

Women as Terrorists: a Motivational Factor Becomes a Terrorist In Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether women's motivation to become terrorists can threaten state security in Indonesia. This article shows that women are actors who play an active role in several acts of terrorism in the country. Factors that cause this to become a terrorist are low family, political and social economics, cultural influences, and ideology of religious beliefs. Terrorist acts carried out by women involve suicide bombings, destruction of public facilities, and destruction of houses of worship in several areas affected by terrorist acts. Researchers conducted research by analyzing data obtained from social media sources for data collection. After the data was received, it was processed through NVivo 12 Plus to make it more interesting. The theory used in this study uses the ladder of terrorism theory. The limitation of this research is that it uses only a few social media as data sources, so further research is expected to add richer data to expand the study.

Keywords: woman; terrorism movement; motivation;

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INTRODUCTION

This study aims to discover why women become terrorists as a threat to humanity and Indonesia. This topic allows readers to explore the concept's impact on real-world issues and individual lives. The authors examined the legitimacy discourses that operate within the conception of this type of violence and, how these discourses are gendered (Urbaniak et al., 2021); how female participants were described as activated with or disabled by sports agents. Those who write about women and terrorism is driven by a desire to liberate women by incorporating agency into their subjectivity. Calculating the role and influence of mothers (women) in radical movements can no longer be ignored (Rahman, 2020). In the security approach, this role has been recognized but is often underestimated, compared to the attention given to the role of men as terrorists. Studies that have looked at the involvement of women in radical groups seem to be the primary reference (El-Matrah & Dabboussy, 2021).



Like to the journal (Nurhayati, 2015) said Director of Enforcement of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) Brigadier General Petrus Reinhard Golose indicated that terrorists had started recruiting women to participate in acts of terror in Indonesia. Now, women are also recruited to become terrorists. The recruited women were then placed in strategic positions in the war carried out by the ISIS terrorist organization. Now, women are also recruited to become terrorists. The women who were recruited were then placed in strategic positions in the war carried out by the ISIS terrorist organization". Many studies that discuss female terrorists have been described for at least the last 10 years to date, such as those of F Amelia, P Widodo, A Budiarto (Amelia et al., 2020) entitled motivation of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia, owned by Aniek Nurhayati entitled Deconstruction of femininity in terrorist movements in the Islamic world, courtesy of musfia (Aryani, 2020) entitled The role of women in the ISIS terrorism network in Indonesia, (Fajriansyah et al., 2020) entitled "Understanding the Communication Experience of Women with the Veil in Developing Relationships with the Social Environment, courtesy of the Muklambat Saini (Ryan, 2017) entitled Islamic Transnationalism Indonesia: a study of the fundamentalist religious movement of the veiled women's community in Pace district, Nganjuk district, owned by Adang Darmawan Achmad, Hudzaifah Achmad Qotadah Muhammad Sophy Abdul Aziz, Abdurrahman Achmad Al Anshary (Mohammed, 2021a) entitled the role of women in preventing violence against terrorism and radicalism, owned by Sri Sulistjaningsih and Latifah Mukhlisin (Sulistjaningsih & Mukhlisin, 2020) who entitled Re-Education: A Treatment To Revise The Misunderstanding Of Terrorist Religion, A Study Case On First Female Terrorist In Indonesia, belongs to Sasha Praditiani (Praditiani, 2017), entitled interpretation of veiled women on propaganda programs for the ISIS movement. and much more research also explain the topic women as terrorism.

Studies evaluating the impact of these legal remedies showed that reforms had a limited effect on transforming traditional systems of dealing with violence against women (Agara, 2017). New research on women's terrorism has considered various issues and, arguably, no apparent progress from the initial work to its current field (Ilyas, 2021). Studying women and political practices operates under a strict agent/victim dichotomy. Women's subjectivity is incised by their role as victims of the patriarchal system or agents made possible by the take over of the patriarchal system, falling into pre-determined power structures that seize the possibility of practicing feminist political actions. This analysis has real political implications in providing subjectivity with bodies deciding who can legitimately participate in politics, questioning the scientific discourse on women and terrorism (Fodeman et al., 2020), which considers agency as the goal of feminist analysis of terrorism. In assuming fundamentalist notions of the subject, these discourses negate the performativity by which women must participate in the inscription and inscription of their subjectivity through their political practice (Aryani, 2020). Here, the term assumption is deliberately used, although institutions' inscription is an assumption and an activity.

