



Implementation of Deradicalization of Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia

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Abstract The widespread movement of terrorism throughout the world is clear evidence that terrorist organizations are always developing and adapting to phenomena that occur globally. deradicalization is needed to neutralize the threat of terrorism from individuals who are motivated by religious ideology. In this writing, we will focus on the deradicalization of terrorism convicts in Indonesia. Radicalism is political ideas that are rooted and based on doctrines developed in opposition to the status quo. The deradicalization program in Indonesia consists of various approaches aimed at terrorism convicts. Terrorist groups continue to spread their radical beliefs through various means. Deradicalization as a form of special guidance for terrorism convicts is in accordance with the aim of the correctional system to return inmates to become good citizens so that they can be accepted back into society.

Keywords: Deradicalization, Prisoners, Terrorism

1. INTRODUCTION

The widespread movement of terrorism throughout the world is clear evidence that terrorist organizations are always developing and adapting to phenomena that occur globally. Salahuddin Wahid said that terrorism can be carried out with various motivations, namely for religious reasons, ideological reasons, reasons to fight for independence, reasons to free oneself from injustice, and because of certain interests. Terrorism is an extraordinary crime (*extraordinary crimes*) that requires extra tough handling by all agencies, both government and private, who focus on their respective roles in handling terrorism and increasing very broad cooperation from all levels of society.

According to Golose, without ruling out the *hard line approach*, in general Indonesia is currently using a *soft line approach* in preventing and dealing with terrorism. Countering terrorist acts in Indonesia is then carried out through deradicalization, which is the realization of a general approach known as the *soft line approach*. In an effort to prevent radicalization, the government, through the BNPT as an agency mandated by Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism, has been tasked with developing a deradicalization program.

The deradicalization program is a planned, integrated, systematic and continuous process carried out to eliminate or reduce and reverse the radical understanding of terrorism that has occurred. The program mandated by law is implemented in coordination with government agencies or institutions with the target being carried out on suspects, defendants,

convicts, convicts, former terrorism convicts, and people or groups who have been exposed to radical terrorism.

The deradicalization program requires optimal resources to support successful deradicalization. The head of the BNPT stated that Indonesia's deradicalization program focuses on holding religious discussions with appointed moderate clerics and this method is similar to those used by other neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. Academics, practitioners and theorists of terrorism tend to be of the view that deradicalization is a difficult job because they are motivated by an ideology that is rooted in religion and is always related to their responsibilities towards their religion. However, deradicalization is needed to neutralize the threat of terrorism from individuals who are motivated by religious ideology. In this writing, we will focus on the deradicalization of terrorism convicts in Indonesia.

1.1 Formulation of the problem

The problem formulation based on the description above is as follows:

1. What is the concept of radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia?
2. How is deradicalization of terrorism convicts implemented in Indonesia?

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The normative legal research method in this research uses a methodological approach that is applied, namely the legal approach, conceptual approach, historical approach and philosophical approach. The statutory approach is an approach that uses statutory regulations. This conception views law as a normative system that stands alone and is closed from community life. In this research, the data used is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. Data analysis was carried out using a qualitative normative analysis method.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The Concept of Radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia

Roger Scruton defines radicalism as political ideas that are rooted and based on doctrines developed in opposition to the status *quo* . According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, radicalism has the meaning of an ideology or sect that desires social and political change or renewal by means of violence, extreme attitudes within a political sect. Radicalism is full of values and closely related to the ideals being fought for. For example, it is radical in the sense of observing and responding to every problem faced to its roots (*radic*).

This radical attitude is based on the principle or basis of a teaching that is extreme, intolerant, anti-compromise and anti-accommodating to other values. The definition of radicalism refers to the understanding of a person or group who is extremely dissatisfied with the existing conditions of society. They can't wait for fundamental changes. Charles E Allen in Angel Rabassa, states that " *the term radicalization is defined as the process of adopting an extremist belief system, including the willingness to use, support, or facilitate violence, as a method to effect societal change* ". As long as there is something that is valued in society, so long there are layers within it. Every act or action carried out by humans must have a cause and effect, as does crime, every crime has a motive or reason for committing a crime and each of these reasons must be different from one another.

The term radicalization is defined as the process of adopting an extreme belief system, including a willingness to use, support, or facilitate violence, as a method to effect social change. The Indonesian government through Law Number 15 of 2003 defines that "terrorism is an act committed by any person who deliberately uses violence or threats of violence to create an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear of people or cause mass victims, by means of depriving other people of their freedom or loss of life and property, or causing damage or destruction to vital strategic objects or the environment or public facilities or national facilities."

