Contemporary Perspective on Terrorism: A Literature Review

Alfin Reza Syahputra[1], Supardi Hamid[1]
[1]Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kepolisian, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding author e-mail: alfinrezas@gmail.com

Abstract: Terrorism is taking on more and more varied forms, acts, and networks as a result of changes in worldwide, so that international organizations and civil society play a significant role in the battle against terrorism. Counterterrorism includes law enforcement, deradicalization efforts, and threat detection all done concurrently and collaboratively. As international organizations, the UN and Interpol prepared the legal framework, offered technical assistance, and supported the worldwide response. It is advised to use technology, cooperate across sectors, and reinforce deradicalization and preventative methods in order to maximize effectiveness. Global organizations must strengthen cross-border reactions and policy coordination in order to stop radicalization and boost civil society participation in educational initiatives. The role of financial institutions in preventing the funding of terrorism must also be considered. Governments and security agencies at both the national and international levels must enhance cyber security, keep an eye out for online content that encourages terrorism, and invest in the development of detection and monitoring technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), which functions as a virtual police force.

Keywords: Contemporary, Counter Terrorism, Cyber Terrorism, The Fifth Wave of Terrorism

A. Introduction

Terrorism a global threat, has existed in human history since ancient times. This phenomenon shocks the world and can cause fear in society. Although terrorism is not new, countering it is increasingly difficult due to changes in politics, society, and economics. One of the important questions to be answered is how terrorism emerges, develops, and why individuals or groups choose violence as a way to achieve their goals. To begin, the researcher will discuss the origins of terrorism, how it develops, and how it impacts society and global geopolitics.

Terrorism cannot be understood without considering its historical context and socio-political shifts. Historically, events such as the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, and world wars have provided the basis for the emergence of radical movements that use violence as a means to change society and politics. However, it was not until the 20th century that terrorism became a major global threat due to the

number of armed groups using terror tactics to achieve religious, political, or ideological goals.

Acts of terrorism can be motivated by various reasons, such as political, economic, or ideological. Often, terrorist groups have a political agenda, trying to gain power or build a state based on their ideology (Silke, 2009). Conversely, there are also groups that engage in terrorism for economic purposes, such as extortion or robbery. In addition, religious motivations often contribute to acts of terrorism, where these groups consider themselves as holy warriors fighting against religious enemies or other groups that are considered a threat.

Technology and globalization have changed the way terrorism is conducted. Contemporary technology enables more lethal attacks, while global communication networks allow terrorist groups to coordinate and share information more effectively. Terrorism has adapted to technological advances, such as cyberattacks, the use of drones, and the use of social media as a propaganda tool (Eichler, 2023).

Terrorism can also be seen as a result of dissatisfaction and inequality perceived by some groups of people in a social context. Economic inequalities, ethnic conflicts, and political instability often lead to the radicalization and recruitment of terrorist group members (Schuurman, 2020). Education and the social environment can also influence individuals' views and beliefs towards terrorism. Terrorism has effects on many people, not just the victims of direct attacks; it also has far-reaching psychological and economic effects (Antwi-Boasiako & Davis, 2022). Terrorist attacks can cause fear and anxiety in society. In addition, terrorist attacks often have a huge impact on the economy, especially on investment and tourism. In addition, government actions against terrorism often cause a dilemma between the preservation of human rights and the protection of security (Kadir et al., 2019). Terrorism is not a problem that can only be addressed in one aspect. Countering terrorism requires a holistic approach that considers all aspects of ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural life (Yumitro et al., 2022). Effectively addressing the threat of terrorism requires reducing radicalization, improving security, and practicing international diplomacy.

The world has seen different types of terrorism that challenge democratic and humanitarian values throughout history. Researchers can understand the complexity of this phenomenon by looking at its root causes, evolution, and effects. Thus, researchers can endeavor to develop more efficient methods to stop and combat terrorism in order for the world to have a more peaceful and secure future (Sipayung et al., 2023).

Terrorism today is an increasingly complex and dynamic form of threat in the global environment. This phenomenon has evolved rapidly as a result of changes in politics, society, and technological advancements around the world. Today's terrorist attacks include not only physical attacks that kill people but also cyber-attacks, propaganda

through social media, and online recruitment. Contemporary terrorist groups transcend national boundaries and often use a particular religion or ideology as an excuse for their actions. To understand contemporary terrorism, researchers must look at what drives it, what strategies and tactics are used, and what efforts are made to combat it. The drivers of contemporary terrorism can be attributed to many different variables, such as social discontent, economic inequality, and ethnic or political conflict. Dissatisfaction with a political or social situation where people feel marginalized or unrepresented by the government often leads to radicalization. Some people may be tempted by the promise of financial gain or better economic opportunities through involvement in terrorist groups, which can lead to economic inequality. In addition, ethnic or political conflicts can cause terrorism to flourish, as terrorist groups can capitalize on existing tensions to support their agenda. In addition, religion, or ideology, is often used as a tool to divide terrorist groups. Although most religious believers are against acts of violence, some terrorist groups use radicalized interpretations of religion to justify their attacks. The misuse of religion to support terrorism can create tensions between religious communities and can exacerbate religious conflicts (Eichler, 2023).

