The Reality Of The Level Of Community Participation In Assisting Law Enforcement In Areas Controlled By Terrorist Groups

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Terrorism, Fear of Crime, Counter Terrorism Policy, Community Policing, Participation, Qualitative	There are many challenges to efforts to eradicate terrorism in Indonesia. In 2021, in Central Sulawesi Province, an operation took place against a terrorist group called the East Indonesian Mujahidin (MIT) through a tough approach carried out by the Indonesian Counter-Terrorism Task Force. It took years to resolve and apparently, there were other important issues. This means that people are afraid to provide important information about the terrorist group to law enforcement officials. This particular situation made it difficult for the CT task force to work. All of the above will be examined from a Criminology perspective on how community participation can influence counter-terrorism. This research will use a qualitative approach by conducting interviews with officers and members of the public who have met directly with terrorist groups in Central Sulawesi. The impact is quite clear that fear of terrorism can influence community participation.
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INTRODUCTION

The East Indonesia Mujahideen (MIT) terrorist group, which has occupied the Central Sulawesi region since 2010, is considered a threat. In carrying out their movements, they have mastered and understood the geographical terrain in the areas of Mount Mauro, Tambarana, Poso, Gunung Biru (entirely Central Sulawesi) (Kompas, 2020). From a series of acts of terrorism that resulted in casualties, security officers who were members of the Police and TNI carried out a series of search operations (DPO) for members of the MIT terror group who were hiding in the mountainous areas of Poso Regency to Pairigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. The real impact of the existence of the MIT terror group's movement in Central Sulawesi is the disruption of security for the people living around the operational area, where this results in various losses ranging from physical, economic, to psychological losses which have an impact on long-term trauma.

These people are generally farmers who cultivate various agricultural products in mountainous areas in areas occupied by terrorist groups. Farming or gardening activities and the location of gardens close to terrorist hideouts mean that people often encounter the perpetrators. According to reports, from this meeting there were various practices of intimidation towards the community, so that they were forced to act cooperatively with the perpetrators, starting from being logistics couriers, providing gardening supplies and their agricultural products to the perpetrators, to persuading the perpetrators to ask the community

to steal weapons. from the officers staying at their place. Furthermore, several residents were asked to join the perpetrators' group.

The evidence from this report causes them (the public) to be considered to have valuable information needed by officers to search for members of the terrorist group. However, in reality, people are reluctant to provide this information based on fear due to the various forms of intimidation mentioned above. Communities affected by law enforcement operations against terrorist groups in Central Sulawesi do not dare to provide full information to law enforcement officials for fear of threats from the MIT group. In fact, in the difficult search for MIT members spread across the mountains of Central Sulawesi, information from the community is the main capital that makes it easier for law enforcement officers to carry out operations. People are also afraid of carrying out activities on plantations because of the potential to meet with the MIT group, considering that the area is included in the occupied terrorist zone (TribunNews, 2021). An occupied terrorist zone itself is an area controlled by foreign parties or radical groups who carry out acts of violence or terrorism against local residents or other countries (Bey, 2003). So that people in the region are vulnerable to being affected by acts of terror themselves (United Nations, 2022). This is what is thought to influence the reality of local community participation in assisting officers during enforcement operations.

Control over territory plays a very important role regarding the choice of tactics chosen by terrorist groups. When terrorist groups gain control of certain parts of a region, they can set up camps, train new members, control the local population, and use heavier weaponry. This can also be used to spread their ideological preaching and attract more recruits, as well as have implications in implementing war strategies (De la Calle, & Sánchez-Cuenca, 2015). This is what happened in the terrorist movement that occurred in Central Sulawesi, where the perpetrators really controlled the area where they were hiding, including people's homes and the gardening habits of the local community. Meanwhile, this is inversely proportional to the control of the zone by officers, causing the eradication of terror acts in Central Sulawesi to be quite protracted and require a lot of personnel. In the explanation above, it can be understood that people have no other choice but to continue to go gardening at the risk of meeting terror perpetrators who are in fact very feared and vulnerable to intimidation or violence.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach. The researcher had previously been in the community area affected by the threat of the MIT group in Central Sulawesi for five months in 2021. Then, since the beginning of 2022 until now the researcher still frequently visits the area regularly, either once a month or two. It can be said that researchers are familiar with the conditions in the area there and the observations made by researchers can compare conditions in 2021 and now. Apart from that, researchers have established good relations with law enforcement officials there and several community leaders in the affected areas. This can help researchers in carrying out the process of collecting research data later and ensuring research targets or consent in the form of everything that is disclosed is only for academic

