

# Atikah Rahmi

## Women's Roles as Preventor of Radicalism and Terrorism

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## Women's Roles as Preventor of Radicalism and Terrorism

Atikah Rahmi<sup>1</sup>, Faradila Umayana Nasution<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia  
atikahrahmi@umsu.ac.id

<sup>2</sup> Universitas Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia  
faradilaumayanasution@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

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Terrorism practices are a transnational crime. It tends to decrease in a few years. Ironically, it has a woman implicated. Women's implications in terrorism practice systems are progressive concomitant with information technology, particularly social media networks that are the biggest influence to spread radicalism by women. Regarding the FKPT-BNPT observation result in 2020, women are a susceptible group radicalism attached. Patriarchal culture is rooted in women's station in subordinate positions, becoming Jihad as validation of the reason towards terrorism practice. For the matter, women's position is great as Ambassador of peace. Women's action as an educator, the hospitality of religion at home, member of the community and social activist are really important in counter-terrorism effort. Through normative research with gathering some literature from a journal, book, and social media, the article will explain by qualitative. This article will also operate United Nations resolution No. 1325 about Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and Perpres No. 7/2021 about RAN PE, largely will explain roles and women involvement in counter efforts. It becomes a standpoint privately for women to sound reconciliation that starts from the family, social environment by national program alertness, furthermore radicalization and deradicalization contrast



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## Introduction

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime that has received worldwide attention and is classified as a crime against humanity. The crime of terrorism is one form of crime with an international dimension that is very frightening to the community, both regional and international communities. at the United Nations congress in Vienna Austria in 2000 with the theme The Prevention of Crime and The Treatment of Offenders, among others, mentioning terrorism as a development of acts of violence that need attention (Komariah, 2017). Terror acts committed are not only a form of ordinary destructive violent crime, but also include crimes against world peace and security (crimes against peace and security of mankind) (Kusumah, 2002).

Terrorism is become an increasingly main topic in public in nations life and having a state. The anxiety which appearing in the middle of society more becoming the subject terrorism such as bugbear that it is not dreadful but murder. A direct assault is intended to the object

that can bring harm impact. Fatality, misery, traumatize and feeling scared showing a big problem that must be solved by stakeholders. Radicalism spreads into society becoming an instrument for the terrorist to wash social common within all the boasts that erode. The dependence of Jihad and religion is always attached like a stamp.

Acts of terrorism no longer pay attention to gender, as women and men already have the same capacity to engage in this activity. It's just that women do behind the scenes and men jump right into the field. Many recent bombings have been carried out by teenage women, even adults, to meet jihad on religious roads in hopes of getting a heavenly angel. Women had ceased caring for what was rightfully their right and duty, to follow their husbands. Their economic, injustice, and stubbornness are the reasons for their Acts of terrorism.

The terrorists never think twice before carrying out their actions. About what will happen to his family, to small communities, and large communities. November 9 is a big picture of the world continuing to be cautious and cautious about the vile Acts of terrorists. The current world of interim leaves terrorist men to take women's hands in action. Enticement, seduction, motivation, and agreements are born between men and women.

Contemporary terrorists promote mental and cultural thought to mask up as good souls, but afterward, they seek to destroy their doctrinal discrepancies. Something that commands Islamic terrorists who proclaim that "God does not negotiate and will not discuss." That makes them eager to commit acts of terrorism. The 20th-century terrorist believed that no one had the right to punish them, and viewed his attacks on the state and society as a defense against him. Even many terrorists wish to be treated as prisoners of war because they view their actions as being the war criminals for killing civilians.

The need for women's action in overcoming terrorism, with the meekness that women have it, should be an important instrument against women not to carry out Acts of terrorism. The way women educate their children, raise their families, become major madrassa for their children, becoming essential to the restoration of cases of terrorism in the world. The importance of the role of women is the head of the spear to approach their husbands gently to stop spreading radicalism that leads to terrorism.

Many of the fatal mistakes of the terrorists to achieve their version of victory. Even unconsciously, what they are doing is one of the most unpopular acts in religion to snuff out the lives of others. The position of women in this matter is crucial for precautions. Invite their husbands to study with teachers who understand better than they do.

