Islamic terrorism in Indonesia: Addressing Government Strategies and Muslim Population

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Article Info	Abstract
Keyword: *Terrorism,* *Islamic terrorism,* *Counter-terrorism,* *Indonesia,* *Jihad,* *Police* **Corresponding Author:** tatankustana@gmail.com	*This paper shows how Terrorism has been emerging in the world, the potency to be spread out in the South-East Asian nations, and how Indonesia could face internal challenges to do counter-terrorism of the false Jihad, with multitrack diplomacy, primarily with Police and National Agency for Combating Terrorism counter-terrorism programs. In the perspective of defense strategy, the issue of terrorism brings several implications (Indonesian White Paper 2008, p. 9). The condition of Indonesian community with low educational levels and low economic income becomes target for terrorist actors to expand the network by developing and recruiting new members. The threat of Islamic terrorism is categorized as a national security threat. The Indonesian Government through its security apparatus still have to work hard to hunt down other terrorists, to undertake preventive efforts to prevent Islamic fundamentalist beliefs not to develop and increased education level and the understanding of Islam more comprehensively.* Penelitian ini menunjukkan bagaimana terorisme telah muncul di dunia, potensi untuk menyebar di negara-negara Asia Tenggara, dan bagaimana Indonesia dapat menghadapi tantangan internal untuk melakukan kontra-terorisme Jihad palsu, dengan diplomasi multitrack, terutama dengan Polisi dan program kontra-terorisme BNPT. Dalam perspektif strategi pertahanan, isu terorisme membawa beberapa implikasi (Indonesian White Paper 2008, hal 9). Kondisi masyarakat Indonesia dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah dan rendahnya pendapatan ekonomi

menjadi sasaran pelaku terorisme untuk memperluas jaringan dengan mengembangkan dan merekrut anggota baru. Ancaman terorisme Islam dikategorikan sebagai ancaman keamanan nasional. Pemerintah Indonesia melalui aparat keamanannya masih harus bekerja keras untuk memburu teroris lainnya, untuk melakukan upaya pencegahan untuk mencegah kepercayaan fundamentalis Islam agar tidak mengembangkan dan meningkatkan tingkat pendidikan dan pemahaman Islam secara lebih komprehensif.

Introduction

"Terrorism is any premeditated violent act perpetrated against civilian non-combatants by subnational or international groups, clandestine agents, or individuals sympathetic to larger terrorist groups and movements, with the intent to influence a target audience larger than the intended victims toward or against a particular policy action" (Cox & Stackhouse, 2009, p.21).

Terrorist's targets can befall anyone so it is difficult to predict and are handled by ordinary means. Krieger & Meierrieks (2011) suggests the determinants of terrorism specifically focus on the origins and targets of transnational terrorism. The consequences of such terrorism, can reduce the stability of the government (Gassebner, Jong & Mierau, 2008), negatively impact on economic development (Nitsch & Schumacher 2004; Crain & Crain 2006; Abadie & Gardeazabal 2008; Mirza & Verdier 2008), loss of individual and collective satisfaction (Frey, Luechinger & Stutzer, 2009).

Development of an armed terrorist acts carried out by terrorists in the last decade increased quite rapidly by following the political developments, the strategic environment, and science and technology.

The threat of terrorism is growing and becoming a global threat. The terrorist threat is not only international scale with a network of cross-country, but also in local level. The threat of terrorism at the local level such as in Indonesia has also adopted the pattern and methods of international terrorism, or even collaborating with international

terrorist networks. Several terrorist acts that occurred in several places in Indonesia prove that there is a relationship among the international terrorist network, especially terrorist networks operating in Southeast Asia.

Many Southeast Asian countries have been fighting terrorists for over five decades. It took 13 years for Indonesia to defeat Islamic Radicalism such as Darul Islam. The lessons learned is that fighting terrorism needs to be conducted physically and psychologically to eradicate the will and ideology of those terrorists. This Security Policy Paper will examine the measures that have been implemented to date to counter Islamic terrorism in Indonesia.

This paper will propose the implementation of 'whole of government' policies to prevent the proliferation of Islamic terrorists in Indonesia. This SPP will recommend the policy options for the Indonesian government for managing the demographic, geographic, economic, ethnic and cultural factors that contribute to the emergence and spread of Islamic extremism in Indonesia. It will also propose options for the Indonesian Muslim community and religious leaders for responding to terrorism. Because many studies have been find on terrorism development which is influenced by various factors such as economic development, demography, education, politics, culture and religious.

