



Counterterrorism prevention concept to support government policy in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Counter-terrorism strategies in Indonesia have evolved in response to the dynamic nature of global and domestic security threats. The Indonesian government has implemented a multifaceted approach, combining intelligence strengthening, law enforcement, deradicalization, socio-economic empowerment, and media and technology management. These efforts are critical to preventing the spread of radical ideologies and terrorist attacks. However, challenges such as human rights violations and coordination gaps remain, necessitating further examination of these strategies. **Methods:** This essay employs a literature review method with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected from various secondary sources, including academic journals, government reports, books, and media articles. Relevant literature was sourced through keyword searches in academic databases. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify key themes related to Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategies, particularly in intelligence, law enforcement, deradicalization, and technology management. **Findings:** The analysis revealed that Indonesia's counter-terrorism efforts are effective in certain areas, particularly intelligence collaboration between agencies like BIN, Polri, BNPT, and Densus 88. However, human rights concerns persist, particularly regarding the use of surveillance technologies and law enforcement practices. Deradicalization programs that integrate religious moderation and socio-economic empowerment show promise in reintegrating former terrorists into society. Additionally, big data and AI play an increasingly critical role in detecting online extremist content, though balancing privacy and security remains a challenge. **Conclusion:** Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategy demonstrates a comprehensive approach that addresses both immediate security concerns and long-term prevention of radicalization. While successful in many aspects, further improvements are needed to address human rights issues, enhance inter-agency coordination, and optimize the use of technology. A balanced approach that respects civil liberties while ensuring national security is essential for sustained success. **Novelty/Originality of This Study:** This study provides a detailed analysis of Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategies through a comprehensive literature review, highlighting the interplay between intelligence, law enforcement, social reintegration, and technology. It also emphasizes the importance of transparency and human rights in counter-terrorism efforts, which have received limited attention in previous studies.

KEYWORDS: counter-terrorism; deradicalization; intelligence collaboration; radicalization prevention; surveillance technology.

1. Introduction

Counterterrorism has become one of the most pressing security issues in Indonesia, especially after the increase in terrorist attacks that have occurred in various parts of the country. Counterterrorism involves the implementation of strategies and measures that

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coordinate and collaborate between individuals, non-governmental organizations, and government agencies, which now rely not only on physical surveillance but also utilize information technology to counter the growing terrorist threat (Masyhar & Emovwodo, 2023). Since the 2002 Bali bombings, the Indonesian government has developed a strategy to counter the increasingly complex threat of terrorism. According to the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), counterterrorism programs are divided into three main areas: prevention, law enforcement, and deradicalization. These include strengthening intelligence, deradicalization, socio-economic approaches, and media and technology management to prevent the spread of radical ideology.

Strengthening intelligence and law enforcement are the backbone of terrorism prevention in Indonesia. Agencies such as BIN, Polri, BNPT, and Densus 88 have played a key role in preventing terrorism attacks through information collection and analysis. The use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data in digital surveillance has improved the government's ability to detect terrorism threats earlier (Ganor, 2019). However, challenges in safeguarding human rights remain. Disproportionate law enforcement operations often lead to human rights violations and public distrust of the government, such as in counterterrorism in Indonesia, where the coercive actions of Densus 88 led to issues of wrongful arrest, extrajudicial killings, and allegations of torture, despite successfully arresting terrorists (Putra, 2020).

In addition to intelligence strengthening, deradicalization of ex-terrorists is also an important focus in Indonesia's counterterrorism policy. Deradicalization programs that are the cornerstone of counterterrorism strategies in many countries focus on the role of the state and civil society to challenge and break the psychological or ideological commitment of members of terrorist organizations (Sirry, 2020). This approach not only focuses on ideological change, but also prioritizes social reintegration through training and rehabilitation programs, to ensure former terrorists can return as productive individuals in society.

Socio-economic approach is also important in preventing terrorism in Indonesia. Studies show that socio-economic factors such as poverty and unemployment are the main drivers of terrorism and radicalization into terrorism (Ike, 2022). Therefore, the government has developed economic empowerment programs in radicalization-prone areas, such as job training and entrepreneurship, to reduce terrorist recruitment by offering better alternatives for the community.