Wiktorowicz stated that the beginning of the radicalization process is when a person begins to open himself to new ideas and worlds that are considered correct so that he abandons his old views, this stage he calls *cognitive opening* . According to him, political, economic, social, cultural and personal complaints are external factors that encourage individuals to join radical groups. The next stage is religious seeking. At this stage a person begins to look for the meaning of religion. They began to actively participate in religious activities such as discussions and lectures, both openly and privately.

According to Silber and Bhatt, the process of radicalization of terrorist groups goes through four phases, namely:

a. Pre-Radicalization

Pre-radicalisation is the starting point for individuals before they are involved in the radicalization process. This phase is their life situation before they entered the radicalization process to embrace radical Salafi ideology.

b. Self-Identification

Self-Identification or self-identification is a phase where they are individually influenced by internal and external factors, they begin to explore radical ideology, and gradually begin

to abandon their old identity and begin to associate themselves with their new ideology as their original one. The catalyst in the search for a new belief/religion is a cognitive opening, or crisis, which shakes the firmness of the old belief and opens the individual to accept world views.

c. *Indoctrination*

Indoctrination or indoctrination is a phase where an individual increasingly increases his new beliefs progressively, completely deciding to adopt the ideology of Salafi jihad where the conditions and environment support his further steps/actions. This action is jihad militancy. This phase is specifically facilitated by an ideologue.

d. *Jihadization*

Jihadization or in this context carrying out attacks is a phase where individuals accept violent actions as a solution to achieve their goals. Individuals in this phase feel proud as ideological warriors and as warriors in waging holy war.

According to the results of research conducted by the UI psychology team, the process of a person joining a terrorist group in Indonesia mostly occurs by meeting people who have been involved previously. The meeting took place in the context of them studying Islam, such as at Islamic boarding schools, Islamic boarding schools, schools, campuses, etc. Most of them were raised in Islamic families who emphasized the implementation of Islamic law under all circumstances. Thus, everything has been determined by Allah. Therefore, if something happens that is not according to their wishes, they look for external justification which in psychology is called " *extra punitive* " so that non-Muslims, the government, the military, foreigners such as Americans are some of those who are to blame.

Terrorist groups continue to spread their radical beliefs through various means. The distribution pattern develops using conventional methods, such as through direct or face-to-face lectures to the use of modern technology by utilizing the internet as a medium. Broadly speaking, the radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia can be classified into three patterns, namely: through mass media in the form of radio, books, magazines, the internet, direct communication, namely in the form of lectures, da'wah and discussions, family relationships, namely through the form of marriage, kinship and families, educational institutions, both public and Islamic boarding schools.

3.2 Implementation of Deradicalization of Terrorism Convicts in Indonesia

Progress in the government's role in prosecuting and thwarting acts of terror is still not enough to tackle recurring terrorism. The government has not touched the spread of radical terrorism ideology in society. The DKPT report and analysis show that efforts to prevent (to

prevent recurrence) of acts of terrorism carried out by the government have so far been less effective. Therefore, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) was formed through Presidential Decree no. 46 of 2010.

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010, BNPT defines deradicalization as all efforts to transform radical beliefs or ideologies into non-radical ones using a multi- and interdisciplinary approach through identification, rehabilitation, re-education and re-socialization programs for suspects, prisoners, ex-convicts and their families and networks. is indicated as radical by prioritizing the principles of empowerment, human rights, supremacy of law and equality. This institution specifically uses *a soft approach* as the basis of its work.

The deradicalization program in Indonesia consists of various approaches aimed at terrorism convicts. One approach is to change the interpretation of terrorism prisoners about the meaning of jihad and the concept of takfir. Another approach is to distance individuals from groups of terrorist convicts. A third approach is to help reintegrate the individual into normal society. The deradicalization program aimed at imprisoned terrorism convicts seeks to change the ideology held by these terrorism convicts and ultimately enable release from prison and return rehabilitated terrorism convicts back to normal society. Society is important in making a person more human and maintaining his qualities as a human being. Without the influence of society and groups, people will not be able to learn to speak or behave socially.

The deradicalization program in Indonesian prisons is currently developed and managed locally by the prison head and is consistent with prison conditions and capabilities. Deradicalization is detecting it early, preventing it from the start, and targeting various potential layers with various forms and variants that are relevant for each targeted group. The main aim of deradicalization is not only to erode radicalism and eradicate the potential for terrorism, but the main thing is to strengthen the implementation of the four pillars of national and state life to achieve Indonesia's national goals and ideals.

