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. This research aims to analyze the strategy and approach of peace to resolve the terrorism conflict. The method used in this research is a literature review. The data sources in this study were taken from the Scopus database and several other databases such as Connected papers, Openknowledge 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 complex approach and the soft approach as an approach in resolving the conflict of terrorism, other approaches can be used as an alternative approach, namely the conflict triangle, where this approach has not been widely adopted in Indonesia.

Keywords---conflict, terrorism, peace, strategy, Indonesia.

Introduction

Terrorism is a topic that is always relevant to be studied and discussed. The reason is not that they are talkative with global issues, but, more than that, it is necessary to do it immediately (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017, Ariefuzzaman 2015). This is because terrorism in its various forms still occurs in Society (Saifullah 2016). When reflecting on the terrorism events that began to appear in 2002, Indonesia experienced five powerful bomb attacks, namely the
first Bali bombing in 2002 (Ari, Swastanto, and Sihole 2019), 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 Marriott and Ritz-Carlton Hotels in 2009 (Sadarussalam and Hasan 2019). 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 was 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 (Mulyawan 2014). 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 security (Paikah 2019). 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 the 2017 Kampung Melayu bombings (Kurniawan 2018).

Terrorism is not a question of the perpetrators, groups, and networks. However, terrorism is an act that has roots in beliefs, doctrines, and ideologies that can attack public awareness (Pranoto 2009; Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017). The growth of terrorism depends on the land where it grows and develops (Paikah 2019). If it lives in an arid land, then terrorism is brutal to find a place; on the contrary, it will proliferate if it lives infertile land (Jennings et al. 2015). According to Hendropriyono, this fertile field is a society polluted by extreme fundamentalism or religious radicalism (Sirojuddin 2019). Therefore, until now, terrorism is still a severe 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 (Paikah 2019).

Indonesia, as one of the countries with the most decisive 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, 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 (Coman et al. 2021; Downing 2021; McCrow-Young and Mortensen 2021; Murthy 2021; Näsi et al. 2021; Rauf 2021; Debral et al. 2021; Solheim 2021).

One of the highlights is that in 2016 there were 170 cases of terrorism which rose dramatically (Rustam 2017). The Indonesian people's lives today face serious threats related to the hardening of conflicts in Society, both vertically and horizontally. The source of the competition can come from differences in values and ideology and the intervention of foreign interests, which can even endanger the state's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the country, and the safety of the entire nation (Aisyah BM 2014). If fundamental, organized forces support this conflict, it will undoubtedly become a potential enemy for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The 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 (Sadaruussalam and Hasan 2019).

Indonesia, through its diversity of ethnicities, languages, cultures, and religions, has made Indonesia a fertile ground for the development of violent extremism that can lead to terrorism. This has also triggered Indonesia to become a conflict-prone area, with 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; 135,000 communal conflicts occurred in sixteen provinces in Indonesia (Pratiwi, Malik, and Setiawan 2020). As for the terrorism case itself, data are shown from the Center for the Study of Social Conflict and Radical Terrorism at the University of Indonesia in 2015. Since 2010-2015, it has reached more than 250 acts of terrorism in Indonesia. These acts of terrorism have killed and taken the lives of 360 Indonesians, so acts of terrorism are still a threat to Indonesia’s national security.

The rise of violent extremism cases that tend to lead to terrorism has become a form of real threat. The real danger 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) (Pratiwi et al. 2020). By leveraging information technology development, now violence extremism has become one of the central issues in national security because it can strengthen its global network (Coman et al., 2021)

discusses the conflict, then there are at least two aspects of the spotlight, namely the perpetrators of war and conflict victims (Rousseau, Aggarwal, and Kirmayer 2021). Violent conflicts carried out by perpetrators of acts of terrorism can produce victims on a reasonably large scale. Violence extremism is used as the most potent 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 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 the 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)" (Pratiwi et al. 2020), less than optimal from the government has the potential for the emergence of retaliatory behavior by victims of acts of terrorism so that they can become perpetrators of conflict (Pratiwi et al. 2020).

As explained earlier, the emergence of terrorism is primarily 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 terrorism is generally caused by conflicts of interest between parties who interact on an individual scale, organizations, internal government, and between countries (Asep Adang Supriyadi, Masita Dwi Mandini 2020). 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 have the potential for effective change, which can only be done if people think strategically. Because a problem is approaching a decisive difference, strategic thinking is thinking in terms of evolution. This frame of mind is considered necessary because every terrorist activity requires change; in general, it changes the political and economic fields whose impact will cause a crisis.