Contemporary technology has been instrumental in changing the face of contemporary terrorism. Social media makes it easier for terrorist groups to communicate and plan attacks. Terrorist propaganda spread through online media can also influence people's minds and encourage recruitment. As an important tool in the repertoire of contemporary terrorism, cyberattacks have the ability to access and damage the country's vital infrastructure. Bomb attacks, armed attacks, kidnappings, and cyberattacks are some of the tactics of contemporary terrorism. Terrorist groups still frequently use bomb attacks, such as suicide bombings or car bombings. Armed attacks, both individually and in large-scale attacks, are also a real threat, as has happened in terror attacks around the world. In addition, the kidnapping of government officials or citizens can be used to suppress or achieve political goals. Technological advances have also significantly changed recruitment. Through the internet, terrorist groups can recruit new members, utilizing social media, online forums, and online gaming platforms. Therefore, they can seek sympathizers around the world, resulting in a global network that is difficult for security authorities to track and stop.

Global collaboration is necessary for today's counterterrorism. Countries work together to share intelligence, fortify border security, and create policies aimed at preventing radicalization. It takes both diplomacy and non-military means to counter the main causes of terrorism. It is critical to strike a balance between preventative initiatives and security measures in circumstances like these. Fighting terrorism requires more than just repression; it also requires addressing the movement's root causes and gaining a complete understanding of its drivers. International cooperation and awareness of the threat posed by terrorism are crucial for the establishment of a more secure and stable world.

Understanding contemporary terrorism is a complex topic that requires a deep understanding of the rapidly evolving political, social, and technological dynamics of the contemporary era. Terrorism must be seen as an essential part of the world's ongoing change, rather than in isolation. A literature review provides a window that allows researchers to see diverse perspectives and explore the root causes, development, and impact of terrorism in a broader context and timeframe. The world today faces undeniable challenges to global security due to contemporary terrorism, which requires the international community to adjust to an increasingly complex and dynamic threat. To understand its origins, researchers must look at the history of political and social transformations that allow contemporary terrorist groups to emerge. Economic inequality, ethnic conflicts, and political revolutions are important factors that drive the emergence of extreme groups that use violence as a means to achieve their goals.

Therefore, the literature review emphasizes how ideology and religion provide legitimacy for contemporary terrorist acts. Despite the fact that the majority of religious adherents oppose the use of violence, there are minority groups who alter their beliefs to justify attacks and killings. The use of religion to achieve political or ideological goals creates tension and conflict among various religious groups, which complicates counterterrorism efforts. However, it cannot be ignored that technological advances have changed contemporary terrorism. In the age of computers and the internet, terrorist groups can communicate, recruit members, and spread propaganda quickly. Social media, online forums, and online gaming platforms are where attacks begin, challenging governments and security agencies around the world. Additionally, cyberattacks have the ability to damage a country's vital infrastructure, making them an important part of the contemporary terrorist repertoire. It is crucial to look at the impact of contemporary terrorism on society and global politics when looking at the literature. Terrorist attacks have psychological consequences for victims and society as a whole. Terrorist attacks often have significant economic consequences, jeopardizing investment, tourism, and other sectors. In addition, government actions against terrorism can pose a dilemma between the preservation of human rights and the protection of security.

Moreover, a thorough literature review shows the measures that have been taken to combat terrorism at the national and international levels. Effective security policies, cross-border monitoring of terrorist groups, and the exchange of intelligence information are essential for international cooperation. To eliminate the root causes of terrorism, diplomacy, education, and efforts to prevent radicalization are also the primary focus.

It remains to be emphasized that dealing with terrorism is not the task of only the government and security agencies. Non-governmental organizations, civil society, and academia are crucial to supporting prevention and counterterrorism efforts. Public awareness, education, and human rights advocacy can serve as the basis for

combating extremism and radicalization. If researchers look at contemporary terrorism from a literature perspective, they can see it as a multifaceted challenge that requires an organized and holistic strategy to combat, not just security issues. The international community can build a more sustainable strategy to address the current challenges of terrorism by understanding these complex dynamics. Thus, achieving a more secure and peaceful world.

B. Methods

This research method uses a literature review, which is an effective way to create and interpret scientific literature relevant to the research topic. Formulating the research question, planning the literature search, reading and evaluating the sources, and synthesizing and writing an informative narrative are all part of this approach (Amanda & Saputro, 2023). The literature review method allows researchers to gain a better understanding of the current level of knowledge on a topic and determine further research objectives. The steps in the research method using library observation that researchers use are as follows:

Determining Research Objectives

Determining the research objective to investigate the current status of knowledge on a topic of contemporary perspectives on terrorism by identifying gaps in knowledge, or establishing a basis for further research.

Topic Selection

Choose a topic that is specific and relevant to contemporary perspectives on terrorism by formulating clear research questions and determining the boundaries of the topic being undertaken.

Literary Search

Search for literature from the Google Scholar base that is relevant to the topic of contemporary perspectives on terrorism.

Source Selection

After conducting a search, sources are selected that are relevant to the theme of contemporary perspectives on terrorism and a critical evaluation of the sources is carried out to help select the best sources.

Analysis and Evaluation

Analysis and evaluation are carried out by recording important information, main findings and supporting arguments in contemporary perspectives on terrorism.

