Women's Involvement in Terrorism in Indonesia from a Psychological and Legal Perspective

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Abstract

Acts of terror in Indonesia happened more often and more fertile, with the role of women in acts of terrorism is of concern not only as victims but as perpetrators. There are many reasons why women become terrorists and despite the feminine characteristics that do not hinder women's adaptation to more brutal terrorist roles and activities. Whereas the patronage of women are a nonviolent, fragile and victimized so that gender roles make women feel powerless. A comprehensive and in-depth approach to the involvement of women in this acts is needed and very relevant, since it is believed that the inability to handle it will also have a major impact on the overall handling of acts of terrorism. This study aims to analyze the main root or cause of the involvement of women in acts of terrorism in Indonesia to how the legal process concerning acts of terror involving women. The theory used in this research is the psychological theory of the staircase of terrorism, and the legal system. The results of the study showed that (1) the camouflage used by terrorist groups was to involve women as an increasing threat in Indonesia, (2) the important role of motivation as a psychological aspect as the reason for women's involvement in terror acts including justice, economics, self-actualization and different social conditions for each individual woman involved, and (3) the importance of the role of the legal system in handling, especially in Indonesia.

Keywords: defense; motivation; terrorism; law; legal system; women

I. INTRODUCTION

Acts of terror in Indonesia happened more often and more fertile, not to mention the role of women who seem to be more intense and active in the pattern of acts of terrorism both globally and regionally. Looking from a sociological point of view or public view of acts of terror that are increasingly real and increasing even dynamic, especially when women are now active perpetrators. Stereotypes of women as someone who has a loving motherly character, and children who look harmless and even fragile often escape observation and suspicion from local security officers. The existence of idealism of hope and the promise of a better future for the family becomes the view that moves them. Such thoughts then become justification for carrying out suicide bombings with a family member.

In 2010 the case of Putri Munawaroh, wife of friend Noordin M. Top who was sentenced to eight years prison, in this case women are still at the level of supporters for hiding terrorist kingpins (Saputro, 2010). The level increased in 2016 according to Chong (2017), the case of DYN became a conversation as a woman as a

female suicide bomber was the first to be arrested.

Wijaya (2021) explain that in 2021, acts of terrorism are still taking place. On March 2, 2021, there was a bombing at a Catholic church in Makassar, South Sulawesi, which one of the suspected suicide bombers in front of the Makassar Cathedral Churchyard had written a will to his parents before taking action. They are thought to be a married couple who have only been married for a few months. Another case, the shooting occurred at the Police Headquarters on March 31, 2021 at around 16:30 WIB. Police said the 25-year-old woman, ZA who carried out the attack, was a lone wolf and an ISIS fighter (Mariana, 2021).

Women's participation in acts of violence often occurs in conflict zones. Black widow," a suicide bomber who was driven to enact terrorism after the death of the man in her life (Stack-O'Connor, 2007). Black widow is the result of a definition by Chechen fighters to explain the terrorist acts of Chechen women who portray women as victims and without the right of choice. It identifies women's suicide bombings as a problem not only because they are cruel, but for deplorable reasons such as Russia's dirty war in Chechnya. The motivation for black widows is not politics, but personal. They had despaired and then sought revenge on behalf of their loved ones (West, 2004).

As for the many reasons women become terrorists, feminine characteristics do not hinder women's adaptation to more brutal terrorist roles and activities. Many people consider women as nonviolent, fragile and victimized so that gender roles make women feel powerless can strengthen the subordination of women, according to Yesevi (2014).

The motivation of women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism certainly arises both internally and externally. In various cases, there is a diversity of reasons that drive a person to enter the circle of terrorism. Aspects of kinship can be the cause of acts of terror by women, where terrorists build networks with kinship, friendship and marriage, then the presence of charismatic leaders with the promise of jihad.