However, it is essential to note that the agency's assumption as the end of feminist political action is at the root of the need for the inscription (Pfefferbaum et al., 2021).

Feminists argue that women have been constructed as subordinate non-agents. There is a basic assumption that women as agents are the natural status of women. Agency inscription work is undertaken, though not necessarily explicit, to counter this social construction of women as natural status (Sterling et al., 2019). The task of plugging women's subjectivity into agency requires lengthy demonstration arguments and complex rhetorical tactics to convince readers of the need to accept the 'reality' those women are agents. The language of assumptions triggers automatic acceptance in the reader's mind, where the reader is uncomfortable straying or questioning prevailing wisdom (Krieger & Meierrieks, 2019). This effort empowers women to challenge their social construction as non-agents and return to their nature as agents, the agency, and task assumptions using the agency inscription (Mohammed, 2021b).

Many reasons women become terrorists. Feminine characteristics do not hinder women's adaptation to more brutal terrorist roles and activities. Many think of women as non-violent, fragile, and victims, so gender roles make women feel powerless and strengthen their subordination (De Goede & Simon, 2013). Women's motivation as perpetrators of acts of terrorism, of course, comes from both internal and external. In various cases, various reasons motivate someone to enter the circle of terrorism. Terror in Indonesia happens more often, and women's roles seem increasingly active in terrorism globally and regionally (Mazzoli, 2021). Seeing from a sociological point of view or the community's view of acts of terror that are increasingly real, increasing, and even dynamic, especially when women are now active perpetrators. The image of women as someone who has a loving motherly character and children who look harmless and even fragile often escapes observation and suspicion from local security officers. The idealism of hope and the promise of a better future for the family is the view that moves them. Such thinking later becomes the justification for the bombing. Women in terrorism are increasingly visible (Argomaniz & Bermejo, 2019).

In 2010, Putri Munawaroh, the wife of a friend of Noordin M. Top's, who was sentenced to eight years in prison, supported a terrorist kingpin to hide. In 2016, the DYN case became the talk of the town as the first female would-be suicide bomber to be arrested. Dian Yuli Novi continued; she was the first active perpetrator when she was arrested in 2016 for terrorism crimes as a suspected suicide bomber at the Presidential Palace. In the last two years, in 2018, there were 13 women involved in acts of terrorism in Indonesia. In 2021, another perpetrator was a 26-year-old woman named Zakiah Aini, a woman without a place in society from a broken family. It turned out that other groups provided space for him to discuss and actualize himself. The group gave readings about jihad as the only way to heaven. Other women, charged or convicted of terrorism in assisting an act of terror, are not the direct perpetrators. If this phenomenon is not taken seriously and executed, it can be used to excuse that this action is part of women's

emancipation for gender equality (Chalmers, 2017). Gender emancipation and equality are positive, independent, and oriented towards improving the quality of life. Therefore, women's involvement must be re-examined and followed up because their roles become more aggressive and bolder (Meggitt, 2020).

Strategy is needed to respond to threats from a specific country or organization against the state's existence, territorial sovereignty, and its nation's safety. If the deterrence strategy cannot prevent a war from happening, it will fail, and war cannot be avoided. As an applied science, defense science should prevent threats that are continuously developing, defense science is an interdisciplinary science consisting of several sciences such as philosophy, history, economics, politics, anthropology, medicine, technology, biology, and various other sciences, including art (De Goede & Simon, 2013). To provide a deeper understanding of terrorism, the theory staircase to terrorism has used the parable of a ladder that describes terrorist acts. The theory used in analyzing the data and research results is defense (soft and hard approaches); staircases to the terrorism (ground floor, first floor, second floor, third floor, fourth floor, fifth floor), Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorist (economics, justice, situational, social, superiority and actualization) 13 and strategy theory (ends, ways, means).

According to Moghaddam's model (Blackwood et al., 2016), people start with a desire to ease their difficulties and improve their situation. Unsuccessful attempts, however, lead to frustration, resulting in feelings of aggression, which are transferred to some perceived causative agent (which is then perceived as the enemy). As their anger at their enemies grew, some became more and more sympathetic to the violence, extremist ideologies, and terrorist groups that acted against them. Some sympathizers join extremist groups, organizations, or movements that advocate for and may engage in terrorist violence. At the top or final level, those who have joined are those who overcome any barriers to action and commit terrorist acts. Developing the Ladder to Terrorism as a metaphor for the violent radicalization process (van Heelsum & Vermeulen, 2018). Moghaddam's metaphor is a staircase in a building where everyone lives on the ground floor, but fewer people climb to the higher floors, and few reach the top of the building. The stairs narrowed as they went up from the ground floor, and fewer people reached each of the five successive floors (Blackwood et al., 2016). Feelings of discontent and perceived hardship form the foundation of the ladder and the fuel for embarking on the journey to terrorism (Skleparis & Augestad Knudsen, 2020).

