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Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 117 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR Counter Terrorism Against the Mindset of Women and Children Perpetrator of Terror: The Study Philosophical of Success, Time and Bravery in Overcoming Terrorism in Indonesia Dr. Ni Kadek Surpi, M.Fil.H1 , Ni Made Sumaryani<sup>2</sup> , and Akmalia Sofa<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>Lecturer of Hindu Dharma State Institute of Denpasar, Denpasar, 80237, Indonesia <sup>2</sup>Student of Indonesia Defense University, Bogor, 16810, Indonesia <sup>3</sup>Student of Indonesia Defense University, Bogor, 16810, Indonesia Email: dosen.surpiaryadharma@gmail.com , aryachandrani198@gmail.com , and sofa.akmalia@gmail.com Abstract- The issue of terrorism later became a matter of quite warm public conversation.

The reason is that the form of terrorism that arises is shocking and far from the act of terrorism in general. In May 2018, Indonesia was shocked by a suicide bombing **carried out by one** family. This action has never happened in any country before so that it becomes a new pattern of terrorism movement by using women and children.

The change in mindset that occurs at this level is a change in the attitude of a woman carrying her child in the act of terrorism. In preventing **the rapid spread of the** negative mindset, counter terrorism needs to be done. The existence of Law No. 5 of 2018 **concerning Amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning** Determination of Substitute Government Regulations Law No.

1 of 2002 **concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law** seems to have not been able to handle acts of terrorism. This paper uses a literature study approach from various literature related to terrorism. This paper examines more deeply about the actions of terrorism and its motivations, counterterrorism that has been

applied by Indonesia as well as counterterrorism strategies and attempts to change the mindset of women and children against acts of terror.

This study is part of the Philosophy of Time and Bravery which has been discussed in various Indian texts since ancient times, and it seems that in some respects, it is still relevant to be applied today. Keywords: Counter Terrorism, Philosophy of Success, Women and Children 118 Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR 1.

Introduction In the history of Hindu civilization, the act of terror has been recorded more than five thousand years in the literature of Mah a bh a rata. So, that the human race is already the face of this action within a reasonable time length. Various solutions are offered, but this action seems very difficult to stop.

Terrorism is an issue that is widely discussed in various parts of the world, not least in Indonesia. Terrorism is considered to be contrary to the notion of humanity which causes loss, both economically, politically and psychologically. The form of terrorism that arises is very surprising and far from the act of terrorism in general.

The most surprising is the story of the suicide bombings carried out by one family in three Churches (GKI Diponegoro, Gereja Santa Maria Tak Bercela, dan Gereja Pantekosta) in Surabaya in May 2018 became a public spotlight. This family is alleged to be a network of Ansarud Daulah Jamaah (JAD).[1] The head of the family of the perpetrators of this bomb was known as Dita Upriyanto.

On the day of the incident, the first bomb exploded at Gereja Katolik Santa Maria Tak Bercela at 6:30 a.m. by the two sons of dita upriyanto named Yusuf Fadil (18 years) and FH (16 years). The second bomb was detonated at the Gereja Pantekosta Pusat at 07.15 WIB by Dita Upriyanto itself. Then, the third bomb exploded at the Gereja GKI on Jalan Diponegoro at 07.53 WIB by his wife, Puji Kuswati, along with his two daughters named FS (12 years) and VR (9 years).

[2] The bombing carried out by mothers and children has never happened before. The instinct of a mother who always protects her child is now indisputable. Because of the emergence of this phenomenon of suicide bombings, carried out even by women and children. In this phenomenon, it can be seen that there is a change in a person's mindset to be willing to do things that don't make sense.

Basically the mindset more akin to a belief or doctrine that is embedded in the brain and also much influenced by the environment.[3] The mindset can influence self-image,

mindset, how to behave, and one's actions.[4] Mindset changes that occur at this level is a change in the attitude of a woman carrying her child in a terrorist act.

In preventing the rapid spread of the negative mindset, counterterrorism needs to be done. 2. Research methods The method used is qualitative research in the form of a literature study, so the limits, scope, background and significance was evident. This paper is the result of research using a literature study approach to various literature relating to the research theme.

Literature study in this study by looking for literature related to: (1) acts of terrorism and their motivations, (2) counter terrorism that has been applied by Indonesia, and (3) counter terrorism strategies against changing mindset. The literature review in this study was carried out by examining various libraries and books related to terrorism and how to overcome them, also through searching online journals in various journals and websites through Google and Google Scholar.

