

Peace Strategies and Approaches for Resolving the Conflict of Terrorism in Indonesia

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Abstract

The end of the Cold War marked the shift of world threats from traditional military threats to asymmetric non-traditional threats of terrorism. Terrorist groups emerge with various backgrounds. Domestic political instability in the form of conflict and separatism to revenge motivation or being affected by the threat of terrorism in other countries. The purpose of this research is to analyze the strategy and approach of peace to resolve the terrorism conflict. The method used in this research is literature review. The data sources in this study were taken from the Scopus database and several other data bases such as Connected papers, Open knowledge maps and Google Scholar to support this research, then some data were taken from the news. The findings in this study emphasize that apart from the hard approach and also the soft approach as an approach in resolving the conflict of terrorism, there are other approaches that can be used as an alternative approach, namely the conflict triangle where this approach has not been widely adopted in Indonesia.

Keyword: Conflict, Terrorism, Peace; Strategy, Indonesia.

Abstrak

Berakhirnya Perang Dingin menandai bergesernya ancaman dunia dari ancaman tradisional militer ke ancaman non-tradisional asimetris terorisme. Kelompok-kelompok teroris muncul dengan berbagai latar belakang. Instabilitas Politik dalam negeri dalam bentuk konflik dan separatisme hingga motivasi balas dendam atau terkena dampak dari ancaman terorisme di negara lain. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis strategi dan pendekatan perdamaian untuk penyelesaian konflik terorisisme. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu kajian literature. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari data base Scopus dan beberapa data base lainnya seperti Connected papers, Openknowledge maps dan Geogle scholar sebagai pendukung penelitian ini kemudian beberapa data di ambil dari berita. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menekankan bahwa selain melalui hard approach dan juga soft approach sebagai pedekatan dalam menyelesaikan konflik terorisme terdapat pendekatan lain yang dapat digunakan sebagai pendekatan alternative yaitu pendekatan segitiga konflik yang dimana pendekatan ini belum banyak di adopsi di

indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Konflik, Terorisme, Perdamaian, Strategi Indonesia.

Introduction

Terrorism is a topic that is always relevant to be studied and discussed. The reason is not because they are talkative with global issues but, more than that, it is a necessity that must be done immediately.¹ This is because terrorism in its various forms still occurs in society. When reflecting on the terrorism events that began to occur since 2002, Indonesia experienced five significant bomb attacks, namely the first Bali bombing in 2002,² the bomb attack at the JW Marriott Hotel in 2003, the Australian Embassy bombing in 2004, the second Bali bombing in 2005, as well as simultaneous bomb attacks on the JW Marriot and Ritz-Carlton Hotels in 2009. As a result, hundreds of people died and hundreds were injured. Of these acts of terrorism, the largest in terms of the number of victims and international reporting were the Bali I and II bombings, the bombing at the Marriott hotel, the Australian Embassy, the Tentena market, Poso, the JW Marriott and Ritz Carlton hotels on 17 July 2009.³ Then, after the BNPT was formed in 2010, several series of acts of terrorism continued to occur so that they became a real threat to people's lives and state security⁴. Among these were the 2010 Kalimalang bombings, the 2011 Cirebon mosque bombings, the 2011 Solo church bombings, the 2013 Poso police headquarters bombings, the 2013 Sarinah bombings, and most recently the 2017 Kampung Melayu bombings.⁵

Terrorism is not a question of who the perpetrators, groups and networks are. However, more than that, terrorism is an act that has roots in beliefs, doctrines and ideologies that can attack public awareness.⁶ The growth of terrorism depends on the land where it grows and develops.⁷ If it lives in arid land, then terrorism is difficult

¹ Indah Novitasari Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti, *Ancaman Dan Strategi Penanggulangan Terorisme Di Dunia Dan Indonesia*, Institute For Peace and Security Studies, vol. III. No.1., 2017.

² Ulandari Ari, Yoedhi Swastanto, and Effendi Sihole, "Implementasi Kerjasama Kontra-Terrorisme Indonesia-Australia (Studi Kasus: Bom Bali i Tahun 2002) Implementation of Counter-Terrorism Cooperation between Indonesia-Australia (Case Study: First Bali Bombings in 2002)," *Jurnal Diplomasi Pertahanan* 5, no. 3 (2019): 29-58, <http://139.255.245.7/index.php/DP/issue/view/124%0Ahttp://139.255.245.7/index.php/DP/article/view/441/420>.

³ Brian Adam Mulyawan, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Berkembangnya Terorisme Di Indonesia Kurun Waktu 2002-2005," *Global & Policy* 2, no. 2 (2014): 168-179.

⁴ Nur Paikah, "Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Dalam Pemberantasan Terorisme Di Indonesia," *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum dan Politik Islam* 4, no. 1 (2019): 1-20.

⁵ Mulyawan, "Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Berkembangnya Terorisme Di Indonesia Kurun Waktu 2002-2005."

