

Against Terrorism: A Capture and Endless War

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Against Terrorism: A Capture and Endless War

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Abstract

Terrorism will always be a complicated problem and will always be a frightening threat, which until now these activities are still being carried out by those who choose the path of violence and terror, either to show their dissatisfaction with the government, or to fulfill their ideological demands on peoples who disagree. Terrorism moves in an organized manner and attacks various countries, it can be said that in any part of the world there are seeds that have the potential to carry out acts of terror. Various ways continue to be carried out by various countries, especially those that have long cases of terrorism, this is done in order to suppress the growth of terrorist networks so that they do not surface. Not just one or two terror prevention alternatives, but all things that are able to suppress the growth of terrorists continue to be carried out to eliminate acts of terrorism, be it education, deradicalization, war, consolidation, as well as restoration of erroneous understandings, one by one being carried out as a form of firm and real resistance to acts of terrorism, of course this is not easy to do nor takes a long time. Therefore, the fight against terrorism will last for all time in order to maintain the survival of future generations. Of course this is not easy to do also takes a long time. Therefore, the fight against terrorism will last for all time in order to maintain the survival of future generations. Of course this is not easy to do also takes a long time. Therefore, the fight against terrorism will last for all time in order to maintain the survival of future generations.

Keywords: Terrorist, Fighting terrorism, Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Broadly speaking, it can be said that the attack on the World Trade Center (WTC) building or better known as the 9/11 incident was the beginning of the birth of terrorism in the 20th century. This terror act was able to provide deep enough fear and concern not only in America as a country. victims, but also for other countries. How not, almost everyone understands very well how the figure of the United States as one of the superpowers, which has combat power and is able to intimidate other countries with its resources, can actually be breached by terror attacks.

The tragedy of 9/11 in America had such a huge impact on the number of victims, about 2,750 people died in New York, 184 people at the Pentagon, and 40 people in Pennsylvania, a total of 2,996 people died including 19 terrorist hijackers, especially in the incident. There were people from 78 countries who were also victims of the attack.¹ This indirectly also hurt the countries whose citizens were victims of the attacks.

It didn't take long, a few hours after the incident the American president who was then held by George W. Bush claimed that the action was a terrorist attack which in the process was protected and funded by a "foreign" country, this statement came out even though there has been no further investigation by American side. George W. Bush declared war on terrorism through a movement called the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT).²

An open declaration of war on terrorism should have been done, because of course this one crime is very contrary to human rights, but on the other hand America could be too rash considering that there are too many countries that America claims are the masterminds of terror, which can threaten national security. America.

The change in the leadership of America from Bush to Obama, also continued the GWOT movement which at the time of Obama's campaign, he revealed to take a more diplomatic approach and promised to end the war with Middle Eastern countries that were considered the masterminds of terror. But this is very contradictory when he served as president, no less than 150 suspected militants in Somalia and more than 40 people in Libya were killed in bombings carried out by the

¹ Accessed from <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/09/11/080500465/mengenang-20-tahun-tragedi-9-11-apa-yang-terjadi-saat-itu-?page=all> on September 19, 2021

² The White House: Statement by the President in His Address to the Nation, Accessed from <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2001/09/20010911-16.html> on December 19, 2021, Bush said in his speech that America would carry out a long war on terrorism by mobilizing resources, intelligence, and law enforcement, as well as pursuing a diplomatic solution. He said that he would not distinguish between terrorists who carried out the action, and terrorists who worked behind the scenes, or who became bases for the terrorist network.

American military, besides that in the Obama administration recorded at least 112 attacks in Yemen and 19 attacks in Somalia.³

When examined, it is rather ironic when America decides to attack a country that is "considered" militant and threatening, but takes action to attack it without any concrete evidence or without going through a trial first.