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purposes. The information was obtained through open and closed interviews. Regarding closed interviews, this is important to carry out considering that the information being sought to be explored is something that is sensitive to people who have met with terror groups or officers. The writer needs an observational approach and interaction that makes the interviewee feel comfortable telling the story.

DISCUSSION

The Reality of Community Participation in Assisting Officers

Law enforcement is an important aspect in maintaining order, justice and social welfare. However, law enforcement does not only depend on authorized state institutions, such as the police, prosecutor's office, courts and judicial commissions. The community also has a role that is no less important in law enforcement efforts in Indonesia. The role of the community in law enforcement can be seen from several aspects. First, the prevention aspect. The community can play a role in preventing legal violations by increasing awareness, ethics and morals in society (Lee et al, 2019). Second, the participation aspect. The community can play a role in reporting and providing information about criminal acts or legal violations that occur in their environment. The public can also provide evidence, witnesses, or relevant information to assist the investigation and prosecution process by law enforcement officials (O'brien, 2012). Third, the educational aspect. The community can play a role in increasing knowledge and understanding of law among the wider community. The public can take part in or organize various socialization activities, discussions, seminars or training on law (Lee et al, 2019).

In reality, in the context of communities affected by acts of terror in the Central Sulawesi region, the role of officers seems to ignore the safety of the community providing information. Or more precisely, officers still do not have the public's trust and cannot provide a guarantee of a sense of security, so this has an impact on the low level of public participation in providing information about the activities of terror perpetrators that they may know about.

In one of the activities of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in 2021, which gathered all Village Heads in the Poso Pesisir area, one of the Village Heads said that the community was actually happy to help officers so that acts of terror in their area could be ended quickly. However, from several experiences they have had, they feel that the officers only care about their own needs. Officers carelessly gathered information by gathering people in the open and using coercion. There were even several witnesses from the community who were dragged to the village office to be questioned by officers. Conditions like this make the situation worse, where people themselves still feel unsafe.

They each suspected each other that there might be sympathizers of the perpetrators in their midst, and were ready to report what had happened to the perpetrators of the terror. Meanwhile, the habit of officers is that after getting what they need (information), the public will be left alone, without protection. In the forum above, it is also known that basically the community has awareness or understanding of the role they have in efforts to eradicate and prevent criminal acts of terrorism in their area. More than that, the community also reached the stage of providing suggestions to the officers on how the information gathering process

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should be carried out on both sides - the community and the officers both benefited in this matter. This means that there is an active role in the community to be involved in the efforts made by officers. The community understands that symbiotic mutualism - good cooperation between the community and officers will have an impact in solving the problem of terrorism in their area.

The input submitted by the public to officers in the forum above can actually be seen as willingnessthe public to be open and cooperative with officers in providing information regarding their experiences interacting with terror perpetrators. Furthermore, the public provided instructions regarding what they liked or disliked from their experience of interacting with officers, how officers should take action, and even hopes and suggestions for methods for gathering information by officers to members of the public affected by acts of terror. Supposedly, if this can be captured and implemented well by officers, the results that can be achieved will be maximized. Unfortunately, this did not happen and instead, the public became increasingly closed and passive in coordinating with officers during the process of gathering information. This is because the post-traumatic disorder (PTSD) experienced by the community is still strongly felt, so this gives rise to feelings of insecurity, suspicion that officers will be abandoned or ignored after the required information is provided. Past experience and also the strong propaganda news spread by terror perpetrators in various media have had a huge impact in intimidating the public.

