

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a threat to the countries of the world. This is because the impact of terrorism itself can lead to security instability both internationally and nationally. Over time, terrorism has evolved as a result of globalization taking place in the world. With this development makes terrorism not only can occur in one country but also can extend to other countries without recognizing the state borders. This is what underlies transnational terrorist in the world.

Transnational terrorism is a threat to countries in the world because transnational terrorist also has an effect on the increasing acts of terrorism in the world. In addition, with the development of terrorism that turned into a transnational itself led to the spread of terrorists who began to enter the countries to spread terror. The perpetrator of this terror is part of a member of a terrorist group which is a place for terrorists to carry out their actions. The existence of this terrorist group to be a domestic threat to a country this is because the movement of terrorist groups is growing following the developments that occur in the world. One form of the development of this terrorist group is the transnational terrorist network.

Basically, the transnational terrorist network is still associated with transnational terrorism, this is because with the existence of transnational terrorism has its own network in every act of terrorism that occurred in the world. The existence of transnational terrorist network itself is caused by two factors, namely geographical condition and foreign terrorist fighter (FTF). In geographical conditions, it has an important role in the movement of a transnational terrorist network in which if geographical conditions in a country have many clear rural areas this can be made a base camp by the transnational terrorist network as a place where they conduct military training on their members. As well, with rural areas as basecamps by transnational terrorist networks can lead to difficult tracking of their movements as basecamp transnational terrorist networks

in a country will move around depending on their own conditions. In addition to the existence of FTF also affects the existence of transnational terrorist network in a country, this is because when the FTF is returned to their home country, the FTF can spread the radical understandings they bring from the country of origin transnational terrorist network. This is what the countries worry about because the spread of radicalism through the FTF is spreading faster and deeper as the spread of radical FTF notions takes place in social life that must require close scrutiny of FTF activities after they return to their home country.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, transnational terrorist networks are also present because of a terrorist group that develops following the development of terrorism itself. Here the transnational terrorist network has the same objective as the parent group of terrorists who distinguish only their existence in carrying out terrorism itself. This is evidenced by the existence of examples of terrorist groups that developed into transnational terrorism network which are Al-Qaeda and ISIS. In general, Al-Qaeda and ISIS became a transnational terrorist network because it saw an opportunity to spread their ideas which were then represented by their networks in several countries. These networks then become widely and indirectly these networks are then the accomplices of their parent group in spreading radical understandings and acts of terror that occurred in the world.

The existence of Al-Qaeda and ISIS certainly does not happen at the same time but it can be said that Al-Qaeda emerged earlier than ISIS. At first, Al-Qaeda is a militant group founded by Osama bin Laden along with some Arab volunteers in Afghanistan. At the beginning of its formation, al-Qaeda had a goal to stop the invasion of Russia in Afghanistan. However, Al-Qaeda gradually began to become a terrorist group after Osama bin Laden issued a fatwa "kill Americans, military and civilian, and plunder their money" which was further proved by a terrorist attack against the United States in 1993 which claimed by Osama bin Laden Al-Qaeda's terror activities. Next,

Al-Qaeda's name re-emerged and became an international conversation after 9/11 which can be said to be the beginning of the peak of Al-Qaeda terrorism. In addition, Al-Qaeda has also become a leader in 3 terror acts in Bali 2002, Madrid 2004 and London 2005. In addition to terrorist acts, Al-Qaeda also expanded its terrorist group by forming some of its networks in several countries.

The existence of Al-Qaeda itself began to fade after the emergence of ISIS. ISIS is a radical group that wants to establish a state based on sharia law. This group was established in the border between Iraq and Syria in 2013 but more known in 2014 after they ISIS captured Fallujah, Mosul, and Raqqa, and made Raqqa the capital of ISIS. Basically, ISIS's own distribution only takes place in neighboring countries of Iraq and Syria but however its spread into other regions such as Europe and Africa. ISIS itself is a security threat for every country because ISIS has unlimited military power and it is already recognized by some countries.