In some literature on conflict resolution strategies written by (Ari et al. 2019) about "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.

Further in literature, another written by (Priyanto, Philanthropy, and Runturambi (2020) on "Islah is the key success of the terrorist disengagement process in Indonesia, the strategy used to resolve the terrorism conflict is through deradicalization. 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, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also 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 (Pratiwi et al. 2020).

RM: Based on the above background, this paper aims to analyze peace strategies and approaches for managing and resolving terrorism conflicts in Indonesia. This paper takes Indonesia as a study where the battle 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, mainly acts of terrorism, is essential to be highlighted more comprehensively. If not handled properly, this will potentially emerge new seeds of conflict in the future. This is crucial because the government’s handling of victims of acts of terrorism has not been carried out optimally.
Research Method

Type of Research

This paper was made by relying on secondary sources directly related to the central theme raised, namely peace strategies and approaches to resolving the terrorism conflict. The primary method relied on here is a literature review that is then wrapped with several arguments to explain the process and path to peace to resolve the conflict of terrorism in Indonesia.

Research Sources

Sources of this research are taken from secondary data sources used from books, reports, and journal articles that 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 relevant to the topic of study and news searches. The tools used to search for data are from the database base scope, Google scholar, connected papers and open knowledge maps, and N capture to retrieve data from the news.

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 media’s actual content and internal features (Hairullah 2018). Researchers can use this technique to examine human behavior indirectly by analyzing their communications such as journals, textbooks, online news, and all types of communication that can be analyzed. The analysis is used to find out certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences in a text or series of texts.

Content analysis obtains valid conclusions and can be reviewed based on the context. In this analysis, the process of selecting, comparing, combining, and sorting various meanings is carried out until relevant data are found. Arikunto suggested that the content analysis method allows researchers to work objectively and systematically to describe the content of communication materials through a quantitative approach (Cut Medika Zellatifanny 2018).

Result and Discussion

Peace Strategy and Approach

The strategic process is about how (the concept or method) leadership will use the power (resources or means) available to the state to exercise control over a situation and geographic location to achieve goals. The strategy provides direction for using coercive or persuasive power to achieve specific goals. This direction is
by nature proactive but not predictive. The system assumes that future conditions cannot be seen, but the strategic environment can be studied so that possibilities can be managed and manipulated. Only with proper analysis can problems, opportunities, and threats be identified, defined, and shaped to help determine what steps to take. Thus a good strategy seeks to influence and shape the future environment instead of simply reacting to it. Learn from other countries the adoption of peace strategies and approaches to resolve conflicts.

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, etc. Furthermore, the method 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Counter-terrorism Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>The counter-terrorism strategy implemented by the Malaysian government is more focused on the legislative framework, increasing law enforcement capacity, and monitoring border areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>The Philippines counter-terrorism strategy uses persuasive strategies and measures to sign an agreement with the MILF, military operations in the Southern Philippines, Amending the Act, improving immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>The counter-terrorism efforts carried out by the Thai government continue to be productively sustainable by involving the apparatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure.1 Strategy in counter-terrorism
Source: DataBase Scopus
In tackling terrorism, the Singapore government uses the Internal Security Act (ISA), which authorizes security authorities to arrest and detain two terrorists without trial.

In tackling terrorism, counter-terrorism efforts still use legal and criminal approaches and freeze assets of terrorist suspects without involving military force at all.

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In tackling terrorism, the Chinese government emphasizes enforcement efforts and carries out several propaganda and socialization efforts through academic institutions. China does not have a specific program or strategy to tackle violence or extremism.

