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New Landscape of Global Terrorism

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism in recent years has become an interesting topic to discuss. Unfortunately, studies on terrorism are still very minimal. A proper study of terrorism with all its developments that follow the changing times will be able to contribute to solving the problem of terrorism as a whole. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between technological developments and the response of the world's views to acts of world terrorism by using the concept of studying world terrorism from time to time. This study uses a qualitative method. The analysis was carried out by interpreting the data based on the literature study. Data were collected from previous reference journals, books, and news from internet sources. This study concludes that technological advances are very influential and are greatly utilized for changing the way of acting from global terrorism. Technological advances, such as the growing and rapid development of internet connectivity, can foster various terrorism content such as invitations to take up arms, bomb-making tutorials, tutorials on how to use weapons, as well

as attack tutorials uploaded on various social media and distributed massively, structured and systematically. This study also explains that there are differences in world views and responses to acts of terrorism carried out by different groups.

Keywords

Terrorism, Global, Landscape, Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Terror events are actually common in society. In everyday life, because certain interests are disturbed, sometimes it creates terror for others. Everyday terrorism is a general description that the term terror is not foreign to the world, the term terror can appear suddenly but sometimes it rarely appears. Terror in everyday life can be easily understood in the minds of the general public. The causes of terror in society are quite broad. Can be economic factors, self-esteem, political, social, offended and many others. Due to the wide range of causes, terror behavior can actually be studied through various sciences, or in other words, it can be studied in a multidisciplinary manner (Tukina, 2011).

After the Second World War, terrorism was used to refer to the violent uprisings which were later prosecuted by the indigenous nationalist or anti-colonialist groups that arose in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East in the late 1940s and 1950s against the ongoing European powers. For example, countries such as Israel, Kenya, Cyprus and Algeria, owe their independence at least in part to nationalist political movements that used terrorism against colonial powers. It was also during this period that the so-called "political right of freedom" came into vogue as a result of the political legitimacy that the international community (whose sympathy and support was actively approached by many of these movements) was given to the struggle for national liberation and self-determination (Farizy, 2018).

Terrorism began to become a world concern after the events of September 11, 2001 in New York, the United States. Al-Qaeda group was the party considered responsible for the incident. Al-Qaeda group was later designated as an international terrorist group. The incident is suspected to be a milestone in opening the faucet for understanding extremist groups that have spread with their various networks to various parts of the world (Nainggolan et al, 2019).

As a global issue today, terrorism brings other follow-up issues that had previously been submerged along with the end of the Cold war. The follow-up issues are militarism, nuclear weapons, and war. The role of the military is urgently needed to quell global terrorism. Nuclear weapons that are very dangerous to the safety of mankind are starting to be discussed to destroy global terrorism groups and the countries that protect them. However, there is also concern among international community that nuclear weapon may cause more serious problem if it is misused the terorist group. The war began to be waged with legitimacy against

acts of global terrorism. Therefore, various methods are used to eradicate the bases of global terrorism, including attacking countries that are considered to provide facilities for acts of global terrorism as has been done to the Taliban regime in Afghanistan that protected Osama bin Laden and the Al Qaeda network. (Subagyo, 2015). The issues surrounding global terrorism that have surfaced recently are certainly very dangerous for humanity, peace, and international stability.

Based on observations of the handling of terrorism cases, the researcher found that it is known that terrorism groups have undergone many changes, both in terms of modes, forms of threats, networks as well as targets of terror acts. From the various changes in the pattern, the thing that is very obvious and worth worrying about is the paradigm shift from physical targets to people's mindsets. In recent years, the symptoms of this paradigm shift can be seen from the amount of radical propaganda with the nuances of hatred, incitement, hostility (hate speech), and calls for violence made by radical terrorism groups that target changes in people's mindsets and perspectives (Huda, 2019). This paradigm shift finds its momentum with the use of technological advances, especially internet media, as a medium for propaganda, recruitment, and other terrorist activities.

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime or crime that is of concern to the world today. Terrorism that has occurred in the world recently has ideological, historical and political links and is part of the dynamics of the strategic environment at the global and regional levels. Although acts of terrorism that have occurred in various countries in recent years are mostly carried out by residents of these countries, it cannot be denied that the current act of terrorism is a combination of domestic actors and those who have international networks (Hikam, 2016).