C. Results and Discussion

Terrorist Groups

Terrorists are groups that emerge in the midst of conflict and political change around the world. Many groups have different goals, ideologies, and strategies, but all agree that they use violence as a means to achieve their goals. Most times, terrorist groups emerge in response to social, economic, or political discontent, which often leads to radicalization and the use of violence as a form of protest or resistance. To understand the characteristics and effects of terrorist groups, researchers must understand their sources, their group classifications, and how they operate in various global environments (Kaplan, 2012).

Unstable social, political or economic conditions are often the source of terrorist groups. The discontent and inequality that exist in society can lead to an environment where these groups can thrive. Factors such as economic inequality, ethnic conflict, and reactions to foreign intervention often serve as key drivers for the emergence of terrorist groups. For example, terrorist groups may emerge in response to government oppression of certain ethnic groups or in response to economic inequality that creates anger among certain groups.

Terrorist groups are diverse and ideologically diverse. With a political agenda, some terrorist groups seek to gain power or overthrow governments. One example is a group like the IRA, or Irish Republican Armed Forces, which was in Northern Ireland and sought to unify Ireland and end British rule. Other terrorist groups may be faith-based, using their religious beliefs to justify their violent actions. Terrorist groups with a religious agenda, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), claim to be waging jihad or holy war. In addition, there are terrorist groups fueled by extremism or radical nationalism that support the supremacy of a particular group or race (Scull et al., 2020).

Many terrorist organizations are located abroad, and their headquarters are not always in one nation. Globalization has made it possible for terrorist organizations to collaborate, communicate, and receive support from worldwide networks. This is demonstrated by the emergence of groups such as Al-Qaeda, which has networks in various countries and has members from various nationalities and ethnic backgrounds. The ability of terrorist groups to operate across the globe makes countermeasures more difficult, as responses must be coordinated and international in scale. Various tactics and strategies are used by terrorist groups to operate. They often use violence, terror, and attacks against civilians or symbolic targets to create fear and achieve their political or ideological goals. In addition, terrorist groups often

use tactics such as extortion, hostage-taking, and suicide attacks. In addition, these groups can spread propaganda, recruit members, and plan attacks more effectively thanks to technological advances such as the internet and social media.

In dealing with terrorist groups, actions taken by the government and civil society must take a holistic approach. In addition to security and law enforcement measures, preventive measures are also crucial to address the underlying causes of terrorism. Community empowerment, education, and tackling inequality can help reduce the causes of radicalization. To combat terrorist groups that operate across borders, international diplomacy and cooperation between countries are also necessary.

It is critical to recognize that terrorist organizations frequently symbolize extreme minorities in society in circumstances such as these. Violent acts are not committed by millions of people who share the same ethnic, religious, and philosophical backgrounds. Therefore, generalizations about a particular group or religion can cloud understanding and make conflict worse. Terrorist groups demonstrate the complex consequences of social, political, and economic variables that all lead to the use of violence as a means to achieve their goals. The first step in developing an effective countermeasure strategy is to understand the root causes, the groups, and how they operate. The global community can strive to reduce the impact of terrorist groups and create a more secure and peaceful world by using a holistic approach, such as prevention and international efforts.

The New Tribalism

The current change in social and political dynamics is due to the new tribalism. This is the idea of a phenomenon in which individuals and groups are more likely to identify with a particular group, such as a tribe, ethnicity, or political ideology, rather than adopting a national or broad identity. Although the concept of tribalism has existed throughout history, the new features of tribalism are more prominent and impact many aspects of contemporary society. This talk will discuss the origins, manifestations, and consequences of the new tribalism. It will also discuss efforts that can be made to mitigate its negative effects.

The series of social, political and technological changes that have taken place in recent decades can be a source of new tribalism. While globalization enables cultural exchange and connectivity, economic inequality and insecurity also cause small groups that provide a sense of security and identity to be stifled. In addition, dissatisfaction with governments for not meeting people's needs can increase the desire to join groups that share similar goals and principles. New tribalism is also fueled by technology, especially social media. Online platforms such as these allow people to form online communities where they can interact and share their views with others who share the same views. However, at the same time, social media can also be

a tool to deepen divisions, accelerate the formation of exclusive camps, and distance people from a diversity of views (Kaplan, 2012).

Recent manifestations of tribalism can be found in various aspects of life, from politics to popular culture. Ideological polarization in politics increasingly distinguishes groups with different opinions. In politics, strong camps form where people tend to support or oppose a party or candidate without considering policies or resolvable disputes. This phenomenon is evident in the heightened political tensions in many countries, leading to deeper divisions between opposing groups.

Beyond the realm of politics, the recent rise of tribalism is impacting the way people consume and participate in culture. Individual identities are increasingly associated with brands, lifestyles or smaller cultural groups. Social media enables the expression of these identities, allowing people to join groups that share similar interests and values, often excluding or attacking other groups. The new tribalism can increase inequality and group conflict around the world. Conflict and violence are more likely to occur when individuals and groups emphasize differences and establish boundaries between themselves and other groups. This can happen locally or even reach an international scale, especially when tribal or religious identities become the basis for large-scale conflicts and disputes.