First, from the economic development aspect. Good economic development can reduce the origin of terrorism (Blomberg & Hess, 2008; Azam & Delacroix, 2006; Lai, 2007; Azam & Thelen, 2008), between economic development and terrorism have weak links (Krueger & Maleckova, 2003; Kurrild, Justesen & Klemmensen, 2006; Basuchoudhary & Shughart, 2010; Plümper & Neumayer, 2010; Krueger & Laitin, 2008; Freytag et al., 2011); between income poverty, income inequality and terrorism have no significant relationship (Kurrild, Justesen & Klemmensen, 2006)

Second, from the demographic aspect, many studies have found that terrorism may emerge from densely populated countries or more (Krueger & Maleckova 2003; Burgoon 2006; Lai 2007; Plümper &

Neumayer 2010; Freytag et al 2011; Piazza 2008b; Krueger & Laitin 2008), a strong predictor of terrorism is population size (Braithwaite & Li 2007; Burgoon 2006; Campos & Gassebner 2009; Dreher & Fischer 2010; Dreher & Gassebner 2008; Koch & Cranmer 2007; Krueger & Laitin 2008; Li 2005; Li & Schaub 2004; Plümper & Neumayer 2010; Sambanis 2008), terrorism is associated with high levels of urbanization (Tavares, 2004; Campos & Gassebner, 2009), terrorist attacks are more likely to result in population density (Drakos & Gofas, 2006).

Third, from the aspect of education requires future research evidence, because higher education may increase terrorism success (Bueno de Mesquita, 2005), to participate in terrorism is necessary human capital (Krueger & Maleckova, 2003; Berrebi, 2007; Krueger, 2008)

Fourth, from the political aspect, terrorism production is political instability result (Lai, 2007; Piazza, 2008), liberal and democratic political system (Blomberg et al., 2004; Braithwaite & Li, 2007; Burgoon, 2006 ; Eubank & Weinberg,

2001; Li & Schaub 2004; Weinberg & Eubank 1998; Piazza 2008b; Campos & Gassebner 2009), because political instability teaches violent behavior (Campos & Gassebner 2009), whereas other studies have found no relationship between political institutions and terrorism (Drakos & Gofas 2006; Koch & Cranmer 2007; Piazza 2008a; Dreher & Fischer 2010; Plümper & Neumayer 2010; Sambanis 2008; Tavares 2004; Dreher & Gassebner 2008).

Fifth, in relation to cultural and religious aspects, some researchers do not find a link between ethnic phraseization and language and generation of terrorism (Kurrild, Justesen & Klemmensen, 2006), whereas in religious identity conflicts some studies have found that more religious countries tend to produce less terrorism (Blomberg & Hess, 2008a), between religious factors and terrorism have no relationship (Krueger & Maleckova, 2003; Kurrild, Justesen & Klemmensen, 2006; Krueger & Laitin, 2008).

Method

Based on the focus and objectives of study, this study used a

qualitative descriptive approach to examine in depth in order to obtain complete and detailed data. Acording Moleong (1999), qualitative research has the following characteristics: (1) Based on idealism, humanism, and culturalism; (2) Be able to generate theory, develop understanding, and explain complex realities; (3) Using an inductive-descriptive approach; (4) It takes a long time; (5) Research data in the form of descriptions, documents, field notes, photographs and drawings; (6) The informant is "maximum variety"; (7) Process oriented; and (8) His research is micro-contextualized.

In addition to using appropriate research methods, it is also necessary to select relevant techniques and data collection tools. The use of appropriate data collection techniques allows for objective data. The data collection techniques used in this study are observation and literature study.

Observations in this study aims to gain a lesson that needs to be done to combat terrorism physically and psychologically to eradicate terrorism ideology that was taken from some cases such as Bali Bombing I on 2002 and Bali Bombing II on 2005, the bombing in front of Australian Embassy in Jakarta, and the explosion at JW Marriott, Jakarta on July 2009 from some news or newspaper ie The Jakarta Post, The Jakarta Globe News, Rakyat Merdeka News, Okezone News, Kompas News, Detik News and Antara News.

