

Social Reintegration Approach As Deradicalization Reformation Policy For Terrorism Convicts In Correctional Institutions

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Abstract

Deradicalization has become an important basis in countering terrorism. One of the most important problems in counter-radicalization is the need for analysis for profiling terrorist convicts to prevent them from re-engaging in and committing acts of terrorism. This paper seeks to investigate rehabilitation efforts through social integration of terrorism convicts. The study was conducted in prisons in Kedungpane of Semarang and Nusakambangan of Cilacap, Indonesia. The results showed that within the framework of the criminal justice system, deradicalization for ex-terrorism convicts is basically a process of rehabilitation and assimilation with the community. However, as part of the working of the legal system, the deradicalization process cannot be separated from the previous stages of the system, namely starting from the determination of the formulation policy by the legislators, and the application stage starting from the time of leaving prison after the detention period, and the stage of blending into the community. Within the framework of the criminal law system, the deradicalization of ex-terrorism convicts is not only related to the rule of law as the basis for the operation of the implementing components of the deradicalization program.

Contribution: This study is among the first in reformulating deradicalization policy by analyzing legislation related to social integration of ex-terrorists in correctional institutions in Indonesia. Thus, the results can be used as a basis for deradicalization processes of terrorism convicts so that they can slowly disengaged from the former ideological ties and influences of their former radical religious movement in line with the principle of non-discrimination.

Keywords: radical religious ideology, fundamentalism, deradicalization, social reintegration, terrorism, correctional institutions

1. Introduction

The Indonesian people and the world community are currently faced with a very worrying situation due to rampant acts of terror. The series of bombings that have occurred in Indonesia since the late 1990s have resulted in the loss of life regardless of the victim, caused widespread public fear, and lost property, resulting in a broad impact on social, economic, political life and relations. international. As for these terrorist activities, in fact they already have a strong network both at home and abroad. Related to material criminal law, the deradicalization of ex-terrorism convicts is related to the choice of

what type of treatment is formulated in the law on preventing terrorism crimes. The concept of fostering ex-terrorist convicts must continue to carry out rehabilitation efforts so that their understanding/ideology can be lost and re-mingle in the midst of society to live a normal life. Provisions that regulate both the parties who are authorized/authorized by the State to carry out the training program for ex-terrorist convicts. In addition, there is a stipulation from the Government of the appointed institution, the guidance system applied for the implementation of deradicalization.

The placement of ex-convicts as subjects of development is a reflection of the

rights of ex-convicts that are protected by the state. This guidance is carried out through a system which is now known as the coaching system. The guidance carried out is a means to prevent inmates from repeating their actions and being able to be released from prison.

Through coaching programs, ex-terrorist convicts are expected to be re-accepted by their social environment. The formulation of deradicalization for terrorist prisoners in prisons is a place to carry out the development of prisoners and correctional students. After the prisoners return to society and commit terror again, it will disrupt the entire joint economy, state security, industry and social life. If it is clearly observed from the purpose of the correctional facility, that the state administrators want the prisoners, especially prisoners, to always be able to be involved and participate in development and become useful individuals in the community to obtain a better, more prosperous life, feel safe and protect human rights. Deradicalization for terrorists currently contains about fostering terrorism convicts in prisons, but there is no specific regulation that regulates the deradicalization program for terrorism prisoners in prisons. The existing formulation is still focused on the formulation of the terrorism prisoner development program in prisons. The handling of terrorism convicts through a coaching program, namely personality development and independence development, does not call it a deradicalization program.

In Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, it is stated that what is meant by criminal acts of terrorism are all acts that meet the elements of a criminal act in accordance with the provisions of this Law (Article 1 paragraph 1). Furthermore, what is meant by elements of terrorism in Article 1 paragraph 1 is an unlawful act carried out systematically with the intention of destroying the sovereignty of the nation and state by endangering the sovereignty of the nation and state which is carried out using violence or the

threat of violence creates an atmosphere of terror or fear of people widely or causes mass casualties, by depriving the independence or loss of life and property of others, or causing damage or destruction to strategic vital objects or the environment or public or international facilities. This paper seeks to investigate rehabilitation efforts through social integration of terrorism convicts. The study was conducted in prisons in Kedungpane of Semarang and Nusakambangan of Cilacap, Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Radicalization

Radical comes from the word radic which means root and radical is fundamental or "to its roots". This predicate can be applied to certain thoughts or understandings, so that the term "radical thought" or " movement" (Mulyono, 2017). Based on this, radicalism is defined as a hard ideology or sect that wants social and political change or reform in a hard or drastic way and the extreme attitude of a political school. Radicalism can be interpreted as an attitude or condition that desires a change to the status quo by destroying it totally and replacing it with something new, completely different. Usually the method used is revolutionary, meaning that it drastically distorts existing values through violence and extreme actions.

There are 5 (five) stages of radicalization that individuals must go through, the first is the pre-radicalization stage (Moghadam, 2008). At this stage, individuals within a community group begin to question whether they have been treated fairly by the ruling power or the government, resulting in an identity crisis. The second stage is self-identification. At this stage, the individual feels the need to find a place where he can be respected as a human being, can be protected as a citizen, can voice his opinion without any act of discrimination, as well as a tool to eliminate the sense of injustice he has received. The third stage is doctrinalization. At

this stage, the individual has completely let go of his old identity and adapts to a radical identity. The final stage in the radicalization process is jihadization. At this stage, the individual has fully adopted the identity and ideology of the radical group (Fitriana, 2016).

In the big Indonesian dictionary, terror is an attempt to create fear, horror, and cruelty, by a person or group. Terrorists are people who use violence to create fear, usually for political purposes. Meanwhile, terrorism is the use of violence to create fear in an effort to achieve goals, especially political goals. The definition of terrorism is the systematic use of terror, especially as a means of coercion” (Nainggolan, 2016). In simple terms it can be understood that terrorism is an act of terror that is carried out systematically, and in it there is an inseparable aspect of violence. According to Walter Lacquer's observations, acts of terrorism are actually rooted in wide socio-economic inequality in society (Asmara, 2016). According to Mufid (2011), the causes of terrorism cases in Indonesia can be classified as follows: (1) Structural causes such as demographic imbalance, globalization, modernization, social inequality, and social class; (2) conductive causes such as communication media, transportation technology, and security; (3) Personal encouragement; and (4) trigger factors such as provocative events. Terrorism in Indonesia is seen as a cultural issue, not just a security issue. Counter terrorism is an effort to prevent and control terrorism. Sandler stated that there are 2 (two) main categories in anti-terror policies, namely proactive and defensive. Counter terrorism efforts can be done by deradicalization and disengagement. Deradicalization is a soft line approach to change the mindset about jihad, a rigid and radical ideology, which tends to psychological healing. Disengagement is another soft line approach that focuses on improving the social relations of former perpetrators of terrorism crimes in order to prevent their re-entry into their network or community and prevent the repetition of the same crime (Yanuarti, 2017).

2.2. Deradicalization

Thomas More argues that eradicating crime with violence will not stop the crime as well as in the context of eradicating terrorism, repressive strategies are not appropriate (Hendrojono, 2005). Because the terrorist movement is based on radical ideology, deradicalization is the answer. Deradicalization is an effort to neutralize radical ideas through interdisciplinary approaches, such as law, psychology, religion, and socio-culture for those who are influenced by radical and/or pro-violence views. The deradicalization process prioritizes dialogue rather than physical action so that it is more effective and safer from human rights violations. Deradicalization is also applied by other countries such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Singapore, Malaysia, Colombia, Al Jazair and Tajikistan. In Indonesia, the government has established the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) as the agency responsible for making national policies and strategies for countering terrorism. Deradicalization comes from English deradicalization with the basic word radical, gets the prefix de which means opposite, reverse, remove, reduce, get off,. Gets the final suffix -ization- from the word -ize, which means cause to be of resemble adopt or spread the manner of activity or the teaching of (a cause to be or resemble, use or spread the way or teach). In simple terms, deradicalization can be interpreted as a process or effort to eliminate radicalism (Golose, 2019). More broadly, deradicalization is all efforts to neutralize radical ideas through interdisciplinary approaches, such as law, psychology, religion and socio-culture for those who are influenced by radical and/or pro-violence views. Meanwhile, in the context of terrorism that arises as a result of radical religious understanding, deradicalization is defined as a process to straighten out a narrow basic religious understanding, to become moderate, broad and comprehensive (Amirsyah, 2012).

