

ISIS Returnees: A Potential Treats to the National Security in the Disruptive Era

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Abstract:

Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) from Indonesia who originally left Indonesia and fought in the Middle East region now does not have clear citizenship status and place of residence. A number of Indonesian Citizens (FTF ISIS Indonesia) who went to Syria then asked the Indonesian government for help to be repatriated back to their homeland. This is what then reaps polemics among the government and society. Various challenges and threats will certainly be faced by Indonesia, potential conflicts will arise along with the return of ISIS to Indonesia so that it can cause instability in national security conditions. This study will answer the role of the Indonesian government in preventing potential conflicts due to the return of ISIS to the stability of Indonesia's national security. The results show that ISIS sympathizers who have returned to Indonesia have the potential for conflict that threatens the stability of Indonesia's national security. Thus, an integrated effort is needed from all aspects of national defense resources in dealing with it. The method in this paper is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis.

Keywords:

foreign terrorist fighter; ISIS; treats; national security

Introduction

Some support and oaths of allegiance to ISIS even occur on a very large scale in Indonesia. It does not stop at the declaration, the ISIS magnet is able to suck in several Indonesian citizens to go to Iraq and Syria to join ISIS. These people who departed became known as the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) or the Foreign Terrorist Militia. The first Indonesians who left to join ISIS in Iraq and Syria were Afif Abdul Majid and Abu Fida from the Jamaah Tauhid Wal Jihad group who facilitated the departure of Indonesian citizens to Syria to join ISIS. Both of them did not make it to Iraq and Syria because they were deported by the Turkish government, but their departure alone has shown how ISIS has succeeded in exerting a very deep influence on some Indonesian Muslims because they are both considered a symbol of courage

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and are able to implement the concept of extreme jihad in an effective manner. intact. Another group involved in the departure of Indonesian citizens to Syria is HASI (Hilal Ahmar Society Indonesia) which helps Indonesian citizens find their way into Syria. However, the main organization responsible is Jamaah Tauhid Wal Jihad, which has an important role for ISIS to spread propaganda in Indonesia, thereby attracting many sympathizers in Indonesia to go to Syria.

In Indonesia, ISIS propaganda is cultivated and distributed massively but neatly. Especially with the help of the internet network, messages laden with hate and calls for massive destruction were spread. ISIS is known to be diligent in releasing content containing swearing and threats through pro-jihad sites, all of which are intended to spread terror to the public, as well as warnings not to dare to do anything, let alone fight ISIS. On the other hand, they use online media channels to blow the winds of heaven in the form of promises of a much better life for people who are willing to leave their country to join the Islamic State created by ISIS in Iraq and Syria. For the unemployed or those who are dissatisfied with their current jobs, ISIS promises much better jobs in Iraq and Syria. For people who are dissatisfied with government services, ISIS promises free public facilities, health, education, and everything else. In short, ISIS offers a solution to all problems. ISIS reaffirms the claim of the bearers of the illusion that the caliphate is the solution to all problems. Whatever it is, the caliphate is the solution. Until now, propaganda for the caliphate is still massively echoed on social media by Hizb ut-Tahrir supporters in Indonesia even though the organization or organization has been officially dissolved.

When the condition of the nation is facing a crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, of course this can be used by Khilafah activists and ISIS sympathizers. As UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres explained, "ISIS has informed its members that wars around the world will continue, even as the virus spreads." ISIS sympathizers will continue to carry out their acts of terror even though the global pandemic hit, this can actually be used by ISIS sympathizers. ISIS sympathizers tend to adapt quickly and take advantage of conditions of uncertainty and instability to achieve their goals. However, the danger of Covid-19 has also become an obstacle for the smooth running of some of their terror operations. Thus, the choice of launching attacks in the form of da'wah via the internet can be used as an effective tool in influencing the general public to join ISIS, supporting ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia who are in Syria to be repatriated to Indonesia, and finally to justify all their extreme actions. , especially now that people are faced with dependence on the internet because many jobs depend on the internet, including academics. The Central Bureau of Statistics in the issue of "Big Data Analysis in the Middle of New Habit Adaptation Periods" noted that during the WFH period (15 March-31 May 2020), there was an increase in the average number of

children living in / settlements, around 13.57 percent compared to with the baseline period (3 January-6 February 2020). The largest increase in activity at home occurred in April and May which reached 17.00 percent. This can be used as an opportunity for ISIS sympathizers and Khilafah activists in Indonesia to spread their misguided da'wah to lead opinions so that ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia can be returned to Indonesia, so that if they can truly return to their homeland, then the next step for ISIS sympathizers is ISIS returnists will find it easier to carry out their acts of terror in the country. Of course, this must be anticipated so that the potential threat from ISIS returnists who are more destructive does not arise.