⁶ Prasetyo Pranoto, "Strategi Menghadapi Paham Radikalisme Terorisme - Isis," *Jurnal Academia* (2009): 1-6, https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=terorisme+melaui+media+sosial&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&u=%23p%3D_7rQcRAX7pgj.

⁷ Paikah, "Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Dalam Pem-

to find a place, on the contrary if it lives in fertile land, it will develop quickly.⁸ According to Hendropriyono, this fertile field is a society polluted by extreme fundamentalism or religious radicalism.⁹ Therefore, until now, terrorism is still a serious threat to the Indonesian people that can destroy the order of the nation and state. As data released by the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) 2016, states that out of 129 countries, Indonesia ranks 38th with the highest terrorism influence.¹⁰ Indonesia as one of the countries with the highest influence of terrorism, of course, must pay great attention to the development of radicalism and terrorism networks because terrorism is a transnational and organized crime with clandestine characteristics, besides that this crime is also supported by the utilization of modern technology in the field of communication, informatics, transportation, and modern weapons, so it is not surprising that in some countries new cells have been born which become embryos for the development of terrorism networks themselves.¹¹

One of the highlights is that in 2016 there were 170 cases of terrorism which rose dramatically.¹² The life of the Indonesian people today is facing serious threats

berantasan Terorisme Di Indonesia.”

- ⁸ U Reisch, “The Responsibility of Social Media in Times of Societal and Political Manipulation,” *European Journal of Operational Research* (2020), <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094573545&doi=10.1016%2Fj.ejor.2020.09.020&partnerID=40&md5=14b6b29d8a579d89f382b-50f3ea4f116> and in presidential elections both in Brazil and the USA, has accelerated a debate about whether and how machine learning techniques can influence citizens’ decisions. The access to balanced information is endangered if digital political manipulation can influence voters. The techniques of profiling and targeting on social media platforms can be used for advertising as well as for propaganda: Through tracking of a person’s online behaviour, algorithms of social media platforms can create profiles of users. These can be used for the provision of recommendations or pieces of information to specific target groups. As a result, propaganda and disinformation can influence the opinions and (election
- ⁹ Mohammad Sirojuddin, “Pemicu Tindakan Terorisme Di Kabupaten Lamongan,” *Madani Jurnal Politik dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 11, no. 3 (2019): 288-303. radicalization and terrorism. Religious intolerance, radicalization and terrorism are manifested in the prohibition of religious worship activities, the spread of hatred, religious based violence or the destruction of places of worship. In addition to increasingly diverse forms of intolerance, the area is also expanding. Early studies show that there is a strong geographical link between the growth of religious intolerance and the recruitment of terrorist groups and ISIS. Religious intolerance has occurred in almost all regions of Indonesia, as well as the radicalization of religion and terrorism. The purpose of this research is to provide an adequate and strong explanation related to the nature and causes of intolerance, radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia. This research specifically wants to find out more clearly and in depth about why and how some Indonesians have a tendency to turn into intolerance and radicals, or on the other hand, why and how some others can maintain the values of tolerance.”;author":{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Sirojuddin","given":"Mohammad","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":"","container-title":"Madani Jurnal Politik dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan","id":"ITEM-1","issue":"3","issued":{"date-parts":["2019"]},"page":"288-303","title":"Pemicu Tindakan Terorisme di Kabupaten Lamongan","type":"article-journal","volume":"11"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=0493d76b-ad07-4fd2-b98c-a3ed54a49a02"]},"mendeley":{"formattedCitation":"Mohammad Sirojuddin, \"Pemicu Tindakan Terorisme Di Kabupaten Lamongan,\" <i>Madani Jurnal Politik dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan</i> 11, no. 3 (2019)
- ¹⁰ Paikah, “Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Dalam Pemberantasan Terorisme Di Indonesia.”
- ¹¹ Coman et al., 2021; Downing, 2021; McCrow-Young & Mortensen, 2021; Murthy, 2021; Näsi et al., 2021; Solheim, 2021)
- ¹² Ismah Rustam, “Kebijakan Keamanan Maritim Di Perbatasan Indonesia : Kasus Kejahatan Di Laut Sulawesi – Laut Sulu Maritime Security Policy In Indonesia ‘ S Boundary : Cases Of Criminal In

related to the hardening of conflicts in society, both vertically and horizontally. The source of the conflict can come from differences in values and ideology as well as the intervention of foreign interests which can even endanger the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation.¹³ If this conflict is supported by real, organized forces, it will certainly become a potential enemy for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The real facts of social conflicts that often occur are conflicts that arise in the association of religious communities both internally and between religious communities such as the emergence of violence, destruction of houses of worship and other religious violence committed by civil society.

Indonesia, through its diversity of ethnicities, languages, cultures, and religions, has made Indonesia a fertile ground for the development of violence extremism that can lead to terrorism. This has also triggered Indonesia to become a conflict-prone area, both vertical and horizontal conflicts. Based on data from the Violence Conflict on Indonesian Studies (ViCIS) obtained from the Decree of International Cooperation of the National Agency for Combating Terrorism, it is explained that starting from 1998 to 2012 there were 135,000 communal conflicts that occurred in sixteen provinces in Indonesia.¹⁴ As for the terrorism case itself, data shown from the Center for the Study of Social Conflict and Radical Terrorism at the University of Indonesia in 2015, since 2010-2015 has reached more than 250 cases of acts of terrorism in Indonesia. These acts of terrorism have killed and taken the lives of 360 Indonesians, so that until now acts of terrorism are still a threat to Indonesia's national security.