Referring to these conditions, in order to create security in the world, especially when the times are developing and it is predicted that acts of terrorism will also continue to develop, so that a thorough study and response actions from various parties are needed in order to prevent the recurrence of acts of terrorism. Researchers have collected several previous studies and articles that discuss acts of terrorism (Wibisono, A. A., & Kusumasomantri, A. R., 2020; Zulfikar, M. & Aminah, A., 2020; Nainggolan., et al., 2019; Irwansyah, I., 2018; Tsauru, M. A., 2017; Windiani, R., 2017; Khairil, M., et al., 2017; Widayati, L. S., et al, 2016; Kavosh, R., 2015). Meanwhile, In this study, the researcher wants to try to describe and analyze the new landscape of global terrorism and how to relate it to technological developments and how the world reacts and views on new acts of global terrorism. Eradication of course cannot use the usual methods as dealing with ordinary crimes such as theft, murder or persecution. This is because acts of terrorism are categorized as "extraordinary crimes" and are also categorized as "crimes against humanity", which are inhumane.

The remainder of the present paper is structured in the following manner. Section 2 contains the Literature Review used in this research. This is followed by Section 3, which explain the Research Method. In Section 4, the results of the Research and further discussed. Finally, Section 5 concludes the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The United Nations defines terrorism as (Winarno, 2011) an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by(semi) clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reason, whereby – in contrast to assassination- the direct targets of attacks are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat – and violence – based communication processes between terrorist (organization), (imperiled) victims, and main targets are used to manipulate the main target (audience(s)), turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought.

The word terrorism comes from the French "*le terreur*" which was originally used to refer to the government's actions as a result of the French Revolution which used brutal and excessive violence by beheading 40,000 people accused of anti-government activities. Furthermore, the word terrorism is used to refer to the violent anti-government movement in Russia. Thus, the word terrorism has been used since the beginning to refer to acts of violence by the government as well as anti-government activities. People need to know that terrorism is not a new thing in social and political life. According to history, although the terms Terror and Terrorism only became popular in the 18th century, the phenomenon they are addressing is not new. According to Wardlaw (1982), manifestations of systematic terrorism appeared before the French Revolution, but only became prominent since the second half of the 19th century. Its development began in the form of religious fanaticism which later turned into murder, whether carried out individually or by a group against rulers who were considered tyrants. The murder of this individual can already be said to be a pure form of Terrorism with reference to the history of modern Terrorism.

The phenomenon of terrorism has increased since the early 1970s. Terrorism and terror have developed in ideological disputes, religious fanaticism, independence struggles, rebellions, guerrillas, even by the government as a way and means to enforce its power. As part of a social phenomenon, terrorism clearly develops along with the development of human civilization. The methods used to commit violence and fear are also increasingly sophisticated along with the advancement of modern technology. The process of globalization and mass culture has become fertile ground for the development of terrorism. The ease of creating fear with high technology and wide media coverage makes terror networks and acts easier to achieve. Currently, the motive of terrorism is more often associated with broad moral dimensions such as values, ideology, religion, injustice of social order and structure as well as the constellation of the world (Windiani, 2017).

Furthermore, Windiani (2017) said, in the course of history, terrorism has not experienced a setback, both in terms of the technology used and also in terms

of the intensity of its occurrence. The September 11, 2001 tragedy in the United States has created a new paradigm of terrorism. The attack on the World Trade Center building in the United States gave birth to the policy of the "World Coalition Movement". This movement under the command of the United States of America applies various means of national and international force in its command through diplomacy, legal pressure, intelligence, financial audits, military action, and food aid. At the diplomacy level, a UN Security Council resolution has been signed which obliges its 189 members to end all acts of terrorism in their country by stopping sources of funds and bringing terrorists to justice.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

Terrorist movements always use threats or acts of violence that threaten the safety of life and property without choosing who will become the victims. Terrorism has a long history and its development follows the development of human life with situations that support it, so that the more sophisticated the technology possessed by humans, the more terrorist networks and criminal acts will be able to carry out terror anywhere and anytime, and terror in today's phenomenon is changing and changing. Its impact is felt by the wider community.