The motivational aspect needs to be explored more deeply in order to know the roots of the actions and terror attacks carried out so that appropriate intervention is needed. Women's personal involvement in acts of terrorism is increasingly visible and increasing. DYN was the first active offender at the time of his arrest in 2016 in terrorism in Indonesia when he was arrested by a suspected suicide bomber at the Presidential Palace. Another women, charged or convicted of terrorism in the role of assisting an act of terror, not the perpetrator directly (Chong, 2017).

Yesevi (2014) stated that if this phenomenon not taken seriously and executed can be used as an excuse that this action is part of the emancipation of women for gender equality. Basically, emancipation and gender equality form and its nature are positive, independent, and oriented towards improving the quality of life. Therefore, the involvement of women must be reviewed and acted upon because this appears the role of women is increasingly aggressive and bold.

The theory used in analyzing data and research results is defense with soft and hard approach (Bakrie, 2007). Theory staircase to the terrorism consist of ground floor, first floor, second floor, third floor, fourth floor, fifth floor (Moghaddam, 2005), Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorist consist of economic, justice, situational, social, superiority and actualization (Sukabdi, 2018) and legal system theory (Supriyatno, 2014).

According to Suproyatno (2014) defense is the science that that exists due to threats, techniques are had to solution the threats coming from a selected country or agency to the lifestyles of the country, territorial sovereignty and the protection of its people, if the deterrence strategy cannot ward off the occurrence of a war then it fails and war cannot be avoided. As an applied science, defense science is expected to be able to prevent ever-evolving threats, defense science as an interdisciplinary science consisting of several sciences such as philosophy, history, technology, economics, politics, anthropology,

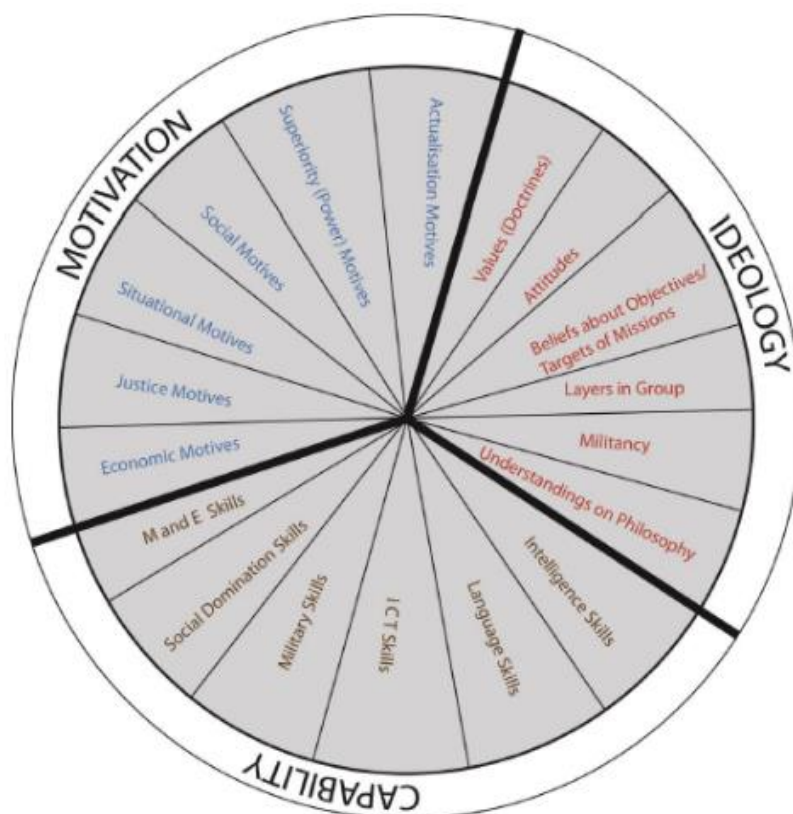biology, medicine, and various other sciences including the arts.

To provide a deeper understanding of terrorism, in theory staircase to the terrorism has used a parable of stairs describing terrorist acts.

1. Ground Floor: Psychological Interpretation of Material Conditions. Most people occupy the ground floor, with the most important thing is the perception of fairness and fair treatment.