The rise of cases of violence extremism which tends to lead to acts of terrorism has become a form of real threat. The real threat that can destroy the comfort of the Indonesian people can come from internal or external to the state. In the last decade, acts of terrorism have been considered capable of hindering Indonesia from fulfilling its national interests, such as endangering the sovereignty of the state, the safety of the entire nation, and the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).¹⁵ By leveraging the information technology development, now violence extremism became one of the central issues in national security because it is able to strengthen its global network.¹⁶

Sulawesi Sea - Sulu Sea Pendahuluan," *Penelitian Politik* 14, no. 2 (2017): 161-177, ismah09@yahoo.com.

13 St Aisyah BM, "Konflik Sosial Dalam Hubungan Antar Umat Beragama," *Jurnal Dakwah Tabligh* 15, no. 2 (2014): 189-208.

14 Nanda Putri Pratiwi, Ichsan Malik, and Bayu Setiawan, "Peran Lembaga Civil Society Against Violent Extremism Dan Peace Generation Dalam Pencegahan Potensi Konflik Akibat Aksi Terorisme (Studi Kasus Tahun 2000-2004)," *Www.Peacegen.Id* (2020): 1-20, <https://peacegen.Id/App/Uploads/2020/05/Nanda-Putri-Pratiwi-Dkk.-The-Role-Of-Civil-Society-Against-Violent-Extremism-And-Peace-Generation-In-Preventing-Of-Potential-Conflict-Due-To-Acts-Of-Terrorism-Case-Study-In-2000-2004.Pdf>.

15 Ibid.

16 Coman et al., "Social and Emotional Intelligence as Factors in Terrorist Propaganda : An Analysis of the Way Mass Media Portrays the Behavior of Islamic Terrorist Groups."

Discusses about the conflict, then there are at least two aspects of the spotlight, namely the perpetrators of conflict and conflict victims.¹⁷ Violent conflicts carried out by perpetrators of acts of terrorism are capable of producing victims on a fairly large scale. Violence extremism is used as the most powerful ultimatum capable of generating turbulent tensions and anxiety, thereby causing prejudice from the public regarding the government's ability to handle it. In addition, the transition to democracy in an increasingly open world order has resulted in accelerating social dynamics, including the factor of foreign intervention. These conditions place Indonesia as one of the countries prone to conflict, both horizontal and vertical conflicts. The conflict has proven to have resulted in a loss of sense of security, created public fear, environmental damage, property loss, loss of life and psychological trauma (revenge, hatred and feelings of hostility), thus hampering the realization of general welfare. This is mentioned in the literature "the role of civil society against violent extremism and peace generation in preventing potential conflict due to acts of terrorism (case study in 2000-2004)".¹⁸ Less than optimal from the government has the potential for the emergence of retaliatory behavior by victims of acts of terrorism so that they have the potential to become perpetrators of conflict.¹⁹

As explained earlier, that the emergence of terrorism is largely due to injustice, revenge or in short, there are conflicts of interest between parties who interact both on an individual, organizational, internal government and inter-state scale. So the existence of terrorism is generally caused by conflicts of interest between parties who interact both on an individual scale, organizations, internal government and between countries.²⁰ So the existence of terrorism is generally caused by conflict. A sharp conflict, which then unfolds in a critical condition, with a turning point that contains a decisive change for the conflicting parties, is a crisis. Crisis management deals with turning points that contain the potential for decisive change, understanding of which can only be done, if people think strategically. Because a crisis is approaching a decisive change, strategic thinking is thinking in terms of change. This frame of mind is considered important because every terrorist activity aims to require change, in general it is a change in the political and economic fields whose impact will cause a crisis.

In some literature on conflict resolution strategies written by,²¹ about

¹⁷ Cécile Rousseau, Neil K. Aggarwal, and Laurence J. Kirmayer, "Radicalization to Violence: A View from Cultural Psychiatry," *Transcultural Psychiatry* 58, no. 5 (2021): 603-615." which took place June 20-22, 2017. The ASI brought together an interdisciplinary group scholars to consider the role of social dynamics, cultural contexts and psychopathology in radicalization to violent extremism. Papers addressed four broad topics: (1

¹⁸ Nanda Putri Pratiwi, at all. Op Cit

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Masita Dwi Mandini Manessa Asep Adang Supriyadi, "Terrorism Vulnerability Assesment in Java Island: A Spatial Multi-Criteria Analysis Aprproach," *Indonesian Journal of Geography* 52, no. 2 (2020): 163-169.