Technology and media are also important tools in preventing terrorism. The management of social media and the spread of extremist content online are the main concerns of the government in preventing the spread of radical ideology or preventing cyber-terrorism (Ammar, 2019). Effective communication strategies, such as counter-radicalization, are developed to spread counter-narratives to terrorist propaganda and strengthen the sense of nationhood. Counter-radicalization is a military-style psychological operations campaign to counter radical ideas such as the US-funded Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) initiative globally (Nakissa, 2020). Nonetheless, challenges in transparency and privacy remain, so better regulation is needed to protect civil liberties while maintaining national security. With this comprehensive approach, Indonesia continues to develop counterterrorism policies that are responsive to threats and preventive in addressing the root causes of terrorism, in order to build sustainable national stability through the involvement of all elements of society.

2. Methods

The research utilizes secondary sources from a wide range of relevant literature, including academic journals, government reports, books, and media articles that discuss counter-terrorism policies. To strengthen the validity of the arguments, the author draws on various theoretical and empirical insights from previous research relevant to this topic,

especially in the context of intelligence, law enforcement, de-radicalization, and media and technology management.

The literature search used keywords such as “counter-terrorism in Indonesia,” “intelligence and counter-terrorism,” “deradicalization,” “use of technology in counter-terrorism,” and “social media and radicalization.” The literature sources were drawn from various academic databases. Literature sources were drawn from various academic databases of national and international journals. Furthermore, a screening process was conducted to ensure that only sources with direct relevance to the policy context and counter-terrorism efforts in Indonesia were included in the study.

Thematic analysis was conducted to identify key themes related to counter-terrorism strategies in Indonesia. These themes were then categorized into several sub-topics, namely intelligence strengthening, law enforcement, deradicalization, socio-economic empowerment, and media and technology management. The analysis process was conducted comprehensively to ensure that every argument put forward in this research is supported by evidence and findings from credible literature. The research brainstorming used can be seen in figure 1.



Fig 1. Brainstroming

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Strengthening intelligence and law enforcement

In the last decade, terrorism has become a pressing global security challenge, especially in vulnerable countries. Governments around the world have responded with strategies that integrate intelligence, technology, law enforcement and international cooperation. Since the early 2000s, the United Nations (UN) global counter-terrorism architecture has undergone significant changes towards increased multilateralism, a focus on prevention, and inter-agency coordination across the UN's three pillars of work on peace and security (DPO), development (UNDP), and humanitarian and human rights (OHCHR) (Rothermel, 2022). In Indonesia, counter-terrorism efforts are strengthened through collaboration

between security agencies and the use of advanced technology, but still face challenges in operational effectiveness as well as adherence to human rights and the rule of law.

The threat of terrorism continues to evolve along with advances in digital technology. For example, in East Africa, the rise of counter-terrorism as the dominant security strategy and infrastructure development is necessary for the Global War on Terror (Brankamp, 2022). The use of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data, is now a key strategy in counter-terrorism, enabling real-time monitoring and early detection of terrorist threats before acting. By using AI, the government can efficiently analyze big data to detect patterns and potential threats, enabling faster and more effective responses to terrorism. This is in line with the utilization of information technology and cybersecurity strategies, as well as international collaboration to improve incident handling capacity and cybercrime prevention. (Masyhar & Emovwodo, 2023). Thus, the proper application of technology can give the state greater power to prevent and deal with terrorism threats proactively and efficiently.

Collaboration between intelligence agencies and the military, as seen in operations between the CIA and US special forces in Afghanistan post 9/11, has a crucial role in ensuring that any counter-terrorism operation runs effectively and efficiently (Hajjar, 2019). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the synergy between BIN, Polri, TNI, and BNPT aims to optimize information exchange and avoid overlapping roles, thus enabling complementary cooperation in combating terrorism (Satria & Sumpter, 2022). Through solid coordination between these institutions, Indonesia is expected to be able to optimize its response to terrorism threats in a more comprehensive manner, thus better maintaining national security stability.