2. First Floor: Perception Options for Dealing with Unhealthy Problems. Individuals go up to the first floor and try different doors to find solutions for what perceived as unfair treatment.

3. Second Floor: Aggression Transfer. Individuals who develop a readiness to physically displace aggression and who actively obtain opportunities to try and therefore eventually leave the second floor and take the next step to require and undertake action against perceived enemies.

4. Third Floor: Moral Engagement. Terrorist organizations emerge as parallel or shadowy worlds, with parallel morality that justifies the struggle to attain society in each potential way.

5. Fourth Floor: Solidification of Categorical Thinking and Legitimacy of Perception of Terrorist Organizations. Once one rises to the fourth floor and enters the key world of a terrorist organization, there's very little or no probability of stay alive.

6. Fifth Floor: Acts of Terror. Terrorism involves acts of violence against civilians, which often result in many deaths.

Guay (2010) emphasized that motivation is a reference or reason that underlies a behavior. In determining the appropriate response and intervention against terror perpetrators, the risk must be able to be mapped properly. One of the main ways to achieve proper reinvention is to understand risk factors. The most basic risk factors in humans are the psychological aspects. Psychological aspects that are a measure of motivation, various aspects in the category of motivation can be seen in the Mikra diagram as in the following image:

Figure 1. *Psy Risk Factors (Sukabdi, 2018)*

There are six aspects of motivation that become standard in analyzing the motivations of terrorism perpetrators in Indonesia, as follows:

1. Economic motives. The motives of terrorism that individuals have are related to or associated with the need for the economy and biological needs.
2. The motive of justice. The motive of terrorism is associated with the need to seek justice.
3. Situational motives. The motive of terrorism is associated with or related to the need for security and safety.
4. Social motives. The motives of terrorism are associated with the need for social support, a sense of belonging, and social identity.
5. The motive of superiority motives. The motives of terrorism are associated with the need for political power, including achieving a higher position in the hierarchy in terrorist organizations.
6. Motive actualization motives. The motive of terrorism is associated or related to the need to make an impact on others.

Terrorism as a form of threat to security cannot be separated from the legal system. The legal system must be able to be a shield in overcoming and preventing terrorism is increasingly widespread and brutal in its reach and its impact. The legal system on terrorism, namely Law number 5 of 2018 on Amendments to Law 15 of 2003 on the Determination of Law 1 of 2002 on Combating Terrorism Crimes into Law provides a stronger legal basis to ensure legal protection and certainty in combating terrorism crimes, and to meet the needs and legal developments in society, changes are needed to be made to Law No. 15 of 2003 on Regulatory Regulations. Government In lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 on Combating Terrorism Crimes into Law.

In Law 5 of 2018 on Amendments to Law 15 of 2003 on The Determination of PERPPU Number1 of 2002 on Combating Terrorism Crimes into Law on prevention aspects simultaneously, planned and integrated need to be put forward to minimize the occurrence of

Terrorism Crimes. Optimal prevention is carried out by involving relevant ministries or institutions as well as all components of the nation through national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization efforts coordinated by the National Counterterrorism Agency.

Law 5 of 2018 on Amendments to Law 15 of 2003 on the Establishment of PERPPU Number1 of 2002 on Combating Terrorism Into Law emphasizes that the criminal acts of terrorism that have occurred in Indonesia are serious crimes that endanger state ideology, state security, state sovereignty, human values, and various aspects of community life, nationality and state, and cross-country, organized, and has a wide network and has a specific purpose so that its eradication needs to be done specifically, planned, directed, integrated, and sustainable, based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945.

