policies, strategies, and actions undertaken by the state to prevent, address, and minimize the impact of acts of terrorism. Initially, the counter-terrorism approach was dominated by a state security paradigm, which prioritized the protection of sovereignty, political stability, and national security. Under this paradigm, the strategies developed generally focused on law enforcement, intelligence operations, capacity building for security forces, surveillance of terrorist networks, and the use of coercive force to prevent attacks. This approach proved crucial in restricting the operational

⁵ Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006), p. 1–43.

⁶ Martha Crenshaw, "The Causes of Terrorism," *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1981), p. 379–399.

space of terrorist groups and enhancing the state's capacity to respond to security threats.

Nevertheless, the experience of various countries demonstrates that counter-terrorism approaches placing excessive emphasis on repressive measures have not fully succeeded in eliminating the root causes of terrorism. Law enforcement actions that are not balanced with the protection of human rights, improvements in public welfare, the strengthening of social cohesion, and the prevention of radicalization risk fostering public distrust in the state and creating fertile ground for the spread of extremist narratives. Studies indicate that factors such as poverty, social marginalization, discrimination, limited access to education, identity conflicts, and political exclusion increase the vulnerability of individuals and groups to the process of radicalization. These conditions reveal that the threat of terrorism is multidimensional in nature, meaning it cannot be adequately addressed through a state-security approach alone.

It is against this backdrop that the human security approach emerged as a paradigm complementing the traditional concept of security. The concept of human security was first comprehensively introduced in the Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1994. The report shifted the security orientation from state protection to the protection of people, placing the individual at the center of security policy. According to the UNDP, human security encompasses protection across seven key dimensions: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. A threat to any one of these dimensions can affect the others; therefore, solutions must be implemented in an integrated manner through an approach that is preventive, participatory, and oriented toward human wellbeing.

The evolution of the human security concept was further enriched by the Commission on Human Security, which emphasized that the primary goal of human security is to protect fundamental freedoms (freedom from fear), ensure the fulfillment of essential needs (freedom from want), and strengthen the capacity of individuals and communities to confront various threats to their lives.⁷ Thus, human security is not intended to replace state security; rather, it aims to broaden the scope of security policy so that the state is not solely oriented toward protecting territory and sovereignty, but also ensures the safety, dignity, and wellbeing of every citizen.

In the context of counter-terrorism in Indonesia, the human security approach is highly relevant as it complements conventional counter-terrorism strategies. Counter-terrorism efforts cannot rely solely on law enforcement and security instruments; they must also focus on prevention through improving public welfare, protecting human rights, strengthening education, empowering communities, fostering inclusive deradicalization, and enhancing social resilience. This approach positions the public not merely as objects to be shielded from the threat of terrorism, but as active subjects playing a role in building resilience against the spread of extremist ideologies. Therefore, integrating state security and human security paradigms is a crucial

⁷ Commission on Human Security, *Human Security Now*, (New York: Commission on Human Security, 2003), p. 211.

prerequisite for achieving counter-terrorism policies that are effective, equitable, and sustainable, in accordance with the principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

Thus, it can be concluded that the human security approach offers a more comprehensive conceptual framework for counterterrorism, emphasizing a balance between repressive and preventive approaches. This approach focuses not only on prosecuting perpetrators but also on protecting and empowering communities as a sustainable effort to address the root causes of terrorism. Therefore, integrating a human security approach into counterterrorism policies is essential to achieving a more humane and just security.

Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism in Indonesia When Viewed from the Perspective of the Human Security Approach

Before assessing the effectiveness of counter-terrorism policies in Indonesia, it is necessary to establish an analytical framework to serve as the basis for evaluation. In this study, effectiveness is not narrowly defined as the state's success in curbing the number of terrorist attacks or intensifying enforcement actions against perpetrators; rather, it is understood as the policy's success in achieving comprehensive protection for people (human-centered security). This approach is grounded in the human security paradigm, which places the individual at the center of protection; consequently, the success of counter-terrorism policies is measured not only by state security aspects but also by the state's capacity to guarantee human rights, a sense of safety, wellbeing, and societal resilience against the threat of terrorism. Therefore, the assessment of effectiveness in this study employs the human security analytical framework developed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Commission on Human Security.⁸