However, law enforcement in counter-terrorism must also consider human rights. In the international context, counter-terrorism strategies often face criticism for violating human rights, as seen in the "War on Terror" policy adopted by the United States after the September 11, 2001 attacks. This policy has led to serious human rights violations, including detention without trial and torture in "black sites" such as Guantánamo (Marsili, 2023). Respecting human rights in counter-terrorism operations is important to maintain state legitimacy and gain public support. In a related journal, it is mentioned that law enforcement procedures that prioritize human rights should be applied, especially in arrest and investigation operations. In this context in Indonesia, Densus 88 has faced criticism for human rights violations, including wrongful arrests, extrajudicial killings, and alleged torture (Putra, 2020). Therefore, prioritizing human rights in law enforcement procedures can help reduce fear and insecurity among communities, as well as ensure that law enforcement operations are conducted in a fair manner and in accordance with international standards.

In an effort to maintain national stability and public security, it is important for the state to adopt a proactive strategy in detecting and preventing potential terrorism threats. The use of intelligence in prevention operations is essential to prevent attacks before they occur. As such, the United States' intelligence support to Nigerian forces has been instrumental in Nigeria's military restructuring efforts, focusing on increasing non-lethal effectiveness through information fusion, electronic warfare, and cyber support aimed at enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation in this case against Boko Haram (Iwuoha, 2019). By using information obtained from in-depth surveillance and intelligence analysis, preventive operations can be conducted to neutralize potential threats at an early stage. One study showed that a proactive intelligence-based approach helps in reducing the risk of terrorism attacks by targeting active radical groups (Ashar & Maharani, 2022). Therefore, the right intelligence-based approach can serve as a highly effective tool in maintaining national security, minimizing risks, and preventing terrorism attacks before they develop into a real threat.

Terrorism financing is a key element that enables terrorist groups to carry out their operations, thus addressing the financial aspect is a crucial part of an effective counter-terrorism strategy. Research suggests that one of the revenues of terrorist groups is kidnapping for ransom where in the period 2007 to 2016, faith-based terrorist groups

relied more on kidnapping than other ideological groups to fund their operations (Hou, Gaibulloev, & Sandler, 2019). Moreover, although not yet widespread, Bitcoin is increasingly in demand by terrorist organizations due to its anonymity and efficiency, which facilitates the collection, transfer of funds, as well as the purchase of weapons on the black market. Blockchain technology is also being used to support illegal activities, with the potential for increased value to fund larger terrorist attacks (Song, Chen, & Wang, 2023). Thus, establishing a legal framework and enhancing international cooperation are crucial steps in tracking and stopping the flow of terrorist funds. Funding through banking and financial technology is a challenge, so strict regulations are needed to close this gap. In the Indonesian context, PPATK has conducted training that focuses on terrorism financing analysis and detection methods. However, challenges such as sectoral ego and lack of analysts still hamper efforts to effectively address terrorist mobility (Ashar & Maharani, 2022). Therefore, the successful eradication of terrorism requires policies that cover the prevention of terrorism financing as well as increased coordination across agencies to overcome obstacles, including sectoral ego that hinders inter-agency cooperation.

Although efforts to strengthen intelligence and law enforcement in counter-terrorism in Indonesia have been comprehensively implemented, various challenges and obstacles continue to hinder their effective implementation. One of the main challenges is the lack of optimal coordination between intelligence and law enforcement agencies. High sectoral ego among government agencies often leads to overlapping roles and difficulties in sharing intelligence data and information effectively (Ashar & Maharani, 2022). This situation causes the response to terrorism threats to be less coordinated and not optimal, thus slowing down prevention. Furthermore, despite the application of technologies such as AI and big data, the limited technological infrastructure and human resource capacity remain significant obstacles. The lack of competent analysts in processing and analyzing intelligence data means that the information obtained cannot be fully utilized (Masyhar & Emovwodo, 2023). Another important obstacle is the challenge of law enforcement that respects human rights. Non-compliance with human rights standards in counter-terrorism operations, such as cases of human rights violations committed by Densus 88, creates public distrust of law enforcement agencies and can undermine the legitimacy of counter-terrorism operations (Putra, 2020). Therefore, to ensure the success of Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategy, it is necessary to increase technological capacity, human resource training, and develop a more integrated framework between agencies, while emphasizing the importance of law enforcement that respects human rights. Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategy must continue to be improved through better coordination between agencies, increased technological capacity and human resources, as well as fair law enforcement that respects human rights to maintain the legitimacy and effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts.