Observations is to using understand terrorism shape because terrorism is a problematic political concept and difficult to define. Therefore, in order to understand the terrorism concept from an Islamic point of view, the author observes various organizations, ie Islamist mass organization (eg. Islamic Defenders Front, Indonesian Holy Warrior, Ḥizb at-Taḥrīr, Tablighi Jamaat, Darul Arqom, Muhammadiyah, Nahdatul Ulama, Unity of Islam, and State Islamic University in Jakarta.

Authors also observed institutions or government organizations that deal with terrorism, such as Indonesian Armed Forces, Indonesian National Police (Detachment 88), Indonesian State Intelligence Agency, National Agency for Combating Terrorism,

and Directorate General of Immigration.

The author's literature studies sourced from relevant books and various legal references in Indonesia, such as Pancasila (the five principles of Indonesia) as the permanent ideology of the state, political parties, and socio-religious organization, Indonesia Law No. 2/2002 on the Indonesian Police, Presidential Decree No. 46/2010 on the establishment National Agency for Combating Terrorism, Indonesian Immigration Law No. 9/1992, Act No. 15/2003 on Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism.

Result and Discussion

Terrorist Threats to Indonesia and Islamic Radicalism in Indonesia

Islamic Terrorism is very real threat facing Indonesia. Terror acts have threatened the safety of the Indonesian nation, Indonesian people and the national interests of Indonesia, both domestically and internationally. Bali Bombing I on 2002 and Bali Bombing II on 2005, the bombing in front of Australian Embassy in Jakarta, and the explosion at JW Marriott, Jakarta on July 2009,

have not only caused the death of innocent people, human casualties and property but also had a negative impact on the economy and tourism in Indonesia.

From these acts of terrorism, it is evident that Indonesia has become a target of the international terrorism network. The pattern and the actions of terror perpetrators prove that the international terrorism network is operating in Indonesia and trying to recruit terrorist members from Indonesian society. For Indonesia, terrorism is not only an extraordinary crime or crimes against humanity but also a threat to national security.

Understanding Terrorism

Terrorism is a problematic political concept and difficult to define. To date, there is no universally accepted definition, nor can it be defined by academicians or security experts as a criminal act in international law (Goodenough, 2005).

The Indonesian government defines that "terrorism is a crime against humanity and civilization and it is one of the serious threats to the

Indonesian sovereignty" (Act No. 5/2006), the eradication of terrorism needs to be done in a well planned and sustainably so that human rights can be protected and upheld highly (Act No. 5/2006), considering acts of terrorism are crimes against humanity with a global scale, it must be effectively overcome and carried out through international cooperation (Act No. 5/2006).

Terrorists have used various tactics like kidnapping and hijacking to finance their illegal activities. With this illegal fund they can carry out their attacks on selected targets effectively. Their targets represent American and some Western political authority which they believe are responsible for illegitimate policies (Utley, 2004).

Today's terrorists are often associated with Islam, but this is not an accurate view. Islam never teaches its adherents to be terrorists (Wahid, 2009), they use Islam as a platform to gain support from those marginalized and mistreated Muslims around the world but do not serve to the interests of Islam (Wahid, 2009).

The Perceived Islamic Terrorism

Meanwhile, Islamic extremist groups in Indonesia, they are quite big number (Abuza, 2007, pp. 71-80), even though limited in scope for expanding their operations, partly since the Indonesian government does not posses effective control mechanisms to deal with them.

In addition, societal and political conditions in Indonesia provide them with fertile breeding ground for terrorism and terrorists. In Indonesia, Islamic institutions, which are the heart of Muslim education such as the Boarding Al-Mukmin, established by Abu Bakar Ba'asyir and the Learning Center of al-Ishlah in Surakarta have been accused of promoting terrorism. Yet, like many other Muslim nations, Indonesia became a crossfire zone for terrorism committed in the name of Islam.

Radical Islamism in Indonesia

"Part of the War on Terror, the United States mentions several pesantren, mass organizations, and controversial figures (eg Abu Bakar Ba'asyir) as a terrorist threat (Etin Anwar, Hobart & College, 2010)."

Islamist mass organizations (Islamic Defenders Front, Indonesian Holy Warrior, and Ḥizb at-Taḥrīr responded to this labeling as an intervention in Indonesian home affairs. The Islamists consequently displayed their anger at the United States' foreign policies in Afghanistan and Iraq through a wave of anti-American demonstrations in major cities, including Jakarta, Makasar, Medan, and Solo (Hasan, 2006 p.20).