²¹ Siti Napsiyah Ariefuzzaman, "Welfare Approach Untuk Indonesia Damai Dan Sejahtera: Perspektif Kesejahteraan Sosial," *EMPATI: Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial* 1, no. 1 (2015): 13-23; Ari, Swastan-

“implementation of counter-terrorism cooperation between Indonesia-australia (case study: first bali bombings in 2002). This paper talks about how the counter-terrorism cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in handling the Bali Bombing I case can be implemented. The work synergy strategy can be pursued by using an interagency model approach (interagency model). The approach between these institutions is also known as WoG (Whole of Government). namely an approach to the process of the passage of a government with a collaborative effort of government who come from the entire sector in the scope of a coordinated wider to the objective at the policy-making, program management and public service.

According to the Director of Deradicalization of the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), «Deradicalization activities which include releases carried out by BNPT are activities: mentoring, coaching and empowerment.” Apart from BNPT, there are also non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that use disengagement programs, including the Research Center for Police Science and Terrorism Studies, School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia (PRIK-KT UI), and The Peaceful Indonesia Alliance (AIDA). In addition, in research conducted by ²².

RM: Based on the above background, this paper aims to analyze peace strategies and approaches for the management and resolution of terrorism conflicts in Indonesia. This paper takes Indonesia as a study where the conflict of terrorism always colors Indonesia every year, therefore this paper raises a new offer in resolving conflicts by using strategies and approaches to peace in resolving the terrorism conflict. The handling of victims of violence, especially acts of terrorism, is important to be highlighted more comprehensively. If not handled properly, this will have the potential to emerge new seeds of conflict in the future. This is crucial due to the fact that the handling of victims of acts of terrorism by the government has not been carried out optimally.

Novelty in this study, the author uses a literature study by mapping the concepts and approaches of the conflict triangle in dealing with terrorism. In previous studies, the authors confirmed that so far, in dealing with terrorism, they generally use a hard approach and a soft approach. Therefore, this paper can fill the void or complement previous research by offering an alternative approach to the conflict triangle in resolving or dealing with the problem of conflict terrorism in Indonesia. The author uses this approach on the basis that this approach has not been widely adopted, especially in Indonesia

to, and Sihole, “Implementasi Kerjasama Kontra-Terrorisme Indonesia-Australia (Studi Kasus: Bom Bali i Tahun 2002) Implementation of Counter-Terrorism Cooperation between Indonesia-Australia (Case Study: First Bali Bombings in 2002).”

²² Nanda Putri Pratiwi, at all, Op Cit

Research Method

Type of Research

This paper was made by relying on secondary sources that are directly related to the main theme raised, namely peace strategies and approaches to resolving the terrorism conflict, basically, the main method relied on here is literature review which is then wrapped with several arguments, aims to explain the strategy and approach to peace to resolve the conflict of terrorism in Indonesia.

Research Sources

Sources of this research are taken from secondary data sources which are used from books, reports, and journal articles which are both technically and substantially adequate and can be accounted for as the basis for submitting an opinion.

Data collection techniques Data

Collection techniques are carried out by searching for previous research that is relevant to the topic of study and news searches. The tools used in the search for data from the database basescopus.

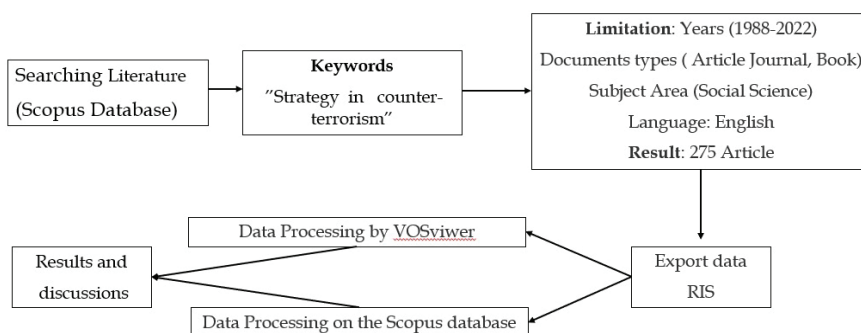


Figure 1. Criteria for determining Literature

Data analysis techniques Data

analysis in this study was carried out using the method of content analysis (Content Analysis) and assisted by the Vosviwer software tool. Fraenkel & Wallen stated that content analysis is a research tool that focuses on the actual content and internal features of the media.²³ This technique can be used by researchers to examine human behavior indirectly through the analysis of their communications such as:

²³ Hairullah, "Implementasi Model Jigsaw Untuk Meningkatkan Keterampilan Kesejahteraan Sosial Hairullah Bbpps Banjarmasin (BBPPKS : Hasil Evaluasi Peserta Terhadap Dalam Mengembangkan Kualitas Pelaksanaan Diklat Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar Dengan Interaksi Dan Komun," Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan 8, no. November (2018): 257-262.

The picture above visualizes the strategies used by countries in the world in dealing with terrorism conflicts. Of course, in terms of approach strategy, peacebuilding, innovation, security threat, public policy, regulation, police legitimacy and others. Furthermore, the strategy used in each country will be mapped.