3.2 Deradicalization and rehabilitation of former terrorists

Deradicalization and rehabilitation of ex-terrorists is an important step in sustainable prevention and counterterrorism efforts. This approach to helping ex-terrorists reintegrate into society involves changing radical ideologies and increasing access to mental health services, which can reduce the appeal of extremism and prevent further radicalization (Hoffman, Ware, & Shapiro, 2020). In Indonesia, community, educational, religious, and psychosocial approaches are considered important in addressing radicalization. Through the collaboration of state institutions, religious leaders, academics, and communities, deradicalization programs not only treat former terrorists but also prevent them from re-engaging in extremism. Deradicalization programs, such as Sri Lanka's Rehabilitation Program for former members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which includes various educational, vocational, psychological, spiritual, recreational, as well as community rehabilitation approaches, have shown significant results in reducing support for armed struggle and extremist ideologies through psychological empowerment and social reintegration (Iannelloa, et al., 2023).

Community-based deradicalization programs have proven effective in preventing ex-terrorists from returning to radical activities. Involving local communities, religious leaders, and educational institutions is a strategic step in building a more humanist approach to deradicalization. Religious leaders often have significant influence in their communities and can play an important role in spreading messages of peace and tolerance (Ojo, 2020). This program prioritizes strengthening religious moderation and education based on national values. Religious figures are very important in deradicalization because they are considered to have moral and spiritual authority in the community. For example, in a study (Burhanuddin & Khairuddin, 2022), State Islamic Higher Education implemented a comprehensive and holistic strategy to address radicalism through the implementation of religious moderation policies in campus activities, strengthening the curriculum, selecting new students, introducing academic culture, and supporting the academic careers of lecturers and students. Therefore, this community-based model not only prevents re-radicalization but also strengthens community resilience against extremist ideologies.

The rehabilitation and social reintegration of ex-terrorists is a complex challenge, especially in changing their mindset and preparing them to return to society. Job training and education programs play an important role in equipping them with productive skills and building a new positive identity. (Subagyo, 2021) Job training that involves the business community and media in deradicalization programs is very important, because ex-convicts of terrorism need capital support, job security, and job opportunities that match their skills. The participation of the business community through CSR funds can help them achieve a decent life and fulfill family needs. Job training and education play a significant role in building the economic independence of ex-terrorists, thus reducing the risk of their return to terrorist networks.

In the fight against terrorism, deradicalization has become one of the main approaches used by various countries, including Indonesia, to reduce the potential for radicalization and prevent the recruitment of new members by terrorist groups. The involvement of religious institutions in deradicalization programs is an important strategy, as these institutions can play a key role in promoting religious moderation and providing education and guidance that emphasizes the values of tolerance, thereby reducing the appeal of extremist ideologies by offering alternative narratives that are more peaceful and inclusive (Thiessen, 2019). Moreover, the involvement of religious institutions can help overcome misconceptions and negative stereotypes often associated with certain religious groups, as well as increase the credibility of de-radicalization programs in the eyes of the broader society (Wicker, 2022). Collaboration with religious institutions to support deradicalization programs helps create a more moderate religious narrative and educate the public about the dangers of extremism. Academics in Indonesia, including lecturers, terrorism researchers, and psychologists from leading universities, are involved in researching and mentoring former terrorism prisoners, providing a moderate understanding of religion to counter radical interpretations that terrorist groups use in recruitment. (Subagyo, 2021). As such, religion can be an effective instrument in deradicalization programs, helping to steer vulnerable individuals towards a more peaceful and inclusive understanding.