The crime of terrorism has deeply disturbed the public and governments in various countries around the world. The crime of terrorism is seen from a legal perspective as an extraordinary crime and is considered an enemy of mankind (*hostes humanis generis*). Based on this, the handling of terrorism crimes cannot use the usual methods like other crimes. For acts of terror accompanied by threats or acts of violence that threaten the safety of a person, the handling of eradication and mitigation requires an extraordinary method (extraordinary measure).

Technological Advancements in the New Landscape of Acts of Terrorism

Terrorism is a serious threat not only to peace and security but also to legal, social, and economic developments. The development of increasingly modern information technology provides many opportunities for big countries to exert their influence, which gives birth to the process of globalization and modernization, which in turn becomes fertile ground for the development of terrorism. The ease of creating fear with high technology and extensive media coverage makes terror networks and acts increasingly achievable.

The development of information technology on the one hand has a positive impact on the development of human civilization, but on the other hand, it also has a negative impact. It is a common theory that something will be useful for both good and bad depending on who is using it and what their intentions are. One of the most dangerous is the presence of the internet in the hands of terrorist groups. In the hands of terrorist groups, currently, the internet has become an effective medium in increasing propaganda, building networks, and as a means of new recruitment.

The world must pay great attention to the development of terrorism understanding and networks, because terrorism is a transnational and organized crime with clandestine characteristics (terrorist organizations are secretive, secret, or carry out underground movements). Besides that, this crime is also supported by the misuse of modern technological advances in the fields of communication, informatics, transportation, and modern weapons, so it is not surprising that in several countries new cells have been born which become embryos for the development of the terrorist network itself. The pattern of spreading ideas and terrorism networks can be done through various channels, such as (a) Mass media; which includes internet, radio, books, magazines and pamphlets; (b) Direct communication in the form of propaganda, discussion and friendship; (c) Family relations in the form of marriage, kinship, and nuclear family; and (d) Educational institutions, in schools and universities. Among these distribution patterns, the technique of spreading understanding and terrorism networks through the internet is the most frequently used.

Technological advances, such as the growing and rapid development of internet connectivity, can foster various terrorism content in two ways, firstly: in term of faith such as propaganda of religious beliefs to carry out jihad, secondly: in term of action such as invitations to take up arms, bomb-making tutorials, tutorials on how to use weapons, as well as attack tutorials uploaded by enemies on various social media and distributed massively, structured and systematically. From the speed with which the content of terrorism spreads, the researcher argues, someone around the world can be inspired and learn without being limited by space and time, which can be as frustrating as the existing social conditions. A person can choose to be affiliated with a terrorist group to spread terror in the form of a suicide bombing and or choose to act alone in carrying out an act of terror without any affiliation or support from any terrorist group.

Terrorism gives the impression of fear to a wide audience by using the media, media become a tool that works to convey the threat of terrorists to the public (Tsauri, 2017). Modern terrorism tends in practice to primarily targeting civilians, this phenomenon actually stems from the general evolution of political structures and the emergence of mass media (Chaliand & Blin, 2003). The era of modern terrorism can be said to have started in 1968 when the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an El Al plane en route from Tel Aviv to Rome. While plane hijackings have happened before, this is the first time that they have hijacked a plane carrying an Israeli passenger as a symbol of their struggle.

This move is the first time that hostages have been used for charges made publicly against the Israeli government. The combination of these unique events, coupled with the wide range of operations, received significant media attention. The founder of PFLP, Dr. George Habash observed that the extent of the range was much greater than the battles with Israeli soldiers in their area of operation before. "At least the world is talking about us now" (Subhan, et al, 2016). Terrorism in the 1970–1980s had the goal of being seen and recognized as an political entity by

many people instead of killing many people. However, in a different study, Rapoport (2004) in "The Four Waves of Modern Terrorism," sees modern terrorism occurring at the time of the attack on the World Trade Center (9/11 tragedy).

In contrast to international terrorism, such as Al-Qaeda and IS, which declare jihad and kill all their enemies. Modern terrorism has global networks, cells, and support in other countries (Wilkinson, 2006). However, in its development, other terrorist groups also aim to spread fear and terror through the advancement of mass media technology to various parts of the world.