These Islamist groups perceive America as a threat to Islam and to Muslim freedom. Diverse forms of modern religious revivalism in Indonesia stretch back to the early twentieth century. Among those that continue to have influence are the Muhammadiyah (the Way of Muhammad), the Nahdatul Ulama (the Awakening of Religious Scholars), and the Persatuan Islam (the Unity of Islam).

While these organizations vary in propagating the purity of Islam and its pedagogical method, they have gradually become the backbone of moderate Muslims. The Nahdlatul Ulama, whose members form most Indonesian Muslims, is much more flexible than the other two organizations in that it appropriates Islam to the existing cultures, just as the Qur'an took into consideration the culture of the Arabian society.

Thirty years of Suharto (1967-1998) marginalized Islam and Muslims in Indonesian politics. The Suharto regime considered Islam as a threat to national stability and supported a policy of Pancasila (the five principles of Indonesia) as the permanent ideology of the state, political parties, and socio-religious organization.

Nonetheless, politically oriented Muslim activists kept the spirit of political Islam intact, and Islam became an ideology for opposition to an authoritarian regime (Alfadal, 2005, p. 112).

Many of these organizations operated first as underground movements because the Indonesian government in the Suharto's era did not tolerate any organization with Islam as its ideology. Politically-oriented Islamic revivalism today finds support among the members of revolutionary

Islamist movements such as Tablīghī Jamā'at (1974), Darul Arqom (1980s), and Ḥizb at-Taḥrīr (1978). These organizations fervently demand the implementation of Islam at personal, familial, societal, and political levels. Even though the politicization of Islam is driven only by a small segment of Indonesian society, this small fraction feeds the Western imagination of Islam as anti-modernization, anti-human rights, anti-democracy, and anti-globalization and as the enemy of the West.

Political Islam views radicalism in a positive light and supports it as an important aspect of Islam. For example, Ja'far Umar Thalib who founded the Islamist group called "Communication Forum of Ahlus Sunah Wal Jama'ah" in 1999 and who has often been viewed to offer radical views of Islam— suggests that radicalism could be positive or negative.

Radicalism is considered positive when it means reform (*islâh*) or renewal *(tajdîd)*; and negative when it refers to ideas and practices beyond the allowable limit (*ghulw* or *ifrât*) (Maulani, 2003, p. 109). In other words, radicalism as reform and renewal is a key element of Islam, but in excess it contradicts the doctrine that Islam is a middle path. Wadjdi blames the Western media for equating Islam as political ideology with radicalism, fundamentalism, and militancy (Wajdji, 2003, p. 9).

Radical movements in Indonesia are not monolithic, and they have various and significant impacts on society. The impact of radical movements on the daily lives of Indonesians is, indeed, unprecedented, as reflected in the increasing interest in Islamic symbols, such as Muslim/Arabic names, religious rituals, and dress codes especially for women.

According to three consecutive surveys held in 2001, 2002, and 2004, conducted by the Center for the Study of Islam and Society in Indonesia at the State Islamic University in Jakarta, most Indonesian Muslims report that they observe rituals such as praying and fasting regularly. The discourse on the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah is not taboo anymore. The growing interest in Islamization also occurs at the structural level.

Referencing the results of a survey conducted at the State Islamic University in Bandung, Afif Muhammad, Director of the Graduate Studies Program explains that Shari'ah for the Muslim majority connotes *fiqh* (the understanding of Islamic jurisprudence), not the overall system of life based on the Qur'an and hadith (*Personal Interview with Dr. Afif Muhammad, Director of Graduate Studies, date February 3, 2006*).

The majority of Muslims in Indonesia seems to support the secular government and political pluralism (Jamhari & Jajang, 2004, p. 231). While all Muslims converge with radical Islamists in honoring a return to Islam's primary sources, the Qur'ân and the Hadîth, as the foundation of Muslim life, most diverge from radical political Islamism.

Terrorists's Threat and Religious Conflicts in Indonesia

In 2002, the world was shocked by Bali bombing in Indonesia, which killed around 200 people the majority of whom were Westerners. The Indonesian government and some security analysts believe Jamaah Islamiyah (JI) as the Indonesian group to have planned the October 2002 Bali bombings, as well as more recent attacks.