Indonesia itself has a long history related to terrorism, since the Bali bombings 1 and 2, in the first case, to be precise on October 12, 2002 or a year after the 9/11 WTC explosion, Bali was rocked by massive explosions in 3 different locations, the Saru Club, Paddy's Club, and close to the American consulate. The three exploded simultaneously at around 23:15 WITA. No less than 202 people died and 209 people were injured, 47 buildings were destroyed and hundreds of cars were heavily damaged.⁴ This incident still leaves a deep sorrow not only for the Balinese, but also for all Indonesian citizens who feel pain and are threatened by this act of terror.

The handling that was carried out was certainly very complex, the Indonesian government at that time faced three challenges at once, which had to investigate and reveal who was the mastermind behind the terror, but at the same time it had to immediately rescue the victims, as well as think about how Bali could recover as soon as possible. an iconic city that provides income to the state, thinking about how the economic recovery of the Balinese people considering Bali as a famous tourist spot, at that time the city of Bali was completely paralyzed.

The two examples above are an illustration of how a country that is a target of terror must face and find solutions in preventing and fighting terrorism. It is not easy to do, but basically every country has their own "war" against terrorists.

METHOD

In this study, the author uses a normative research method by examining each article, its rules and application, and combining it with literature or literature studies by analyzing books, journals, papers, print media, and online news related to terrorism. The targets of the data collected are related to terrorism cases, prosecution and prevention of terrorism.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The case of terrorism can be agreed that this problem is not an easy problem, they (terrorists) usually move in an organized manner, join in a group, and the most terrible thing, they are all around us, stay, mingle, and move. Although in fact there are also those who move independently (lone wolf). When referring to the law, terrorism is an unlawful act systematically with the intention of destroying the sovereignty of the nation and state by endangering one's body, life, morals, property and independence.⁵ The law clearly states that acts of terrorism are actions that are carried out systematically, therefore it is appropriate if the eradication of this crime has a high level of difficulty, is complex, and takes time.

Then what is the right strategy to deal with this problem? Of course there are differences in policies and different attitudes in responding to this case, but in essence the fight against terrorism must continue to be improved, cooperation by one country with another must also not be forgotten.

A Long Range of Terror Cases in Indonesia

Bali Bombings 1 and 2

The Bali bombings 1 and 2 are suspected to be the beginning of the proliferation of terrorism cases, when viewed from the complexity of attacks and the pattern of perpetrators using suicide bombings in Indonesia, this indicates an increase in terrorist activities in Southeast Asia.⁶ It is suspected that this attack was a response from the perpetrators to the voice recording of Osama bin Laden, who is none other than the leader of Al-Qaeda. The footage distributed by Al-Jazeera began on October 6, 2002 which instigated another attack on American interests as well as Western countries.⁷

The Bali bombing took a lot of victims, especially at that time there were a lot of Australians there, this caused the death toll, most of which came from Australian citizens. This case prompted the Australian side to cooperate with the Indonesian

³ Edward Delman, The Atlantic: Obama Promises to End America's Wars- Has He?, 2016, Accessed from <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2016/03/obama-doctrine-wars-numbers/474531/> On December 19, 2021, this article describes quite clearly how America under Obama's leadership, which is basically still putting forward a way that can be considered quite repressive in curbing terrorism, there is a mismatch between the campaign promise to end the war, and the fact that President Obama is still continuing to attack in militant countries,⁷ though some troops were withdrawn from conflict areas, most of them were still carried out attacks to reduce the seeds of terrorism.

⁴ Accessed from <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/10/12/095900878/kilas-balik-bom-bali-2002-19-tahun-silam-ledakan-dahsyat-guncang-kutadandan?page=all> on December 19, 2021.

⁵ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.

⁶ David Craig, "Defeating Terror: The Hunt for the Bali Bomber", Richmond: Hardie Grants Books, 2017, p. 108

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigations, "Terrorism 2002-2005", Washington, 2015, p. 11

government, hours after the explosion the Australian Federal Police (AFP) team tried to contact the National Police Chief Da'i Bachtiar who intended to offer assistance in resolving this case. One of the functions of this collaboration will be to form a joint team between the Indonesian and Australian police teams, which of course have the task of identifying and pursuing perpetrators, as well as coordinating the contributions of officers from other countries.⁸

The existence of cooperation in various fields by Australia and Indonesia before the Bali bombing case made the relationship between the two countries even closer, and from these terrorism cases, finally a cooperation agreement was born in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding cooperation in eradicating terrorism internationally.