Friedman (2009) argued that the effective and successfulness of law enforcement depends on 3 components of the legal system, particularly the legal structure (structure of law) substance of the law and legal culture. The legal structure concerns law enforcement officials, the substance of the law including the tools of legislation and legal culture is a living law that is embraced in a society. The structure of the legal system consists of the elements, the number and size of the court, its jurisdiction (including the type of case they are authorized to examine), and the procedure of appeal from court to court. Structure also means how the legislature is organized, what can and should not be done by the president, there are procedures followed by the police and so on. A legal structure consists of existing legal institutions intended to run existing legal tools.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The data collection techniques used are interviews, document studies and library studies. As qualitative research, data validity checks can be conducted to prove the certainty of the study

using interval validity tests, external validity, reliability and objectivity. Data analysis techniques in this study start from data collection, data condensation, data presentation, to conclusion withdrawal (Sugiyono 2017; Miles, Huberman and Saldana 2014).
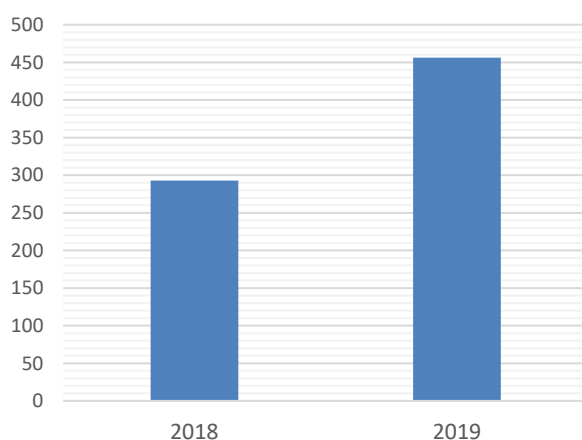
Subjects in this study are parties who have links in the motivation of women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism, namely perpetrators of terrorism who are active perpetrators of acts of terrorism who have not successfully undergone missions, or perpetrators are sympathizers of certain terrorist groups, recruiters or have joined terrorist organizations. The subjects of the study include:

1. DYN, the suicide bomber at the Presidential Palace who was arrested in December 2016.
2. SN, left for Syria and returned to Indonesia in early 2017 but was not arrested for humanitarian reasons.
3. NKD, a child who recruited 26 members of his family to leave for Syria in 2015.
4. Family members from SN who went to Syria.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
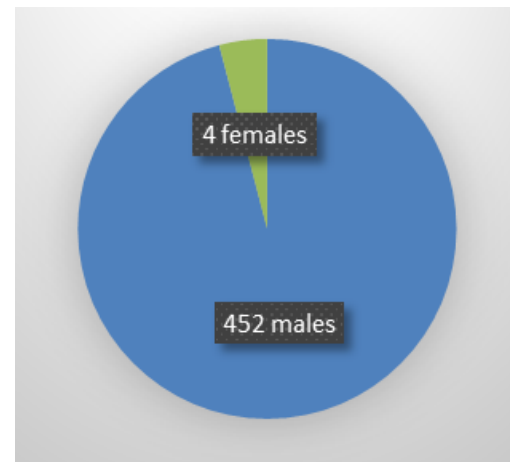
Comparative Data of Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia

Comparative data of terrorism convicts in Indonesia from the Directorate General of Corrections as of October 28, 2019 can be seen below:

Figure 2. *Comparison of Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia (Amelia, 2020)*

More specifically the comparison of female and male terrorism convicts from the Directorate of Corrections as of October 28, 2019 can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 3. *Comparison of Female and Male Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia (Amelia, 2020)*

Recorded until October 28, 2019, there are four (4) women who are in correctional institutions (lapas). Data on names and locations is obtained based on the Directorate of Corrections. Information from female terrorist convicts who are still in prison can be seen in below:

Table 1. *Data of Female Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia*

(Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019)

No.	Name	Location
1	DYN	Lapas Perempuan IIA Bandung
2	ABS	Women's Lapas IIA Malang
3	TSK	Women's Lapas IIA Malang
4	IPS	Lapas Perempuan IIA Medan

The Development of Women's Involvement in Terrorism in Indonesia

The development of acts of terrorism by women in Indonesia is seen as a change in the old pattern of women as supporters, helpers and providers for terrorist perpetrators, namely men, but since the DYN case in 2016 there has been

a development and shift that makes it a bluff that women play an active role as actors in terrorism until now in Indonesia.