The tragedy was repeated in the following year when a suicide bomber exploded the lobby of the J.W Marriott hotel in Jakarta in August, 2003 that killed twelve people. More than three dozen men involved in the terrorist bombings have been convicted, and several were sentenced to death or life in the correctial facility (Wiencek & William, 2007 p. 133).

A third major bombing attack in September 2004 in front of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta killed ten and injured more than 180 people-almost all of them Indonesians. The second Bali bomb happened in October 2005. The Indonesian police as quoted by several media reports have identified JL as the terrorists' masterminds and perpetrators (BBC News Asia Pacific, October, 2, 2005).

The Indonesian authorities have arrested more than 30 people with links to JI since the Bali attacks. Another terrorists attack happened

again in Jakarta. The bombings on 17 July 2009 at the JW Marriott and the Ritz Carlton Jakarta shook both members in the security and intelligence community and the hotel industry (Fatima & Fesial, 2009). The police's Detachment 88 Anti-Terror Squad raided five terrorist suspects that led the police to capture firebrand Muslim cleric Abu Bakar Baasyir (The Jakarta Post, May, 12, 2010).

Throughout 2008 to 2010, the religious conflicts have risen. If it is ignored, it is feared will be expanded into a riot. Tolerance among religious believers recently has begun to fade a little. Based on data received from Setara, Institute Rakyat Merdeka, the rate of destruction of houses of worship and acts of anarchy among religious believers increased.

Throughout year 2008, 17 incidents of conflict occurring among religious believers was recorded. This number increased in 2009 to 18 cases, and now the new mid-2010 it had recorded 28 cases destruction of places of worship and anarchist action against religious communities (Rakyat Merdeka News, Jakarta, July, 31, 2010). Separately, Chairman of

the Subcommittee on Assessment and Research of the National Commission on Human Rights Ahmad Baso sued the police role in reducing global anarchist action among religious believers.

Hasan (2006), an expert of Islamic Fundamentalists added that "the current radical Islamic groups were still on the edge of the mainstream". However, their voices are loud and shouting loudly to make the issue of Sharia implementation remains a big concern. Therefore, the government must act firmly against the radical groups to ensure guarantees of basic rights for every citizen.

Section 2. Instruments of Defence and Security Policy against Terrorism

The condition of the Indonesian community where most of them have low education and live below poverty line is an easy target for terrorists to expand terrorism network by building and recruiting new members. Instruments of defence and security policy against terrorism can be seen in table 1.

Table 1 Instruments of defence and security policy against terrorism

No	Instruments	Description
1	The Role of Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI)	In terms of combating terrorism by using repressive approach carried out by the Indonesian military special force, the TNI has three special force units, namely Terrorism Response Unit of Indonesian Army, Detachment of Jala Mangkara of Indonesian Navy and Detachment Bravo of Indonesian Air Force where three units have been prepared and trained specifically to deal with terrorism
2	The Indonesian Police Force (Polri) - Detachment 88	Comes directly under the Indonesian President and is responsible for the enforcement of law and order, maintenance of national security, prevention of crimes, arrest and prosecution of offenders and gathering of intelligence (The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 Year 2002 about the Indonesian Police). Counter terrorism is part of law enforcement and domestically held under the responsibility of Chief of Police. Detachment 88 is a special unit of the Indonesian National Police to combat terrorists in Indonesia. This special force is trained specifically to deal with any threat of terror, including terror bombings
3	Intelligence Organisations	Indonesia has a number of intelligence agencies that focus on various fields in collecting information for counter terrorism. An intelligence agency is a governmental agency that is devoted to information gathering known in the context as 'intelligence' for purposes of national security and defense. Means of information gathering may include espionage, communication interception, cooperation with other institutions, and evaluation of public sources.
4	Indonesian State Intelligence Agency	State Intelligence Agency (Badan Intelijen Negara), commonly referred to as BIN, is Indonesia's primary intelligence agency. BIN is responsible both for coordinating information sharing and operations between Indonesia's other intelligence agencies and for mounting operations on its own
5	National Agency for Combating Terrorism (BNPT)	Indonesia now has dedicated prevention agencies. Following the issue of President Decree (Presidential Decree) No. 46 Year 2010 concerning the establishment of the National Agency for Combating Terrorism (BNPT). The counter-terrorism task force is established in accordance with the requirement and it contains elements of the Police and the Armed Forces