New tribalism has far-reaching effects and permeates the fabric of society. One effect is the dehumanization of people from other groups, so that they see people from other groups as threats or enemies. This can lead to prejudice, discrimination, and even violence against minorities or different groups. New tribalism can also disrupt national and international group cooperation. Countries tend to concentrate on their own group interests rather than working together to address shared global problems such as pandemics, poverty, or climate change. This can lead to uncertainty and difficulty in reaching long-term solutions. To stop the negative impacts of the new tribalism, concerted efforts from various parties—governments, civil society, and international institutions need to be made. First of all, it is important to raise awareness about the consequences caused by new tribalism and encourage conversations between groups. Information and education campaigns can play an important role in changing people's perceptions and encouraging them to better understand the diversity and plurality of society (Costa & Kaplan, 2023).

Social media should be considered as it is one of the main factors driving the new tribalism. Policies and algorithms that help platforms reduce the formation of camps and encourage informative and balanced conversations should be created. In addition, people must be trained to be smart users of information and to find reliable sources. Governments also have an important role to play in creating policies that embrace diversity and protect human rights. Building a just and equal society can be achieved through the implementation of inclusive policies. To address polarization and conflict, it is necessary to support civil society initiatives that strengthen inter-group relations.

International organizations can play an important role in facilitating this around the world.

Working together, nations must address shared challenges. To ease tensions and lay the groundwork for cooperative solutions, there should be more discussion and communication between the various groups.

The recent development of tribalism presents a major challenge to efforts to build an inclusive and just society. This phenomenon can lead to group divisions and can reinforce prejudice and conflict. To combat the new tribalism, governments, civil society and international institutions must work together. Inclusive policies, awareness and education can help build a society that values diversity and co-operation between groups. Researchers cannot address the adverse effects of new tribalism and create a more welcoming and peaceful world if they do not take a holistic and organized approach.

The Wave of Global Terrorism

Waves of terrorism have evolved over time, and researchers often identify four main waves of terrorism. The first wave occurred in the late 19th to early 20th century, associated with nationalist and revolutionary movements. It was characterized by terrorist groups fighting for independence or political change, such as the IRA (Irish Republican Army) in Ireland. The second wave emerged in the 1960s to 1980s and was associated with anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism movements. Organizations such as ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna) in Spain are examples of this wave.

The third wave occurred after the Cold War and is often linked to religious ideologies, such as jihadism. Groups such as Al-Qaeda and the Taliban take center stage in this wave, which developed in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. It is characterized by coordinated attacks involving guerrilla tactics and mass terror campaigns. The fourth wave, which is still developing, is related to transnational terrorism, online radicalization, and more decentralized terrorist groups. ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) is an example of this wave, which began to emerge in the mid-to-late 2010s. The difference lies in its global nature, utilization of digital technology, and focus on online propaganda to recruit members (Rapoport, 2022), (Hart, 2023).

While the first wave of terrorism was generally related to national conflicts or specific ideologies, the fourth wave of terrorism is more likely to be transnational and not limited by national borders or specific ideologies. The development of technology and global connectivity has become a key driver for the fourth wave of terrorism, allowing terrorist groups to operate effectively around the world and utilize social media for the dissemination of their radical messages.

The wave of global terrorism is a complex phenomenon that poses major problems for the security of today's world. The world has witnessed an increase in terrorist activities in recent decades, involving groups with diverse goals and ideologies. The wave of global terrorism, which ranges from suicide bomb attacks to mass armed assaults, has affected various countries and negatively impacted societies and economies around the world. To understand this phenomenon, it is important to understand its source, how it has evolved over the years, and how it impacts global security (Rapoport, 2021).

A complex set of political, social, economic and religious factors can determine the source of the global wave of terrorism. Social and political discontent around the world is a key driver. Feelings of dissatisfaction with governments that are perceived as not representing the interests of the people or widespread economic inequality often led to the emergence of terrorist groups. In addition, ethnic or political conflicts can be a driver for terrorist groups to capitalize on existing tensions to support their agenda. In addition, extreme religious or ideological agendas are often a source of global terrorism. Some terrorist groups use religion as a justification for their violent acts, although the majority of religious believers reject this radical interpretation. Certain religions or ideologies may encourage and support terrorist groups to attack businesses that are considered their enemies. This creates tension between religious communities and can lead to religious conflict, which can disrupt regional and global stability.

How the wave of global terrorism has evolved throughout history shows changes in the strategies and tactics used by these groups. Terrorist attacks have become more complex and coordinated in recent decades. Groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS have utilized global networks to plan and launch attacks. Suicide bombings, mass armed attacks, and cyberattacks are some of the tactics increasingly used by contemporary terrorist groups. With technological advancements, especially in communication and transport, terrorist groups can operate and plan their operations all over the world. The wave of terrorism has a huge impact and can be felt by people all over the world. In addition to loss of life and injuries, terrorist attacks have significant social and psychological effects. Terrorist attacks can lead to a sustained feeling of insecurity in people, which makes them live in fear. In addition, terrorist attacks often have significant economic consequences, damaging trade, investment and the tourism sector. As terrorist attacks often generate political and social pressures that are difficult to overcome, a country's national security and political stability can also be jeopardized. All parties must work together to combat the wave of terrorism around the world. For intelligence exchange, cross-border monitoring of terrorist groups, and joint efforts to combat the root causes of terrorism, international co-operation between countries is essential. To resolve political or ethnic conflicts that can drive terrorism, diplomacy and non-military methods are also important (Jalil, 2021).