Effective monitoring and evaluation of de-radicalization programs is essential to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness. In the Netherlands, the Dutch National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism and the Dutch Probation Service work together to conduct monitoring and evaluation by conducting semi-structured interviews with staff in the deradicalization program to determine the progress of the program for 1 year (Baaken, Korn, Ruf, & Walkenhorst, 2020). Continuous evaluation helps identify program weaknesses and allows the government or related institutions to improve the program in accordance with the changing dynamics of terrorism threats. Data and evidence-based evaluation should be the standard in all deradicalization programs to maintain the sustainability of the desired results.

In Indonesia, an evaluation of the deradicalization program showed that the initial approach of counter-ideological debates between moderate clerics and terrorist detainees was ineffective, as evidenced by the high recidivism rate. The program was then modified

by adding training in emotional expression and cognitive flexibility before the ideological discussion. Although its effectiveness has yet to be fully proven, indications suggest that improved emotional and cognitive skills can support acceptance of a more democratic civilian life. (Muluk, Umam, & Milla, 2019). In addition, effective monitoring can also reduce the risk of re-radicalization among ex-terrorists. For example, Nigeria has difficulties in monitoring ex-terrorists after leaving the deradicalization camps due to the lack of accurate database. Although their biometrics are collected, the weak national identification system hinders the effective monitoring of reintegrated individuals (Onapajo & Ozden, 2020).

In the rehabilitation of ex-terrorists, a psychosocial approach that combines psychological interventions with social support is increasingly recognized as an effective method to break their links with extremist ideologies. The rehabilitation program in Sri Lanka, for example, involves various psychosocial aspects such as educational, vocational, psychological, spiritual, recreational, cultural/family, and community rehabilitation. This approach aims to psychologically empower individuals and facilitate their reintegration into society (Iannelloa, et al., 2023). Psychosocial approaches focus on addressing psychological trauma and changing extremist mindsets through counseling and therapy. In the rehabilitation of ex-terrorists, this method is effective in helping them recover from the trauma of radicalization and break their attachment to extremist ideology, while preparing them to start a new life. NGO activists play an important role in providing guidance, training, counseling, and advocacy to former terrorism prisoners to help them return to normal life. Former terrorists who have been rehabilitated can be effective agents in deradicalization programs, as appeals from their own peers tend to be more successful in restoring other individuals to the path of religious moderation (Subagyo, 2021). Psychosocial approaches through therapy, counseling, and the involvement of ex-terrorists in deradicalization programs are effective in accelerating individual recovery from radicalization and supporting efforts to prevent radicalism in the future.

With a holistic approach involving community, religious moderation, and psychosocial therapy, deradicalization programs in Indonesia can be an effective tool against radicalism, with synergy between the government, society, and the private sector in supporting reintegration and adaptation to the threat of terrorism.

3.3 Socio-economic approach to terrorism prevention

Combating radicalism and terrorism requires a comprehensive approach, one of which is through improving social and economic welfare, which is a common factor to prevent individual involvement in terrorism activities (Bildirici & Gokmenoglu, 2019). This approach focuses on economic empowerment in terrorism-prone areas as a key step in preventing radicalization, by addressing the socio-economic factors that drive involvement in extremism. Entrepreneurship training programs and provision of business capital help communities reduce dependence on extremist groups that take advantage of economic vulnerability. Resources should be strategically allocated to specific regions, economic classes or institutions where radical ideas are known to be dominant. For example, if radicalism is linked to economic underdevelopment in a province, then that province should receive additional investment allocations to address the problem (Nakissa, 2020). This program not only increases income but also provides a legitimate alternative for marginalized communities. The role of business groups is needed to help ex-convicts of terrorism continue living with their families peacefully in the community through economic assistance, business capital assistance, and distribution of decent work by business actors or business groups (Subagyo, 2021). Economic empowerment acts as an effective counter-radicalization strategy, by creating employment opportunities and increasing income to reduce the risk of people falling into radicalism due to financial pressures. This strengthens social resilience and protects vulnerable groups from the influence of extremist ideologies.