No	Instruments	Description
6	The Indonesian Directorate General of Immigration (IDGI)	The Indonesian government has issued laws and regulations such as Indonesian Immigration Law No. 9 year 1992. In terms of anticipation towards the increasing of international crimes as known as Transnational Crime such as terrorism, human smuggling (people smuggling), human traffickings, and others, the Directorate General of Immigration established an institution where its duties and functions are to prevent the occurrence of such activities
7	The Role of Media	Other institutions can also play active role to support the government's anti-terrorism campaign. The Indonesian government believes that the Indonesian media can play a significant role in countering terrorism (Danayanti, 2010). The Indonesian media gives indirect education to Indonesian people regarding methods to combat terrorism

The threat of terrorism should be classified as a security threat, because terrorism threatens the safety of the Indonesian nation and national interests. The growth of science and technology are also giving advantages to perpetrators to commit crimes.

To facing this threats, the function of intelligence in dealing with terrorism have to optimise the early detection capabilities of human intelligence, and must be equipped with advanced tools that can detect the presence of terrorists. The Indonesian Territorial Command of Army, Navy and Air Force must be empowered as much as possible to be defence instrument in helping the local government and the Indonesian police in combating terrorism.

Section 3. Formulating a Counter Terrorism Strategic Framework

The primary duty of the government is to protect the nation, its infrastructure and keep its population safe and secure from terrorist attacks. Formulating a Counter Terrorism Strategic Framework can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Formulating a Counter Terrorism Strategic Framework

No	Strategic Framework	Description
1	Fight the Root of Terrorism	Indonesia has always advocated that fighting terrorism cannot be achieved solely by military means but in

No	Strategic Framework	Description
		parallel to find and identify the root causes of terrorism. Tackling the root cause of terrorism will be the main agenda for Indonesia to promote counter terrorism effectively. Indonesia must voice those issues to be engaged and resolved and focus the real disagreements to avoid any dramatic consequences from terror acts or any attempt to turn this anti-terrorist campaign into a war on Islam
2	Poverty as a Contributing Factor	For Indonesia, poverty is the other contributing factor that causes terrorism. It remains a factor to some individuals to feel despair and would be easily driven into violent act. The level of income inequality and poverty can be seen throughout the world. The world population consists of about one billion high income, three billion middle incomes and about two billion poor people (Hale, 2001). It is estimated that 'eight million people die each year because they are too poor to survive' (Sachs, 2005). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2010, poor people in Indonesia make up 13.3 percent of the population of Indonesia ("Poor People in Indonesia 13.3%", Kompas News.com, October, 6, 2010). The Commander of Indonesian Military Regional IV Major General TNI Budiman said that the gap among Indonesian people represents the emergence of the root causes of terrorism (Antara News, Jakarta, 06 May 2010)
3	Mitigating Poverty	Vice President Boediono emphasized that the government seriously tackle poverty by establishing sustainable policies and programs. The high economic growth will not be enough if it does not reach the target, among other poor families, the Whole of Government we must proactively deal with poverty" (The Jakarta Post, July, 27, 2010). The government's efforts to reduce poverty have shown progress, both in quality and quantity. The target level of poverty in the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2010 amounted to 12 to 13.5 percent was achieved
4	Optimising Zakat to Eradicate Poverty	The only way that we can do as citizens to reduce poverty is by performing the obligation to pay zakat. Zakat is obligatory for every Muslim who is able and has been qualified with the provisions of Islamic shariah. Zakat is also believed to have an important role in social and economic development, and if used correctly Zakat is really a huge economic potential for the Indonesian nation
5	Protecting Minority	The Indonesian President, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said that there should not be violence in the name of religion conducted by the group or organization against other religious communities (The Jakarta Post, October, 8, 2010). Freedom of religion is protected by the law. The President also calls for religious harmony to be maintained. Frictions among social groups should be done either way and not offend others. Mitigating this risks, security forces must act decisively and take over all security functions to prevent conflicts between