Medan Police Headquarters Bombing Case

A long series of terror cases that initially targeted foreigners (foreign citizens) have now also spread to civil society to law enforcement officers. An example is the bomb explosion that was carried out at the Medan Polrestabes in 2019. The perpetrator moved alone by carrying out a "suicide bomb" towards the Medan Polrestabes to be precise in the canteen section. In that incident 6 people were declared injured because at the time of the incident they were not far from the crime scene.⁹

A fairly clear pattern in this case is that the targets of terrorists are law enforcement officers, there is a motive for revenge against the police because the Police are one of the leading agencies in fighting terrorists and destroying terrorist training camps, according to Sidney Jones, a researcher from the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), because the police are seen as "legitimate" agencies to become terrorist targets, the presence of police in every place makes it easier for terrorists to target them.¹⁰

Thamrin Bombing Case

The next major terror case, namely the Thamrin bombing in 2016. Three explosions were carried out alternately, namely at the Starbucks cafe, the Police post, and right in the middle of the MH Thamrin street. A total of 26 people were injured and 8 others died including a police officer on duty, at that time he heard the first explosion and went straight to the post to make a report, unfortunately the perpetrator threw the bomb into the police post.¹¹

The Thamrin bombing case is one that is quite phenomenal, because this case is not just a bombing case, but a direct shooting incident by the perpetrators at the community, although not long ago the police immediately attacked with retaliatory shots at the suspected terrorist. Ironically, in this incident, there were still irresponsible parties who said that the incident was a form of diversion from several cases in Indonesia that were being discussed at the time.

From this incident, a common thread can be drawn, that the targets of terror acts have a complex nature, where the perpetrators choose their victims at random and as much as possible do not create a pattern that risks revealing their way of working. In the Thamrin bombing case, it was found that the 2 perpetrators were ex-convicts. This fact can form a speculation, did the perpetrator carry out the bombing based on revenge because he was caught by the Police and in prison? If so, in fact it is not only the police who are the targets, the perpetrators shoot brutally at residents.

The Kampung Melayu Terminal Bombing Case

The bombing case at the Kampung Melayu terminal occurred in May 2017, when two bombs exploded almost simultaneously or only a few minutes apart. According to Purn. General TNI Wiranto, who serves as Menpolhukam, has a character that shows that the terrorists want to show their whereabouts, they also want the maximum number of victims from the explosion.¹²

The bombing at the Kampung Melayu terminal was suspected as a suicide bombing, in which the victims consisted of five people, three of whom were police officers who died while guarding the community march. Furthermore, the victims were still being identified at that time.¹³ Of course, if you recall that the Kampung Melayu terminal is a transportation route that is quite congested every day, the number of victims could be very large.

Until now, Indonesia is still fighting terrorism, until this article was written the Police again arrested suspected terrorists, apparently this was done in order to maintain a safe and controlled situation, considering that Christmas and New Years are approaching. Police arrested suspected terrorists in separate places, 4 people were arrested in the Batam area, Riau

⁸ David Connery, N Sambhi, M Mckenzie, "A Return On Investment: The Future of Police Cooperation Between Australia and Indonesia", Journal of the Australian Police Institute, March, 2014

⁹ Accessed from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/11/13/12054511/kronologi-ledakan-bom-bunuh-diri-di-polrestabes-medan?page=all> On December 20, 2021

¹⁰ Sidney Jones in [News https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-50400368](https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-50400368) accessed on 20 December 2021

¹¹ Accessed from <https://tirto.id/bom-thamrin-teror-yang-disiapkan-dari-penjara-dedy> On December 20, 2021

¹² Accessed from <http://polkam.go.id/menko-polhukam-aksi-bom-kp-melayu-punya-kesamaan-karakter-dengan-bom-teroris-di-berbagai-negara-pada-dekade-ini/> on December 21, 2021

¹³ Accessed from <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-40035376> on December 22, 2021

Islands,¹⁴ Furthermore, other suspects were arrested in the Palembang and Lubuk Linggau areas. Police said that this terrorist group was suspected of belonging to the Islamiyah Network based in South Sumatra, this arrest was the result of the development carried out by the Police against terrorist suspects who were previously arrested in Jakarta.¹⁵

The existence of terrorist actors has actually been addressed firmly through formal regulations in the law. With this preventive action, the Police have additional challenges and are required to be ready and increase vigilance.