Based on this framework, the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts is analyzed through four key parameters. First, personal security—specifically, the state's capacity to protect the public from threats of violence, intimidation, and terrorist attacks while upholding human rights during law enforcement operations. Second, the protection of human rights and the rule of law, measured by the alignment of counter-terrorism measures with principles of due process, proportionality, and accountability, as well as respect for the rights of both victims and suspects in accordance with national and international legal standards. Third, prevention and community empowerment, evaluated based on the effectiveness of programs regarding deradicalization, counter-radicalization, education, the strengthening of religious moderation, public participation, and the building of community resilience against the spread of extremist ideologies. Fourth, sustainable human security, namely, the ability of state policies to address the structural factors driving radicalization, such as social marginalization, economic

⁸ Roland Paris, "Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?", *International Security*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (2001), p. 21.

inequality, discrimination, limited access to education, and political exclusion.⁹

These four parameters serve as an analytical framework because they reflect the two main pillars of human security: protection and empowerment. The protection pillar positions the state as the primary actor responsible for safeguarding society against the threat of terrorism through legal policies, security institutions, and law enforcement that respect human rights. Meanwhile, the empowerment pillar emphasizes the importance of enhancing the capacity of individuals and communities to independently prevent, identify, and confront the threat of radicalism through social, economic, and educational development, as well as the strengthening of social cohesion. By employing this framework, the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts is assessed not only by the state's success in acting against perpetrators but also by the extent to which implemented policies foster sustainable security, bolster community resilience, and protect the dignity and rights of every citizen.¹⁰

The effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts in Indonesia has shown significant progress, particularly in terms of regulations and institutions. The state has established a relatively comprehensive legal framework through Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism and strengthened the role of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT)¹¹ as the leading sector in coordinating counterterrorism efforts. From a positive legal perspective, these steps reflect the state's commitment to ensuring national security while protecting the public from the threat of terrorism.

However, from a human security perspective, this effectiveness is not yet optimal. This is because the approach used still tends to be repressive (hard) in nature, such as arrests, detentions, and prosecutions of terrorists. While this approach is important for law enforcement, in many cases it fails to address the structural root causes of terrorism, such as poverty, social inequality, and the marginalization of certain groups.¹² In other words, the dominant approach still focuses on treating symptoms, not on solving the root of the problem.

Within the framework of human security, the effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts should be measured not only by the success in prosecuting perpetrators, but also by the state's ability to prevent the emergence of radicalization and extremism. In this regard, Indonesia has begun adopting a preventive approach through deradicalization and counter-

⁹ Gary King & Christopher J. L. Murray, "Rethinking Human Security," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 116, No. 4 (2001), p. 87.

¹⁰ Keith Krause, "The Key to Human Security: Policy Relevance and the Human Security Report", *International Journal*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (2008), p. 106.

¹¹ The National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) is a non-ministerial government agency responsible for carrying out government duties in the field of counter-terrorism through the formulation of policies, inter-agency coordination, and the implementation of programs for prevention, deradicalization, protection, enforcement, and the enhancement of national preparedness. See Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Counter-Terrorism Agency, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012.

¹² Abdul Wahid, Sunardi, dan Muhammad Imam Sidik, *Kejahatan Terorisme: Perspektif Agama, HAM, dan Hukum*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2004, p. 52.

radicalization programs involving various parties, including civil society, religious leaders, and educational institutions.¹³ This program reflects a shift towards a more humanistic approach, although its implementation still faces various obstacles, such as limited resources, coordination between institutions, and resistance from target groups.

Furthermore, from a human security perspective, protecting human rights is a crucial aspect in countering terrorism. An overly repressive approach has the potential to lead to human rights violations, which can fuel public distrust of the state and reinforce the narrative of radicalism.¹⁴ Therefore, the effectiveness of counter-terrorism must also be measured by the extent to which the state is able to balance the need for security and the protection of individual rights.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of counter-terrorism from a human security perspective is also largely determined by the level of community participation. Communities are no longer positioned as objects of policy, but rather as subjects with a strategic role in preventing the spread of radical ideology. In this context, strengthening social resilience is key to creating an environment that is not conducive to the development of terrorism.¹⁵ Therefore, a community-based approach needs to continue to be developed as an integral part of the counter-terrorism strategy.

In this context, strengthening social resilience is a crucial tool in creating a social environment that is not conducive to the development of violent ideologies. Social resilience relates not only to a community's ability to withstand threats but also encompasses adaptive capacity, the capacity for social reconciliation, and the strengthening of values of tolerance, nationalism, and inclusivity in community life. Therefore, the higher the level of social resilience in a community, the less room there is for the penetration of radical ideologies, which are a key trigger for acts of terrorism.