Terrorism that occurred in the era of advances in information technology has brought a new model of terrorism. According to Weimann (2005) this is due to the role of the media in reporting the incident dramatically; and the effect of this news is what distinguishes it from terror incidents in the past. According to Weimann, terrorism in the modern era is also packaged as if it is preparing a theatrical performance. Terror groups pay close attention to scenario setup, selecting players, properties, locations, roles, and management every minute of their "show". The media then acts as the party that broadcasts the "theatre" action to the public.

Media and terrorism cannot be separated. The perpetrators of acts of terrorism understand the importance of the media's role in placing terrorism news as the "headline" and "breaking news" so that it gets wide attention from the public. The important role of the media in conveying terrorist messages (even though it is not intended to do so) has led to the emergence of the jargon "the media are the terrorist's best friends, the terrorist's act by itself is nothing, publicity is all" (Reuters, 2015). This is sadly true, because media eventually helps the terorists spread out their main purpose, namely to instill fear among community. For example, the attacks in Paris (2015) and Manchester (2017) are evidence of this jargon. The terrorists took action, some were immediately killed on the spot, then the next "work" was handed over to the media. The international media will play a role, according to their respective interpretations of an incident, as a messenger of terror to the world community.

With the rapid spread of information, the main message that will soon be caught by the public (as the news is massive) is the threat from terrorist groups. This act of terror becomes a message to the public for what they (terror groups) have done. Terror acts carried out by groups with international networks (eg ISIS) also give a message that they are "existent" all over the world, not only in Iraq, Syria, but also in France, Britain, Germany, Mali, Somalia, Egypt, Indonesia, and etc. For example, after the terrorist acts in Paris (2015), among the European public, the message that was captured was that the terror group (ISIS) was so powerful that fear emerged in the public. The Paris terror has left most Europeans at home for the first few days, fear of Islamic symbols has emerged, and governments have launched increasingly stringent security patrols. "Publicity" which is quickly given by the media seems to be "oxygen" for terrorism to breathe, becomes a blood stream that is able to spread to the narrowest and smallest veins

in society, and in other words, the media becomes a "good friend" for action of terrorism. This indirectly shows that the media has succeeded in spreading terror. In other words, the mass media makes the task of terrorists to terrorize easier by spreading fear. This is a dilemmatic condition for technological progress in the mass media

In fact, it has been seen that the biggest threat from the development of advances in information technology on the internet network is the emergence of a new type of crime, namely cyber terrorism. Terrorism is able to build a stronger network with the internet, from here we can see the potential for the movement of terrorism from previously having a narrow and local scope to being global. In other words, globalization with the character of an "unlimited" world is also used by terrorist groups to spread their influence to the world community. The Internet provides many features such as chat and other communication features for terrorist groups to carry out recruitment, transactions such as buying bombs and transportation needs, as well as coordinating attacks without having to physically assemble. The emergence of social media such as *Facebook*, *Instagram*, *YouTube*, and others is very helpful in disseminating information. This convenience also poses a threat that can lead to various fake news, information manipulation, and the spread of hate speech in the public sphere. Technology can be accessed by individuals without the need for certain powers. Communication technology disguises distance and time between individuals. With the development of information technology, on the one hand it provides convenience for these things (Marpaung, 2020). According to Pramana (2022), there are at least 4 negative impacts of technological advances in the field of defense and security, namely (1) the misuse of satellites by terrorists such as tracking the conditions in which they will commit crimes; (2) Through the internet media, terrorist actors can communicate with fellow terrorists as well as to find followers; (3) The emergence of an information war by utilizing the development of information technology, due to the nature of using the system together; (4) Regarding the technology of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) such as nuclear weapons and biological weapons, it is feared that they will become the biggest threat to a country if used by irresponsible parties.

From the development of advances in information technology, the researcher concludes, terrorism and the media have a close relationship in a mutualist symbiotic relationship even though it is not direct. The media need news material that attracts audiences, on the other hand, terrorist actors need publicity to show the existence or ideology that is spread behind the terror acts they carry out. However, mass media coverage of terrorism is basically to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. By covering information about terrorism, more or less will provide answers to the handling of terrorism in order to ensure peace and justice as well as to prevent violence and fight terrorism in need in the future. Advances in technology, in this case information technology, should play an important role in minimizing the threat of terrorism to world peace

and justice. The media needs to follow a number of ethical guidelines, including reporting that is not accompanied by rumors, news that is released needs to get confirmation from various parties (not directly broadcast in the form of live blogging) to avoid the spread of wrong information, and use the right language so that it doesn't spread stigmatization or hatred in society. In this way, as a result it will promote a peaceful and inclusive society for the future.