Measures for Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism

Prevention and Handling of the Use of Weapon Mass Destruction (WMD) by Terrorists

Problem solving and efforts to prevent terrorism continue to be carried out, over time there are changes in the types of bombs made by terrorists, no longer ordinary homemade bombs or grenades, now if you look at the cases that have occurred, there is a mixture of chemicals in it that capable of having a more severe impact or have properties that are difficult to detect. As in the terror case that occurred at Mal Alam Sutera in 2015, the perpetrator was identified as a "lone wolf" or did not belong to any group and acted alone. The evidence found was a bomb with *triacetone triperoxide peroxyacetone* (TATP). Bombs of this type include types that are easy to make and have properties that are difficult to detect.¹⁶

You can imagine what would happen if the terrorists made bombs that have a high explosive power, but are also difficult to detect, of course terror cases will increase and become increasingly difficult to prevent. In this regard, the Indonesian government pays considerable attention through regulations in the form of protocols for handling terrorism attacks using WMD. Three agencies consisting of BNPT, Polri, and BAPETEN cooperate in dealing with this, where BNPT as the leading sector for terrorism prevention, has established a standard operating procedure for government administration (SOP AP) regarding the handling of critical conditions of terrorism attacks using Chemicals, Radioactives, as well as Nuclear elements.¹⁷

Previously, the National Police had also realized this, that there was potential for an increase in the types of bombs used by terrorists, so that the Police also had SOPs for handling Chemical, Radioactive, and Biological threats.¹⁸

Awareness of the magnitude of the impact that will be caused by a bomb that has a chemical content in it makes the Police take anticipation that deserves thumbs up. There is only one thing that can be judged as a weakness, namely, this regulation only refers to two higher regulations, namely Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, and Presidential Decree no. 70 of 2002 concerning the Organization and working procedures of the Indonesian National Police. Both of them are more directed to the delegation of tasks, neither of which refers to a higher regulation which also regulates the handling of Chemical, Biological, and Radioactive substances.

BAPETEN also participates in supporting the National Police and BNPT in preventing and fighting terrorism, BAPETEN plays a role in conducting radiological assessments, measuring radiation levels, and collaborating with Labfor in securing evidence, in addition this institution also prepares mitigation of terrorism attacks which include using radioactive materials and nuclear elements.

The collaboration and elaboration carried out between these institutions should have been carried out in the context of dealing with terrorism cases in Indonesia, in the AP SOP itself the countermeasures against acts of terror using chemicals and nuclear elements cannot be handled alone, local agencies and agencies as well as at the provincial to national level. cannot move independently. It is clear that an effective counter-terrorism strategy requires a comprehensive effort among various agencies in both the public and private sectors.¹⁹

Terrorist Rehabilitation

In addition to formal laws aimed at regulating and providing threats of punishment to perpetrators of terrorism, the government continues to look for additional alternatives in preventing and repairing those who have planted seeds of

¹⁴ Accessed from <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20211217000136-20-735111/densus-88-tangkap-4-terduga-teroris-di-batam> On December 22, 2021

¹⁵ Accessed from <https://www.kompas.tv/article/241638/setelah-mengintai-4-bulan-densus-88-tangkap-4-terduga-teroris-ji-di-sumsel> On December 22, 2021

¹⁶ Accessed from <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20151029163901-12-88235/ledakan-bom-bahan-tatp-pertama-kali-terjadi-di-indonesia> On December 22, 2021

¹⁷ Regulation of the Head of BNPT No. PER-07/K.BNPT/22/2013. The purpose of this regulation is to be used as reference material and to equalize the perceptions, movements, and steps of each authorized agency in tackling critical conditions of terrorism attacks.