Each terrorist group may have different goals, and defining them as "terrorists" may bring disproportionate consequences incorporating ideological and political diversity. Therefore, in order to understand the root causes and dynamics of a particular terrorist group, an intelligent and evidence-based approach should be applied when creating countermeasure plans. To combat the wave of terrorism around the world, education and prevention are essential. Building a better understanding of religions and cultures and encouraging conversations between religions can help ease tensions and prevent radicalization. In addition, prevention programmers that focus on improving community understanding, deradicalization, and reintegration of former members of terrorist groups can be very helpful in reducing the risk of terrorism. The global wave of terrorism is a complex and dangerous phenomenon that requires serious international attention. To create an effective countermeasure strategy, you must understand how it occurs, how it changes, and how it impacts. The international community can work together to stop the wave of terrorism around the world and create a safer and more peaceful world through interstate cooperation, prevention efforts, and a holistic approach.

The Fifth Wave of Terrorism?

Security and terrorism experts continue to debate the concept of a "fifth wave" of terrorism. Some experts believe that we have entered the fifth wave era, while others argue that this concept is still in the realm of thought and has yet to fully emerge as a clear wave. In the context of the fifth wave, some examples that are often mentioned are terror attacks in civilian areas with the aim of generating fear and affecting people's mentality. This wave usually attacks places of worship, shopping centers, and public infrastructure.

Expertise defines the Fifth Wave of Terrorism show diversity, creating different perspectives on its characteristics and impact. Some experts attribute it to an ideological shift towards a more globalized religious radicalism, while other views highlight a more dominant ideological element compared to previous waves of terrorism that were more focused on political conflicts. In terms of technology and communication, some emphasize the huge influence of the internet and social media as the main drivers of the fifth wave, while other opinions focus more on the role of technology as a means of executing attacks and the efforts of terrorist groups to avoid detection. Disagreement also emerged in views regarding the targets of attacks, with some emphasizing the targeting of civilians and public facilities as a hallmark, while others highlighted attacks on businesses, infrastructure and the financial sector as significant aspects. These views reflect the complexity of the Fifth Wave of Terrorism and show that experts' views continue to evolve over time.

The Fifth Wave of Terrorism shows how terrorism is evolving and changing in an increasingly complex world. The "fifth wave" is a term that refers to the development of terrorism that involves changes in the strategies, tactics, and motivations of

terrorists. This phenomenon shows that terrorism is not just a physical threat; it also has increasingly sophisticated ideological and technological aspects. To understand the Fifth Wave of Terrorism, researchers must understand its origins, its characteristics, and its effects on world security (Auger, 2020).

The causes of the Fifth Wave of Terrorism are diverse and complex. The main driver is social and political discontent in various countries, which can provide an environment in which terrorist groups can develop and thrive. Often, ethnic conflict, economic inequality, or dissatisfaction with the government are causes of radicalization. In addition, the failure of governments to fulfil people's needs and aspirations can increase support for extremist groups.

The fifth wave of terrorism shows an ideological shift in the motivation of terrorists; previous waves may have been more related to political conflict or separatism, but the fifth wave shows a more global ideological drive. Religious radicalism and extreme interpretations of religious beliefs are becoming an increasingly dominant component in inspiring terror attacks. Groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS use religious narratives to justify their acts of violence, resulting in a more complex and intractable dynamic (Honig & Yahel, 2019).

The Fifth Wave of Terrorism is heavily influenced by technology, especially the internet and social media. Terrorists are increasingly adept at utilizing online platforms to spread propaganda, gather sympathizers and plan attacks. Because people can connect with extremist groups without physical boundaries, radicalization today can happen quickly and without borders. Moreover, technological capabilities allow terrorists to plan more organized attacks and evade security detection. In addition, the shift in focus from government or military objectives to civilian objectives is a sign of the Fifth Wave of Terrorism. Terrorist groups are increasingly pursuing attacks that cause casualties and terrify the public. In this wave, more frequent characteristics are attacks on public facilities, shopping centers, or places of worship. Psychological impact and social instability are the main goals (Rapoport, 2021).

The Fifth Wave of Terrorism has a huge impact and permeates various aspects of human life. Terrorist attacks targeting civilians can create anxiety and insecurity in society. Attacks on critical infrastructure or business sectors can also have significant economic consequences. In addition, cyber threats and possible attacks on the financial and energy sectors create uncertainty and destabilize the world. To stop the fifth wave of terrorism, the international community must act thoroughly and collaboratively. To improve security, intelligence and law enforcement agencies must work more closely together. But a reactive approach alone will not be enough. In addition, it is crucial to prevent through education, deradicalization and reintegration methods of former members of terrorist groups. To address the underlying causes of

terrorism, such as regional conflicts or economic inequality, international diplomacy and cooperation between countries must also be strengthened (Esmailzadeh, 2023).

The Fifth Wave Terrorism is not only a security issue but also has complex ideological and social aspects. To prevent it, it is vital to have intercultural conversations, learn more about the dynamics of radicalization, and work to combat terrorist propaganda. Emphasis on inclusivity, interfaith cooperation, and strengthening global institutions can help reduce the appeal of extremist groups. The Fifth Wave of Terrorism shows a paradigm shift in the pattern of terrorism around the world. This wave features ideological change, use of technology, and targeting of civilians. Countermeasures must include a strong security response, prevention through education and deradicalization, and close international cooperation. A holistic approach is the only way for the international community to reduce the impact and threat of the Fifth Wave of Terrorism and make the world safer (Walton, 2013).