No	Strategic Framework	Description
		groups. Because of Indonesian diversity, we should be able to coexist and even cooperate. The General Chairman of Muhammadiyah, Din Syamsuddin deplored the action of the prohibition of worship performed by a group of people that the name of Islam. He affirmed that Islam prohibits acts of violence and destruction of houses of worship (The Jakarta Globe News, November, 5, 2010). The misunderstandings that occur among religious groups can be resolved peacefully
6	Defence Capability	Indonesia considered counterterrorism as a priority to its national security. Equipment to fight terrorists need not be an offensive, devastating effect weapons or any form of fire power build-up but should rather be intelligence gathering equipment and terrorist prevention related. As an example, closed circuit television (CCTV) and high-tech secure communications are important elements in surveillance and intelligence sharing. These technology equipments could be beneficial in gathering and sharing information and use it to prevent terrorist activities
7	Legal Umbrella	One of the actual de-radicalization's efforts is to make statutory provisions that are stronger to prevent and crack down on terrorism. The government of Indonesia currently has taken the terrorist threat seriously by passing a comprehensive set of new anti-terrorist laws in its national legislature by Act No. 15 year 2003 on Combating Criminal Acts of Terrorism.
8	Strengthening Control of Bordering Areas	The issue of illegal immigration is worth noting when dealing with terrorism because at some point this two dissimilar causes with different objectives converge (Leiken, 2005). Terrorist may take advantage and cross the border illegally as illegal immigrants, after which they become the point of contact to their friends at home providing information of how to migrate, the resources to facilitate the migration and hide out for safe haven. TNI continues to intensify security patrols at sea and land border areas of Indonesia with a number of countries suspected of arms smuggling as an entry point for terrorists (Antara News, July, 31, 2010)
9	Strengthening and Developing Border Areas	The development and security of border areas must be strengthened as much as possible. Border area is the gateway of Indonesia, so it must be maintained and cared for its safety because it is vulnerable to smuggling, crime, terrorism and other foreign influences.
10	Educational and Training Program	A strategic approach in dealing with ideology must be formulated to encourage the practice of productive and moderate Muslim doctrines to overcome the negative effect of extremism. Building a productive Indonesia all the way through education in rural and urban schools must be promoted by the Ministry of Education in formulating its curriculum for Primary and Secondary schools. Special curriculum must also be inspired among the youth under the National Service program to develop a productive Indonesia. All Islamic boarding schools especially those in rural areas must be monitored by the

No	Strategic Framework	Description
		Education Ministry to ensure ideas of radical Islam are not taught. Such practises will prevent terrorist groups and religious extremists to corrupt Muslim society
11	The involvement of the Indonesia's Youth	Youth are the heart and soul of a nation. In order to have a meaningful impact, The Indonesian Government through 'the Indonesian Ministry of youth and Sports' must conduct regional cooperation in youth organizations among ASEAN countries to build a future based on education for all, a culture of peace, scientific cooperation, respect of cultural diversity and call for a permanent dialogue among cultures and civilizations
12	Reforming the Islamic Boarding Schools	Universities, especially Islamic Higher Education and Indonesian education in general should not be far leaving the boarding school education system. Amid the current global communication, pesantren (boarding school) education system could be as a balance between the intellectual and moral strength of young generation (Pikiran Rakyat News, July, 30, 2010). The best way is to form the character of students who have the moral strength and intellectual well-balanced. The Islamic boarding shools should be reformed so they can be expected to play a role in countering radical ideology
13	Realignment of Jihad	Religious Affairs Minister Suryadharma Ali asserted that violence waged by radical groups in recent years is not jihad. The violence in the name of anything can not be justified (The Jakarta Post, October, 1, 2010). Violence is not jihad. The role of Indonesian Muslim community is very vital to enlight Indonesian who embrace Islam as religion to undertand 'the real meaning of Jihad's Terrorism is a crime against humanity and it is against Islamic teachings. Terrorism is not only associated with the wrong understanding of religious doctrine, but it also involves non religion factors, such as economics, politics, social inequality, poverty, unemployment, and global issues.
14	The Correctial facilities	The government should provide special detention centers for terrorist groups. They must be separated from other crimimals (Detik News, October, 5, 2010). The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights must collaborate with various religious organizations. This method is considered to be effective to make the the prisoners and terrorists aware of their mistakes.
15	Financial Measures	Terrorists could not operate without financial support. The Indonesian government must institutionalise a special intelligence unit to monitor and exchange financial information with its neighbours to block terrorist financial networks.