ExperienceThe past referred to in this case is not only the trauma experienced by the community when they met and interacted with the perpetrators of terror while they were carrying out their activities in the forest, but also their experiences of interaction with officers. On several occasions, the community expressed their discomfort with officers who behaved rudely and caused damage to the village—such as cutting down productive trees or destroying gardens and eating local livestock as food for officers without permission when carrying out surveillance, or forcing village officials to hold derro (performing arts) during PPKM.The above is considered to be one of the factors that influences the low level of community participation in law enforcement efforts in the Central Sulawesi region, so that efforts to eradicate terror perpetrators take a long time and cause a lot of losses and feelings of insecurity.

In fact, policing and public participation are two concepts that are interrelated and influence each other. Good policing must be supported by active and constructive public participation. Public participation can help the police in preventing and handling criminal acts or violations of the law, providing information and input, monitoring and criticizing police performance, and increasing knowledge and understanding of the law among the community (Williams, 2004). If the conditions above are not immediately anticipated and alternative approaches are sought as solutions, then ideal policing efforts will not be able to work.

Then if you look at the concept of A Ladder of Citizen Participation, there are eight stages of participation typology. Starting from the second bottom ladder, namely manipulation and therapy. These two typologies are categorized as forms of 'non-participation' compared to the nature of other typologies. In essence, these two typologies do not provide opportunities for the community to participate, but the authority of the authorities

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provides something that can educate or heal participants. Then the next three steps are providing information (informing), consultation (consultation) and reassurance (placement) which is classified as 'tokenism'. In this category, participants may only get information or hear about something, but participants do not have the authority to provide ideas or intervene in decisions from the authorities. Then the top three steps are partnership, delegated power and community control (citizen power) which are categorized as community power. In this category, it is clear that the majority of society actively plays a role in decision making and has authority in managerial power (Arnstein, 1969).

Referring to Arnstein's typology of participation above, in general the participation of communities affected by acts of terror in the Sulawesi region can be classified only on the first to third steps, or limited to community involvement to provide information alone. There has been no effort to involve the community in the consultation stage for developing the prevention strategy itself. Even if the practice on the fourth step is carried out, it is only a formality and only includes certain parties. This means that the community is still powerless to become partners or even have the power to intervene or make decisions, in this case the prevention of criminal acts of terrorism, although from several statements there are potential community figures who could be encouraged to be at a higher level up to children. The sixth ladder, namely partnership. Partnerships are considered more effective in terms of crime prevention because the community has great potential to confront directly with DPOs. Apart from that, the community is also more empowered because they are given the opportunity to express opinions that best suit their needs in looking at a policy plan which will later lead to decisions. Decisions originating from grassroots needs (bottom-up) will have higher effectiveness in being accepted and implemented by the community because they are in accordance with the situation and conditions in the field. Moreover, if the public is also given the opportunity to evaluate a decision that has been implemented (Sawir, 2021). So that the relationship that exists between the community and the government or officers as representatives of the government can run harmoniously.

The high level of fear of crime and low sense of security among communities affected by terror attacks can be seen from the findings above, it is true what is stated by Hoffman & Shelby (2017), that this sense of security influences community behavior, where people seem to suspicious of each other, and there is a sense of threat that seems to be constantly stalking them. If this continues, it is feared that people will become paranoid, which will also affect social life and interaction patterns in daily life.

Fear Of Terrorism

Fear of terrorism or a special form of crime is one of the reasons why people are afraid to provide information to officers. If in the context of crime in general, society needs officers to deal with crime, but in this research it is the opposite. The public actually chose not to provide information to officers. According to Cohen-Louck (2019), this causes a loss of sense of security among the affected communities. Sense of security itself is a psychological state that involves feelings of security, calm, and free from fear. Several things that influence the sense of security include perceived threats, risk management strategies, and locus of control which cause changes in behavior, trust in the government and the emergence of anxiety. So,

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from the results of previous interviews with victims who interacted directly with the perpetrators of terror, it is known that some people prefer not to go to the garden even though their economic conditions are very limited, change professions, and even choose to sell and change their residence.