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Source: (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Counter-terrorism strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan:</td>
<td>To tackle terrorism, Krygyztan formed. The counter-terrorism agency is under the Ministry of National Security (GKNB) authority, which consists of several representatives of the relevant agencies or ministries. This agency cooperates with several international institutions to form communities in each region of Krygyztan headed by local religious leaders who have previously been trained to deal with extremist groups and prevent the recruitment of foreign fighters who want to fight in Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan's security institutions under the National Security Service (NSS) seek to monitor the regime’s stability and the region and optimize law enforcement to maintain internal security from several agendas that seek to achieve fundamental independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan and Turkmenistan</td>
<td>This is done by monitoring radical messages by selectively blocking websites and social media rather than counter-narratives. The government also imposes several prohibitions on citizens, such as forbidding women from worshiping in mosques or forbidding children under 18 from participating in worship activities in mosques or other public religious places. This policy received protests from Muslim citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>To counter the threat of terrorism, the Government of Pakistan announced an Internal National Security Plan to counter-terrorism and groups that spread extremism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>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,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. The government optimizes the role of intelligence in conducting investigations. ISIS ideology

**Source:** (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017)

Table 3. Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Middle East Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Counter-terrorism strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Seeing the increasing development of ISIS terrorist attacks, the President of Iraq, Fuad Masum, formed the High Defense Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Since the bombings in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian government has set up an Advisory Committee, namely Lajnah al-Munashahah, under 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Therefore, in overcoming terrorism, apart from the 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 several cities destroyed by Daesh terrorists, including the historic town of Tadmur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>To counter-terrorism, the Yemeni government has implemented a deradicalization policy. Yemen is considered a pioneer in implementing deradicalization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017)

Table 4. Terrorism Counting Strategies in African Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Counter-terrorism strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Military campaigns, as well as sweeping and detention without warrants. The government also increased the military budget and placed several army divisions in key cities such as Maiduguri, Borno, and Adamawa states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>The legal framework for countering terrorism in Cameroon was adopted from the 1965 Criminal Code. The law regulates sanctions for several 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>The legal framework for countering terrorism in Cameroon was adopted from the 1965 Criminal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Form a coalition against the Boko Haram group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Engage security forces using force to restore security and stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Somalia carried out a joint Military mission called Operation Indian Ocean since 16 August 2014 to challenge al-Shabaab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017)
Table 5. Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Countries in Europe and the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Counter-terrorism strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hryvnia</td>
<td>Combating terrorism is one of Ukraine’s foreign and domestic policy priorities. Strategy is impossible without constant development of the country’s legal system in the context of new threats and challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>The Turkish government has implemented several counter-terrorism strategies and policies to deal with the terror threat, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Currently, France has developed a remote law enforcement apparatus to fight terrorism. It tries to integrate Muslim groups into the French Society, but this effort has not yielded maximum results. Several experts criticized the government’s policies and argued that to help prevent radicalization, the government should address the significant socioeconomic disparity between French “native” citizens and those of North African and Muslim descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany and Belgium</td>
<td>In its efforts to combat terrorism, Germany has stressed ensuring that all domestic and international actions are consistent with the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>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” counter-terrorism operation in Chechnya. To assist military battalions in carrying out counter-terrorism tasks, the FSB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Russian Intelligence Service created special working teams to carry out counter-terrorism and militant countermeasures without trial. This operation later shifted to a special military operation due to a lack of supervision. The military approach is carried out with kidnappings, executions, and torture which further increases the radicalization in the Society’s population. Russia is also building the International Counterterrorist Database (MDB) is a confidential or not database created by the Directorate of International Cooperation of the FSB and the National Anti-Terrorism Committee (NAC). MDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Strengthen UK borders and security, Reduce transport network vulnerabilities, and increase UK infrastructure resilience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>The US has planned several steps in implementing its international strategy: 1. Establish a war center in Libya. In this program, the US government sent many troops and received foreign nationals in training in Libya. 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 campaign’s intensity against ISIS,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 three strategic approaches, namely: ideology, politics, and law.

Source: (Sri Yunanto, Angal Damayanti 2017)

Based on a search on strategies for handling terrorism conflicts globally, generally using violent methods 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 (Yarger 2006)

![Figure 1. Strategy Framework According to Harry R. Yagger (2006)](source: Yarger 2006)

The figure above describes the overall form of strategy generally owned by a country. The general system implemented by a government indeed leads to realizing the national interest. Regarding counter-terrorism, the process must adapt to possible changes in strategy carried out by terrorist groups. The choice of a system must also consider the factors of success and failure of implementing the process, where the method is used to achieve long-term and short-term goals to be performed. According to Forrest, counter-terrorism strategy uses all the potential of the nation's power to reduce the existence and ability of terrorist groups to communicate and carry out their plans and separate them from their allies. Forrest quotes the 2006 NSCT (National Strategy for Combating Terrorism):

"Our Strategy also recognizes that the War on Terror is a different kind of war. It has been both a battle of arms and a battle of ideas from the beginning. Not only do we fight our terrorist enemies on the battlefield, but we also promote freedom and human dignity as alternatives to the terrorists' preserved version of oppression and
totalitarian rule. The paradigm for combating terrorism now involves applying all elements of our national power and influence. Not only do we employ military power, we use diplomatic, financial, intelligence, and law enforcement activities to protect the Homeland and extend our defenses, disrupt terrorist operations and deprive our enemies of what they need to operate and survive.”