Differing Views in the New Landscape of Acts of Terrorism

The problem of terrorism has become a concern for the international community. The researcher argues that recent acts of terrorism have involved international networks and were coordinated from various countries, even in the name of "revenge actions" between terrorist groups that carry out actions in various countries. According to the researcher, this was implied in the acts of terrorism in 2019. Suicide bombs rocked Sri Lanka in April 2019. Terrorists blew themselves up in three churches while Christians were celebrating Easter and in four hotels while guests were having breakfast. Quoted from *cnnindonesia.com*, the terror claimed the lives of 253 people and injured more than 500 people (*cnnindonesia.com*).

The world condemned this barbaric terror attack. The Sri Lankan government has blamed the local radical Islamist group, National Thowheeth Jama'ath (NTJ). However, after a few days, the Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the terror. The Sri Lankan government claims that 140 people with links to IS are still on the loose in the country. The statement emphasized the cooperation between NTJ and IS in the coordinated terror attack. The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka indicated the possibility of the terror as an "act of revenge" by radical Islamic groups for the massacre by Brenton Tarrant, the White Supremacy Terrorist, in New Zealand a month before the action in Sri Lanka. Brenton Tarrant opened fire on Muslims performing Friday prayers at two mosques in Christchurch in March 2019 (*cnnindonesia.com*). The two terror tragedies, in Sri Lanka and in New Zealand, are seen as acts of violence due to hatred between two parties, the first is radical Islamists who are revengeful against the West for their attacks on the Islamic world in the Middle East, and the second is white supremacist groups who are concerned about the presence of races of color, especially Muslims, in their country.

The acts of terror against the Muslim community in New Zealand were cruel and barbaric, which were then "revenge" by acts of terror against the Christian community in Sri Lanka which were no less barbaric as well, had opened a new landscape in the discourse of global terrorism. So far, there has been stereotyping and stigma, when there is terror, analysts often associate it with radical Islam. However, with the terror in New Zealand, the perpetrators of which are adherents of white supremacy ideology, it turns out that terrorism does not only refer to radical Islam, but also the White Supremacy (Radical right) Terrorist movement which is no less radical by echoing anti-immigrants and anti-Islam.

The terror threat by the White Supremacist movement is increasingly worrying. The 2018 Global Terrorism Index, Mesuring the Impact of Terrorism, recorded that in the period 2013–2017, there were 127 attacks by individuals/groups with White Supremacist that claimed 66 lives. It is noted that the white supremacy terror shows an increasing trend, both in the number of attacks and victims. Within the period of 2013 to 2017, terror attacks by ultra-right groups have increased from year to year; from 9 increased to 10, 26, 23, and 59 consecutive attacks. In the same periode, the number of victims also tends to increase; from 1 in 2013, increased to 11, 26, 11, and 17 respectively until 2017.

In the Western world, they are experiencing a problem in anticipating the emergence of religious activists whom Juergensmeyer, a former President of the American Academy of Religion, categorized as contemporary Christian terrorists. This group is no different from radical Islamic terrorist groups who hate secular governments, and they want revolutionary changes in building a social order that is considered pious on the rubble of most secular societies or citizens with modern and egalitarian democracy (Juergensmeyer, 1998; Juergensmeyer, Kitts, & Jerryson, 2013).

Terrorism observer from Project Syndicate, Bjorn Ihler (The Global Threat of White Terror, March 2019), confirmed this trend of rising terror by the ultra-right. Evidently, this new landscape of acts of terror perpetrated by White Supremacy or Christia Terrorists is happening even more frequently in the United States. Terror attacks by the White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorist group in the United States far outnumber radical Islam. So that raises the question, how the international community should deal with the phenomenon of terrorism White Supremacy (Radical right) in the context of the new landscape of global terrorism.