Victims of terrorism experience not only physical losses, but also deep psychological losses, which often leave long-lasting impacts. Hobfoll et al. (2006) showed through a survey of hundreds of Israelis and Palestinians that direct exposure to terrorism significantly

increases the risk of experiencing PTSD and depression (Wang & Young, 2020). In the context of counter-terrorism policy, attention to the rehabilitation needs of victims is an important element that must be taken into account in order to build overall community resilience. As stated by research (Jupp, 2019) that the Afghan government's top priority in counter-terrorism policy is to ensure the criminal justice system responds effectively to the threat of terrorism by creating mechanisms that support victims' rights according to international standards. However, in-depth academic studies on the assistance and support received by victims in the criminal justice process are still limited. The implementation of a structured and human rights-based rehabilitation program not only supports victims' recovery, but also strengthens social stability and prevents radicalization in the community.

In the context of terrorism prevention, social welfare plays a fundamental role in building community resilience to the influence of radicalization. Improved social welfare can strengthen resilience to radicalization by reducing factors that lead to marginalization and alienation, which are often the root causes of radicalization. For example, the socio-economic and cultural integration challenges faced by Muslim populations in Europe can make them vulnerable to radicalization, especially among younger generations who feel disconnected from the society they live in (Turner, 2020). Improving social welfare through inclusive policies that tackle unemployment and poverty can reduce the discontent and injustice that radical groups often exploit to recruit members.

Public education and awareness is a vital element in preventing radicalization and terrorism in Indonesia, with programs that strengthen the values of moderation and national togetherness to reduce extremism triggered by social and political discontent. One example is the *Islām Wasatiyyah* (Islamic Moderation) program that not only promotes the moderate character and peaceful values of Islam, but also emphasizes love, care, and loyalty to Indonesia as a homeland, government, state ideology, and constitution in accordance with Islamic teachings (Munajat, 2022). In addition, one of the main challenges in Indonesia's counter-terrorism strategy is building public trust, especially among conservative Islamic communities who may feel marginalized by the actions of security forces. By raising public awareness, these campaigns can help reduce mistrust and create a more constructive dialog between communities and law enforcement agencies (Satria & Sumpter, 2022). Thus, education and community engagement approaches strengthen radicalization prevention while bridging the relationship between communities and the government, creating an inclusive environment that supports national stability amid security challenges.

Social infrastructure development in marginalized areas has the potential to reduce the risk of radicalization by providing targeted social environmental support. Through awareness-raising and educational interventions by educators, this support can facilitate direct contact between counseling services and at-risk individuals, allowing for more effective prevention of radicalization (Baaken, Korn, Ruf, & Walkenhorst, 2020). The provision of facilities such as schools, health centers, and adequate access to public services can indeed create social stability and strengthen the relationship between the government and the community. This is in line with the approach taken in policies such as *Prevent* in the UK, where the role of public service providers such as education, health, and social services is emphasized in an effort to create social safety and stability (Innes, Davies, & Lowe, 2019). Adequate infrastructure development plays an important role in improving social integration and access to basic services such as education, health and economic opportunities, thereby reducing the social and economic discontent that often drives individuals or groups to accept extremist ideologies. In the Nigerian context, for example, social and economic discontent due to lack of critical infrastructure has been identified as one of the issues fueling extremism and terrorism (Njoku, 2018). Thus, investing in sustainable social infrastructure can not only improve people's well-being, but also be an effective preventive measure in reducing the potential for radicalization, while strengthening the relationship between government and citizens in order to create long-term social stability and security. The socio-economic approach in preventing terrorism should focus on economic empowerment, education, social welfare, and infrastructure

development. These measures are crucial in strengthening community resilience, preventing radicalization, and creating long-term stability and security.