¹⁸ Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2010 concerning Chemical, Biological, and Radioactive Handling.

¹⁹ D. Oman, "Countering International Terrorism: The Use of Strategy", Survival, 2005, pp. 107-108

terrorism, one of which is by implementing a rehabilitation model. In general, there are seven models of terrorist rehabilitation.²⁰

1. Religious and Spiritual Rehabilitation
2. Psychological Rehabilitation
3. Educational Rehabilitation
4. Vocational Rehabilitation
5. Family and Social Rehabilitation
6. Recreational Rehabilitation
7. Art Rehabilitation

These forms of rehabilitation are a series of comprehensive rehabilitation as well as part of deradicalization, without which a complete transformation will be difficult to bring about for terrorists who have been captured and who have surrendered. Of all the rehabilitation, religious and spiritual rehabilitation proved to be the most effective in achieving terrorist transformation.²¹

Elaboration of Various Parties

It is undeniable that the eradication and prevention of terrorism must be completed jointly and in strong synergy, the formation of the BNPT as a unifier between the TNI, Polri as the authority holder is also proof that in dealing with terrorism, unity is needed, and cannot act independently.

Looking back at the Poso tragedy which began with the murder and mutilation of three SMK students, AKBP Tito Karnavian was suddenly summoned by the Police General Sutanto, this is related to the case of the SMK student mutilation. At that time Poso was still an area that lacked development and was still vulnerable, due to the issue of inter-religious conflict. The murder case turned out to be aimed at solving a larger conflict, there were shootings and even bombings that occurred during the conflict in Poso.²²

From the results of the investigation and the experience of AKBP Tito at that time, he revealed that in handling and fighting terrorism and conflict cases, cooperation between various parties was needed, namely:

1. The role of the Government, in order to create a conducive and better situation in the future, central government intervention is needed through the preparation of security improvement programs and accelerated development, not only in Poso but in other areas prone to conflict. The involvement of the central government is very important, given the limited resources available, both at the provincial and district levels.
2. Role of Community Institutions, the emergence of post-conflict community institutions in Poso needs to be empowered, not only in Poso, non-governmental organizations in any area can play a role by taking part either separately or in synergy with the government.
3. The role of the local community, all parties may work hard to eradicate all root causes of terrorism and prevent conflict, but one thing that must not be forgotten is that all these efforts are ultimately determined by the community. Often cases of terrorism attack a certain ethnicity and religion, the unity of religious figures can be a supporting factor in stopping the seeds of terrorism, if all elements of society unite and have the same vision, then the situation and security will be conducive, not only the tragedy in Poso but also in other parts of the world. various regions of Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, two important conclusions can be drawn. First, the long series of terrorism cases in Indonesia that is still causing a deep sense of trauma and sorrow, even today the shadow of terrorism is still around us, terrorism is an extraordinary crime that is able to attract world attention, terror, which certainly violates human rights, is the joint duty of countries around the world to work together to combat these acts. The wider and more varied acts of terror, as well as random targets, are capable of causing fear and destroying world peace. Second, the various efforts made by the Indonesian government, are indeed increasing from year to year, ranging from measures, pursuits and arrests, has now implemented a "soft approach" with rehabilitation and de-radicalization efforts that are expected to be able to contribute to suppressing the growth of terrorism. Apart from that, the terrorism cases that have occurred so far need to be noted, that the war on terrorism is still ongoing, and lasts for an indefinite period of time, therefore increasing state awareness and defense is expected to be able to continue to grow and be able to protect citizens. his country.

²⁰Muhammad Hasan, Imron Rasyid, et al., "Memberantas Terorisme di Indonesia: Praktik, Kebijakan, dan Tantangan", Jakarta: The Habibie Center, 2019 p. 25

²¹Ibid, p. 26

²²M. Tito Karnavian, "Indonesian Top Secret: Membongkar Konflik Poso", Jakarta: Gramedia, 2008

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