The discussion of terrorism is not only in the real world, but also in cyberspace. Cyber terrorism, also known as "cyber terrorism" or "cyber terrorism", refers to a series of criminal activities on the internet committed by groups or individuals with the aim of damaging, intimidating, or causing widespread fear through the use of the internet and technology. Actions such as cyber-attacks, hacking, online dissemination of terrorism propaganda, and other related ones.

Cyber terrorism can cause everything from damage to technological infrastructure to significant psychological effects. Technically, cyberattacks can damage computer systems, cause economic losses and threaten information security. Terrorism propaganda spread widely online can also influence public opinion, generate fear, and encourage radicalization processes. Cyber terrorism does not necessarily cause victims or physical harm, but it can cause economic chaos, social instability, and potentially damage physical infrastructure by knocking out power plants or transport systems. Therefore, cybersecurity and tackling cyber terrorism are becoming increasingly important for contemporary global security.

Technology for Counter-Terrorism

Technology has become a critical component in counterterrorism, as it provides law enforcement with the resources and tools needed to detect, prevent and respond to terrorist threats more effectively. Rapidly evolving technology not only helps law enforcement and security, but also poses a challenge as terrorist groups become more adept at utilizing it. In the fight against terrorism, technology covers a wide range of areas, such as cybersecurity, crowd monitoring, and big data analysis (Singh & Lin, 2021).

Social media and online platforms can be leveraged to counter terrorism propaganda by spreading peaceful and counter-radicalization messages. Technology can now help

find and combat terrorist content, block accounts that spread extremism, and direct vulnerable people to positive and healthy sources of information. Efforts to develop algorithms and systems that can distinguish between legitimate and potentially harmful content are also part of technological development in this area. Safe destruction and bomb detection technologies are critical to preventing bomb attacks. Authorities can find bombs before they reach their targets through sophisticated bomb detection systems that use X-ray scanner technology, dour detection or image analysis. Secure destruction (EOD) also requires high technology to safely respond to and neutralize explosives. As explosives become harder to detect and infiltration methods become more sophisticated, detection and countermeasure technologies must continue to be developed.

Surveillance technology has also become an effective tool to combat terrorism. Facial recognition technology, artificial intelligence-based video analysis, and advanced camera systems can help identify individuals who are suspicious or involved in terrorism. For these monitoring efforts to remain compatible with human rights, there needs to be a proper balance between security and civilian privacy. Therefore, reasonable regulations are needed to ensure that surveillance technologies are not misused or interfere with individual freedoms (Mahmood & Jetter, 2020).

Cybersecurity is an important component of counter-terrorism technology. More and more terrorist groups rely on the internet to plan and carry out their attacks. Therefore, it is crucial to understand and address threats in cyberspace. To counter these cyber threats, international security agencies can strengthen cybersecurity systems, monitor suspicious online activities, and prevent information exchange from taking place. In addition, cybersecurity is concerned with protecting critical infrastructure, such as financial, transport and electricity systems, which can be targeted by terrorist attacks.

Artificial intelligence (AI) in big data analysis also affects counter-terrorism. AI has the ability to process and analyze large amounts of data coming from various sources, such as communication data, internet traffic, and intelligence information. AI can find patterns and relationships that are difficult to identify by human analysis with more sophisticated algorithms. As a result, they can identify potential threats quickly and effectively. But keep in mind that the use of AI raises ethical and privacy concerns. Additionally, mapping and sensor technologies help prevent terrorism by improving understanding of the physical environment. Mapping technologies such as ground sensors and satellites can help monitor specific areas, spot suspicious movements, or even detect border infiltration. These technologies allow law enforcement to track changes that could indicate preparations for an attack or other terrorist activities (Koblentz, 2020).

The utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of detecting potential orders, invitations, and brainwash processes related to terrorism and radicalism in cyberspace is crucial in prevention efforts. AI enables efficient analysis of large amounts of data

related to online activities, such as social media and communication platforms. With algorithms that can identify patterns of suspicious behavior or content that stimulates radicalism, AI can provide a quick response to potential threats. The development of super-AI as virtual police that can search, analyze, and create anticipatory measures against cybercrime (*surface web, deep web, dark web*) (Supriyanto et al., 2021). However, this approach also raises concerns on privacy and ethical issues, requiring a proper balance in using these technologies to counter terrorism while ensuring individual rights and ethical norms are maintained in the digital space.

In counter-terrorism, technology is also used to track and identify terrorists. Biometric technologies such as retina scanning and fingerprinting can help detect people who have criminal records or are involved in terrorism. To gain a broader and more accurate understanding of terrorist activities, integrated information systems and data sharing between security agencies are essential. While technology offers powerful tools in counterterrorism, it needs to be recognized that there is no one magic technology or solution that can address the threat of terrorism in its entirety. Human rights, privacy, and individual freedom must be protected with wise policies and regulations when using technology. In addition, to deal with the global threat of terrorism, international co-operation and information sharing between countries are essential.