The critical point of the explanation above is that the war against terrorism is an ordinary war and a war of ideas. The strategy to combat terrorism requires security forces and 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 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)” (Pratiwi et al. 2020) negates that the handling of victims is not optimal. The government has the potential for the emergence of retaliatory behavior by victims of acts of terrorism so that they can become perpetrators of conflict. Many countries in the world have adopted a complex approach to preventing and overcoming the threat of terrorism. Reflecting on the United States in dealing with terrorism. America issued a counter-terrorism policy called the Patriot Act; the formulation of America’s counter-terrorism strategy is based on four methods:

![Counter Terrorism Strategy](image)

Figure 2. United States Counter-Terrorism 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 method used by IMAFT. Like the United States, IMAFT also uses a complex process, where through this approach, military forces are relied upon in eradicating terrorism. In contrast, Indonesia has used a soft method in preventing terrorism so far.

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

![Soft Power Approach Diagram](image)

Implementing this deradicalization program is specifically intended to open up fanatic and narrow thinking to accept differences openly. Is the challenging approach carried out by the United States and IMAFT and the gentle approach carried out by Indonesia through the deradicalization program considered adequate to overcome terrorism? The answer is that both the complex process and the soft method are still ineffective in overcoming terrorism. The complex 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 challenging 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, wherein 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 BNPT has carried out.

**Conflict Triangle as Alternative Approach**

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

He was 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 hidden violence that cannot be resolved are the triggers for visible violence or open violence.

![Figure 4. Conflict Triangle Galtung](source: (Alexandra 2017))

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. In contrast, 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 institutionalized in a context, system or structure such as discrimination in education or work and denial of rights and freedoms(Rinartha et al., 2017; Rinartha et al., 2018).

So when referring to the Galtung conflict triangle, to prevent the emergence of open violence, we can overcome invisible violence, especially cultural violence such as hatred, racism, fear to the inability to tolerate. The principle is 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. In contrast, according to Galtung, preventive actions targeting the wider community are also equally essential to prevent radicalism from getting worse. Spread and prevent acts of terrorism from happening again. Indonesia is a country with various identities; there are multiple ethnicities, religions, cultures, and languages. Indirectly, this diversity of identities makes Indonesia vulnerable to the threat of cultural violence. Besides being vulnerable to the danger of cultural violence, various identities also make Indonesia susceptible 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 starts from the individual's mindset. If you re-analyze this through social learning theory, a person's mindset will affect how that person behaves. If an individual has a racist perspective, he will be racist towards one particular ethnicity or religion. 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 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 the community. The community can play a role by setting an example for the younger generation, mainly living side by side and tolerating each other in a heterogeneous society. While the government can provide its role through education, education is an essential element in forming individual character. Educational institutions and educators must teach the younger generation about the exact sciences and equip them with peaceful education. Peace Education combines teaching traditions, educational theories, and international ideas to advance human development through learning. Peace education 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 aims to develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to achieve and maintain a global culture of peace. Peace education is so important because the things taught will shape children to think creatively from an early age. The social spirit embedded in children will explore the "goodwill" within them. This will be carried over in their next life to reduce both open violence and cultural violence involving children. 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. These countries have made policies and strategies following the vision, mission, and developing situation to overcome this threat. The process can take the form of a complex 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 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 complex process and a gentle approach, in the hope of increasing the effectiveness of each course itself. In addition to the complex approach and the gentle approach, other approaches can be used as alternative approaches. I was 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, we can overcome invisible violence, especially cultural violence such as hatred, racism, fear to the inability to tolerate. The principle is 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. In contrast, according to Galtung, preventive actions targeting the wider community are also equally essential to prevent radicalism from getting worse. spread and so that acts of terrorism do not happen again in Indonesia.

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