Radicalization is a process of understanding or mindset that legitimizes the implementation of violent acts, so what must be done is to improve that thinking according to the background that shapes it through different approaches based on the respective factors causing it. Deradicalization is a changing pattern in the current handling of terrorism. Deradicalization which is the latest formula to overcome the threat of terrorism is related to de-ideology. The word deradicalization is taken from the English term deradicalization with the basic word radical. Conceptually, deradicalization can be defined as an effort to make those who previously had a radical understanding (support terrorism) no longer have that radical understanding or at least do not follow up on this understanding at a practical level. Deradicalization means efforts to stop, eliminate, or at least neutralize radicalism. In the context of counter-terrorism, deradicalization was originally intended as "an attempt to persuade terrorists and their supporters to abandon the use of violence" (International Crisis Group, 2007).

The concept of deradicalization is directed not only at restoring radical understanding/ideology, but also with the aim of providing protection, education, and being able to make terrorist actors, especially ex-convicts, able to be nurtured so that they have strength and deterrence even able to transmit ideas of nationalism to other colleagues who are still involved in radicalism movements. Rehabilitation is one method of implementing deradicalization for ex-terrorist convicts. The concept of rehabilitation is not only to restore physical and psychological well-being, but must be able to strengthen aspects of life for ex-terrorist convicts, such as family, to the local community so that they are able to live a normal life as before before contracting the radicalism threat and it is not easy to re-enter or re-engage in terrorist network groups and commit acts of terror. Deradicalization is detecting early, preventing early, and targeting various potential layers with various forms and variants that are relevant for each target group.

The main goal 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 life as a nation and state to achieve Indonesia's national goals and ideals (SETARA Institute for Democracy and Peace, 2012).

2.3. Deradicalization Approach for Terrorist in Indonesian Penitentiaries

In BNPT's view, the term deradicalization refers to an effort to deal with radical groups from becoming non-radical, which is intended for those who are already involved in terrorist activities. Another term used by BNPT is counter radicalization. In contrast to deradicalization, counter-radicalization is aimed at protecting the general public who have not been infected with radicalism. This deradicalization consists of some steps. The first is re-education which is a deterrence by teaching enlightenment to the public about radical understanding so that there is no escaping the development of such understanding. The second is rehabilitation which has two meanings, namely self-reliance and personality development. Self-reliance development is training and fostering ex-convicts, preparing skills and expertise, so that after they leave prison, they already have the skills and can create jobs. Meanwhile, personality development is an approach to dialogue with terrorism convicts so that their mindset can be straightened out and have a comprehensive understanding and can accept parties who are different from them. In this case, it is hard to do because it requires a lot of experts and strategies to run it. Rehabilitation is a term commonly used to describe efforts to improve terrorist behavior. In order to make it easier for ex-terror convicts to return and mingle into the community, BNPT also guides them in resocialization and reintegration. This is not easy to do because terrorists in general do not blend in with society. On the other hand, society sometimes still finds it difficult

to accept back former terrorists in their midst (Golose, 2019).

Legal protection of the rights of prisoners in Indonesia has been regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. Article 1 point 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections stipulates that the correctional system is an order regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of fostering correctional inmates based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the coaches, those who are fostered, and the community to improve the quality of prison inmates so that they are aware of their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can play an active role in development, and can live normally as good and responsible citizens. Guidance for inmates is part of the correctional system to enforce criminal law. Based on Article 2 and Article 3 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, it can be seen that the purpose of the correctional system is to return inmates to become good citizens so that they can be accepted back into society.