It also conducted an offline search for books, print journals, policy documents, and magazines. Particularly regarding terror actions, data tracking is focused on literature published in 2000-2019. The data are reduced and analyzed based on verstehen qualitative description analysis techniques and ethnographic content Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 119 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR analysis (ECA), namely a combination of objective content analysis with participant observation (script reader). 3. Result and Discussion 3.1

Terrorism and its Motivation Terrorism is synonymous with the word 'terror', which means activities that create fear, horror, or cruelty by a person or group. The absence of the same definition according to international law on terrorism has led to a diverse definition of each country based on its national law to regulate, prevent and combat terrorism.

According to Article 1 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 5 Year 2018, terrorism is defined as an act that uses violence or threats of violence which creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which can cause mass casualties, and / or cause damage or destruction to strategic objects, environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political or security disturbances.

[5] Yosua Praditya stated that terrorism can be described through 3 keys, namely (1) having carried out acts of violence, (2) political aims, and (3) the intended target.[6] Terrorism as a social phenomenon has developed over time. The objectives, strategies, motivations, targets, and methods of the terrorist movement in Indonesia are

increasingly widespread and varied.

Thus, the terrorist movement in Indonesia leads to a crime against peace and human security.[7] The acts of terrorism that occurred in Indonesia from 1981-2019, namely: (1) the hijacking of Garuda Indonesia flight 206 flight on 28 March 1981; (2) the bombing of Borobudur Temple on January 21, 1985; (3) Philippine Embassy Bombing on August 1, 2000, Malaysian Embassy Bombing on August 27, 2000, Jakarta Stock Exchange Bombing on September 13, 2000, Christmas Eve Bombing on December 24, 2000 in several cities in Indonesia; (4) Bomb Santa Anna and HKBP Church on July 22, 2001, bombing Plaza Atrium Senen Jakarta on 23 September 2001, KFC restaurant in Makassar bombings on October 12, 2001, bombing of Australia Schools in Jakarta on 6 November 2001; (5) New Year's Bombing on January 1, 2002, Bali Bombing I on October , 02Mld'sRturaBombi n Makassar on December 5, 2002; (6) Police Headquarters Complex Bombing in Jakarta on February 3, 2003, Soekarno-Hatta Airport Bombing on April 27, 2003, JW Marriott Bomb on August 5, 2003; (7) Palopo Bomb on January 10, 2004, Australian Embassy Bombing on September 9, 2004, Immanuel Church Bomb in Palu on December 12, 2004; (8) Two bombs exploded in Ambon on March 21, 2005, bombing of Tentena on May 28, 2005, bomb Pamulang in Tangerang on June 8, 2005, Bali bombing on October 1, 2005, Palu Market Bombing on December 31, 2005; (9) Jakarta Bombing on July 17, 2009; (10) shooting of civilians in Aceh in January 2010, Robbery of CIMB Niaga Bank in September 2010; (11) Cirebon Bombing on April 15, 2011, Gading Gading Serpong on April 22, 2011, Solo Bomb on September 25, 2011; (12) Solo Bomb on August 19, 2012; (13) Poso Resort Police Bomb on 9 June 2013; (14) Bombs and gunfire in Jakarta on January 14, 2016, suicide bombing at the headquarters of Police Surakarta on July 5, 2016, suicide bombing in Gereja Katolik Stasi Santo Yosep Medan on August 28, 2016, Molotov bombs in front of Gereja Oikumene Samarinda city on November 13, 2016 Molotov bombs at the Vihara Dharma Budi Singkawang on 14 November 2016; (15) Pan Bombs in Kampung Melayu on May 24, 2017, Pan Bombs in Pandawa Park, Cicendo Bandung on February 27, 2017; (16) Hostage of Brimob and Detachment 88 members by 120 Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR 156 Prisoners of Terrorism on May 8, 2018, Surabaya Bombing on May 13 -14 2018, JAD Attacker to Riau Police Headquarters on May 16, 2018; and (17) Sibolga Bomb on March 12, 2019.

Based on the terrorist incident that occurred from 1981 - 2019, the suicide bomber s carried out by women and children only occurred in May 2018 and March 2019. The emergence of women and children as a perpetrator of terror certainly triggered polemic. Therefore, we need to know what motivates someone to be a terrorist. [8] Salahuddin Wahid stated that there are several reasons that motivate a person to become a terrorist.