Continued investment and development of counter-terrorism technology is crucial in dealing with the growth of terrorism. Alongside the importance of investment in security, research and development (R&D) is key in creating artificial intelligence (AI)-based technology that can effectively detect potential orders, invitations, and brainwash efforts related to terrorism and radicalism in cyberspace. Intensive R&D is needed to develop algorithms and analysis models that are able to understand and identify suspicious behavior patterns automatically, as well as recognize content that has the potential to stimulate radicalism. Through these efforts, AI technology can become a vital instrument in addressing threats in the cyber domain by providing more sophisticated detection capabilities and faster responses. With a focus on research and innovation, more effective solutions can be created in maintaining cyber space security and responding to potential terrorism risks (Haner, 2022).

The application of blockchain technology to control the purchase, distribution, storage, and supply chain of raw materials, ingredients, or finished materials that could potentially be used for acts of terror, such as bomb- or weapon-making chemicals, is an innovation that could improve security and surveillance. Similar to how companies like Walmart use blockchain to ensure the freshness and safety of food, this approach allows authorities to monitor and document every stage of material movement in a transparent and decentralized manner. With immutable and automatically verified records on the blockchain, it is possible to identify suspicious resources or materials, providing tighter controls in preventing misuse and keeping the public safe from potential terror threats.

The Role of Communities and Global Organizations

In the contemporary era, the role of civil society and global organizations is crucial in combating terrorism. Terrorism is a challenge for the entire society and international community, not just the government and security forces. The involvement of civil society and global organizations shows that countering terrorism requires the participation of all parties.

Individuals within a country or region, known as civil society, play an important role in supporting counterterrorism efforts. Public awareness and active participation in detecting and reporting suspicious activities can be the frontline in stopping terrorism plans. The community can be educated about signs of radicalization, threats, and security measures to make the environment vigilant and responsive to terrorist attacks. In counterterrorism, community inclusion is crucial. When communities feel involved in the security process and have a way to voice their concerns, there is a greater likelihood of authorities and communities working together to find and deal with threats. To tackle contemporary terrorism that is transnational in nature, community engagement must span both local and global levels (Canhoto, 2021).

Civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also very important in mobilizing communities and countering terrorism. Many non-governmental organizations offer programmers to stop radicalization, deradicalization, and build a tolerant society. They have the ability to serve as a liaison between the government and society, help manage tensions, and foster trust to achieve common goals to reduce the threat of terrorism.

Global organizations play an important role in combating terrorism. International institutions such as the United Nations and Interpol are responsible for organizing responses to terrorism. Through the Security Council and its agencies, the United Nations creates an international legal framework and provides a platform for cooperation between countries in combating terrorism. Interpol is an international police agency that assists cross-border investigations and facilitates information exchange between countries. In addition, regional and sub-regional cooperation is crucial to the success of global organizations in combating terrorism. At the regional level, organizations such as the European Union and ASEAN facilitate intelligence sharing, policy coordination, and implementation of terrorism prevention programmers. Countries can work together to combat international terrorist groups (Ugwueze & Onuoha, 2020).

International financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are also very important in countering terrorism. They can help countries vulnerable to terrorist financing by providing financial and technical support, as well as building the capacity of national financial institutions to monitor and prevent the flow of funds used to support terrorist attacks. In an era of growing

information technology, the responsibilities of global organizations also include preventing radicalization on the internet and the use of the internet to recruit terrorist sympathizers. Governments and major technology companies should work together to track and combat terrorist content on the internet. Social media providers, search engines and other online platforms are responsible for finding and removing content that supports or spreads terrorism propaganda.

While civil society and global organizations are making significant contributions, there are still issues to work well together. To achieve this, cross-sector coordination, capacity building, and the establishment of a legal framework that supports cooperation are needed. For counterterrorism to be comprehensive and sustainable, complex issues such as the root causes of terrorism, cultural differences, and global inequality must also be addressed. Civil society and global organizations are crucial in combating terrorism. It is crucial for everyone to make the world safer and more secure, from local community awareness to international co-operation. To address these challenging challenges, civil society and global organizations must work together to ensure that counter-terrorism efforts are conducted in a way that respects human rights, global peace, and inclusion.

D. Conclusion

Civil society can play an important role in identifying possible threats, strengthening community defense, and supporting law enforcement. Meanwhile, international institutions such as the UN and Interpol are responsible for coordinating international actions, establishing legal frameworks, and providing financial and technical assistance. To improve counter-terrorism efforts, governments, civil society, and global organizations must work more closely together. Views related to the Fifth Wave of Terrorism have varied and differed among experts. Some see it as a significant shift in the motivations of terrorists, focusing more on more globalized religious radicalism than previous waves that may have been more related to political conflict. Meanwhile, other views highlight a broader ideological thrust in this wave, creating a more complex and intractable dynamic. There is also an understanding of the influence of digital technology and the internet in shaping the fifth wave, allowing terrorists to operate in a decentralized manner and recruit globally. While still a subject of debate, the general consensus is that the Fifth Wave of Terrorism reflects adaptations and changes in global patterns of terrorism that require a balanced security and prevention response. Expansion of prevention and de-radicalization strategies, better cross-sector cooperation, and strengthening the role of technology are some suggestions to improve counter-terrorism performance. To increase civil society participation in education and radicalization prevention programmers, governments and global organizations need to work together to improve cybersecurity, monitor online content that supports terrorism, and create strong legal frameworks. In a joint effort to combat the threat of global terrorism, greater investment in the development of detection and

monitoring technologies, as well as the role of financial institutions in stopping terrorism financing channels, should be a top priority.