Convicts of terrorism cases must receive special treatment, and cannot be equated with the treatment of other general prisoners. The treatment of terrorism convicts is carried out as far as possible so that they can slowly disengaged from the ideological ties and influences of their former movement. Special treatment or different treatment for terrorism convicts is due to the needs and risks attached to them. The moral basis for this treatment is that different treatment does not always mean that it has violated the principle of non-discrimination. This different treatment is in accordance with the principle of individualization of coaching as recommended in point 52 of the Implementation of The Standard Minimum Rules for The Treatment of Prisoners and also in accordance with Article 12 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.

In the RAND analysis, the deradicalization program carried out by Indonesia, which targets the acquisition of information about terror networks, can be measured by looking at the extent to which former perpetrators and network members are willing to cooperate with the apparatus. At the cognitive level, terrorist actors experience ideological changes that cannot be explained. The effectiveness of this kind of cooperation process is in line with the statement expressed by Horgan that after passing the stage of leaving the radical movement, former terrorist actors are basically willing to share their experiences and knowledge if the parties concerned ask the right questions (Febriane, 2013).

3. Results

3.1. Parameters of deradicalization in practice

According to Petrus Reinhard Golose (2009), that to overcome the limitations of rehabilitation terminology, the deradicalization of terrorism efforts carried out in Indonesia, namely reorientation of motivation and reeducation due to improving motivation in terrorists and their sympathizers, and society in general are very vital. Aggressive and destructive behavior in them needs to be directed towards the motivation to take more positive actions. Providing terrorism education, be it religious education or other knowledge that will open up their thinking horizons, as well as give them independence.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number M-02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning Patterns of Guidance for Convicts/Detainees, coaching for terrorism convicts in the correctional system emphasizes two things, namely personality development and economic independence. Personality development which includes fostering religious awareness, fostering national and state awareness, fostering intellectual abilities, fostering legal awareness and fostering integration with the community. Meanwhile,

fostering economic independence consists of providing skills to support independent businesses such as handicrafts, home industries and so on; skills to support small industrial enterprises such as processing raw materials from the agricultural sector and natural materials into semi-finished materials; and skills that are developed in accordance with their respective talents, such as the ability in the field of art, are endeavored to be distributed to artists' associations.

In measuring whether the efforts to deradicalize terrorism have been running effectively. Ex-convicts who have so far not re-engaged in terrorist activities did not indicate whether they were deradicalized to the cognitive level because there was no testing of the level of radicalism against these ex-convicts. The difficulty of measuring the cognitive level of radicalization of ex-convicts of terrorism cases, the failure of the deradicalization program claimed by the government is also supported by the fact that old members who have been involved have returned to active terrorism networks after leaving prison.

The Abdullah Sunata case is a clear example where terrorism suspects can easily get commutation of sentences, which are obtained as a reward for their participation in the deradicalization program, and then reactivate in terrorist network activities. In general, ex-terrorism convicts who are willing to participate in deradicalization programs can generally be said to be only sympathizers of terrorism groups or perpetrators in the execution of terrorist attack plans and not members who play an important role in planning or those who spread violence-based ideology (Febriane, 2013).

Reviewing the findings related to the motives and causes of terrorism, it can be concluded that rehabilitating terrorist actors is a complex job and requires concepts. This should include individual assessments, systematic plans and effectiveness parameters. The goal is to rebuild human capacity and function in society, rehabilitation is always

associated with efforts to return to a previous good condition. Rehabilitation should include the following steps (Sukabdi, 2015):

1. The preparatory stage, including setting rehabilitation goals, surveys and data collection, analysis and verification of information, initial assessment and needs analysis, setting up rehabilitation details, risk analysis and management, coordinating with related parties, preparing prisoners or rehabilitation participants, and preparing trainers or resource persons;
2. Implementation stages, including general development activities, such as character development, basic economic skills, self-empowerment and specific development activities such as religious teachings, carpentry skills, anger management skills;
3. Follow-up stages, which include ongoing counseling, discussion or dialogue, evaluating the success of rehabilitation, getting feedback for improvement, and community or service involvement. The targets of the follow-up stage are prisoners who support ethical and social norms, demonstrate a positive attitude, and demonstrate readiness to rejoin the wider community. This aims to maintain the improvements that have been achieved by prisoners or former terrorism activists.