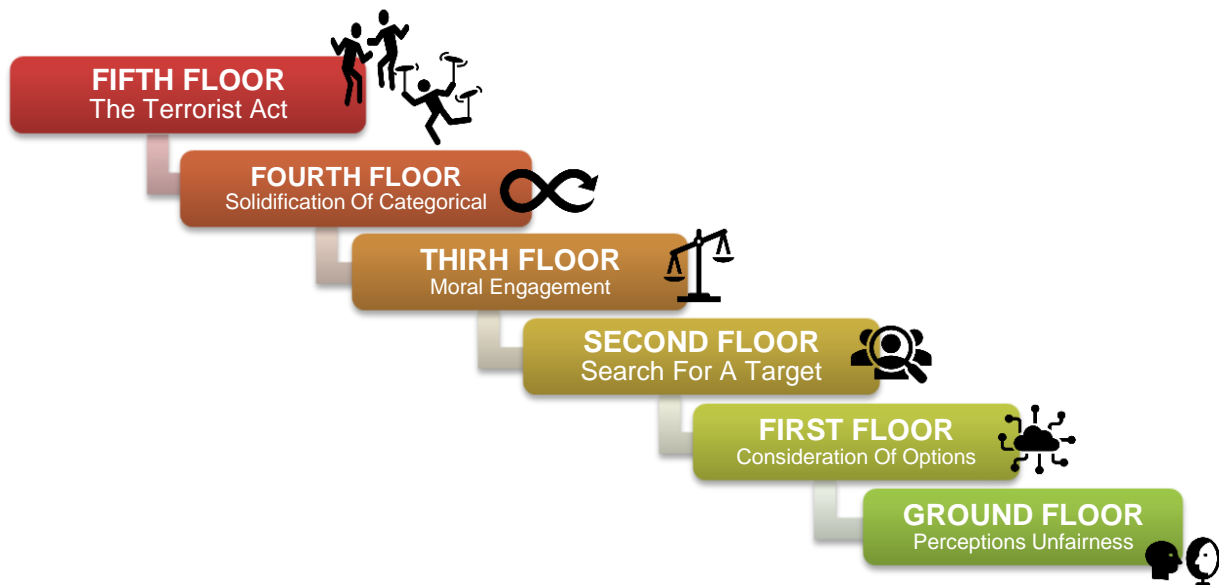


Figure 1. Staircase of Terrorism

Ground Floor: Psychological Interpretation of Material Conditions; most people occupy the ground floor, where fairness and fair treatment perceptions are most important. To understand those who climb to the top of the terrorism ladder, the level of perceived injustice and feelings of frustration and shame among the hundreds of millions of people on the ground floor should be understood. The central role of psychological factors is underscored by evidence that material factors such as poverty and lack of education are problematic explanations for terrorist acts (Blackwood et al., 2016).

The first-floor step in Moghaddam's model involves a psychological interpretation of material conditions and a heightened dissatisfaction with the social world. Suppose the psychological interpretation of the individual's material conditions results in an experience of injustice and the individual proceeds to the next step. Individual motivation to improve lives achieve greater justice, and a satisfying identity contributes to the movement from the ground floor to the next step. Moghaddam places the Theory of Relative Dispossession as the first step in his model and points out its importance in explaining the ongoing movement up the Ladder to Terrorism. Relative deprivation is described as the result of unfulfilled expectations, and Moghaddam emphasized perceived dispossession, not actual or absolute deprivation, as a fundamental factor in terrorism (Blackwood et al., 2016).

The second-floor step in the Ladder to Terrorism model involves the individual's perceived opportunity for personal mobility to improve lives and the experience of perceived procedural justice. Moghaddam emphasized incompetence and threats to individual identity. This aspect is embodied in Terror Management Theory, proposing that a threat to the cultural worldview of an individual or group will destroy the protective qualities of the worldview against existential anxiety,

existential anxiety stemming from the salience of death itself. One's cultural worldview and self-esteem work as buffers of anxiety against existential anxiety and generate motivation to maintain these two factors. Moghaddam described attempts at social mobility at this stage among disgruntled and motivated non-elite members (Blackwood et al., 2016).