3.3 Media and technology management for terrorism prevention

In the digital age, monitoring social media platforms and websites is a key strategy to prevent the spread of radical ideologies that threaten global security. Big data and analytics technologies play an important role in effectively detecting extremist content. Big data enables the collection and analysis of large volumes of data from various sources, including social media, online forums and websites. Using analytics algorithms, patterns and trends in extremist content can be identified, helping in detecting potential threats earlier (Ganor, 2019). One study emphasized that this approach can improve early detection of terrorist propaganda and provide a faster response before radical ideology spreads. Meanwhile, Indonesia has implemented various policies and regulations, such as Law No. 19/2016 and Law No. 5/2018, which aim to improve cybersecurity and expand the definition of terrorism to include cybercrime, enabling law enforcement to proactively address technology-based terrorism threats (Masyhar & Emovwodo, 2023). Therefore, advanced technologies such as big data and analytics, along with comprehensive policies, are crucial in strengthening terrorism prevention through early detection and proactive response to cyber threats and extremism.

In radicalization prevention efforts, soft strategies that focus on effective communication aim to win the hearts and minds of communities, thereby preventing individuals from joining or supporting violent extremist groups, becoming a key approach in counter-extremism efforts (Mesok, 2022). Effective communication strategies, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and youth, play an important role in preventing radicalization. Campaigns that emphasize national values can significantly hinder the spread of extremist ideologies, especially among the younger generation. For example, the Prevent Tragedies Campaign in the UK uses communication channels such as websites, radio advertisements, online videos and social media to prevent young women from traveling to Syria. The campaign focuses on mothers and young women, encouraging them to engage in dialogue about radicalization and report concerns about potential radicalization (Andrews, 2020). On the other hand, Indonesia through its Peace Media Center (PMD) uses advanced technology and artificial intelligence to detect and remove radical content on social media, while producing alternative content that promotes moderate Islam, strengthens nationalism, and warns of the dangers of radicalism through various digital platforms (Nakissa, 2020). Therefore, through a targeted and evidence-based communication approach, campaigns such as Prevent Tragedies in the UK have shown success in curbing radicalization, by engaging families and communities as an integral part of ongoing prevention efforts.

In the modern technological era, the use of technology in counterterrorism must balance national security with the protection of human rights through transparency and accountability. For example, countries like the US often ignore human rights violations committed by its partners in the Global War on Terror, in order to maintain strategic partnerships and keep significant investments in security stability, which can worsen the situation without transparency and accountability (Karlsruud, 2019). Thus, the use of surveillance technology must be accompanied by strong public oversight mechanisms to avoid abuse of power by the authorities. As stated by (Ammar, 2019), transparency and algorithmic social responsibility are important principles in content surveillance to prevent biased decisions. This article also proposes the establishment of the International Multi-Stakeholder Technology and Counter Radicalization Body (IMTCRB) as a strategic step to provide consistent recommendations in countering terrorism, while ensuring the protection of human rights, including freedom of speech and religion. In addition, strong regulations allow for uniform standards and procedures, which can be audited and enforced, thus increasing transparency and accountability in data management (Walker & Cawley, 2020). By implementing strong transparency and accountability and establishing

multilateral oversight bodies such as the IMTCRB, states can ensure that counterterrorism technologies are effective in preventing threats while respecting human rights and maintaining social justice.

The challenge of maintaining a balance between internet users' privacy and national security needs is becoming increasingly urgent, especially in the context of counterterrorism policies. As is the case in Egypt, Egypt's cybersecurity law is considered to criminalize individual behavior that is considered to violate the family principles and morality of Egyptian society, which can quickly be categorized as a threat to national security (Finden & Dutta, 2024). Protecting the privacy of internet users remains a major challenge in today's digital age, especially in the context of counter-terrorism. A study emphasized that strong regulations are needed to prevent data misuse by authorities, emphasizing the protection of human rights, maintaining public trust, and ensuring digital security surveillance remains effective and transparent. (Walker & Cawley, 2020). This approach creates a balance between security and privacy through strict and transparent regulation, protecting human rights while increasing public trust in surveillance measures.