In the preparation stage, the preparation of prisoners as participants and resource persons or facilitators is very necessary. In a study conducted by Istiqomah, it is described that the main strategy in carrying out deradicalization in prisons is to give prisoners trust, moral involvement, incentives, and access to relate to their families. The most famous success story for proving the effectiveness of this approach is that of Nasir Abas, a former Afghan militant who trained Bali bombers. After his release in 2004 from prison, he has been involved in

deradicalizing the police and helping to track down and arrest several of his former friends. Nasir Abbas has traveled to several prisons in Indonesia to visit his former colleagues in prisons for terrorism offenses and convince terrorist inmates to stop the violence.

The causes of terrorism are influenced by various factors including cultural factors or customs, lack of community empowerment, education, wrong knowledge about religious teachings, excessive fanaticism, community apathy towards the government, and radical understanding tends to develop due to familial relations so that efforts are needed to bring the family in coaching activities.

The basic principle in rehabilitating terrorism activists is the importance of the facilitator's knowledge of religious teachings. In changing the mindset of prisoners, it is necessary to involve community or religious leaders and psychologists. Perpetrators of terrorism have a narrow understanding in translating religious values that develop in the community so that perpetrators can be influenced by influencers to terrorize the community. Elements of educational institutions, psychological profiling are carried out to determine the character of terrorist prisoners, psychological guidance by psychologists allows a personal approach to terrorists or adherents of radicalism to occur.

In the implementation stage, the development of personality and independence is carried out with special procedures and modules. In terms of procedures, the success of rehabilitation must be supported by a positive two-way dialogue in which the rehabilitation resource persons demonstrate a willingness to listen and respect the opinions and ideas of participants. The dialogue allows input from all participants. This type of one-way dialogue and the type of oppressive methods such as intimidation, pressure, or threats, will have a negative impact on the rehabilitation process and potentially lead to resentment and helpless anger or revenge in the future. Furthermore, in terms of material,

the rehabilitation module can vary depending on the interests and needs of the participants, but must be in accordance with Islamic philosophy and principles.

The success or failure of rehabilitation is measured by whether rehabilitation changes its participants so that they can re-integrate with the wider community, able to participate in the community environment at the time of reintegration and accepted by the community or not stigmatized. They also can be returned to the condition before joining terrorist activities and able to have new life skills that come from the rehabilitation process where they can get along and work together with other people outside their group in correctional institutions and are able to get along well in the community. Other capabilities to have are able to admit their past mistakes, able to self-critical, willing to develop oneself, accept different groups, willingness to empower oneself, be critical and tolerant, able to display the practice of religious teachings that show compassion for fellow human beings, create harmony in society and are willing to perform congregational prayers with other inmates at the correctional institution mosque, able to accept Indonesian local wisdom, have national insight, good legal awareness; and able to start a new life, have basic skills or independence to earn income or a living to sustain life.

The parameters of effective deradicalization that are the most difficult to achieve are openness, critical thinking, the feeling of the context of *daar al harb* (a state of war) and *daar as* a greeting (a state of peace), empathy towards victims of terrorism, disengagement of violence, self-empowerment, continuous learning, social adjustment to the wider community, social reintegration, mental independence for example avoiding obtuse obedience, tolerance to outgroups, good relations with heterogeneous community members, understanding local wisdom, nationality, courage to resist group pressure, promote anti-violence messages openly, endurance in

promoting anti-violence messages to the public; and inspiring youth to become agents of change in promoting non-violent messages.

According to former terrorism convicts, achieving openness to people outside the jihadist group is not easy but it is possible. On the other hand, inspiring youth to become agents of change in promoting anti-violent messages in the mass media or online media or forums is the most difficult even though some former terrorism activists have reached this stage (Sukabdi, 2015). The success or failure of the implementation of rehabilitation, then the purpose of this last stage is to strengthen the rehabilitation of prisoners, evaluate whether they can really adjust to society, and see whether the community wants to accept the presence of terrorism.