As for the series of terror events that have occurred in Indonesia, of course, we are aware that the terrorist threat, especially from the FTF returning to Indonesia (Returnees/Returnists) is a serious threat. Meanwhile, expert observers in Indonesia remain unconvinced by the specific threat posed by ISIS returnists. Observers argue that Indonesian ISIS sympathizers fighting for ISIS in Syria and Iraq may have decided to fight to the death in Syria and Iraq or try to reach other conflict zones, such as Egypt's Sinai Peninsula or Libya. Many of those who return may simply want to resume normal lives, as did the 60 percent of Indonesians who were trained along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border with the Mujahideen in the 1980s. However, the opinion of these observers according to the author will actually obscure the real threat that has been described previously by the author that these ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia have been indoctrinated in such a way and ISIS leaders have instructed their followers wherever they are, their amaliyah actions must continue. done and by any method.

As such, what then reaps polemics among the government and society. Various challenges and threats will certainly be faced by Indonesia, potential conflicts will arise along with the return of ISIS to Indonesia so that it can cause instability in national security conditions. Sociologically, conflict is believed to have two functions, namely functional and non-Sociologically, conflict is believed to have two functions, namely functional and non-functional. In the structural functional view, conflict will actually be able to create the creation and progress of society and even be able to mature it (Rundmo & Hale: 2003), will be able to integrate society and as a source of change (Surbakti, 1992: 150). Then, according to Johann Galtung's conflict theory, where he openly denies that peace is merely a condition in which there is no war, Galtung also gives thoughts on recognizing the difference between "positive peace" and "negative peace". Negative peace basically refers to "a condition where there is no violence or conflict", in this condition conflict may re-emerge because the root of the problem has not been resolved properly and thoroughly. Whereas in positive peace it refers to the harmonious integration of society.

The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted various aspects of people's lives, where many people have lost their jobs so they cannot support their families, and also led to various new cases related to current and future conditions (Drenjanin, 2020). This of course can cause basic psychological symptoms, ranging from increased anxiety to mild paranoia, so the longer the disorder continues and tends to get worse and more intense which can lead to actions outside of reason that lead to conflict (Amanda and Rayda, 2018). Significantly, this psychological uncertainty and decline is arguably an increasing number of people who are more vulnerable to negative narratives that seek to scapegoat others (Orehek, etc, 2010). Various studies have been conducted which explain that radicalization facilitated by personal or perceived loss can occur during a pandemic (Avis, 2020)

At the same time, with more people spending more time online, there are more opportunities for extremists to launch their propaganda campaigns. The disruption and pressure caused by the pandemic coupled with the return of ISIS sympathizers will certainly provide fertile ground for radicalization and extremist propaganda in Indonesia. For example, ISIS has used hashtags related to COVID-19 to direct Internet users to its jihadist propaganda, including driving the general public's perception of being able to urge the government to return ISIS sympathizers to their respective countries and incite the public to sympathize with them. Therefore, to help facilitate this research and also as a basis for strengthening the analysis, this study uses an approach that is considered appropriate to the existing problems to be used as guidelines. Approach in a simple sense is a way to research and then explain a certain phenomenon. This chapter will also discuss the theoretical and conceptual foundations used in the Analysis Tool in assessing the potential for conflict due to the return of ISIS.

Therefore, the author is interested in raising the issue / phenomenon regarding the potential for conflict due to the return of ISIS in the current era of disruption, so that in the end this research will provide innovative ideas on how to deal with ISIS returnees, both those that will and those that already exist in Indonesia. Of course, this research will be based on scientific research in the field of Peace and Conflict Resolution studies.