In their alleged acts of terror, both Al-Qaeda and the ISIS have their own ways and yet on the target, there is little difference that al-Qaeda attacks the western society more generally but ISIS sometimes targets the governments of western and Muslim countries these countries are blocking their steps toward achieving their goals. Basically, Al-Qaeda and ISIS is a transnational terrorist network that has its own networks in some countries whether it is a network under their name or network that affiliates with other terrorist groups. Then, the networks of Al-Qaeda and ISIS is what is found in many countries including Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the countries targeted by terrorism. Terrorism in Indonesia itself has appeared in 1981 which in that year the form of terrorism in the form of piracy of Garuda Indonesia plane. From this incident, the Indonesian government at that time began to pay little attention to terrorism in Indonesia. Then, terrorism reemerged in 2000. In this year, there is at least 4 terrorism conducted in different places and also this year there are at least 16 acts of terror conducted

simultaneously at the same time with different places. Terrorism in Indonesia reached its peak in 2001 located in Bali. At that time at least 3 bombs exploded simultaneously in 3 different places. As a result of this event at least more than 100 people who became victims died and many victims injured. Given this event, the Indonesian government began to pay serious attention to terrorism.

Not until there, almost every year Indonesia experienced terrorism scattered in almost all parts of Indonesia. Terrorism in Indonesia itself occurs on a small scale that does not cause significant impact to large scale that causes significant impact, especially in the security sector. Terrorism in Indonesia itself existed because of the background of the existence of the terrorist group and also transnational terrorism network which gives a significant influence on the number of terrorists that occurred in Indonesia.

Transnational terrorist network in Indonesia itself began to be detected after the Bali Bomb I which the perpetrators of terror of this incident are a member of Jemaah Islamiyah and indirectly sponsored by Al-Qaeda. Since then the existence of al-Qaeda network in Indonesia began to stick out and become actor or puppeteer in acts of terrorism in Indonesia from 2000-2009. In addition to Al-Qaeda, ISIS also began spreading its network in Indonesia in 2014 through several local terrorist groups such as Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) and Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD). And in its development ISIS also sponsored terrorism in Indonesia starting from 2014, one of the acts of terrorism that ISIS claimed was bomb Kampung Melayu and also bomb Sarinah. Basically, these two transnational terrorist networks do not follow terrorism directly, but their role only provides facilities to perform acts of terrorism itself.

With the existence of transnational terrorism, this would make the Indonesian government more anticipate their movement to prevent the existence of acts of terror which later on caused by the transnational terrorist network. In this case, the Indonesian government has done two different ways to respond and anticipate transnational terrorist network in Indonesia

which is through the establishment of counter-terrorism agencies and also by involving in international cooperation. These two ways are the Indonesian government's efforts in anticipating and preventing the movement of the transnational terrorist network.

In order to respond to the movement and activities of the transnational terrorist network in Indonesia, Indonesia government established counter-terrorism that is specialized in managing strategy and making policy in overcoming terrorism and distribution of transnational terrorism network which is BNPT. BNPT has two approaches in countering-terrorism which are more likely to be involved in order to prevent terrorism. And in soft approach, BNPT uses a program to decrease the values of transnational terrorism network by cooperating with religious organizations and institutes which is deradicalization.

From the programs and processes that BNPT does in countering-terrorism, deradicalization is a large program of BNPT which in doing this program BNPT works with religious organizations to prevent the spreading of transnational terrorism values in the society. This deradicalization program is not only for people who have been radicalized but also for people who have not been exposed to radical ideas. In this deradicalization program, BNPT invites the people of Indonesia not to believe just about radical ideas that have spread in the environment of Indonesia.

The Indonesian government also has international cooperation with several countries such as Philippines and Australia. These two countries are the Indonesian neighboring countries where they see the transnational terrorist network as the real security threat especially Philippines which is in the war towards ISIS militant in their country. The form of international cooperation is in the form of sharing information's, the exchange of intelligence, the establishment of national crisis center and strengthened cooperation in terms of cybersecurity and also to jointly patrol the boundaries of the state in order to

anticipate the entry of members of transnational terrorism both to Indonesia and to Philippines as well Australia.

Given the two ways in countering-terrorism caused by transnational terrorism, this network can reduce the spread of members of the transnational terrorist network. In addition, the Indonesian government also continues to pursue and develop strategies in an effort to prevent the spread of transnational terrorist network that poses a security threat to the Indonesian government.