In addition, the effectiveness of deradicalization also needs to be supported by the availability of regulations. In Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2010 concerning BNPT, deradicalization is carried out by the Deputy for Prevention, Protection and Deradicalization of BNPT. In carrying out the task of formulating, coordinating, and implementing policies, strategies, and national counter-terrorism in the field of prevention, protection and deradicalization, this deputy carries out functions including the implementation of socialization of counter-terrorism in the field of prevention, protection and deradicalization, and coordination of the implementation of re-education and re-socialization in the context of deradicalization.

However, the concept and strategy of deradicalization is not further explained in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2010 concerning BNPT, so that it is carried out without clear measurement of success, monitoring, and evaluation. Existing regulations, namely Law Number 15 of 2003 and Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 which were later amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010

concerning BNPT have not yet become a unified and consistent arrangement related to implementation of deradicalization. This is what makes BNPT unable to move freely in carrying out deradicalization.

According to the author, so far efforts to prevent and deal with terrorism are still not well coordinated because each agency has its own program in dealing with terrorism. Synergy between all relevant institutions under the coordination of BNPT in carrying out deradicalization is needed because the targets of deradicalization involve different levels of radicalization of terrorist actors so that the handling must also be different.

3.2. Deradicalization Formulation in Correctional Institutions

Religious radicalism is actually a phenomenon that usually appears in any religion. Radicalism is closely related to fundamentalism, which is marked by the return of society to the basics of religion. Fundamentalism is a kind of ideology that makes religion a guide for life by society and individuals. Fundamentalism will be accompanied by radicalism and violence when the freedom to return to religion is hindered by the political situation that surrounds society.

Radicalism itself is actually not a problem as long as it only nests in the ideological thoughts of its adherents. When radicalism of thought shifts into radical movements, it starts to cause problems, especially when their hopes to realize fundamentalism are blocked by other political forces because in that situation radicalism will be accompanied by violence. This phenomenon usually leads to open conflict or even violence between the two opposing groups.

Ways to express fanaticism and radicalization can appear in various forms, but usually they are directly proportional to the reaction and or attitude of the opposing group. The actions and reactions between the two opposing groups may differ, but are generally close to nearly the same degree and pattern.

Violence will be countered with violence, and it can always take the form of a terrorist movement. Terrorism essentially has many meanings and various forms of description, but all of them revolve around the meaning of scaring or deliberately disturbing security stability as a threat.

In eradicating terrorism, a more serious, integrated, comprehensive and sustainable management is needed from multi-stakeholders with an interdisciplinary approach that is in accordance with efforts to uphold human rights and is able to create prosperity, equality and justice for the entire community, for suspects or convicted of terrorism. The eradication of terrorism must be carried out through good and educational communication between law enforcement officers and terrorism suspects or convicts, not by means of violence and intimidation.

Some terrorist convicts do not feel remorse for actions that society or the state views as terrorist acts. The motives for the actions of terrorist convicts are very different from the motives for the actions of other convicts. The motives for the actions of terrorist prisoners are certain beliefs, ideologies or understandings that are fanatically actualized as a life choice. For the sake of belief, ideology or understanding martyrdom is the life choice of the prisoners, and they do not hesitate to take actions to actualize that belief, ideology or understanding. Even among the perpetrators of terrorist crimes, there are those who appear satisfied and proud after committing acts that the society or the state considers as terrorist acts. The terrorist convicts also did not feel pressured by the harsh international condemnation of a number of bombings that caused severe damage and caused a number of victims to suffer, be injured, hundreds died, and have a very broad impact.

Special treatment or different treatment for terrorist prisoners due to the needs and risks attached to them. The moral basis for this treatment is that different treatment does not always mean that it has

violated the principle of non-discrimination. This different treatment is in accordance with the principle of individualization of coaching which is in accordance with Article 12 (1) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.