The third floor in the Staircase to Terrorism model revolves around the transference of aggression. The idea that terrorism involves some refugee aggression, according to Moghaddam, is well known. Through displacement, the individual's aggression directs anger and frustration toward an external enemy, who is thought responsible for the individual's plight but is not. Moghaddam used Freud's theory of displacement of aggression to explain how displacement of aggression is used through anti-Americanism, to avoid criticism leveled at governments in several Middle Eastern countries. If this transference of aggression is displayed, the individual proceeds to step four (Blackwood et al., 2016).

On the fourth floor, the individual steps into the terrorist group and gradually get involved in the moral reasoning and reasoning of the terrorist organization and breaks away from the government's moral guidelines. Moghaddam proposed that this movement occurs in groups through isolation, attachment, secrecy, and fear. He also proposed that individuals are attracted to terrorist organizations for the same reasons that individuals are attracted to religious groups and sports teams, namely because of the sense of belonging and identity these groups offer. Moghaddam also pointed toward what he called the release of inhibitory mechanisms. This proposed inherent mechanism prevents people from harming themselves and others is discussed in selective moral detachment theory as an important psychological mechanism for violence. Moghaddam also describes the rigid mental gap, inner group, and outer group (Blackwood et al., 2016).

The fifth-floor step further intensifies the rigid gap and the perception of terrorist organizations as legitimate. In this step, individuals are also trained to take on specific roles within the organization based on the motivation, talent, time, and needs of the terrorist organization. The gradual absorption of morals and training of terrorist organizations to take on specific roles may imply that the process of indoctrination is relevant here (Blackwood et al., 2016).

METHOD

This study followed a mixed method using qualitative and quantitative research approaches to obtain conclusions about the impact of recruitment policies. Primary data and secondary data helped to achieve the research objectives. Secondary data came from various sources such as journals, books, dissertations, and websites (Blackwood et al., 2016). Using Nvivo 12 plus was useful for efficiently helping qualitative research, helping logic consumption and research design, and providing facilities for analyzing content. The first feature is 'Create New Project' to make a

new job or research. Once created, the next step is to enter the literature file used in the study (Ette & Joe, 2018). This step introduces the Import feature to enter external, internal, and memos data. External data is data in the form of links originating from the cloud or hyperlink data. Internal data is data retrieved from a disk, while memos are small notes related to research.

The data that can be imported are in the form of documents, PDFs, and images. The three data are entered in the same way. The data that can be entered is a capture containing content from a social media account (State coroner of New South Wales, 2017). The capture that can be entered is the capture generated by the NCapture feature as a default Nvivo application automatically installed in Google Chrome when installing NVivo. NCapture can capture content written on social media. This feature will make it easier for researchers to review the literature and classify the data used in their research (Chen et al., 2021).

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Thirty-nine (39) women have been convicted or are awaiting trial on terrorism charges since 2004 (see Appendix 1). Most have been arrested since 2018, as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

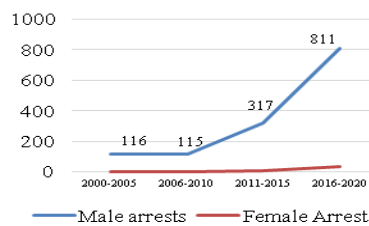


Figure 2. Indonesia's Terrorist Arrests

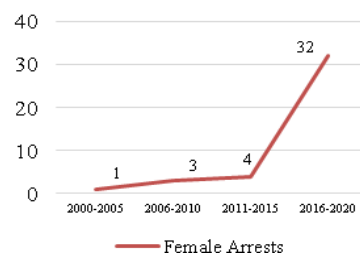


Figure 3. Female Terrorist Arrests

As of September 2020, eleven are in the women's prison under the Corrections Directorate of the Ministers of Law and Human Rights. Eleven other people, including four convicted women and seven on trial, are being held in the women's block of the Jakarta Metropolitan detention center. The others are mostly in other police facilities, such as prisoner cells in the South Jakarta district police order, pending or in court but will likely be transferred to prison following trial and sentencing. Eleven female extremists have been released, including two in 2020, and despite the limited capacity for post-release monitoring, several are under close watch from the local police (Hardy, 2020).