Strategies of Countries in the World in Countering Terrorism

Table 1. Strategies of Southeast Asian and Asia Pacific Countries in Countering Terrorism

<i>Country</i>	<i>Counter-Terrorism Strategy</i>
Malaysia	The counter-terrorism strategy implemented by the Malaysian government is more focused on the legislative framework, increasing law enforcement capacity and monitoring border areas.
Philippines	The Philippines counter-terrorism strategy uses persuasive strategies and measures in the form of signing an agreement with the MILF, military operations in the Southern Philippines, Amending the Act, improving immigration administration.
Thailand	The counter-terrorism efforts carried out by the Thai government continue to be productively sustainable by involving the apparatus
Singapore dan Brunei Darussalam	In tackling terrorism, the Singapore government uses the Internal Security Act (ISA) which authorizes security authorities to arrest and detain two terrorists without trial.
Myanmar	In tackling terrorism, counter-terrorism efforts still use legal and criminal approaches and freeze assets of terrorism suspects without involving military force at all
South Korea	In tackling terrorism, counter-terrorism efforts still use legal and criminal approaches and freeze assets of terrorism suspects without involving military force at all.
China	In tackling terrorism, the Chinese government places more emphasis on law enforcement and enforcement efforts, and carries out a number of propaganda and socialization efforts through academic institutions. China does not actually have a specific program or strategy to tackle violence or extremism.
Australia	In tackling terrorism, the Chinese government places more emphasis on law enforcement and enforcement efforts, and carries out a number of propaganda and socialization efforts through academic institutions. China does not actually have a specific program or strategy to tackle violence or extremism.

Source: ²⁵

Tables. 2. Countries in South Asia and Central Asia

<i>Country</i>	<i>Counter-terrorism strategy</i>
Krygystan:	In order to tackle terrorism Krygyztan formed. The counter-terrorism agency under the authority of the Ministry of National Security (GKNB) which consists of a number of representatives of the relevant agencies or ministries. This agency cooperates with a number of international institutions in order to form communities in each region of Krygyztan headed by local religious leaders who have previously been trained to deal with extremist groups, and also to prevent the recruitment of foreign fighters who want to fight in Syria.
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan's security institutions under the National Security Service (NSS) seek to monitor the stability of the regime and the region as well as optimize law enforcement in order to maintain internal security from a number of agendas that seek to achieve fundamental independence.
Tajikistan and Turkmenistan	This is done by monitoring radical messages by selectively blocking websites and social media rather than counter-narratives. The government also imposes a number of prohibitions on citizens, such as forbidding women from worshipping in mosques or forbidding children under the age of 18 from participating in worship activities in mosques or other public religious places. This policy received protests from Muslim citizens.
Pakistani	To counter the threat of terrorism, the Government of Pakistan announced an Internal National Security Plan with the aim of countering terrorism and groups that spread extremism.
India	India's counter-terrorism efforts are under the legal framework of the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act (UAPA) of 1967 and the SAARC Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 1993 as well as other state laws. Counter-terrorism capabilities are also delegated under the Central Bureau of Investigation, The National Security Guard, and The National Investigation Agency.
Afghanistan	The government optimizes the role of Intelligence in conducting investigations. ISIS ideology

Source: Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti

25 Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti, Ancaman Dan Strategi Penanggulangan Terorisme Di Dunia Dan Indonesia, vol. III. No.1., p. .

Table 3. Counter Terrorism Strategy in Middle East Countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Counter-terrorism strategy</i>
Iraq	Seeing the increasing development of ISIS terrorist attacks, the President of Iraq, Fuad Masum formed the High Defense Committee
Saudi Arabia	Since the bombings in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian government has set up an Advisory committee, namely Lajnah al-Munashahah which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the General Investigation Bureau. This committee is tasked with providing advice and dialogue with convicts of terrorism cases in Saudi Arabian prisons.
Syria	Therefore, in overcoming terrorism, apart from direct war against ISIS and the Al Nusra Front, Syria is cooperating with Iraq, Iran and the Lebanese Hezbollah group to fight terrorism, especially ISIS. In addition, the Syrian government is actively calling for war on terrorism, especially ISIS against various countries in the world. Syria also requested efforts from UN-affiliated agencies to reconstruct a number of cities destroyed by Daesh terrorists including the historic city of Tadmur.
Yemen	As an effort to counter terrorism, the Yemeni government has implemented a deradicalization policy. Yemen is considered a pioneer in implementing deradicalization.