It including religion, ideology, fighting for independence, freeing oneself from injustice, and certain interests.[9] The following are some of the dominant motivations to encourage someone to become a terrorist in Indonesia. 3.1.1 Religion Motives Various incidents of terrorism in Indonesia almost all **in the name of** Islam, such as Jamaah Islamiah, Katibah Nusantara, ISIS and so on make Indonesia get the title "hotbed of terrorism" in ASEAN.

[10] Religion **is one of the** reasons that encourage the emergence of terrorism due to the oppression that occurs in religion in a particular country. Call it the famous Syrian war, from there spread to the Indonesian terrorist group to rekindle the spirit of jihad as citizens of the same religion and kinship. So that countries with the largest population of Islam sympathize and support the movement of **their brothers and sisters** in Syria.

Similarly, **the reasons behind the** bombings that occurred in Bali and several churches on Christmas Eve were carried out as an attempt to retaliate against Israeli and American Zionist savagery against Muslims both in Palestine, Afghanistan, Somalia, Kashmir, Chechnya and so on. [11] 3.1.2 Ideological Motives Ideology determines how terrorist members see the world around them as well as identifies enemies by providing an explanation and justification for why certain people or institutions must be attacked.

[12] In Islamic discourse, Khadduri said that many people associate terrorism with the doctrine of jihad ideology, which in Christianity is equated with the crusade.[13] Terrorism in Indonesia tend to embrace the ideology of the caliphate and the exclusion of ideology Pancasila as the state ideology. 3.1.3 Freeing oneself from injustice Self-release from injustice is a significant thing that motivates a person to become a terrorist.

In this case, all parties feel victimized so they need to carry out movements to demand justice from the government. This condition has brought someone affected by the views of jihad on social media, especially those that are in conflict with the government. In other words, people who are interested in becoming terrorists are those who are not in line with the government. 3.1.4

Other Specific Interests Certain interests that motivate someone to become a terrorist, namely the political interests of a particular government or revenge from the descendants of terrorists, where the spirit of jihad has been inherited in them, which triggers acts of terror that are crueler. In this case, the motivation of the descendants of terrorists is not just the Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 121 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR spirit of jihad, but also

revenge because their parents were killed on the grounds that they sentenced them to terrorism. 3.2

Counter Terrorism Counter Terrorism is an effort to prevent and control terrorism. Sandler argues that there are two main categories of anti-terror policies that are proactive and defensive. [14] Counter Terrorism efforts carried out by the government in the prevention of Terrorism Crimes, as stated in Article 43A Paragraph (3) of Law Number 5 the Year 2018, namely: national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization.[15] The transmission of radical ideas, which refers to acts of terrorism, is triggered by the factors of injustice and feeling the most victims.

Therefore, it is necessary to find someone who shares the same fate with him to fight the government. Weak circumstances like this are very likely to accept radical doctrine obtained through mass media. In taking the path of terrorism, a person will experience several phases, namely sympathizers, supporters, collaborators, recruits, cadres, and leaders.

In this phase, sympathizers, supporters, and collaborators refer to as support bases of acts of terrorism. Whereas recruits, cadres, and leaders are terrorist groups where the anti- ideology doctrines of Pancasila have been fixed in their minds, they are those who work in ideological propaganda to influence others to join.

According to this phase, the involvement of women and children as suicide bombers was triggered by the condition of the surrounding environment where it grew along with the doctrine of jihad. A woman/wife tends to obey her husband, especially people who are exposed to radicalism tend to appear passionate about religious faith, especially about the belief in guaranteeing the goodness of heaven by killing.

Therefore the women consumed by her husband's doctrine as a form of loyalty and obedience to her husband, she always considered the path shown by her husband as God's way. Based on this, Counter Terrorism needs to be layered, starting from the Strategic Leaders, Operational Leaders, and Team Leaders. 3.2.1 Strategic Leaders The Strategic Leaders are tasked with formulating, coordinating and monitoring Counter Terrorism actions that must be carried out to prevent, deal with, and overcome fundamental understandings that lead to acts of terrorism.

Based on Law Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Agency for Combating Terrorism, the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) is a non-ministerial government institution (LPNK) that carries out government duties in the field of counter-terrorism. 3.2.2 Operational Leaders Operational Leaders are tasked with

embracing all agencies and institutions related to and/or in direct contact with the community.