According to information from one of the sources who met several times with the terror perpetrators, it was discovered that the source chose to sell his clove trees and change profession as a coconut climber even though he was no longer physically able due to his advanced age. They still do this to survive and are afraid to climb back into the mountains after several confrontations with terror perpetrators, so they want to be recruited by the perpetrators to become logistics couriers. In fact, the same incident also happened to another source, who chose to stop working in the garden and chose to return to Banggai, even cutting off communication with all numbers he didn't recognize.

The pressure felt by the community due to acts of terror in the Central Sulawesi region apart from giving rise to fear of crime and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In the long term, this will also influence the behavioral patterns of local communities. The pattern of behavior referred to here is how society reacts to crime itself. Public dissatisfaction with the performance of officers and policies for eradicating terrorism in Central Sulawesi triggered a social reaction, where the community showed their anger by taking the initiative to directly provide resistance. However, due to the limited knowledge and insight possessed by the community, they are also afraid to contribute, considering that if they do not comply with the procedures the initiative they provide will actually get them involved in legal matters.

The loss of public trust in officers in eradicating acts of terror in their area has given rise to a sense of hopelessness regarding guaranteeing public security as one of the rights of citizens that must be protected by law. In fact, trust here has a big role in establishing good relations between the community and officers, both in terms of prevention, action and normalization after a terror incident occurs. Another impact that arises as a result of this is that people choose to rely on themselves or their immediate community to look after each other and do not involve officers. Moreover, reflecting on previous experiences, where the public was actually more vulnerable to the "rage" of terror perpetrators when they were found to be collaborating with officers. Or there is still an opinion that officers can leave them when the existing conditions are not favorable to the officer's position. With this consideration, choosing to remain silent and distance yourself from the officers is considered safer.

Proxy Community Closeness to Officers

By looking at the real conditions of society in Central Sulawesi, which is so strongly filled with insecurity regarding the threat of terror, the impact on the synergy between society and government in eradicating criminal acts of terrorism is low. For this reason, the government needs to make other alternatives to answer this problem. If we refer to one of the concepts of crime prevention in criminological theory, there is a situational crime prevention approach (situational crime prevention) through intervention in the causes or factors behind the crime itself, and not the perpetrator. Situational crime prevention in this case offers a different approach related to counter-terrorism efforts in Central Sulawesi, namely by carrying out situation management that focuses on prevention.

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Situational crime prevention is an effort to stop crime before the crime itself occurs or in other words this method is based on prevention efforts. So the focus of prevention is to reduce the potential for crime to occur, and not the perpetrators of crime. Through the lens of situational crime prevention, crime is considered as a choice, so what must be done is how the situation can be modified in such a way, so that the perpetrators are reluctant to commit crimes. For this reason, situational crime prevention offers five main mechanisms which are thought to influence potential perpetrators' decisions in committing crimes, namely increasing the perpetrator's efforts, increasing risks, reducing profits, reducing provocation and eliminating reasons to deny (for example, this can be done by issuing instructions or announcements) (Rachel Monaghan, 2023).

In practice, the crime prevention mechanism here can be carried out by strengthening the synergy between the government or officers and the community, so that the space for terror perpetrators becomes increasingly narrow. One of them is strengthening relations between the community and officers. Ochs (2009) in this case put forward the concept of policing, where policing is considered as a process of law enforcement and maintenance of security and public order by authorized police institutions, starting from prevention, action, investigation, security, escort, traffic regulation, community protection, and public services (Ochs, 2009). If the concept of policing is linked to the concept of public participation as proposed by Arnstein in the previous subchapter, where public participation here is the participation of the community in all processes and stages of decision making and taking responsibility for them, although in practice the level of public participation in the field is very high. diverse.