This study uses a qualitative method because the purpose of the study is to see the depth of the problems raised by the researcher, which in qualitative research can present descriptive data. The approach used is a focused interview approach by conducting face-to-face questions and answers between researchers and informants to find out the potential conflicts caused by the return of ISIS returnees to Indonesia. The characteristic of this method is that the data is presented in the form of a description in the form of narratives, opinions, and ideas collected by researchers from several

sources. Research data are grouped based on needs with an interpretive approach to the subject which is then analyzed. The purpose of data grouping is to make systematics and simplify diverse data into a unified analysis. The approach used in this qualitative research is a case study where the researcher emphasizes research only on a case unit. Thus, the researcher focuses on one particular object who studies it as a case. The qualitative method approach includes empirical data based on experiences or observations made, and other documents that describe the daily meaning of research. Research data for further analysis in order to obtain answers to the main research problems using qualitative methods.

The Foreign Terrorist Fighter Who Became a Returnees

Global calls made by ISIS to join jihad and efforts to build an Islamic state in Syria and Iraq have attracted several hundred Indonesians over the past five years. While the majority of international recruits came from Europe and the Arab world, then National Police Chief General Tito Karnavian said in May 2018 that 500 Indonesians were still in Syria and Iraq, 500 had returned, while 103 were thought to have died in a battle. Data from the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC), puts the number of Indonesians in Iraq/Syria at 574 as of September 2017. At least 97 people died; 66 had been stopped at the airport while trying to leave Indonesia; and more than 500 people have been deported, although this includes Indonesians who were forcibly repatriated from a number of countries for fear of involvement in violent extremism.

As alluded to by David Malet and Rachel Hayes in their research entitled *Foreign Fighter Returnees: An Indefinite Threat?*, it is stated that the potential threat posed by returnists who have arrived in their respective home countries has made many countries feel worried and threatened since the invasion. by United. United States to Afghanistan in 2001 (Malet & Hayes; 2018; 1). In Indonesia itself, the issue of ISIS refugees who returned to the surface at the end of 2019 and this was presented by the community about how the government should deal with ISIS sympathizers who have returned (returners). Many Indonesians went to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS and then when ISIS' influence began to fade, they decided to return to Indonesia.

The next public debate is how this ISIS returnist threat can affect Indonesia's national security. Because it is known that until the end of 2019 terror acts carried out by ISIS sympathizers were still happening, public officials were always targeted because they represented a thogut government. When there is a pandemic phenomenon that is engulfing the whole world, including Indonesia which is quite overwhelmed by this pandemic, it is even reported that Indonesia has experienced an economic recession which will cause potential social conflicts in society. With this phenomenon, the focus of most of the community, especially the government and

security forces will be focused on handling the pandemic. This will then be used by returning ISIS and other terrorist groups in Indonesia to take action when conditions are not conducive. Therefore, in this paper, we will discuss returns and also the potential conflicts that ISIS will cause, as well as how to overcome these problems with peaceful studies and conflict resolution.

Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) is not a new phenomenon in violent conflict. From 1980 to 1992, it was recorded that up to 20,000 foreign fighters traveled to Afghanistan and became fighters when confronted with Afghanistan. However, the flow of foreign 'fighters' to Syria recorded since 2011 to 2016 is believed to be the largest flow of foreign fighters in the last six years, reaching 42.000+ people from more than 120+ countries (European Union, 2017). Foreign Terrorist Fighter can be defined as someone who leaves his home country and joins the fight in a battle with an international terrorist group. This definition is in line with the thinking of Thomas Hegghammer that a Foreign Terrorist Fighter is someone who tries to leave the west to fight elsewhere.

Thomas Hegghammer's definition in my opinion only focuses on FTFs that come from the west and not as a whole, because as is well known that FTFs are not only from the west, but many are from the Asian region, especially Indonesia, according to BNPT data that currently These are Indonesian citizens who joined in Syria to become ISIS sympathizers, totaling 600 people. Furthermore, FTF is believed to be able to increase the intensity, duration, and sustainability of conflicts; and can pose a serious threat to countries of origin, transit countries, destination countries, as well as countries neighboring war zones in which the FTF is involved. FTF can also threaten the entire region as well as member countries, even areas far from conflict zones. In addition, there are concerns that the FTF will use the extreme ideology they believe in to promote terrorism. There are also concerns that the FTF is being recruited by and affiliated with ISIS, the Al-Nusra Front (ANF) and groups affiliated to it, splinter, or derivatives of the Al-Qaeda group.