Although, it is actually the right of each country to have a different way of tackling the threat of acts of terrorism, synergy and coordination are still needed in order to obtain strategic information. The handling must also be done collectively through collaboration and interaction between countries. It should be done because terrorism and radicalism are crimes that are not only local in scope, but these crimes can occur between or across countries.

Based on the data, the researchers found interesting dynamics in the series of evaluations of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) guide document that was agreed upon in 2006. The UN document is always evaluated every 2 years and contains guidelines for countering terrorism, both at the national, regional and local levels, as well as globally. Researchers see the dynamics of change in the list of terrorists. If in 2001, the threat of terrorism only refers to Al Qaeda, the Taliban, and radical groups affiliated to them. In the 2014 evaluation, terrorists also pointed to IS. This terrorism actor increased in 2015 with foreign terrorist fighters/FTF (foreign terrorists operating in other countries) and in 2017 increased again with the inclusion of FTF returnees and relocators (foreign terrorists who return to their country and move to other countries).

It can be seen from the evaluation of the global terrorism eradication strategy at the United Nations, there has been a change in the list of global terrorist actors, but not in the perception of the threat of terrorism itself. References to terrorist actors, at least in the UNGCTS and UN Security Council deliberation, have so far only been aimed at acts of violence by radical Islamic groups. Instead of being categorized as acts of terrorism, the perpetrators of acts of violence by the anti-migrant and anti-Islam White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorist group were not discussed in the two important UN forums. Although discussed, the issue of acts of violence by the White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorist group is only addressed at the United Nations Committee 3, which handles social, humanitarian and human rights issues. It shows that acts of terror by White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorists are "only" considered as social and humanitarian issues, not as issues that threaten global security, such as terror by radical Islam.

From this analysis, the researcher concludes, there is a feeling of injustice and imbalance in the response of UN-class institutions in responding to acts of terrorism. Even though the pattern of developing the understanding of White Supremacy Terrorist radicalism (Radical right) is the same as radical Islam, with a scheme for spreading its understanding through social media, not to mention that the actors and sources of funding also originate and are global. The most important thing is that both acts of violence take the same victim, the life of an innocent human being. Therefore, it is understandable if there is a view that acts of violence by the White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorist group must be treated the same as those carried out by radical Islam, because both are categorized as acts of global terrorism.

Seeing this reality, the researcher suggests, it is necessary to strive for a neutral concept related to solving the problem of terrorism. All parties agree that global terrorism must be destroyed, but efforts to do so must be carried out in ways that do not conflict with international provisions. Therefore, the United Nations should formulate a global management and handling of terrorism such as Global Antiterrorism Governance. After that, the United Nations must take over the baton in the fight against terrorism so that the actions of both terorists and the sponsoring countries can be limited or controlled.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Terrorism has had a negative impact on world peace. The magnitude of the impact caused by the existence of terrorism crimes has made all parties participate in carrying out prevention as early as possible so that terrorism crimes do not occur again. All parties must synergize with each other in tackling crimes that can cause victims in the community itself.

This study found that terrorism and technological advances, especially advances in information technology, have a close relationship in a mutualist symbiotic relationship, although not directly. Terrorist groups have been proven to take advantage of the advancement of the internet as an effective medium in

increasing propaganda, building networks, and as a means of new recruitment. The publicity that is obtained quickly becomes "oxygen" for terrorism to breathe, becomes a "blood stream" that is able to spread to the narrowest and smallest "pulses" in society.

Then, the Terror that occurred in Sri Lanka and in New Zealand has opened a new landscape of global terrorism. It is now realized that the two types of violence are intertwined, at least by mutual hatred and revenge. Terrorism, which has only been associated with radical Islamic movements, turns out to be related to the White Supremacy (Radical right) terrorist movement. Now is the right time for the international community to start deliberating the two types of violence in a fair and balanced manner. Both are acts of terrorism that not only rip the sense of humanity, and if not addressed early on, also threaten global security.

Therefore, the enthusiasm and great concern of the international community to fight global terrorism must be carried out and realized in three layers. First, the international layer coordinated by the United Nations as a world organization. Second, the regional layer which of course involves regional and regional organizations. Third, the national layer which is commanded by the leaders of each country. In this way, the implementation of the various formulations decided by the international community regarding the fight against global terrorism will reap constructive results.

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