This deradicalization consists of:

- a. Re-education is a deterrent by teaching enlightenment to the public about radical ideology so that this understanding is not allowed to develop.
- b. Rehabilitation has two meanings, namely developing independence and developing personality. Independence development is training and nurturing former prisoners, preparing skills and expertise, so that after they leave prison, they already have skills and can open up employment opportunities. Meanwhile, personality development is taking an approach through dialogue with terrorism convicts so that their mindset can be straightened out and they have a comprehensive understanding and can accept parties who

are different from them. Rehabilitation is a term commonly used to explain efforts to improve terrorist behavior.

- c. Then, to make it easier for former terrorism convicts to return and integrate into society, BNPT also guides them in socializing and reintegrating into society (resocialization and reintegration). This is not easy to do because terrorists generally do not mix well with society. Convicts in terrorism cases must receive special treatment, and cannot be equated with treatment of other general prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in terrorism cases should be carried out wherever possible so that they can slowly free themselves from the ties and ideological influence of their movement (*disengagement*). Special treatment or different treatment for terrorism convicts is due to the needs and risks inherent in them.

Apart from the need for methods in developing terrorism prisoners or models for developing deradicalization in prisons, education and training are also needed for prison officers in collaboration with BNPT in developing terrorism prisoners. Training related to the development of terrorist prisoners includes:

- a. Training on guidelines for handling terrorist prisoners.
- b. Conflict management training (CMT).
- c. Profiling training.
- d. Anti-radical training for correctional officers.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number M-02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning Patterns of Training for Prisoners/Detainees, training for terrorism convicts in the correctional system emphasizes two things, namely:

- a. Personality development which includes:
 1. fostering religious awareness to provide understanding so that correctional inmates can realize the consequences of correct actions and wrong actions.
 2. fostering national and state awareness is provided with the aim of fostering national and state awareness in prisoners.
 3. development of intellectual abilities (intelligence) so that the knowledge and thinking abilities of correctional inmates increase so that they can support the positive activities needed during the formation period.
 4. Legal awareness development is carried out by providing legal counseling which aims to achieve a high level of legal awareness both while in the training environment and after returning to society.
 5. coaching to integrate oneself with society with the aim of ex-convicts being accepted back by their surrounding communities.

- b. Development of independence consisting of providing:
 - 1. skills to support independent businesses, for example handicrafts, home industries and so on.
 - 2. skills to support small industrial businesses, for example processing raw materials from the agricultural sector and natural materials into semi-finished materials.
 - 3. skills that are developed in accordance with their respective talents, for example abilities in the field of art, are endeavored to be channeled to artists' associations

In an effort to deradicalize terrorism convicts, the Correctional Institution (LAPAS) is collaborating with the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT). Collaboration carried out includes dialogue with experts in religion, law, psychology, etc. The implementation of deradicalization of terrorism convicts in Indonesia is carried out through various activities, including:

- a. by holding religious activities such as: studying books related to religion,
- b. providing motivation and re-education carried out through dialogue, discussion forums, open debates, or creating special classes for intensive treatment,
- c. as well as carrying out guidance based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number M-02-PK.04.10 of 1990.

4. CONCLUSION

- 1. Terrorist groups continue to spread their radical beliefs through various means. The distribution pattern develops using conventional methods, such as through direct or face-to-face lectures to the use of modern technology by utilizing the internet as a medium. Radicalization of terrorism is also carried out through the publication of magazines, bulletins and websites that spread jihadist propaganda with weapons, instructions for making bombs, methods of attack and other things that lead to terrorist attack activities. Broadly speaking, the radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia can be classified into three patterns, namely: through mass media in the form of radio, books, magazines, the internet, direct communication, namely in the form of lectures, da'wah and discussions, family relationships, namely through the form of marriage, kinship and families, educational institutions, both public and Islamic boarding schools.
- 2. Deradicalization as a form of special guidance for terrorism convicts is in accordance with the aim of the correctional system to return inmates into good citizens so that they can be accepted back into society. Various factors cause terrorism in Indonesia, making terrorism an individual problem, so individual coaching principles are needed. Handling radical or

terrorist groups through deradicalization requires clearer arrangements accompanied by the involvement of various related agencies that are strengthened by a legal umbrella, because integrated deradicalization is really needed to prevent the continued growth of the terrorist movement in Indonesia.

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