The media has a vital role in shaping public opinion, so training the media to deliver counter-narratives to terrorism propaganda is an important step in countering extremist ideologies. Terrorists often use the media to gain global attention and influence public opinion, as seen in media-oriented attacks to advance their external goals (Hobson & Pedahzur, 2022). The media has great potential to spread messages of peace and counter extremist violence more effectively through campaigns specifically designed to engage local communities and spread narratives that reject radical ideologies. For example, in the context of counter-extremism programs in the UK, a PR firm called Breakthrough Media (BM) was used to spread counter-extremism messages that appeared to come from Muslim community groups. One of the campaigns launched was the #notinmyname hashtag campaign, which aimed to be a rallying cry for Muslims everywhere to reject the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Massoumi, 2021). Media engagement in effective counter-narrative dissemination is a key element in counter-terrorism strategies, as it can influence local communities to reject extremist ideologies and promote a broader message of peace in society. Managing technology and media with a balanced approach between national security and human rights is crucial in combating terrorism. Through regulation, transparency, and effective communication, efforts to prevent radicalization can be strengthened to achieve global stability.

5. Conclusions

The overall counter-terrorism strategy in Indonesia has been designed with a comprehensive and multifaceted approach, including intelligence strengthening, law enforcement, deradicalization, socio-economic empowerment, and media and technology management. Each of these elements plays an important role in supporting the government's policy to prevent the spread of radical ideology and prevent terrorism attacks. In the context of strengthening intelligence and law enforcement, collaboration between security agencies, such as BIN, Polri, BNPT, and Densus 88, has proven effective in preventing attacks by utilizing digital technology, including artificial intelligence and big data. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, especially human rights violations that can undermine the government's legitimacy in the eyes of the public.

In addition to strengthening intelligence and law enforcement, deradicalization and rehabilitation of former terrorists are important elements in long-term efforts to ensure that those who have been involved in terrorism can reintegrate into society peacefully and productively. In Indonesia, deradicalization programs combine community-based, religious, and psychosocial approaches, as well as collaboration between the state and civil society. With a focus on social reintegration and job training, these programs reduce the risk

of former terrorists re-engaging in radicalism, while religious moderation reinforces peaceful narratives that counter extremism.

Socio-economic approaches play an important role in counteracting radicalization by reducing community vulnerability. Through economic empowerment programs in vulnerable areas, the government seeks to provide sustainable alternatives for those who are economically marginalized. Entrepreneurship training and providing business capital are strategies to reduce people's exposure to extremist groups that often exploit difficult economic conditions. In addition, rehabilitation of victims of terrorism is a priority in strengthening social resilience, with a focus on better access to health, education, and the economy to prevent re-radicalization.

In an increasingly digitized world, media and technology management is becoming increasingly important in terrorism prevention efforts. Monitoring social media and websites to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies has become one of the main focuses of security policies in many countries, including Indonesia. Technologies such as big data and analytics allow governments to detect threats early and take preventive measures before extremist ideologies develop further. However, the use of these technologies also poses challenges related to privacy and human rights. Therefore, strong regulation and transparency in the use of technology is crucial to ensure that counter-terrorism measures do not violate civil liberties and individual rights.

The success of counter-terrorism in Indonesia depends on the ability of the government and relevant agencies to adapt to dynamic changes in threats. Some challenges, such as lack of inter-agency coordination, human rights violations, and limitations in technology and human resources, need further attention. However, community and faith-based de-radicalization approaches, as well as economic empowerment and education programs, have shown success in reducing radicalization. With a commitment to improve weaknesses and increase synergy between stakeholders, Indonesia has the potential to strengthen national stability and protect security from terrorism in the future.

Successful terrorism prevention efforts require a balanced approach between strict law enforcement, respect for human rights, and comprehensive socio-economic empowerment. By continuing to develop cooperation between the government, security agencies, civil society, and the private sector, Indonesia can continue to strengthen the foundation of its strategy in facing the increasingly complex threat of terrorism in the 21st century.

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