Table 1. Data on Female Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia

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

Source: Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan (2019)

The development of acts of terrorism by women

Acts of terrorism by women in Indonesia is seen as a change in the old pattern, as supporters, assistants, and providers for terrorist actors, but since the DYN case in 2016, there have been developments and shifts that have made a bluff that women play an active role as actors in the scope of terrorism until now in Indonesia (Pingree et al., 2020) (Khan & Zhaoying, 2020)



Figure 4. Art from word cloud nVivo

Based on the form or pattern of terrorism by women, it can be described through the level of terrorism (the staircase to the terrorism), which consists of 6 stages: the ground floor (psychological interpretation of material conditions), the first floor (perception options for dealing with unhealthy problems), the first floor (perception options for dealing with unhealthy problems), and the second floor. The second (transfer of aggression), the third floor (moral involvement), the fourth floor (solidification of categorical thinking and the legitimacy of the perception of terrorist organizations), and the fifth floor (acts of terror), where each stage is characterized by specific psychological processes (Awan & Guru, 2017). A ground floor is a place with a psychological interpretation of material conditions, with feelings of frustration and injustice being felt like a starting point that can increase terrorism to the highest level. In NKD, psychological interpretations

of family circumstances that began to emerge along with his search for self-actualization became the picture on this floor. Like SN, frustration with family circumstances and the inability to refuse NKD's invitation is a hallmark of SN on the ground floor. In the case of DYN, the psychological interpretation is stronger, with the perceived injustice of the Poso case as the trigger on the ground floor (Amelia et al., 2020).

The first floor is described as a perception option to deal with unhealthy problems. NKD, family problems and self-actualization decided to accept ISIS and take 26 of his family members to Syria. In line with SN departing from the existing problems, she decided to go to Syria as a solution. DYN found a solution to the injustice he felt by studying jihad on the internet. The trigger on the ground floor is why the action on this floor (first floor) is performed. The transfer of aggression marks the second floor, and there is a pattern for accepting and condoning acts of terrorism. At this level, individuals will be easily involved morally. In the case of DYN, based on the knowledge he gained on the first floor, DYN formed a pattern in judging that acts of terrorism were not entirely wrong. On the third floor (Third floor), there is already a moral involvement in the individual. The struggle to achieve the ideal society will be achieved by all possible means. Actors in terrorism will effectively mobilize sufficient resources to persuade recruits to disengage from morality (Saifullah, 2016).

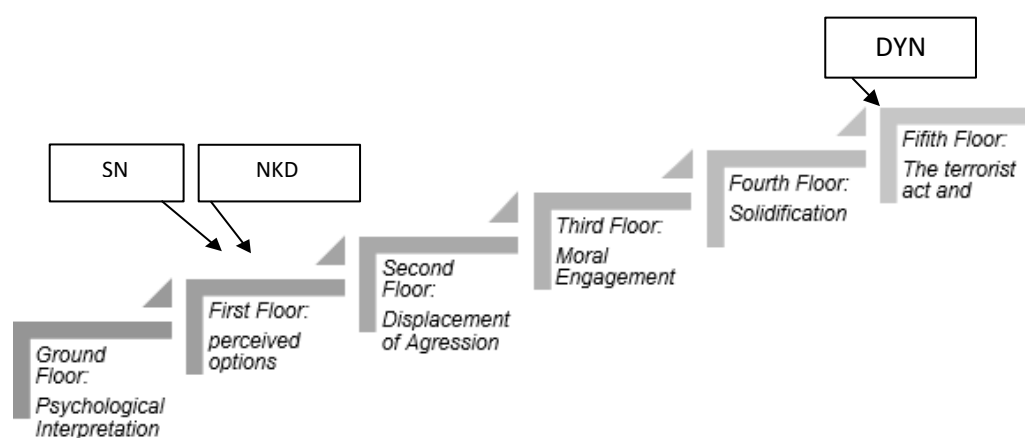


Figure 5. The Development of Women's Terrorism in Indonesia
Source: The researchers (2019)

In the case of DYN, which has passed the second floor, DYN's development has begun to increase, marked by morally participating in pursuing the same goals as the terrorist organization he encountered. At this level, the fourth floor (fifth floor) shows the solidification of categorical thinking and the legitimacy of terrorist organizations. Once one ascends to the fourth floor and enters the secret world of a terrorist organization, there is little or no chance of escaping alive. It can be seen in DYN, who entered a terrorist organization with the intermediary of his husband's bai'at. Since it is already on this floor, DYN is getting easier and stronger to carry out acts of terrorism on the highest floor.