Based on the form or pattern of the development of terrorism by women, it can be described through the staircase to the terrorism according to Moghaddam (20015) which consists of six stages, namely the ground floor (psychological interpretation of material conditions), the first floor (the option of perception to deal with unhealthy problems), the second floor (transfer of aggression), the third floor (moral engagement), the fourth floor (solidification of categorical thinking and the legitimacy of the perception of terrorist organizations), and the fifth floor (acts of terror) which at each stage are characterized by certain psychological processes.

The ground floor is a place where there is a psychological interpretation of material conditions, with frustration and injustice felt as a beginning that can increase the level of terrorism to the highest level. In NKD'case, psychological interpretation of the family situation that began to emerge along with his quest to actualize himself into a picture on this floor. Similar to SN, the emergence of frustration about family circumstances and the inability to refuse the invitation of NKD is a characteristic of SN on the ground floor. In the figure of DYN, the psychological interpretation is stronger, with the perceived injustice of the Poso case as a trigger on the ground floor.

The first floor, described as a perception option for dealing with problems that are not as bad as the NKD with family problems and self-actualization that it seeks, decided to accept ISIS and decided to take 26 members of his family to Syria. In line with the SN departing from the existing problems then decided to go to Syria as a solution. DYN discovered solving the problem of perceived injustice by studying jihad from internet networks. The trigger on the ground floor is the reason for the action on this floor (first floor) is carried out.

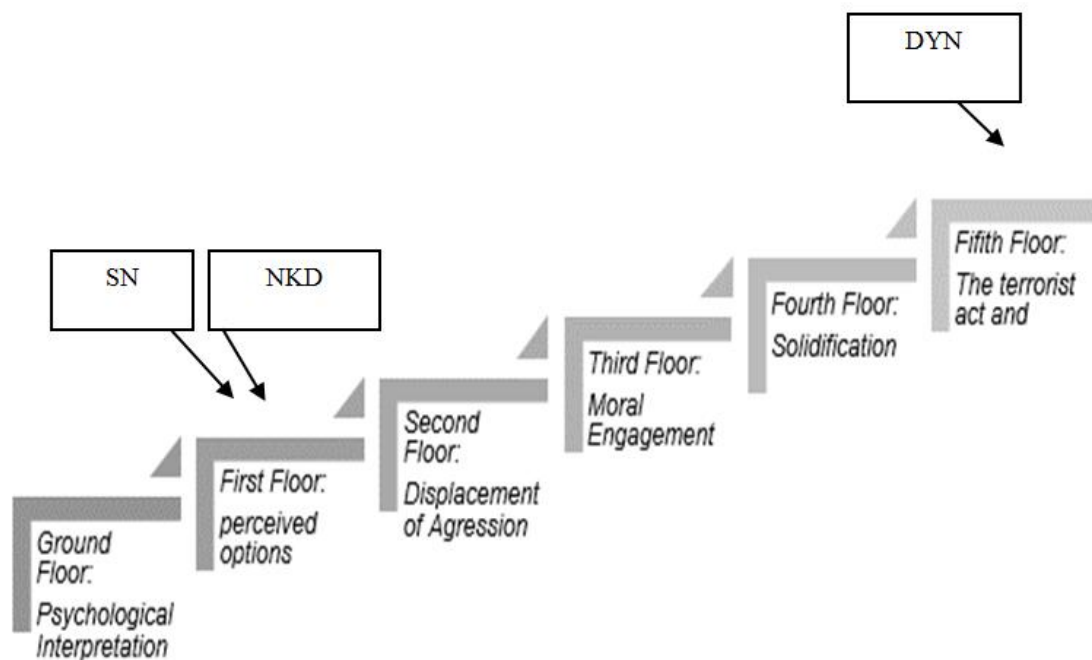The secondf loor is characterized by the transfer of aggression and there is already a pattern of accepting and condoning acts of terrorism. At this level, individuals will be easily morally involved. In the case of DYN, departing from the knowledge he obtained on the first floor, DYN formed a pattern in assessing that acts of terrorism are not entirely wrong.