As is known, the community has a significant role in crime prevention, as stated by Wilson and Kelling (1982) in broken window theory, the collaborative aspect between the community and officers should not be ruled out. So that increasing the capacity of officers in the field, especially those who deal directly with the community, must be increased, especially in terms of officers' sensitivity to victims. Bearing in mind that the approach taken towards the perpetrators and the victims affected by this terror act is very different. Having an understanding of victims can help build good relationships between officers and the community, so that public trust in officers can be established.

The pattern of interaction between officers and the public is very important to pay attention to and carry out in the cases above, to avoid subjectivity of the public in the information gathering process. In this way, the public can be actively involved with officers in preventing similar crimes that may occur in the future. Victims or affected communities will not feel like victims and their vulnerability to experiencing fear of crime can also be minimized. So that the fear of being affected by acts of terror due to officers' failure to control crime using conventional methods can also be minimized.

Officers' Approach to the Community

Meanwhile, on the other hand, looking at the information presented above regarding the method of gathering information carried out by officers at their location, namely by gathering witnesses (in this case the public) openly, it is considered that the community is at risk of being a threat. The public felt that it was possible that the terror perpetrators were still

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at large and monitoring the movements of officers and the public, even though it was stated that the DPOs hadcaught. The public still has suspicions and a sense of insecurity due to the risk of terrorist sympathizers still roaming around them, so they are reluctant to open up and provide the information needed by officers. This is in accordance with research by Hoffman & Shelby (2017) which states that this reaction - anxiety or worry is a natural reaction felt towards threats.

From this it can be concluded that the public or witnesses need a guarantee of feeling safe when dealing with the issue of terrorism. Openness and a cooperative attitude from the community can actually be sought by providing a guarantee of a sense of security, so that people affected by acts of terror feel that their safety and welfare are cared for, and feel that they are receiving protection from officers. In this way, the presence of officers can be more accepted, rather than becoming a "scourge" that is avoided or hated. The process of gathering sensitive information from certain communities, such as their experiences dealing directly with terror perpetrators, should be carried out in secret and behind closed doors, not in open places, as was done by the officers from the interview excerpt above. Because if this continues to be done, it will be the same as the officers giving double violence to the victims or people affected by acts of terror.

The public's understanding of the potential risks that they might encounter when providing information they know about terror perpetrators to officers is that there are threats and intimidation from terror perpetrators. The threats and intimidation were so strong that it caused the public to appear to be "protecting" the perpetrators and acting closed to the officers. It turns out that this poses a threat to people's mental health, leading to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and affecting various aspects of the social life of the local community. Then, coupled with the slow movement of officers in eradicating acts of terror in the area as well as officers' insensitive ethics in approaching victims, this had an impact on their trust in officers.

The officer's function, which should be as a protector, in this case failed to be realized. The community considers that officers have failed to control terrorist crimes in their area, seen from the large number of officer formations in each operation carried out and over a long period of time, but in fact acts of terror still exist and are very close to being felt by the community. The inability to control crime is one of the things that underlies the fear of becoming a victim of crime, as stated by Omat, Guler, Kula, & Bastug in 2017 regarding the fear of crime. The public's perception of officers when collecting information is deemed not to be in accordance with ethics that are acceptable to the local community. Apart from that, the methods used - such as the use of coercion - are considered insensitive and not in favor of the victims - in the community, giving rise to resistance and the community becoming uncooperative. This is also due to the limited knowledge and insight possessed by officers in the process of extracting information, which should have been avoided from the start. Considering the methods mentioned above, people who in fact are still experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to a series of acts of terror around them for quite a long time, will actually increase feelings of anxiety or fear about the crime itself (fear of crime).

In traumatic conditionsand considering the psychological condition of the community, the presence of officers in the community should be able to act as guardians in providing a sense of security or a sense of protection. There are several ways that officers can use to guarantee or provide a sense of security, which are quite varied.