The highest floor is the fifth 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, which became the pioneer of the first female terrorist in Indonesia with a suicide bombing plan at the Palace. This action is a breakthrough in acts of terrorism in Indonesia which 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 continue to the fourth to end on the fifth floor (Blackwood et al., 2016; Pelletier & Drozda-Senkowska, 2019; van Heelsum & Vermeulen, 2018). The pattern of levels of terrorism carried out by women in Indonesia, based on the results of research-on-research subjects, it was found that the subjects were on two stairs, DYN, which had reached the fifth floor (fifth floor), and SN and NKD on the first floor. The position of the research subjects in the level of terrorism can be seen in Figure 5.

The probability of women's involvement in terrorism has been studied since 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 in terror acts. These results have relevance to the development of terrorism in Indonesia today. (Miller & Hayward, 2019) The possibility of terrorism by using women to carry out violence has been seen that women can be as deadly as men and is illustrated in the cases of women as perpetrators of terror acts in Indonesia. (Ramešová, 2020)

Women in acts of terrorism in Indonesia are both the subject and the object of being involved in acts of terrorism, the role of women is misused to support and carry out acts of terrorism by their husbands or certain terrorist networks, and that terrorist groups have made women the main actors of terror acts. (Welch & Perivolaris, 2016) The terrorist threat that now uses women as camouflage has the potential to expand and grow. Based on the staircase to the terrorism theory, the door to terrorism can be done if there is an open path. In this era of globalization, it is possible for women to find their way to the highest floor on the stairs to terrorism, which is to carry out acts of terrorism themselves. (Yustisia et al., 2020)

The motivation of women as perpetrators of terrorism

Women become perpetrators not suddenly, but there is a process of indoctrination, recruitment, and understanding of jihad. Women can become perpetrators because they were previously victims, victims of hoaxes, persuasion, and propaganda. As a result of the mode or offer received, women can switch from victims to perpetrators. In addition, there are internal factors, namely a more personal motivation which is undoubtedly different between men and women. The psychological picture of women known through motivation can reference appropriate treatment to avoid resistance or rejection. Aspects of motivation that arise based on the theory Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorist include economic motives, justice motives, social motives, and actualization motives. Each of these women's motivations related to terrorism has an essential role in deradicalization and the process of prevention or further intervention.

Economic motives are the motives of terrorism associated with economic and biological needs. In this case, economic needs are used as a driving force in carrying out an act of terrorism. Like the NKD and SN families who when they decided to go to Syria and live under the auspices of ISIS. Economic life is declining, and the condition of family members is sick, so it requires enormous costs while the assets owned are not possible. The promises of terrorist groups increase economic motivation to become stronger.

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Social motives are the motives of terrorism associated with or related to the need for social support, a sense of belonging, and social identity. This motivation became the driving force for SN, the older brother of NKD, to join NKD's invitation. Even though SN is the first child, NKD's statements and words impact terrorism associated with or related to the need to impact others. This motive appeared personally to NKD, who became a recruiter and invited 26 of his family members to believe in ISIS. personality extroverted NKD's and spoiled has become the main shield for him to dare to invite his family to leave everything in Indonesia and start a new life in Syria (Nagel & Staeheli, 2015; Warkum Sumitro, 2015). Having many friends and doing well in academics makes NKD try to find self-actualization through easily accessible social media. Writing and access about ISIS gave him a boost, especially the promises and a picture of a better life there later than he was. Moreover, his younger brother was a desperate individual who even ran away because his parents opposed his wishes at that time. SN owns so great a sense of belonging beats his ego to stay on and run the regular lecture.

Justice motives are the motives of terrorism associated with the need to seek justice. Based on the frustration in the DYN case, the motivation for carrying out the suicide boom was the injustice of the government's attitude during the Poso case. Resentment to the government for injustice stirs hearts and causes empathy that overflows into hatred. The motivation for justice is the basis for the terrorist act to be carried out, coupled with the ideology and capabilities and access it has, making individuals like this then have full power over the actions.