The third floor, in this stage there is already moral involvement in the individual. The struggle to reach society will be achieved by all possible means. Actors in terrorism will be effective by mobilizing enough resources to persuade recruits to be detached from morality. In the case of DYN that has passed through the second floor, the development of DYN begins to increase marked by participating morally to live the same goals as the terrorist organizations he encountered.

The fourth floor, at this level, shows the hardening of categorical thinking and therefore the legitimacy of perceptions of terrorist organizations. Once one rises to the fourth floor and enters the key world of a terrorist organization, there's very little or no way of coming out alive. It appears to DYN, who joined a terrorist organization with an intermediary wasbai'at by her husband. Because it is already at this stage, DYN is easy and stronger to commit acts of terrorism on the highest floor.

The fifth floor as the highest floor which is described as an act involving violence in terrorism. This stage or level can be seen in the case of DYN in 2016 who became the first female terrorist pioneer in Indonesia with a suicide bomb plot at the Palace.

This action makes a new buzz in acts of terrorism in Indonesia that shows the role of women as active actors. The level of terrorism shows that to finally decide to commit an act of terrorism (fifth floor) means to have passed the first floor and continued until the fourth to end on the fifth floor. The pattern of terrorism levels carried out by women in Indonesia, based on the results of research, found that the subject is on 2 stairs, namely DYN who has reached the fifth floor and SN and NKD on the first floor. The position of the research subject at the level of terrorism can be seen in Figure 4.

Figure 4. *The Development of Women's Terrorism in Indonesia (Amelia, 2020)*

The probability of women's involvement in terrorism has been studied starting from the beginning of the 21st century. Various domestic and foreign networks appear to have a pattern of terrorism by using women as the main actors for acts of terror, the results have relevance to the development of terrorism in Indonesia today. The trend of the development of terrorism by using women to commit violence has been seen that women can be just as deadly as men and illustrated from the cases of women as perpetrators of acts of terror in Indonesia (Saputro 2010; Yesevi 2014).

The involvement of women in acts of terrorism in Indonesia is the subject as well as an object involved in acts of terrorism, the role of women is abused to support and carry out acts of terrorism by certain husbands or terrorism networks, and that terrorist groups have made women as the main actors of acts of terror.

The terrorist threat that now uses women as camouflage has the potential to expand and grow. Based on the theory of staircase to the terrorism, that the door to acts of terror can be done if there is an open path, and in the era of globalization as it is now very likely for women to find their way to the highest floor on the ladder to terrorism that is to commit acts of terrorism itself.

Psychological Perspective on The Involvement of Women as Perpetrators in Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia

Women become perpetrators not suddenly but there is a process of indoctrination, recruitment and understanding of jihad. Women can be perpetrators because they were also previously victims, victims of hoaxes, enticements, propaganda, so that due to the mode or offer received then women can switch from victim to perpetrator. In addition, there are internal factors, namely more personal motivations certainly differ between men and women. Psychological images of women known through motivation can be used as a reference for appropriate handling to avoid resistance or rejection (rejection).

Aspects of motivation that arise based on the theory of Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorist include economic motives, justice motives, social motives and actualization motives (Sukabdi, 2018). Each of these motivations in this woman related to terrorism has an important role in deradicalization and the process of prevention or further intervention.

Economic motives are the motive of terrorism associated with economic and biological needs. In this case, economic needs are used as a driver in committing an act of terrorism. As in the NKD and SN families who when deciding to leave for Syria and live under the auspices of ISIS. Economic life is in decline and the condition of family members who are sick so it requires a large cost while the assets owned are not possible. The promises of terrorist groups raise economic motivation until determination becomes stronger.