The current penal system is conceptually and historically very different from that prevailing in the prison system. The principle applied by the correctional system places prisoners, convicts, state children and correctional clients as subjects and is seen as individuals and ordinary citizens and is faced not with a background of retaliation but with guidance and guidance. In general, it can be said that correctional guidance and guidance must be improved through mental, physical and disciplinary approaches. In some cases, with the presence of terrorist prisoners, a special approach and pattern of guidance is needed.

The development of terrorist prisoners must of course be in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations and in accordance with the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Inmates which emphasizes the interests of security, public order and a sense of social justice. The emphasis on fulfilling the rights of terrorist prisoners is certainly an integral part of the concept of a correctional system in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The concept is an order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as the method of fostering correctional inmates based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the coaches, those who are fostered and the community to improve the quality of correctional inmates so that they are aware of mistakes, improve themselves and do not repeat criminal acts. This is intended so that the inmates of the correctional facility can be accepted again by the community, play an

active role in development and live normally as good and responsible citizens.

In general, the coaching and mentoring of terrorist prisoners can be carried out by taking a personality development approach which includes religion, law, Pancasila, state awareness, sports and arts that are educative and counseling. This is based on the understanding that terrorist prisoners who are in the correctional system must be restored, both mentally and their attitudes as individuals or citizens who have potential and can play an active role in nation building. The next approach is the need for fostering terrorist prisoners by providing empowerment in the form of self-reliance development, namely an effort to provide skills that can improve the quality of terrorist prisoners so that they can have provisions to fulfill their lives and lives.

The coaching approach given to terrorist prisoners, both in terms of personality development and independence, is in line with the goal of the correctional system that bridges and rehabilitates a process of changing attitudes, mentality and behavior of terrorist prisoners towards a positive life through religious, socio-cultural and economic approaches. In addition, this guidance can provide enlightenment of thought to terrorist prisoners with peaceful and tolerant religious knowledge and national. The correctional system itself in its implementation is a process that runs continuously through several stages in accordance with the correctional process.

In taking the necessary steps so that coaching activities for terrorist prisoners can be carried out properly. The pattern of treatment of terrorism convicts is not yet

specific. The pattern of treatment of them is still the same as the pattern of treatment of other convicts. Standards of formulation for high-risk prisoners including terrorism convicts. This formulation has not been implemented effectively due to several obstacles, such as lack of socialization, lack of training for officers on this permanent procedure, and inadequate supporting facilities.

Convicts of terrorism cases must receive special treatment, in the sense that the treatment of convicts of terrorism cases cannot be equated with the treatment of convicts of other cases. The treatment of them should as much as possible eliminate the opportunity for them to be involved in terrorist activities both inside and outside prisons. At the ideal level, the treatment of terrorism convicts as much as possible can change their radical understanding.

The stages used in the development according to the Dirjenpas Decree consist of: Environmental introduction period, profiling, assessment, community writing, religious awareness development, legal awareness, intellectual ability development, national and state awareness development, psychological counseling, understanding physical health development, and Coaching independence. These stages can be changed and grouped into stages according to Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism and Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 namely: identification and assessment, rehabilitation, reeducation, and social reintegration. For details, it can be arranged in the form of a table below.

Table 1. Formulation of Deradicalization of Terrorism Convicts in Prisons

Formulation Kep Dirjenpas Number: PAS-172.PK.01.06.01 of 2015	The stages of deradicalization are in accordance with PP No. 77 of 2019	The formulation of the expected deradicalization of terrorism convicts in correctional institutions (Revised Kep Dirjenpas: PAS-172.PK.01.06.01 Th. 20015)