Based on earlier research that the motivations of women to commit acts of terrorism as a motive of revenge, necessity, then the motive for the powerlessness that leads to an identity crisis, as well as psychological motives were quite instrumental, including their disappointment, despair, and a sense of injustice to violence against women inside and outside conflict zones can be a strong motivation to join a terrorist group is a study of terrorism by women abroad. However, similar motivations appear in the motivations of terrorists in Indonesia. (Altmann & Giersch, 2021)

National Defense Strategy in Dealing with Women's Terrorist Actions in Indonesia

A national defense that must be strong requires a strategy that uses two approaches: a soft approach and a hard approach. (Saifullah, 2016) Strategy as a concrete form of counterterrorism in Indonesia already has adequate arrangements and regulations. However, specifically, regarding women, it is not yet available, although it is realized that the urgency for handling terrorism carried out by women is getting higher. Based on strategic theory, the elaboration of the national defense strategy in dealing with women's actions as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia can be explained through the aspects of ends, ways, and means (Younis & Jadhav, 2020) (Campion, 2020).

Ends is a desired goal of the strategy. At the highest level, goals are declared in the national interest. In handling the actions of women as perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia, various related institutions have the same goal, namely preventing the significant development of the involvement of women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism by understanding the motivation behind acts of terrorism (Van Der Knaap, 2018).

Ways are the actions needed to achieve the strategy. Institutions related to handling terrorism still need a legal umbrella to handle women as perpetrators of acts of terrorism. The role of institutions in international cooperation can be utilized. Terrorism prevention program by holding forums related to terrorism prevention.

In this case, maximizing the role of women in anti-radical forums to international forums has been running (Bjørnskov & Voigt, 2021). One of the forums that focus on preventing terrorism is the FKPT (Wildan & Qibtiyah, 2020) (Coordination Forum for the Prevention of Terrorism) by BNPT by holding a National Working Meeting to discuss strategies for improving the performance of preventing radicalism and terrorism through FKPT and involving the community, including the Komnas Perempuan institution because currently, women are a particular focus because they are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism. At the same time, on the other hand, it has the potential to be an agent of peace. It differs from Densus-88, which uses a female-to-female approach to investigate terror perpetrators (Pettinger, 2020).

KPPA has a special working meeting that focuses on the issue of women in terrorism radicalism, namely the Kampung Damai program held with the Wahid Foundation involving women as administrators in every region in Indonesia. Internationally, KPPPA participates in CSW

(Commission on the Status of Women (Zitácuaro-contreras et al., 2021)). In this forum, KPPPA contributed to women's issues in Indonesia through its delegation. CSW is one of the international or intergovernmental functional government commissions under ECOSOC (Economic Social and Cultural Rights) that specifically deals with women's issues. This Commission cooperates and coordinates with other relevant functional bodies such as the Human Rights Council, the CEDAW Committee (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), and the CRC Committee (Convention on the Rights of Children). One of the emphases of this forum is increasing social protection, related to the increase in radicalism in Indonesia (Zitácuaro-contreras et al., 2021).

Means are resources that can be mobilized to prevent 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 the 28 Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Indonesia Echoes Commitment to Fulfilling Women's Rights at the 63rd CSW International Meeting in New York (Nagel & Staeheli, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The theory used in analyzing the data and research results is defense soft and hard approaches for staircases the terrorism, Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorist (economics, justice, situational, social, superiority and actualization), and strategy theory (ends, ways, means). The development of acts of terrorism by women in Indonesia is seen as a change in the old pattern of supporters, assistants, and providers for terrorist actors. Still, since the DYN case in 2016, there have been developments and shifts that have made a bluff that women play an active role as actors in the scope of terrorism until now in Indonesia, so the possibility of terrorism by using women to carry out violence has been seen that women can be as deadly as men and is illustrated in the cases of women as perpetrators of terror acts in Indonesia. Because factor the role of women is misused to support and carry out acts of terrorism by their husbands or specific terrorist networks, and that terrorist groups have made women the main actors of terror acts. Factors of motivation that arise based on the theory of Psychological Risk Factors of Terrorists include economic, justice, social, and actualization motives. Women's triggers related to terrorism have a vital role in deradicalization and the process of prevention or further intervention. All of these factors are the result of development based on earlier research that the motivations of women to commit acts of terrorism as a motive of revenge, necessity, then the motive for the powerlessness that leads to an identity crisis, as well as psychological motives were quite instrumental, including their disappointment, despair, and a sense of injustice to violence against women inside and outside conflict zones can be a solid motivation to join a terrorist group.

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