Actualization motives, actualization motivation is the motive of terrorism that is associated or related to the need to make an impact on others. This motive appeared personally in the NKD who became a recruiter and invited 26 members of his family to believe in ISIS. The extroverted and spoiled personality of NKD becomes the main shield for him to dare to invite the family to leave everything in Indonesia and start a new life in Syria. Having many friends and doing well in the academic field makes NKD try to find self-actualization through an easily accessible way that is social media. Writing and access to ISIS provides a boost in him, even more so the promises and a better picture of life there later.

Social motives are motives of terrorism that are associated with social support needs, sense of belonging, and social identity. This motivation becomes the driver of SN, namely the older brother of NKD, to inevitably join the invitation of NKD. Although SN is the first child, NKD's statements and words have more impact than him. Moreover, his sister was a desperate individual who even had time to escape because his wishes were opposed by his parents at that time. The sense of belonging that SN has is so great that it defeats his ego to stay and carry out his lecture routine.

Justice motives are the motive of terrorism associated with the need to seek justice. Based on the frustration that arises in the case of DYN whose motivation in carrying out the suicide boom is an injustice of the government's attitude during the Poso case. Resentment towards the government for injustice moves the heart and gives rise to empathy that overflows into hatred. The motivation for justice becomes the basis of the reason for the act of terror to be carried out, coupled with the ideology and capability and access it has to make individuals like this then fully powerful over the actions to be done.

Based on previous research that various motivations from women to commit acts of terrorism such as revenge motives, compulsion, then the existence of motives due to helplessness leading to identity crises, as well as psychological motives that play a role including disappointment, despair, and a sense of injustice to violence against women inside and outside conflict zones can be a strong motivation to join terrorist groups is a study of terrorism. by women abroad but there is also a similar motivation on the motivation of the perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia (Mulia 2019; Speckhard 2015).

Legal Perspective on The Involvement of Women as Perpetrators in Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia

Terrorism as a form of threat to security cannot be separated from the legal system. It should be noted whether the existing legal system is able to provide a way out of actors involved in acts of terrorism, especially women. Women tend to have many reasons or motivations in committing acts of terrorism. The legal system in Indonesia is expected to accommodate the perspective of gender or the involvement of women, both as perpetrators and victims of the terrorism movement. Law No. 35 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection mandates 15 categories of children who must be given special protection by the state, one of which is a child victim of terrorism networks. Children victims of terrorism networks need to get special protections carried out through efforts: (1) Education about education, ideology, and the value of nationalism; (2) Counseling on the dangers of terrorism; (3) Social rehabilitation; and (4) Social assistance.

The protection of children from radicalism and the criminal acts of terrorism is directed at:

1. The child victim, namely a child who experiences physical, mental, and/or economic loss as a result of being affected by radicalism and terrorism crimes.
2. The child of the perpetrator, namely the child who is suspected of having been affected by radicalism and committed a criminal act of terrorism.
3. The child of the perpetrator, namely the child of his parents who committed the crime of terrorism.
4. The child of a witness, namely a child who can provide information for the purposes of investigation, investigation, prosecution, and conduct of a court hearing about the crime of terrorism that he heard himself, see for himself, and / or experienced himself.

It is necessary to record and follow up on the actions of women's involvement in acts of terrorism in Indonesia, considering that there are many aspects that are the background and causes and how to protect them.

State Defense in Dealing with Female Terrorist Acts in Indonesia

A country that must be strong must require action that uses two approaches, namely *soft approach* and *hard approach* according to Bakrie (2007). The real form in counter-terrorism in Indonesia in general already has an adequate order and regulation, but specifically regarding women does not yet exist even though it is realized that the level of urgency for the handling of terrorism carried out by women is getting higher.

In winning the actions of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia can be explained through aspects directly involved in it. In handling the actions of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia, various related institutions have the same goal of preventing the significant development of the involvement of women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism by understanding the motivation behind acts of

terrorism. Institutions related to handling terrorism still need a legal umbrella to be able to carry out actions in handling women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism. The role of institutions in the field of international cooperation can be utilized. Terrorism prevention program conducting forums related to terrorism prevention.