From here it can be seen how significant the role of the sense of security is in the communities affected by acts of terror in Central Sulawesi. Furthermore, the scope of a sense of security is quite broad, not only covering the security aspect of crime, but also including a sense of security in the aspects of health, well-being, environmental tranquility and emotional calm (Earl E, nd). Sense of security is also related to the perception of risk involvedcognitive and emotional evaluation of the level of danger posed by a threat. A sense of security here not only includes physical safety but also psychological and emotional well-being, while a sense of protection can more specifically imply a focus on being protected from external threats, which in this case is from the threat of terrorists.

In this cognitive and emotional evaluation process, then a long process occurs in the community which has an impact on whether they need to stay in their village and wait until the officers have completely succeeded in eradicating the perpetrators of terror or have to move and start living in another place. the new one. This is also in line with the community's decision to decide whether they will be cooperative in helping officers during the investigation process or choose to withdraw and be completely apathetic. Of course, this then has an impact on community participation in security and crime prevention efforts in Central Sulawesi, because it is possible that the community has information regarding the hiding locations of the perpetrators or the routes and modes of terror perpetrators while hiding in the forest, which is missed by intelligence observation, so that the process of eradicating the perpetrators of this terror has become inefficient.

According to Keith Davis (2013), what is meant by participation is the mental and emotional involvement of people in group situations that encourages them to contribute to group goals or take responsibility for achieving those goals (Sawir, 2021). So participation itself can be active or passive. Where participation is passive, there is a risk that it could hinder these activities, the consequence of which is that the process of eradicating terror perpetrators in the region becomes protracted, as explained in the previous paragraph. Meanwhile, when people can feel safe from the threat of crime, this will have an impact on increasingActive community participation to assist officers in preventing crime. In fact, the public will be motivated to proactively contribute in providing information, because they have the same goal, namely eradicating terrorism in their area.

Apart from that, the government also seems to need to implement alternative crime prevention that is not repressive. Alternative crime prevention can take the form of community-based crime prevention in developmental and situational forms, where in this approach officers prioritize communication skills in detecting social problems that can lead to crime or violence. Whitzman (2008) developed a concept of community-based crime prevention by establishing a certain structure and providing the terms 'leaders' and "champions" as agents whose role is to build a crime prevention community. The 'leader' that Whitzman refers to is more the role of the police, government, community organizations or

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academic groups. What is meant by 'champion' is an individual who influences the community to persuade and change the community to the stage of being able to prevent crime. Champions here will then act as partners and spearheads of crime prevention in their surrounding environment. In this way, communication and approaches made to other communities will run well because the 'champion' is in the midst of a community that is experiencing the same incident, thereby creating a common moral, shared feeling and goal. Or in other words, this 'champion' can act as a subject and motor for crime prevention.

Whitzman then explained that basically there are six steps in implementing community-based crime prevention (Whitzman, 2008), namely first, building partnerships related to social problems. The initial stage is crucial because a problem must be faced with the same view from every member of the community. Here the role of the 'leader' must provide good explanations so that each community has the same view on crime prevention, including inspiring communities to have the courage to exchange information and views. Second, diagnostic tools and community consultation. At this stage, all regional demographic data is provided to help review the physical condition of the community, such as population, social, economic, community structure and other supporting data. Such data collection also makes it easier for communities to see the dynamics occurring around their environment, such as new arrivals or community members moving from their area. Third, Developing Work Plans based on a Logic Framework. At this stage, each community member is actively involved in anticipatory planning for possible security disturbances. Of course, the planning is adjusted to the realistic conditions of the community, such as adapting to the social, cultural, customs and other norms that apply to the community. Fourth, Implementation and monitoring or Implementation and Supervision. At this stage, the role of the 'champion' is to interact more with community members compared to the 'leader'. Fifth, Evaluation, at this stage places more emphasis on the level of effectiveness of the crime prevention model being implemented. All community members are expected to be willing to actively participate in this stage by conveying contributions in the form of thoughts, ideas, ideas and criticism and suggestions. Sixth, Modification, maintenance and mainstreaming or Modification, Maintenance and Dissemination. Considering that crime typologies can occur in different ways or there are crimes with different modes, the community is expected to be able to adapt to these dynamics, which requires certain modifications to the prevention model that has been implemented. Then, finally, maintenance is more directed at ensuring that every step that has been planned is still implemented well, while mainstreaming is an action taken to continue to increase social sensitivity to social phenomena.