About: Terrorist Convict Guidance Standard		About: Standards for the Development and Deradicalization of Terrorism Convicts
STAGE a. Environmental introduction period b. Profiling c. Assessment d. Social writing	STAGE Identification and assessment a. Initial identification and assessment b. Further identification and assessment.	STAGE Identification and assessment a. Environmental introduction period b. Profiling c. Assessment d. Social writing. • Implemented early and advanced. e. DISENGAGEMENT
Psychological counseling Physical health coaching	Rehabilitation a. individual counseling b. group class implementation	Rehabilitation a. Psychological Rehabilitation b. Religious rehabilitation (religious dialogue) c. Social Rehabilitation (involving family and community)
Religious awareness building Fostering national and state awareness Legal awareness Intellectual ability development Independence coaching	Reeducation a. Religious strengthening b. National insight and peace issues c. Conflict resolution knowledge d. Character building	Reeducation a. Religious awareness building b. Fostering national insight and peace issues c. Legal awareness d. Intellectual ability development e. character building f. Conflict resolution knowledge g. Independence coaching.
Assimilation	Social Reintegration a. Strengthening self-confidence to return to society b. Understanding in interacting with the community c. Improved social skills d. Skills to support self and family.	Social Reintegration a. Strengthening self-confidence to return to society and family. b. Understanding in interacting with the community c. Improved social skills d. Skills to support self and family.

Source: research findings, 2021

The sustainability of these coaching programs cannot run optimally. For correctional institutions, the most positive program is the re-education program related to independence. The program has only been running for three years, and in the last two years there have been no more activities because funding support from BNPT has stopped. In fact, for prisons that serve as a place for fostering terrorism convicts, they need support and debriefing from the BNPT. Social reintegration in its implementation is equated with assimilation and resocialization. Both assimilation, resocialization and social reintegration are carried out before prisoners are released/released. Although in practice it is rather difficult and limited in correctional institutions S only because of considerations of security factors. For terrorism convicts, the main conditions for obtaining conditional release are a pledge of loyalty to the state, a recommendation from the BNPT and good behavior.

The policy of deradicalization reformulation for terrorism convicts towards social reintegration in future correctional institutions is expected so that the deradicalization program for terrorist prisoners can be implemented properly. The pattern of coaching treatment for terrorism convicts is not yet specific, it is still the same as the pattern of treatment for other convicts. The standard of treatment for high-risk prisoners, including terrorism convicts, but this formulation cannot be implemented effectively due to several obstacles, such as: lack of socialization, lack of training for officers, inadequate supporting facilities and regulations have not been adjusted to the issuance of the new terrorist legislation.

Conclusion

The profiling process is carried out to obtain detailed data for new terrorism convicts by considering the origin of the faction, origin of education or origin/training alumni and regional origin. Rehabilitation at the

Kedungpane prison in Semarang was not carried out, or there was no rehabilitation program for terrorism prisoners. The reason is that this rehabilitation program was not implemented at the Kedungpane prison because the current operational formulation does not include the stages of rehabilitation. In addition, prisons do not agree with the use of the term rehabilitation. The use of rehabilitation is more directed to the treatment of patients who experience health problems and diseases. The term can have a psychological impact on terrorism convicts and will actually make it difficult for officers to approach coaching.

Re-education is carried out through the development program in correctional institutions, namely through re-education in religion. So that terrorism convicts no longer use violent means and divert ideology, namely from the influence of radical religious ideology into national ideology. Efforts are being made to divert or soften the understanding of jihad from terrorism convicts. Changing the ideology of terrorism convicts is currently very difficult. The strategy taken is only limited to softening the understanding of violence towards a more friendly one, so it is necessary to take a persuasive approach to terrorism convicts. Previously, BNPT in the context of coaching brought many ustadz from abroad, academics and psychologists. This policy is considered by prisons to be ineffective because it is counter-productive by creating different levels of radicalism and creating a new radical mindset. So that currently the prison itself recommends resource persons or speakers to terrorism convicts. Correctional institutions consider that they know more about the character and personality of each inmate and also the appropriate resource persons.

As a practical implication, the deradicalization program in prisons, namely: identification and assessment, rehabilitation, reeducation, and social reintegration can adopt the stages of the pattern of fostering terrorism

convicts that already exist and have been implemented in prisons by grouping training materials to make it easier for prisons to carry out deradicalization programs. In addition, disengagement and rehabilitation programs, psychology, religious rehabilitation and social rehabilitation will involve the community and families of terrorism convicts.

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Figure 1. Terrorist Convict Development Process