In this case, maximizing the role of women in anti-radical forums to international forums is already underway. One of the forums that focus on the prevention of terrorism is FKPT (Coordinating Forum for Prevention of Terrorism) by The National Counter Terrorism Agency by holding National Working Meeting (Rakernas) to improve the prevention of performance of radicalism and terrorism through FKPT and community involvement including Komnas Perempuan institutions. Since currently women become its own focus due to it is vulnerability to radicalism exposure but at the same time has the potential to become an agent of peace. Another case with Densus-88 which uses an approach between women in investigating terror perpetrators.

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (MOWECP) has a special raker that focuses on the issue of women in terrorism radicalism, namely with the Kampung Damai program held with wahid foundation by involving women as administrators in every region in Indonesia. Internationally, MOWECP participates in the CSW (Commission on the Status of Women). At this forum, MOWECP through its delegation contributed to women's issues in Indonesia. CSW is one of the functional commissions of international governments under ECOSOC (Economic Social and Culture Rights) that specifically addresses women's issues. The Commission cooperates and coordinates with other relevant Functional Bodies such asthe Human Rights Council, the CEDAW Committee (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), and the CRC (Convention on the Rights of Children) Committee. One of the emphasizes on this forum is the improvement of social

protection, related to the increase in radicalism in Indonesia according to publication by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (2019).

It is also important that the role of resources that can be deployed to achieve the goal is to prevent the significant development of the involvement of women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism. All instruments of power such as diplomatic, economic, military, and information must be brought to bear and fully exploited in achieving the defense objectives of the State. In this case, ministries and institutions have an important role as policy makers, as well as tni and polri in carrying out their duties and functions related to handling terrorism.

In line with previous research that the state should think of comprehensive counter terrorism because it relates now to gender issues that are different from the general terrorism issue and should be able to combine it with efforts to organize pluralism in the framework of civilized democracy in order to simultaneously suppress the development of terrorism in Indonesia, especially acts of terror committed by women (Mulia, 2019).

IV. CONCLUSION

After conducting research and outlining discussions with analysis of the results of the study, there are conclusions described in the form of the threat of women's terrorism in Indonesia, the motivation of women in acts of terrorism, and the country's defense in dealing with the actions of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia.

The threat of women's terrorism in Indonesia is growing. Women become camouflage terrorist groups in carrying out acts of terror and the level of acts of terrorism committed by women has increased from the level or ground floor marked by a psychological interpretation of terrorism to the level or fifth floor as the highest floor that commits acts of terrorism. The pattern that uses women needs to be anticipated development because it becomes a form of the old terrorism threat with a new model in Indonesia.

Women's motivations in acts of terrorism vary, aspects of motivation that arise from observations and interviews conducted include economic motives, social motives, actualization motives, and justice motives. The state participation in this case specifically in dealing with the actions of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia, analyzed through aspects of government agencies, where the goal to be achieved is the prevention of the development of women's involvement as active perpetrators of acts of terrorism in Indonesia, because given the gender role in the role of women who become the main actors or active actors in terrorism.

In achieving this, there are steps or actions that arenot done. Maximize the role of women in the anti-radical forum or FKPT (Forum for Coordination of Prevention of Terrorism) by The National Counter Terrorism Agency to improve the performance of radicalism and terrorism prevention through FKPT and community involvement including National Commission on Violence Against Women. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia of The Republic of Indonesia (MOWECP) focuses on the Kampung Damai (Peace Village) program held with wahid foundation to contribute to the international forum CSW (Commission on the Status of Women) and CEDAW Committee (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women). Meanwhile, Densus-88 has used an approach between women in investigating terror perpetrators by investigators.

Terrorist utilizing existing facilities and resources to be deployed to achieve the goal. All instruments of power such as diplomatic, economic, military, and information are engaged to be fully borne and exploited in the prevention of women from becoming perpetrators of acts of terrorism in Indonesia. In this regard, ministries and institutions have an important role as policy makers, as well as tni and polri in carrying out their duties and functions related to handling terrorism.

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