The pervasiveness of radical understanding has made terrorist perpetrators smile with pride over their success. Women are capable of the Deradicalization of their poisoned husbands. Neither group is capable of accountability for such brainwashing, so the role of women is vital before and after the spread of radicalism occurs.

## Methodology

This paper is a normative study using literature studies, both of books, journal entries, online media, and as well as news. By qualitative analysis, it describes the role of women as peacekeepers to prevent radicalization and avoid the international crime of terrorism,

*Atikah Rahmi & Faradila Umayu (Women's Role as Preventor of Radicalism....)*

severe human rights being classified as an extraordinary crime. Some of the regulations relating to terrorism and radicalism are the primary legal material in this writing. As a data collector is carried by library research is the literature of books, journals, and online news to find factor causes for women's involvement in terrorism.

## Results and Discussion

### Definition of Radicalism and Terrorism

Radicalism is an idea or flow that seeks change or political renewal by violent or drastic means. The essence of radicalism is the concept of the impelling attitude of change. When viewed from a religious point of view, it is a religious idea that refers to the very basic religious foundation with extremely high religious fanaticism, until not frequently the adherent from the torrent to actualization religious flux that held and trust accepted by force (Yunus, 2017).

According to Ahmad Asrori (2017), radicalism is a madism made up of people who want drastic social and political reform utilizing violent means. But when viewed from a religious point of view, it can be interpreted as religious. Radicalism and kinetic terrorism are the "new" enemies of mankind. Although the roots of radicalism have long arisen, recent bombing events seem to indicate this phenomenon as a "contemporary enemy" and as a "lasting enemy." Many have elaborated on speculations that terrorism stems from fundamentalism and religious radicalism, particularly Islam. Therefore, Islam is often seen as a scapegoat.

The etymology of terrorism comes from the English word "to terror." While in Latin it is called a terrace which means "to tremble" or to vibrate. In the Indonesian lexicon terror is an attempt to create fear, horror, and cruelty by someone or by a certain faction (KEMDIKBUD, 2022). Terrorism in the sense of war has been defined as a coordinated attack aimed at inflicting terror (fear), as well as by bombing or suicide.

Article 1 paragraph (1) act number 15 in 2003 on the elimination of crime and terrorism, states that "crime and terrorism are all activities that meet the elements of the penal code under this bylaw." Chapters 6 and 7 the eradication law is governed on the category of commit to terrorism, which is: Everyone's been convicted for criminal Acts of terrorism, if:

1. By deliberately using violence or threats of violence to foster a widespread or social atmosphere of terror or fear of people.
2. By depriving them of freedom or losing lives and materials of others, or by causing damage or destruction to other strategic or environmental or public or international facilities.

Deliberately using violence or threats of violence means to create a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear of people or to cause mass casualties, by depriving one another of freedom or losing the lives and possessions of another or by causing damage or destruction to vital strategic or environmental objects or international facilities.

The birth of 2003 bill no. 15 on the elimination of terrorism crimes, according to Erwin Asmadi (2013), as a result of U.S. foreign politics, which is urgent about the handling and enforcement of laws against the global bombing.

The nature of a criminal act of terrorism is:

1. *There is a plan for such action.*
2. *A specific group carried out.*
3. *Resort to violence.*
4. *Taking victims from civil society, with the intent of harassing the government.*
5. *It is done to achieve a certain goal of the perpetrator, which may be a social, political, or religious motive (Yunus, 2017).*

Brian Jenkin in A. M. Hendropriyono's (2009) book: *Terrorism is a strategy of violence designed to promoted desired outcomes by instilling fear in the public at large.* However Hoffman (1999) noticed as *Terrorism is a purposeful human political activity that is directed toward the creation of general climate offer and is designed to influence, in ways desired by the protagonist, other human beings and, through them, some corpus of events.*

Walter Laquer calls *terrorism an illegal use of force to achieve political objectives,* while the target is the innocent/sinful community. to achieve political goals, while the target is innocent/sinful people. So the main element of terrorism *is the use of violence or the threat of violence.* Meanwhile, Paul Wilkinson (2000), defines terrorism as a systematic, neat, and organized terrorist act carried out by certain organizations. According to him, political terrorism has the following characteristics;

6. *It's intimidation compelling.*
  - A. Systematic use of murder and destruction as a means to a given purpose.
  - B. Victims are not the goal but the means to create the war of the nerves, "kill one person to frighten a thousand."
  - C. The target of terror ACTS is selected, clandestine work but the goal is publicity.
  - D. The action message is quite clear, though the perpetrators do not always express themselves personally.
  - E. Most actors are motivated by sufficiently harsh idealism, such as "a striving for religion and humanity" (Wilkinson, 2000).