Source: Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti

Table 4. Terrorism Counting Strategies in African Countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Counter-terrorism strategy</i>
Nigeria	Military campaigns, as well as sweeping and detention without warrants. The government also increased the military budget and placed a number of army divisions in key cities such as Maiduguri and Borno and Adamawa states..
Mali	The legal framework for countering terrorism in Cameroon was adopted from the 1965 Criminal Code. The law regulates sanctions for a number of attacks aimed at opposing government authorities, threatening public security, damaging state facilities, threatening aviation and shipping safety, taking hostages. and use of firearms and explosives
Cameroon	The legal framework for countering terrorism in Cameroon was adopted from the 1965 Criminal Code
Chad	Form a coalition against the Boko Haram group
Egypt	Engage security forces using force to restore security and stability

Somalia	Somalia carried out a joint Military mission called Operation Indian Ocean since 16 August 2014 to challenge al-Shabaab
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Source: Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti

Table 5. Counter Terrorism Strategies in Countries in Europe and the United States

Country	<i>Counter-terrorism strategy</i>
Hryvnia	Combating terrorism is one of the priorities of Ukraine's foreign and domestic policy. Strategy is impossible without constant development of the country's legal system in the context of new threats and challenges.
Turkey	In order to deal with the terror threat, the Turkish government has implemented a number of counter-terrorism strategies and policies, including Turkey's participation as co-chairs in the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) together with the United States. The government also continues to strengthen the legal framework in countering terrorism with a focus on overcoming threats from domestic terrorist groups, especially the PKK
French	Currently France has developed a remote law enforcement apparatus to fight terrorism and is trying to integrate Muslim groups into French society, but this effort has not yielded maximum results. A number of experts criticized the government's policies and argued that to help prevent radicalization, the government should do more to address the significant socioeconomic disparity between French "native" citizens and those of North African and/or Muslim descent.
Germany and Belgium	In its efforts to combat terrorism, Germany has stressed the need to ensure that all domestic and international actions are consistent with rule of law practice. Germany has given high priority to the protection of the civil rights and freedoms of all persons in Germany, including non-German citizens

Russia	FSB troops, MVD and other military units under the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Emergency Situations, and Border Service were used in the "Mop-up" counterterrorism operation in Chechnya. To assist military battalions in carrying out counterterrorism tasks, the FSB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Russian Intelligence Service created special working teams to carry out counterterrorism and militant countermeasures without trial. This operation later shifted to an extraordinary military operation due to lack of supervision. The military approach is carried out with kidnappings, executions and torture which further increases the radicalization in the population of the Society. Russia is also building the International Counterterrorist Database (MDB) which is a database, whether confidential or not, which was built by the Directorate of International Cooperation of the FSB and the National Anti-Terrorism Committee (NAC). MDB
English	Strengthen UK borders and security, Reduce transport network vulnerabilities, Increase the resilience of UK infrastructure.
United States	In implementing its international strategy, the US has planned several steps: 1. Establish a war center in Libya. In this program the US government sent a small number of troops and received foreign nationals in training in Libya. In order to fight ISIS and militants in North Africa, the US has increased the budget to 582.7 million USD. 3) Asking allied countries to increase the intensity of the campaign against ISIS, although this initiative is haunted by frustration because the US-backed Iraqi army has not yet taken control of Ramadi.
Indonesia	In preventing domestic terrorism in general and preventing IS in particular, BNPT outlines 3 strategic approaches, namely: ideology, politics and law.

Source: Source: Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti

Based on a search on strategies for handling terrorism conflicts in the world, generally using violent strategies in resolving terrorism conflicts using a system of violence through war involving the TNI/POLRI. Another thing that is often used is to make law-based policies. we form a framework of the overall strategy of preventing terrorism conflicts of countries in the world using the terrorism prevention model of Harry R. Yagger.

The important point of the explanation above is that the war against terrorism is not just an ordinary war but a war of ideas. The strategy to combat terrorism requires not only security forces, but also economic, political and diplomatic strength.

Strategy Approach to Peace

Hard Approach and Soft Approach to Prevent Terrorism and Radicalism

As previously stated, the importance of identity for an individual can make that individual radical and if this sense of identity is threatened. It has been proven to have resulted in a loss of security, creating public fear, environmental damage, property loss, loss of life and psychological trauma (revenge, hatred and feelings of hostility), thus hampering the realization of public welfare. This is stated in the literature “the role of civil society against violent extremism and peace generation in preventing potential conflict due to acts of terrorism (case study in 2000-2004)” negates that the handling of victims is not optimal. from the government has the potential for the emergence of retaliatory behavior by victims of acts of terrorism so that they have the potential to become perpetrators of conflict.

Many countries in the world have adopted a hard approach in preventing and overcoming the threat of terrorism. Reflecting on the United States in dealing with terrorism. America issued a counterterrorism policy called the Patriot Act, the formulation of America’s counter-terrorism strategy is based on four strategies:

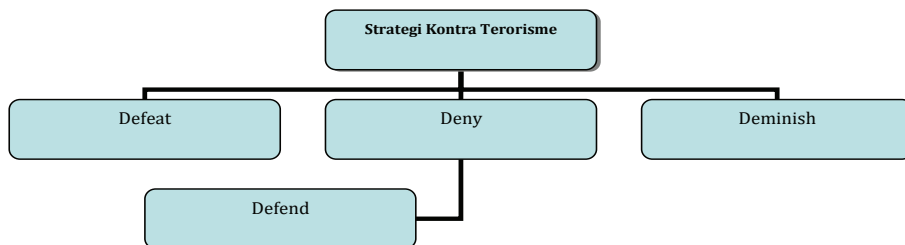


Figure 4. United States Counter Terrorism Strategy

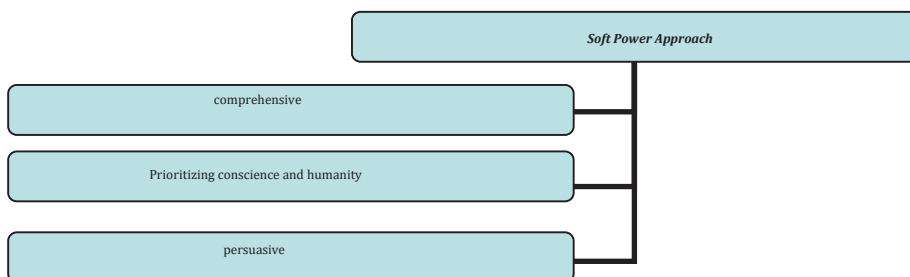


Figure 5. National Counter Terrorism Agency’s countermeasure strategy

In addition to the United States, several Islamic countries have also established military alliances to fight terrorism known as the Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFT). This military alliance consists of Islamic countries such as Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and several other Islamic countries such as Oman, Nigeria, Pakistan and many more. Even though Indonesia itself cannot be categorized as an Islamic country, Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia was also offered to join the IMAFT alliance but Indonesia refused the offer, one of the reasons is because the approach used by Indonesia in fighting terrorism is different with the approach used by IMAFT. Like the United States, IMAFT also uses a hard approach, where through this approach military forces are relied upon in eradicating terrorism, while Indonesia has so far used a soft approach in preventing terrorism.

The soft approach taken by Indonesia is seen through the deradicalization program carried out by the BNPT (National Agency for Combating Terrorism). Deradicalization is an effort to prevent acts of terrorism so that inmates and ex-convicts or other parties who have the potential to commit acts of terror do not repeat their acts of terror. The concept of deradicalization using the Soft Power Approach technique

The implementation of this deradicalization program is specifically intended to open up fanatic and narrow thinking to openly accept differences. The question then is whether the hard approach as carried out by the United States and IMAFT as well as the soft approach as carried out by Indonesia through the deradicalization program is considered effective enough to overcome terrorism? the answer is that both the hard approach and the soft approach, in fact, are still not effective in overcoming terrorism. The hard approach as carried out by America has indeed succeeded in overcoming Osama bin Laden, but as we know that the threat of terrorism today does not only come from Osama bin Laden's group, namely Al Qaeda but also comes from a group calling themselves the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), not to mention because the hard approach relies so heavily on military strength, it takes a lot of money to continue to increase the military power. While the soft approach taken by Indonesia through the deradicalization program itself, there are still some shortcomings in its implementation, this can be seen from one of the book bombers in Solo, Central Java in 2011 named Juhanda, where in 2016, Juhanda again took action terror by blowing up a church in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. Juhanda's action has made many people question the effectiveness of the deradicalization program that has been carried out by BNPT.

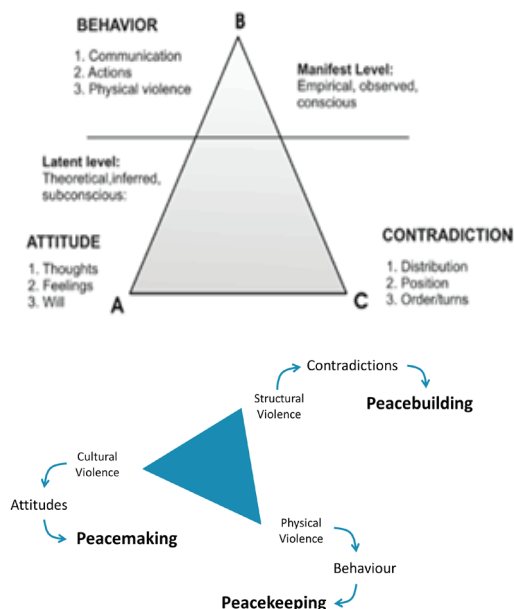
Conflict Triangle as Alternative Approach

Although there are weaknesses in the process of countering terrorism through hard and soft approaches, it does not mean that the two approaches are not appropriate

for dealing with terrorism cases. Instead, countries must be able to improve weaknesses in counter-terrorism practices, both those using a hard approach and a soft approach, in the hope of increasing the effectiveness of each approach itself. As Indonesia did by strengthening the deradicalization program, by incorporating rules on deradicalization into the draft bill on the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism in 2016.

In addition to the hard approach and also the soft approach, there are other approaches that can be used as alternative approaches. Referring to the conflict triangle theory offered by Johan Galtung, various threats to the sense of identity that cause a person to commit acts of open violence such as terrorism can be categorized as cultural violence (Alexandra 2017). Cultural violence itself includes hatred, racism to the inability to tolerate, which if left unchecked will give birth to individuals and groups of people who feel that their identity is being threatened. Community groups and individuals like this can easily be influenced by radicalism, and according to Galtung, if this continues to be ignored, open violence such as terrorism will occur.