No	Strategic Framework	Description
16	Regional Cooperation	Special Forces Command (Kopassus) of the Indonesian Army conducted exercises with the Australian Special Service (SAS) concerning counter-terrorism at the International Airport Ngurah Rai, Bali on 28 September 2010. The exercise represents cooperation among Indonesian neighboring countries in combating terrorism (The Jakarta Post, September, 28, 2010). Collective efforts between neighbouring countries and security agencies are important in identifying and tracking down terrorists and their networks.
17	Multilateral Engagement	United States and Indonesia are committed to strengthening global cooperation including seeking peace in the Middle East. The commitment was made by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa who met on the sidelines Joint Commission meeting in Washington (Okezone News, Jakarta, September 18, 2010). Indonesia is not just a bilateral partner, but also leaders to the critical issues facing the two countries. Indonesia must actively seek to strengthen the UN together with the OIC and other regional security initiatives in contributing constructively over the terrorist issue.

Many terrorist experts believe that the successful arrest of many leaders and followers by the government will somehow create a vacuum for new members to carry out more actions to retaliate as terrorists will remain with their ideology to achieve their goals ("Terror Group Filling the Void", CBS NewsWebsite, October, 17, 2003).

The problems associated with terrorist's activities will never end without a collective effort of all relevant agencies. Based on Indonesia's past experience in dealing with terrorists and radicalism, a policy to undermine radical and public support for extremist must be implemented through domestic and foreign policies. Such efforts must fundamentally contribute to the process of bridging misunderstanding over the Islamic issue, mitigate poverty, eradicate backwardness, narrow the income gap, and protect rights of minority and respect other's view.

Those issues facing Indonesia are the basis in formulating counter terrorism policy. At the international level, the Indonesian government has worked closely with the ASEAN, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), Australia, USA and UN to combat terrorism and examine terrorism issues to formulate

a common understanding to respond to the common threat facing the world.

Conclusion

First, Terrorism is a tactic used by some individuals and groups in the pursuit of their political and ideological beliefs. As long as the terrorists have not acquired a critical mass and deep roots in mainstream of societies, they can be isolated and captured if the government has the capacity to take effective action. As such, these obligations could only be achieved through close cooperation within its ASEAN neighbours and other countries. Domestic disagreement between political parties may also pose a threat to societal harmony.

Second, The Indonesian government must promote a well-educated and prudent public to ensure stability for economic gain. Looking at the future of the security in Indonesia, highest priority should be placed on the preservation of the value of Islam itself and disagreements and differences which are bound to exist should not be allowed to threaten the national security. Religious extremism and radical movements must be closely monitored by the Indonesian government through its apparatus especially in rural areas to curb any deviationist movements attempting to influence the low and middle-income population.

Third, In term of information, the role of media is vital in providing information about the dangers of terrorism. The media is not only as a conduit of information alone but also it should take part in providing a positive education either directly or indirectly to the Indonesian people especially those who live in remote areas and do not have direct access in getting information concerning terrorism in Indonesia.

Fourth, Cohesion of the nation is necessary for combating terrorism by making all elements of terrorism as common enemy and arousing national movement antiterrorism. All elements of Indonesian nation have to increasingly realize that terrorism prevention is not only related to repression, but also related to other aspects involving other agencies, such as the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Social Affairs and the

Ministry of Religious Affairs. In addition, counter-terrorism will also need to involve stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, universities, and religious figures.

Fifth, Indonesian Islamic scholars or Islamic clerics should give enlightenment correctly to the Muslims of Indonesia. In terms of realigning the jihad, the Islamic clerics should provide true information about jihad mandated by the prophet Mohammed.

Recommendations

The primary recommendation for this SPP is that the policy proposal made in section three of the paper becomes the basis for consideration of a national security policy. This policy has been developed around a series of recommendations as follows:

1. The Indonesian government must provide jobs sufficiently and raise the living standards for people who live in rural areas.

2. The Indonesian government should order the agency of amil zakat to be more active in collecting alms from Indonesian Muslims.

3. The Indonesian government must immediately pass legislation concerning the role of the military in counter-terrorism and make sure that the TNI abides by the rule of law.

4. The Indonesian government must increase the budget for the military and provide adequate equipment for military members who carry out the duty on the border areas.

5. The Indonesian government must immediately promote education for Indonesian people.

6. The Indonesian government should evaluate the educational curriculum of all Islamic boarding schools.

7. In terms of economy and security cooperation, the government should cooperate both bilaterally and multi-laterally with other countries.

8. The Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information should work hands in hands with the media to educate Indonesian Muslims by giving true and constructive information concerning Jihad and Islamic

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