Under the guise of religion, Islamic radicalism seeks to entice people to return to religious teachings and affirm the distinction of rights between men and women. Because of their understanding, the difference in rights between men and women is not discrimination, whereas the process of radicalization of women and duties returns to the domestication of women. Radicalism seeks to proclaim anti-democracy, anti-pancasila, anti-feminism, and anti-humanism politics.

The crime of terrorism was one type of international crime, a major human rights violation that was categorized as an extraordinary crime. Acts of terrorism have taken a heavy toll and have taken place in many countries around the world. The international convention also explains the crime of terrorism to enter one of the types of international criminal Acts that have an international aspect and can be referred to as a crime against the international community (*Delicia Juris Gentium*). This coincides with the implementation of terrorist crimes at *the convention for the prevention and punishment of terrorism* in Geneva, 1937, *the international convention* for the myriad of terrorism 1998, and international

conventions for the suppression of terrorism, 1999 as transnational crimes (Abdussalam & Desasfuryan, 2012).

Terrorism as crime has developed into cross-country. Crimes that occur within a country are no longer viewed as the jurisdiction of one country but maybe claimed to include the jurisdiction of more than one criminal (Komariah, 2017). Specific criteria for the crime of terrorism include the following; The use or threat of physical violence for political purposes, either for interest or against existing powers, there were ACTS of terror with the intent to shock, to paralyze, or intimidate a target group would result in both immediate and greater casualties, with intent directed at the creation of a general climate of fear, and with a design to influence, in the various ways that the perpetrator wants (Rachmayanthi, 2016).

### Vulnerable Women are Involved in Acts of Terrorism

According to the 2014 global terrorism index published by the institute for economic and peace (IPAC), over the past 14 years, there have been some 48,000 incidents of terrorism with some 107,000 fatalities (global terrorism index, 2014). As terrorism grows, it not only relates to the perpetrator of the male but also involves the female perpetrator. This can be seen from the involvement of women through the Syrian social nationalist party (SSNP), the Boko haram, Irish republican army (IRA), red brigades, the trans world airlines hijacking, Itte, and many terrorist groups across the country (Musfia et al., 2017).

Women's involvement as Indonesia's original identity was revealed since its arrest of Dian Yulia Novi, the "bomb maker" in 2016. This incident shows the fact of women's involvement in terrorism in Indonesia. After this, a name emerged that launched suicide bombings outside Java; If it's Puspita Saridi Purworejo and Umi Delima, Santoso's terrorist wife in Poso. Some of the women who had also been caught are; Munawwaroh's daughter, Munfiatun, racism binti Subari, Ruqayah binti Husen Lecano, Deni Carmelit, Rosmawati, and Arina Rahma.

Based on the FKPT-BNPT, the potential radicalism index indicates women are vulnerable groups exposed to radicalism (Mula, 2022). Acts of terrorism and extremism involve women Increasingly, the public spotlight of the two Acts of terrorism in Makassar on March 28, 2021, and the action at police headquarters, on Wednesday, March 31, 2021, involved women. It is thought that a female terrorist was holding a gun and broke into the Bhayangkara corps headquarters and fired six shots before being shot dead. The Acts of terrorism in Makassar show that two people, a married couple, had committed suicide while suspects at police headquarters carried out their Acts.

According to data from the FKPT, 2011-2019 there were as many as 20 female terrorism inmates. In 2020-2021 there were five female suspects of terrorism still in the process of law enforcement. Meanwhile, 12 female terrorists are serving in detention in nine (9) women's correctional facilities in Indonesia.

According to Musda Mulia (2019), although the fact is that women are perpetrators of criminal terrorism, their substance is the victim of ignorance and helplessness and is used by those who plan vile and systematic Acts for terrorism. Victims of spouse or family, victims of unhumanitarian religious indoctrination, victims of community stigmata, and

also victims of conflict excitation. Women are just victims of a condition created by the patriarchy elite.