Prior to the issuance of Resolution 2178, UN Security Council Resolution 1373 in 2001 was the first resolution to directly explain the recruitment of terrorists. This resolution requires each member state not to provide active or passive support to individuals or groups involved in acts of terrorism, including by stopping the recruitment of members of terrorist groups in its territory. The issue of terrorist recruitment was then addressed in Resolution 2178 (2014). An FTF is defined as an individual who travels to another country for the purpose of committing, planning, preparing, or participating in an act of terrorism or providing or undergoing terrorist training, particularly in connection with an armed conflict. These two resolutions are norm making which are relevant to the interests of the Indonesian government, which

is currently also facing the departure and return of the FTF who joined ISIS or the ANF. Therefore, UN member states including Indonesia need to apply or adjust their domestic rules with Resolutions 1373 and 2178 regarding terrorist recruitment/FTF.

The motivation for the participation of the FTF from 86 countries is to support extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, especially in establishing the Islamic State. FTF recruitment globally is done in several places with different characters. The reasons for joining an FTF with Islamic State are emotional, and the involvement of family or close acquaintances in the radicalization process is a determining factor. Where one joins, the other is more likely to follow. Areas where there are groups of young people who are vulnerable, do not have an alienated goal are proven to generate recruitment momentum that spreads through personal contact from group to group (Barrett, 2017). After knowing about the Foreign Terrorist Fighter, then it can be seen that they are citizens of a foreign country and join a terrorist group that is outside their home country, and when the terrorist group experiences a setback or defeat, the sympathizers of the terrorist group will lose their direction and purpose. and forced to return to their home country. So, these people can be said to be returnists. In line with the phenomenon that we discussed in this study, the majority of Indonesian FTFs who returned to their homeland carried extreme views that often affected the Indonesian people they met. They also often carry out a series of terrors in Indonesia, it is also known that a number of Indonesian citizens who returned from Syria are believed to have the ability to assemble bombs, so that their presence must be watched out for by the security forces and the general public.

Conflict Potential to the National Stability

The rise of terror acts in Indonesia, as it is well known that the ISIS terrorist group is often the mastermind behind these attacks. There are several indications that lead to the finding that the terror was masterminded by the ISIS group. One of them was because it was known that the attack was planned by Bahrin Naim, an Indonesian citizen who wanted to lead the ISIS group in Southeast Asia. In addition, another indication is the information held by the police from the hacker group Anonymous which says that Indonesia will become one of the targets for attacks by the ISIS radical group. The Anonymous hacker group informed that a terrorist group will attack Indonesia after the Paris Terror on November 13, 2015 (Liputan 6, 2015). It stated that ISIS was planning to attack the Al-Jihad and One Day One Juz communities. Al Jihad in question is a mosque in Karawang, West Java. Just like other countries, Indonesia also faces challenges in uncovering the existence of terror networks within its country.

In this case, especially against the ISIS terrorist network, which is increasingly troubling. The existence of ISIS in Indonesia certainly disturbs national security

conditions which emphasizes the government's ability to protect the country and citizens from any threats that come. Today ISIS is a network that cannot be ignored. In fact, every year ISIS continues to grow rapidly and become a new global power. Their ability to attract fighters from foreign countries is very high from various countries including Indonesia. Due to this phenomenon, the government needs to improve strategies in dealing with terrorism in Indonesia. The government must also optimize the early detection system for the large potential for acts of terror by extreme groups in Indonesia, especially for groups affiliated to ISIS. Such as the JAT group or the West Indonesia Mujahideen led by Abu Bakar Baasyir and the East Indonesia Mujahidin Group led by Santoso (Tempo, 2015).