For example the Ministry of Defense **in the field of** planting values of the State Defense, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Islamic boarding schools, both public and private primary and secondary schools, up to the village level. 122 Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR 3.2.3

Team Leaders The Team Leaders are tasked with socializing and instilling the fundamental values of Bela Negara, **a sense of unity** and unity, nationalism, and the importance of counter-terrorism. This is important because most of the people contaminated with radical understandings are those who no longer uphold Pancasila as a state ideology.

They feel that they are being mistreated by the government, and feel the same as the minority communities in other countries who are abused. So that people must be made aware that they are part of the NKRI and must uphold the Pancasila as the state ideology. 3.3 Indonesian Government efforts to Counter Terrorism The efforts made by the Indonesian government in tackling terrorism use the principle of hard power and soft power.

Hard power is implemented through affirming the involvement of the TNI and Polri in handling terrorism, while soft power is applied in deradicalization programs. Some **efforts have been made** by the Indonesian government in counter-terrorism, including: 3.3.1 Law Enforcement The Indonesian government treats terrorism as a criminal act, so a legal approach is used.

Law enforcement for **acts of terrorism is** regulated in the Law Number 5 the Year 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in place of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law. Moreover, Law No. 9 of 2013 concerning **Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Funding** Crimes is also regulated.

The strategy of law enforcement against terrorism crimes is still considered weak because this law has not covered preventive operations **in the form of** intelligence operations or proactive actions at the outset.[16] However, the enforcement of the law can inspire the birth of new jihadists as a backlash in this cycle of terrorism. 3.3.2

Establishment **of the National Counter Terrorism Agency** (BNPT) **The National Counter**



Terrorism Agency (BNPT) is a non-ministerial government institution (LPNK) that carries out government duties in the field of counter-terrorism.[17] In carrying out its functions, BNPT is coordinated by the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law, and Security.

This institution was formed based on Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010, where the foundation of this institution is the Coordination Desk on the Eradication of Terrorism (DKPT). The tasks carried out include: (1) developing national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counter-terrorism; (2) coordinating relevant government agencies in implementing and implementing procedures in the field of counter-terrorism; and (3) implementing policies in the field of counter-terrorism by forming task forces consisting of elements of the relevant government agencies in accordance with their respective duties, functions and authorities.

The field of counter-terrorism carried out includes prevention, protection, de-radicalization, prosecution, and preparation of national preparedness.[18] BNPT is also a regulation as an elaboration of Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning TNI and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning National Police, in regulating more detailed provisions regarding the TNI "Rule of Engagement", related to military operations other than war (OMSP), including the involvement of the TNI in dealing with terrorism and the task of assisting the TNI Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 123 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR against the National Police. [19] This institution must be maximally empowered with reliable human resources who can make efforts to save the nation from various acts of terror. 3.3.3

The involvement of the Indonesian National Army and Police of the Republic of Indonesia Combating terrorism involves not only police but also the military. The involvement of the TNI in counter-terrorism is under the umbrella of Law No. 34 of 2004. The TNI must assist the Police with its function and task corridors effectively.

Based on the main tasks of the TNI, namely to uphold the sovereignty of the country, maintain the integrity of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and protect the entire nation and the whole Indonesian bloodshed from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the country and state.[20] The main task was carried out in military operations for war and military operations other than war.

Military operations other than war are intended as an effort to overcome armed separatist movements, armed rebellions, acts of terrorism, secure border areas, and so on. Therefore the TNI is involved in eradicating terrorism, which has destroyed the joints of humanity. 3.3.4 Deradicalization Deradicalization as part of a counter-terrorism



strategy is understood as a method of soft approach in drastically reversing terrorist ideology.

This activity aims to transform someone who was originally a radical into a nationalist and also keep them away from the auspices of radical groups. Deradicalization is realized through a reorientation program of motivation, reeducation, resocialization, and seeking social welfare and equality with other communities for **those involved in terrorism** and sympathizers.[21] 3.4

Philosophy of Time and Bravery in overcoming acts of terrorism There is a question that has long been contained in ancient Hindu literature, such as Mah bh rata, until the next works, which one is stronger as a determining factor in the struggle for survival and achieving success, personal courage or a deadly time rolling? The first way, V rya, bravery, and endurance of a hero who never gives up but always struggles to reverse all defeats and has the tenacity to rise again, and at its peak succeeds in defeating a stubborn, hard and relentless fate. This shows a belief in the Hindu civilization that courage finally won.

This view contradicts weak, discouraged people, wasted people and gives up, and cowards who retreat and run away from the arena.[22] Apart from that, another power is very influential; namely, time (Kal a ), **believed to be the** peak power, which continues to spin, expand, and contract — stated **that no one could resist** the mysterious nature of time.