The involvement of women in acts of terrorism in Indonesia is increasingly varied, including by; helps hide the fugitives of terrorists (because of marriage ties), intelligence activities, used by terrorist networks to find and collect information on terror targets or the movement of security forces. Women are considered more effective in obtaining information without arousing suspicion from the target. The crimes of terrorism that were previously carried out were masculine in style and used a patriarchal approach. Recently, this has been done by using women as actors through a feminine approach (Asiyah et al., 2020).

Some of the factors responsible for the vulnerability of women to become involved in Acts of terrorism: 1) a patriarchal culture that leads to women's cravings and husband speech. She must obey and obey her husband. Women experience inequality between husband and wife in the home. Power relationships in society subordinate women to women. 2) economics, the financial dependence of women on husbands 3) limited access to information that women have. Women has easy access to social media, but their literacy skills are low. Hence, they receive religious news and instruction through radical sites without the use of critical reason. 4) social factors include differences in the family or the general environment. Women are indoctrinated with the understanding that Indonesia is a less Islamic state, and that Islam is perfectly pure religion and understanding. They are easily provoked in the name of religion. 5) female characteristics that have more sensitive and volatile emotions.

Women who had been indoctrinated by their husbands and or families with radicalism, so he was not aware that they were no longer addressing their neighbors who were not wearing hijab, and so on. For these women, it's quite common. They even judged her husband's Acts of terror to be innocent and merely religious. The miscomprehension of religious teachings such as jihad implicates one's attitudes and actions that can cause harm to himself or others. Suicide bombing cases involving women covered in media are showing how women are wrong to seek out jihad. Its attitudes and actions are influenced by the patriarchy domination factor that surrounds it.

According to Moh. Rasyid (2018), which leaves women involved in Acts of terror: 1) as an escape from the discriminatory treatment that women receive. 2) the reasons for women's concern for the inequalities imposed by Muslim society globally. 3) the consciousness of a narrow female religion, by being a female terrorist feeling her level with the male terrorist in the jihad. 4) the complete breakdown in psychology, access to social media, has led to female susceptibility and falling into radical behavior. 5) a woman's husband is involved as a perpetrator of terror, thus engaging him.

According to Musyafak Najom, Usfiyatul Marfu'ah et al (2020), there are several reasons for women's involvement in terror; 1) women can be made loyal and obedient followers. In Indonesian culture, and strengthened by conservative religious teachings, women are shaped into submissive individuals. 2) the characteristics of mothers and meek women

were weapons of stratiform in trying to elude law enforcement officials, often making women couriers for secret messages that were passed on among the Islamist interplay sesame. 3) women with their domestic chores become the environmental system of logistics. The woman in charge of providing the items that the perpetrator needs, is included in the food.

## The Role of Women as Radicalism Prevention Agents and Terrorism

The reality of female terrorists in Indonesia should be of serious concern to the government and all elements of society to contribute to this problem, as the female terrorist is itself in an environment that tends to lack concern for the security issues around her (Hartana, 2017).

Patriarchal hegemony has a very large contribution to women in giving the meaning of jihad and its implementation, this opportunity is carried out through indoctrination in the family through marriage or before marriage, it is filled with massive indoctrination. Women constructing the meaning of jihad cannot be separated from the process they go through through patriarchal domination in the family (Asiyah et al., 2020).

Some of the attempts to stop terrorism can be done in part:

1. Increase the counter efforts of massive and sustained radicalization both conventionally and by the use of information technology.
2. Increasing Deracalization efforts by agencies and related parties, such as; Polri, BNPT, religious organizations, and correctional institutions. The methods used not only refer to the suspect, defendant or convict, or Ex-convicted terrorism case, but also to his family.
3. Have been quick and responsive to social media or websites that promote radicalism and terrorism as a declaration of the government's hardness to the terrorist movement in the cyberspace region (Hartana, 2017).

The Deracalization that attempts to neutralize radical concepts through interdisciplinary approaches, such as law, psychology, religion, and socio-culture, serves to prevent terrorist acts. Radicalization is an important policy taken by governments to reduce or restore religious radicalism to a normal, nonradical situation. By the 2010 presidential decree no. 46, it is established at BNPT (the national management of terrorism), to enable governments to do the derscalization program reflected in the 9th BNPT function: "the operation of the task force is carried out in prevention, protection, Deracalization, bulging and preparation of national preparedness in counterterrorism."