Currently, Indonesian people are faced with a pandemic, where many people are more active in cyberspace because of the demands of working from home. ISIS has also taken advantage of this. As the author has mentioned, ISIS uses digital media to launch its actions. First, ISIS will use digital media to influence people to sympathize with ISIS by giving invitations based on religion that are in fact wrong. Second, after getting public sympathy, ISIS will lead the general public's perception to be able to urge governments in countries, especially Indonesia to be able to repatriate these ISIS sympathizers, under the pretext of humanity and human rights as citizens. And this is happening in Indonesia, where public perception is divided into two camps between those who accept ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia to be sent home for humanitarian reasons and those who do not accept ISIS sympathizers because they are already members of terror organizations and are also not Indonesian citizens anymore.

At the government level, there is also a dilemma, where there are those who argue that these ISIS sympathizers are still Indonesian citizens and there are those who argue that these ISIS sympathizers are no longer Indonesian citizens so that their return must be rejected. The debate about the return of ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia among the Indonesian government proves that an integrated strategy is needed that is able to deal with this problem. Third, if the public's perception has been successfully influenced so that there is pressure from the community to return ISIS sympathizers to their homeland, and they manage to return to Indonesia. So, ISIS sympathizers who have changed their status to ISIS returnists will find it easier to carry out their acts of terror in Indonesia.

With the rise of these potential threats, caused by ISIS sympathizers, it makes sense when referring to the statement of an influential ISIS figure, namely Abu Muhammad al-Adnani's who said "all supporters who could not join the caliphate to attack the enemy wherever they could, and with whatever means, without waiting for instructions". This further reaffirms that ISIS sympathizers can carry out their acts of terror wherever they are without waiting for instructions. With the presence of these

ISIS returnists to Indonesia, it is clear that they will easily carry out their acts of terror in Indonesia. Therefore, the potential for conflict caused by ISIS returnees is very dangerous and currently Indonesia is faced with unfavorable conditions due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. By being faced with unstable national conditions, this moment can be used by ISIS returnists to carry out a series of acts of terror. They have been indoctrinated to carry out attacks without having to wait for instructions from ISIS leaders who are abroad. This of course requires an appropriate response to deal with potential conflicts that will arise if there is an increase in the number of ISIS returnees who return to Indonesia.

Responses

In an effort to deal with the potential conflicts that will arise because of ISIS returns, of course, one of the efforts we offer is from a peaceful perspective and conflict resolution based on the concept of national security. By taking various approaches in the form of a hard approach and a soft approach, it is not necessarily able to resolve a conflict because as is well known in both approaches there is a zero sum principle, not a win-win. Until now, the approach taken by the government in responding to every act of terrorism has not maximally eliminated structural violence so that of course it can hinder the prevention and resolution of conflicts due to ISIS returns. Furthermore, in responding to this, we will first use the peaceful perspective of Johan Galtung. Galtung openly denies that peace is merely a condition in which there is no war, Galtung also provides thoughts on recognizing the difference between "positive peace" and "negative peace". Negative peace basically refers to "a condition where there is no violence or conflict", in this condition conflict may re-emerge because the root of the problem has not been resolved properly and thoroughly. Whereas in positive peace it refers to the harmonious integration of society (Galtung, 1967).

Galtung admits that he has learned an important lesson and is optimistic that violence can be eliminated if we know the causes. Galtung learned from Gandhi about structuralism, that the cause of violence is the wrong structure and not the bad actors. He said non-violence is non-cooperation with the wrong structure and at the same time proposes and creates alternative structures. Violence in a broad sense is said by Galtung, as something that should be avoided as a barrier that causes a person to not be able to actualize himself properly. According to Galtung, this barrier can actually be avoided, so that violence can actually be avoided if the barrier is removed. Therefore, to deal with potential conflicts from ISIS returnists is to carry out conflict resolution procedures which can be implemented by continuing to carry out effective supervision and deradicalization, supported by strengthening legal regulations.

Therefore, in dealing with potential conflicts that will be caused by ISIS returnists, it can be done based on a peaceful view and conflict resolution. Where the conflict resolution process must begin with structural changes that identify the potential for structural violence contained in the system and then possible solutions can be designed to eliminate it. The process of designing such a solution will force countries to collectively explore non-violent ways to resolve conflicts and put a hard approach as a last resort. Thus, to carry out these efforts, of course, must be in line with the concept of national security, where in the concept of national security it is explained that to deal with real threats must be done by mobilizing all national defense resources.