Furthermore, within the framework of modern counterterrorism policies, a community-based approach is a relevant and effective strategy for sustainable implementation. This approach emphasizes the importance of involving community leaders, religious leaders, educational institutions, and community organizations in developing an early warning system for potential radicalism. Furthermore, this approach also serves as a social mechanism for strengthening national literacy and religious moderation at the grassroots level.

Thus, the integration of community participation, strengthening social resilience, and a community-based approach are inseparable elements in realizing effective counter-terrorism efforts that are in line with the principles of human security, namely comprehensive, sustainable, and equitable human protection within the framework of a democratic state based on the rule of law.

¹³ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT), *Strategi Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme di Indonesia*, Jakarta: BNPT, 2020, p. 47–49.

¹⁴ Muladi, *Hak Asasi Manusia: Hakekat, Konsep, dan Implikasinya dalam Perspektif Hukum dan Masyarakat*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2005, p. 135.

¹⁵ M. R. Zulfikar, "Pendekatan Penal dan Non-Penal dalam Penanggulangan Terorisme di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum IUS QUIA IUSTUM*, Vol. 26 No. 3, 2019, p. 515.

Thus, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of counter-terrorism in Indonesia from a human security perspective is still in a transitional stage. Although efforts have been made to integrate preventive and humanist approaches, the dominance of repressive approaches remains a major challenge. Therefore, strengthening more comprehensive and people-oriented policies is necessary by integrating aspects of security, welfare, and human rights protection in a balanced manner to achieve effective and sustainable counter-terrorism.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the human security approach places individuals at the center of protection within counter-terrorism policies by integrating dimensions of security, human rights protection, welfare, and community empowerment. Unlike the state security paradigm, which focuses on protecting the state through law enforcement and security instruments, the human security approach holds that the threat of terrorism requires not only repressive measures but also preventive efforts capable of addressing the structural factors driving radicalization, such as social marginalization, economic inequality, limited access to education, and weak community resilience. In the Indonesian context, the implementation of this approach is increasingly reflected in various policies, including the strengthening of prevention and deradicalization programs, community engagement, and the protection of terrorism victims. This indicates a policy shift from a state-centric security approach toward one that increasingly prioritizes the protection of individuals as the primary objective of counter-terrorism policy.

This study also indicates that the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts in Indonesia requires a comprehensive assessment based on human security parameters: the protection of personal safety; respect for human rights and the rule of law; the effectiveness of prevention through community empowerment; and the policy's capacity to address the drivers of radicalism sustainably. Based on these parameters, the study finds that Indonesia has made progress in strengthening regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity, and inter-agency coordination, as well as in successfully degrading the operational capabilities of various terrorist networks. However, this effectiveness does not yet fully reflect a holistic human security approach, as counter-terrorism policies remain predominantly oriented toward law enforcement and state security rather than strengthening preventive measures, community empowerment, and addressing the root causes of radicalization. Therefore, the development of counter-terrorism policy in Indonesia needs to be directed toward a more balanced integration of state security strategies and human security approaches, ensuring that the protection of human rights, improved welfare, strengthened community resilience, and national security can be achieved sustainably in accordance with the principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

Recommendation

Based on the research findings, the Government needs to strengthen counter-terrorism policies through a more systematic integration of state security and human security paradigms. This strengthening can be achieved by refining national regulations and policies to explicitly incorporate human security principles as a foundation for formulating counter-terrorism strategies. Consequently, counter-terrorism policies would not only focus on repressive measures and law enforcement but also ensure the protection of human rights, enhance the sense of security, and bolster community wellbeing—all of which are integral to efforts aimed at preventing extremism and radicalization.

Furthermore, the implementation of counter-terrorism policies requires strengthened inter-agency coordination, particularly among the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT), law enforcement agencies, relevant ministries and institutions, local governments, educational institutions, civil society organizations, and religious and community leaders. This synergy should be directed toward developing more adaptive prevention, deradicalization, and counter-radicalization programs through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing legal, social, economic, educational, cultural, and psychological aspects. Through such an approach, Indonesia's counter-terrorism policy is expected to provide more comprehensive protection for individuals and society, strengthen community resilience, and establish a national security system that is effective, equitable, and aligned with the principles of human security.

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