In principle, it is easier for women to be recruited as agents of peace, as is its nature because women are naturally created with a womb to maintain the continuity of human life. Women have in stink and motherly passion that allow them to undergo tasks that maintain longevity, subside conflict, and maintain peace (Mulia, 2019).

The importance of preparing the resilience of the family through the role of women as mothers can transmit radical ideologies. The role of women has contributed greatly to the issue of radicalism. Therefore, involving women in his care is equally important. Therefore, involving women in his care is equally important. Since women have long recorded a contribution in efforts to improve social conditions, much less their kind, women. History records how women in Indonesia organized and acted out. As female organizations grow,

it is seen that the movement initiated by women has been going from the colonial days. Women were once vocal leaders in the political arena and acted as mothers and good wives. Both roles combine to practice that women play a political role to be good mothers to Indonesians (Musyafak et al., 2020).

Women can do early detection of negative novices around them. It is not easy to be provoked by hoax news circulating in the media but should be able to sort them out first. Women may become educators, as it is also said in Islam that the mother is the primary madrassa for her children. To that end, women should be able to educate children and families in positive ways, promoting tolerance, peace, and anti-terrorism early on. Promotes tenderness and affection toward family, brothers, neighbors, and friends, regardless of race, religion, economics, and so forth.

Women can also become members of communities and even important activists in the prevention of terrorism efforts. Women who have been deemed counterproductive of the community can, instead, give feedback in counter-terrorism efforts. Enter women's religious organizations like; Aisyiyah, Muslim NU, Intel, and so on. For that to be true, it should be given a dialogue, discussion, and space for self-gelatin and socializing mothers through peace schools for early detection of radicalization.

Women at the academic level and journalists can also play a counter-narrative against the propaganda of radical groups of terrorism and point out the humanitarian implications of the crimes of the radical terrorist groups. It can also approach and assist with reintegration efforts for groups that have been influenced by radical ideologies of terrorism.

Furthermore, women's expertise in negotiating with their husbands was essential. Given the effects of Acts of terrorism, that would cause damage, death, and misery to the general public. Women can perform positive activities on their fellow women by developing skills, discussing parenting, writing, etc. Not sitting at home, isolating ourselves, interpreting a holy Qur'an itself without someone who understands the science of religion.

Women's feminism is also needed in the face of prisoners of terrorism. Involving women in Deracalization as does BNPT, is a strategy in which women are considered more persuasive, more gentle, and compassionate, are thought to be able to approach the wives of the terrorism convict and include the terrorism convict. The increased roles of women involved in terrorism are also one of the true themes involving women as actors in the dereliction (Rajagukguk, 2018).

Women's role in the prevention of terrorism is also governed under article 2 of verse (1) pp no. 77 of 2019, which mentions; "Prevention against the development of radicalism and terrorism into women can be done through national preparedness, radicalization, and radicalization programs."

In addition, a 2021 national press no. 7 2021 on the national action plan and the violent extremism countermeasures that lead to terrorism in 2020-2024, more specifically to the prevention strategy of terrorism. There are seven (7) principles highlighted in the press; The principle of human rights, The supremacy of law and justice, the filing of gender rights and

the fulfillment of children's rights, security and safety, good governance, participation, and stakeholders, local prosperity and wisdom. The nationalistic action plan and the violent extremism countermeasures that lead to terrorism are also linked to female involvement. There is explicit mention of more than 40 times the word women in 2021 press, involving among other things; PPA Ministry, foreign ministers, foreign ministers, human rights, and other agencies.

## Conclusion

The role and involvement of women as agents of peace are just as certain as the womb is given to human existence. Through her maternal instinct, women can voice radicalization and counter- terrorism with feminine approaches, starting with family and the environment. Women should go forth from the patriarchy culture that makes it subordinate. This requires activities that encourage women's empowerment initiatives in societies that promote gender influence approaches, in part; A) strengthening program against narrative; B) expand the dialogue space, discussion, and container for self-actualization; C) encourage and strengthen women's leadership in society; D) strengthen the family's resilience as well as early detection efforts to develop within family members.

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