From the explanation above, a common thread can be drawn that, considering that this case is a sensitive issue and involves many parties, and the process required to achieve ideal conditions requires long stages, the competence of officers and sensitivity of officers or government in understanding the existing reality is also must be improved. Even though currently the reality of community participation can be said to be low, especially in collaborating with the government to create good policing mechanisms, basically the community in Central Sulawesi still has potential. This potential can develop if it is properly nurtured through two-way dialogues involving multiple parties, as well as how officers can

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show efforts to provide a sense of security and protection to communities affected by acts of terror in Central Sulawesi.

CONCLUSION

Acts of terror in Indonesia have attracted public attention, caused anxiety and created fear among society at large. This incident also gave a negative impression to Indonesia's security image in the eyes of the international world. However, acts of terror such as bomb explosions show that the phenomenon of terrorism has penetrated society, forcing us to make maximum, integrated, intensive and comprehensive efforts to overcome its impacts. To prevent the recurrence of acts of terrorism, the Government together with related agencies have taken preventive and anticipatory steps, including implementing security standards in various locations such as hotels, offices, shopping centers, and so on. However, these efforts are not enough without active community participation.

Looking at the conditions or realities of society as stated in this research, it is known that the level of community participation is significantto help officers is low. There is a feeling of panic, fear and trauma in itself, which hinders or causes the public to fail to help officers. There are also other factors which are no less important, namely the loss of public trust in officers as guardians and protectors. From the existing data findings, the public has the assumption that they must save themselves by being cooperative with the perpetrators by becoming couriers and keeping their hiding location a secret, rather than "taking sides" with the officers. The community feels pessimistic that officers can protect them, considering that the terror perpetrators know the forest much better than the officers. On the other hand, the attitude of officers who are less sensitive towards local residents, both in terms of their psychological approach and understanding of local regulations, causes the community to become increasingly apathetic towards the presence of officers.

However, considering that community participation has a crucial role in efforts to prosecute perpetrators and eradicate acts of terror in the Central Sulawesi region, it is important to understand the reality of the level of community participation. This interest is particularly related to identifying potential that can be maximized, mapping potential subjects that can become a bridge between the community and officers to work together.

In this context, preventing terrorism needs to be a shared responsibility of all levels of society by increasing awareness and taking action to prevent potential acts of terrorism in their environment. This aims to ensure that people are not trapped in panic or excessive fear in carrying out their daily activities regarding potential terrorism. Therefore, increasing public understanding and insight about terrorism is very important as an ability to prevent acts of terror. This effort can be done by actively empowering the community.

Empowered communities refer to groups of people who have independence, increase in cognitive, conative, psychomotor and affective aspects. The cognitive aspect includes the ability to think based on individual or community knowledge and insight to overcome the problems faced. The conative aspect includes community attitudes and behavior that are sensitive to the values of development and empowerment. The psychomotor aspect includes the skills and abilities that the community has to participate in empowerment efforts.

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Meanwhile, the affective aspect includes the attitudes and behavior of people who are aware of their need to achieve independence.

With the characteristics of an independent and empowered society as described, preventing terrorism in Indonesia requires an operational framework that involves four key elements, namely the Central Government, Regional Government, Polri and TNI. The central government has an important role in formulating policies as guidelines for regional governments and related agencies, including the TNI and Polri, in increasing the potential of the community environment. Collaboration between these four subjects of community empowerment must take the form of a partnership. To increase the effectiveness of community empowerment, it is necessary to develop clear work guidelines, outlining the roles of each party so that they are able to empower the community in preventing acts of terrorism in Indonesia.

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