E. Acknowledgment

References

Amanda, B., & Saputro, G. E. (2023). The Effect of Asset Efficiency and Growth on Financial Performance in the Defense Industry Sector. *JMKSP (Jurnal Manajemen, Kepemimpinan, Dan Supervisi Pendidikan)*, *8*(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.31851/jmksp.v8i1.11074

Antwi-Boasiako, K., & Davis, C. (2022). Understanding Terrorism: An Alternative View and The Painful Truth: How Powerful Nations Legitimize Terrorism. *Journal of Terrorism Studies*, *4*(2). https://doi.org/10.7454/jts.v4i2.1049

Auger, V. A. (2020). Right-Wing Terror: A Fifth Global Wave? *Perspectives on Terrorism*, *14*(3), 87–97.

Canhoto, A. I. (2021). Leveraging machine learning in the global fight against money laundering and terrorism financing: An affordances perspective. *Journal of Business Research*, *131*, 441–452. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.012

Costa, C. P., & Kaplan, J. (2023). Homegrown tribalism: Would-be al-Qaeda subway bombers and an ISIS defector. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, *18*(4), 496–512. https://doi.org/10.1080/18335330.2023.2209575

Eichler, J. (2023). Terrorism in Contemporary France A Vicious Circle of Violence. In *Springerprofessional.de*. Springer International Publishing. https://www.springerprofessional.de/terrorism-in-contemporary-france/23965466

Esmailzadeh, Y. (2023). Potential Risks of ChatGPT: Implications for Counterterrorism and International Security. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, *10*(4), Article 4. https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i4.4590

Haner, M. (Ed.). (2022). *Theories of terrorism: Contemporary perspectives*. Routledge.

Hart, A. (2023). Right-Wing Waves: Applying the Four Waves Theory to Transnational and Transhistorical Right-Wing Threat Trends. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *35*(1), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2020.1856818

Honig, O., & Yahel, I. (2019). A Fifth Wave of Terrorism? The Emergence of Terrorist Semi-States. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *31*(6), 1210–1228. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2017.1330201

Jalil, M. R. (2021). The Rise of the Fifth Wave of Global Terrorism. *Margalla Papers*, *25*(2), Article 2. https://doi.org/10.54690/margallapapers.25.2.69

Kadir, N. K., Judhariksawan, J., & Maskun, M. (2019). Terrorism and Cyberspace: A Phenomenon of Cyber-Terrorism as Transnational Crimes. *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 13*(4), Article 4. https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v13no4.1735

Kaplan, J. (2012). *Terrorist groups and the new tribalism: Terrorism's Fifth Wave* (First issued in paperback). Routledge.

Koblentz, G. D. (2020). Emerging Technologies and the Future of CBRN Terrorism. *The Washington Quarterly, 43*(2), 177–196. https://doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2020.1770969

Mahmood, R., & Jetter, M. (2020). Communications Technology and Terrorism. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 64*(1), 127–166. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002719843989

Rapoport, D. C. (2021). The Capitol Attack and the 5th Terrorism Wave. *Terrorism and Political Violence, 33*(5), 912–916. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2021.1932338

Rapoport, D. C. (2022). *Waves of global terrorism: From 1879 to the present*. Columbia University Press.

Schuurman, B. (2020). Research on Terrorism, 2007–2016: A Review of Data, Methods, and Authorship. *Terrorism and Political Violence, 32*(5), 1011–1026. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2018.1439023

Scull, N. C., Alkhadher, O., & Alawadi, S. (2020). Why People Join Terrorist Groups in Kuwait: A Qualitative Examination. *Political Psychology, 41*(2), 231–247. https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12622

Silke, A. (2009). *Contemporary Terrorism Studies: Issues in Research* (pp. 34–48).

Singh, C., & Lin, W. (2021). Can artificial intelligence, RegTech and CharityTech provide effective solutions for anti-money laundering and counter-terror financing initiatives in charitable fundraising. *Journal of Money Laundering Control, 24*(3), Article 3.

Sipayung, A., Prof, S., Soleh, C., Rochmah, S., & Rozikin, M. (2023). Dynamics Implementation of De-Radicalism Policy to Prevent Terrorism in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development, 11*(9), e772–e772. https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i9.772

Supriyanto, E. E., Rachmawati, M., & Nugroho, F. J. (2021). Transformative Policies and Infrastructure Strengthening Towards the Police Era 4.0. *Jurnal Bina Praja, 13*(2), 231–243. https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.13.2021.231-243

Ugwueze, M. I., & Onuoha, F. C. (2020). Hard Versus Soft Measures to Security: Explaining the Failure of Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Nigeria. *Journal of Applied Security Research, 15*(4), 547–567. https://doi.org/10.1080/19361610.2020.1811936

Walton, C. D. (2013). A Review of "Terrorist Groups and the New Tribalism: Terrorism's Fifth Wave": Jeffrey Kaplan, Political Violence series (London: Routledge, 2012; originally published 2010), 235 pp. *Comparative Strategy, 32*(3), 298–299. https://doi.org/10.1080/01495933.2013.806007

Yumitro, G., Kurniawati, D. E., Abdelsalam, E. A., & Shukri, S. F. M. (2022). The influences of social media toward the development of terrorism in Indonesia. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi*, *6*(1), 16–31.