In the philosophy of success, since ancient times, Hindu kings, the k ? atriya understood that bravery and time are two things that can determine daivam, what is the fate of a king or a nation. In addition to the methods that have been used to deal with terrorism in Indonesia and the world, Indian philosophical wisdom regarding the philosophy of success 124 Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR that is associated with V rya and Kal a seems to be essential to study to build security, safety and good fortune for the nation.

Modeling the k ? atriya theory, law enforcement, state leaders, policymakers, or task forces that handle terrorism should pay attention to the philosophy of bravery and time. Bravery is the proper way associated with the right timing. Regarding bravery, the state must use the best state tools, methods that are sometimes not apparent to the public and should control propaganda to build public perceptions.

V i rya - what is meant is to use methods beyond war, to carry out the handling, which seems invisible to the general public but saves the country. In the Artha s a stra concept

as taught by Chanakya or Kautilya, the salvation of the state **must be carried out** by conquest, the use of agents, to the silent ambush. Secret ways must be done to defeat this dangerous enemy.[23] The Arthashastra recommends apparently immoral means against traitors and enemies of the state and distinctly adds that such means are not to be used against law-abiding subjects.

What are the limits to the methods that a state may use against terrorists who kill innocents is a matter of continuing debate in all civilized country?[24] Time is a philosophy of supporters of victory that is very great. When handling problems is very slow, often success does not take sides. When time is hard to control, the practical way shown in the Mahabharata is to deal with the Asvatthama a terrorist by cutting his strength.[25] Because in principle, people who are already evil and exposed to violent ideologies are tough to de-radicalize.

The only way not to endanger the nation or even the world is to cut off its strength. During this time, the cells terrorism powerful yet affordable seem still to be addressed. By handling the perpetrators of terror with law enforcement will only wait for the time of the emergence of the next perpetrators who want to offer their blood for the struggle of what is believed. The related party must use the philosophy of courage and time to break its strength so that it becomes no longer dangerous.

Likewise, counter- terrorism efforts against terrorists of women and children **must be carried out with a** different approach, not duplicated, and an inspiration for the next terror. The approach and handling must be done by disrupting the places of production of terrorists by including other doctrines in disguise using infiltration techniques and other acceptable methods.

Here agents are needed not only by the army and police but also by scholars who can penetrate skillfully various places that must be handled. This notion, **in the name of the** sacrifice/jihad carried out by women and children, is not only because of the holy orders of the husband. But many women have been exposed in the recitation sites, which so far may have only been monitored by the authorities, there is no maximum treatment.

Many unmarried women also want to carry out amaliyah actions, outlined by radical doctrines by opposing the state and other parties who do not support their belief. Similarly, the state should pay serious attention to the child, including Educational Institutions, Educational Institutions both public, private, and other places of learning to ensure every child get the education right, not the teachings of hatred **in the name of** religion.

Because in a child, the influence of a teacher may exceed the weight of his parents. The state cannot be defeated and weak against institutions or parties that have taught violence, Borobudur Hotel-Jakarta, 8-9 July 2019 125 PROCEEDINGS 3RD INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENCE SEMINAR which is at the root of acts of terrorism.

The time has come that this country must be built with the power to triumph in facing various attacks and acts of terror. 4. Conclusion Changes in the mindset of women and children that made him a terrorist were triggered by several factors. In general, a person's motivation to be a terrorist is religion, ideology, freedom from injustice and other interests.

But in women, the strongest thing that drives him to become a terrorist is the doctrine of a husband whom he thinks can lead him to heaven. But for women who are not married, this action is triggered by a radical doctrine that has been embedded in him. Children will grow as their surroundings. Children who since childhood indoctrinated radicals and the glory of jihad will be formed thereby.

Therefore, there is a need for a multi-layered counter terrorism system, namely strategic leaders, operational leaders, and team leaders. This layered system aims to reach every level of society so that all people can accept the Pancasila as the state ideology. Also, to jointly overcome the spread of radical ideologies that lead to acts of terrorism.

The state must pay attention to the philosophy of success, which is supported by two things, namely bravery and time. 5. Acknowledgements In the name of Almighty God, We would like to express our special gratitude to the Government of Indonesia c.q Ministry of Religion, and Hindu Dharma State Institute of Denpasar, as well as Defense Ministry, and our colleague in Indonesia Defense University.

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