Currently, at the strategic leadership level, there is still no synergy and common perception regarding the return of these ISIS sympathizers to their homeland and how to handle it if they can return to their homeland. Therefore, a special task force or National Action Plan must be made that contains various related agencies and also the general public such as religious leaders so that they can work together and synergize in facing the threat from ISIS returnists. The formation of a special task force and national action plan is expected to be tasked with formulating policies in ensuring the legal status of ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia, this is done so that in terms of handling it can be more precise and there is no conflict of law rules. Then, if these ISIS sympathizers have succeeded in coming to their homeland, then this special task force or national action plan can be more effective in monitoring and carrying out comprehensive deradicalization actions, so that ISIS returnists can be controlled so that they will not pose a threat at the community level.

Conclusion

Indonesia's recently updated law does prohibit participation in foreign conflicts (leading to the planning and/or execution of terrorist attacks) but many people who return home with extremist views may not be involved in organizing or committing violence. Managing successful reintegration with society will involve frequent and consistent involvement of people with the ability to build and maintain their trust, while trying to steer them toward more positive pursuits. Finding the right balance between ensuring security and providing social services aimed at countering extremism is a challenge for any country. Another difficult task is trying to measure the level of commitment of a particular individual to a cause or potential for violence.

Therefore, in dealing with the potential conflict that will be caused by the return of ISIS, it can be done from a peaceful point of view and conflict resolution. Whereas, the conflict resolution process must begin with structural changes that identify the potential for structural violence that exists in the system and then be able

to design possible solutions to eliminate it. This process of designing solutions will force countries to collectively explore nonviolent ways to resolve conflicts and put a violent approach as a last resort. Therefore, the government must form a special task force as well as a national action plan consisting of various institutions and elements of the general public so that the resolution of problems regarding ISIS returnees can be addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner. This is based on the concept of national security itself, which emphasizes overcoming state threats by mobilizing all national defense resources in an integrated manner. Thus, national security in the disruptive era can be handled more effectively.

Dealing with this, there are some steps need to be taken by various stakeholders. First is to clarify the legal basis. clarifying the legal status of FTFs which is still being debated, so that appropriate action can be taken, the clarity of the legal basis to encourage the government to make policies regarding the legal status of Indonesian citizens who join terrorist organizations. For this reason, the government must synergize in formulating a policy in determining the legal status of ISIS sympathizers from Indonesia. For example, relevant agencies may recommend to the President to issue a Perpu regarding the legal status of anyone involved in a terrorist organization.

Second is to forming an Ad-Hoc institution in the form of a special task force containing institutions related to the handling of repatriation, this Ad-Hoc institution can be more effective in the context of early detection and prevention of conflicts due to the FTF that has successfully returned to Indonesia, this is to maintain stability nation in a destructive era. At the moment. With the formation of an Ad-Hoc institution that specifically handles returns consisting of several related agencies and also the general public, it is hoped that it will be more effective because it has direct and structured bureaucratic and communication channels, this institution must also be filled. with the best personnel the institution has. related to the handling of terrorism and the participation of the general public who have the ability to deal with radicalism and extremism as the embodiment of a universal state defense system.

Third is through utilizing the Terrorism Early Warning program which focuses on how to integrate information that is spread in the wider community into accurate information (All Fusion/All Phase). One of the implementations is to create an application or software called TED (Early Detection of Terrorism) that can be accessed and downloaded by the public through the Playstore and App Store, this application is able to detect criminal activity on social media including terrorist activity. This application has the ability to monitor or track communication activities in every social media application. The existence of this application is a manifestation of the involvement of the general public in preventing the threat of terrorism, this is

like the concept of Indonesian national security which requires each party to participate in efforts to defend the country from all forms of threats.

Fourth, the government must also focus on using former terrorists who have carried out deradicalization programs and have returned to society. The use of ex-terrorists aims to dig up information related to the FTF, including the intellectual actors who are the masterminds behind the departure of Indonesian people to other countries to join ISIS. The focus of handling intellectual actors in the FTF must be clarified in the existing legal rules.

Fifth, the government must strengthen the participation of the Intelligence Community and Counter Terrorism Communication Forum in each region as an effort to maximize early detection in preventing the successful return of the ISIS movement to Indonesia. And this is also a form of synergy between parties in dealing with the threat of terrorism.

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