Referring to the Galtung conflict triangle, where he divides violence into two parts, namely visible violence and invisible violence (cultural violence and structural violence). According to Galtung, problems in invisible violence that cannot be resolved are the triggers for visible violence or open violence.



Figure

Figure 6. Conflict Triangle Galtung

Source: (Alexandra 2017)²⁶

²⁶ Frisca Alexandra, "Analisis Kajian Terorisme Dan Radikalisme Dalam 3 Perspektif Teoritis." Jurnal

In the conflict triangle, it can be seen that open violence or direct violence is an act of violence that can be seen as murder, beating, intimidation, torture to acts of terrorism while cultural violence originates from attitudes, feelings and values such as hatred, fear, distrust, racism, sexism to inability to tolerate. Meanwhile, structural violence is a form of violence that is institutionalized in a context, system or structure such as discrimination in education or work as well as denial of rights and freedoms.

So when referring to the Galtung conflict triangle, to prevent the emergence of open violence, what we can do is to overcome invisible violence, especially cultural violence such as hatred, racism, fear to the inability to tolerate. The principle is actually almost similar to deradicalization carried out by the Indonesian government, only if deradicalization is more targeted at perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to change their mindset to become more open while according to Galtung, preventive actions targeting the wider community are also equally important to prevent radicalism from getting worse. spread and to prevent acts of terrorism from happening again Indonesia is a country with various identities, there are various ethnicities, religions, cultures and languages in this country. Indirectly, this diversity of identities makes Indonesia vulnerable to the threat of cultural violence. Besides being vulnerable to the threat of cultural violence, various identities also make Indonesia vulnerable to radicalism. So what can the government do to create conditions where the threat to cultural violence can be minimized?

Cultural violence such as racism, hatred to the inability to tolerate actually starts from the mindset of the individual. If you reanalysis this through social learning theory, a person's mindset will affect how that person behaves. If an individual has a racist mindset, then he will be racist towards one particular ethnic or religion, and still according to social learning theory, the individual's attitude is influenced by the environment in which he was raised. Because according to sociology, no human being is born as a racist or radical but the environment in which he was raised will influence his attitude whether he will become a racist or not.

So to minimize threats to cultural violence and create conditions in which heterogeneous communities can live side by side with a sense of tolerance, the role of all parties is needed, starting from the government and also the community. The community can play a role by setting an example for the younger generation in particular, how to live side by side and tolerate each other in a heterogeneous society. While the government can provide its role through education, education is an important element in the formation of individual character so that through educational institutions and educators, It is important not only to teach the younger generation about the exact sciences but also to equip them with peace education. Peace Education combines teaching traditions, educational theories, and international ideas to advance human development through learning. Peace education basically grows in the works or what has been done by educators such as John Dewey,

Maria Montessori, Paulo Freire, Johan Galtung, Elise and Kenneth Building, peace education is dynamic, multicultural, and interdisciplinary. Building on the principles and practices of peace, peace education is aimed at developing the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to achieve and maintain a global culture of peace.

Peace education is so important because the things that are taught will shape children to think creatively from an early age. The social spirit embedded in children will explore the “good will” that exists within them and this will be carried over in their next life so that both open violence and cultural violence involving children can be reduced. In addition to Triangle Conflict as an Approach in resolving conflict, the author offers one innovation in resolving conflict, namely

Conclusion

The end of the Cold War marked the shift of world threats from traditional military threats to asymmetric non-traditional threats of terrorism. Terrorist groups emerge with various backgrounds. Domestic political instability in the form of conflict and separatism to revenge motivation or being affected by the threat of terrorism in other countries. Even though domestic and international political factors are the background for the emergence of terrorist groups. Almost all terrorist groups in various countries use Islamic symbols and carry Islamic ideologies such as establishing an Islamic state or caliphate, fighting for Sharia or implementing Islamic law as their ideology of action. To overcome this threat, these countries have made policies and strategies in accordance with the vision, mission and developing situation. The strategy can take the form of a hard approach, such as military measures, legal enforcement or arrests and trials to policies in the fields of legislation, immigration, education and counter-propaganda.

Although it is understood that there are weaknesses in the process of countering terrorism through hard and soft approaches, it does not mean that these two approaches are not appropriate for dealing with terrorism cases. Instead, countries must be able to improve weaknesses in counter-terrorism practices, both those using a hard approach and a soft approach, in the hope of increasing the effectiveness of each approach itself.

In addition to the hard approach and also the soft approach, there are other approaches that can be used as alternative approaches. Referring to the conflict triangle theory offered by Johan Galtung. So when referring to the Galtung conflict triangle, to prevent the emergence of open violence, what we can do is to overcome invisible violence, especially cultural violence such as hatred, racism, fear to the inability to tolerate. The principle is actually almost similar to deradicalization carried out by the Indonesian government, only if deradicalization is more targeted at perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism to change their mindset to become more open while according to Galtung, preventive actions targeting the wider community

are also equally important to prevent radicalism from getting worse. spread and so that acts of terrorism do not happen again in Indonesia

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