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Research Article

Deradicalization Of Terrorism In Indonesia As An Effort To Guarantee National Security

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Abstract. This paper aims to find out how the government's efforts are in dealing with the dangers of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia. Terrorism is an extraordinary crime that can endanger the security and safety of the people in Indonesia. This research uses a descriptive-analytical method. This method is used to describe the findings of the problems studied and then analyzed. The conclusion of this study is that the government has formed an institution called the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) whose job is to prevent, deter and at the same time take action against acts of terrorism to maintain national security. Then the government pushed for soft power efforts by means of deradicalization. This approach is expected to be able to change the mindset of terrorist convicts who were initially against the state to become pro-state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Keywords: Deradicalization, Radicalism, Terrorism, National Security

INTRODUCTION

In general, radicalism is an ideology, ideas, or ideas and understandings that want to make changes to the social and political system by using extreme methods. The actions of a certain person or group that are radical in nature tend to use violence in carrying out the desired changes. These radical groups generally want changes to be implemented quickly, drastically and often conflict with the prevailing social system. Religious radicalism is the main aspect that gets a lot of attention. Religious radicalism is motivated by the spirit of making a particular religion a religion and a state. This movement is said to be radical because it puts forward a conservative understanding of the text. This understanding is sometimes misinterpreted, so they tend to easily use violence in carrying out their understanding (dki.kemenag.go.id). One of the violence that they do is terrorism.

Acts of terrorism raise concern in society. The existence of an understanding of radicalism that leads to acts of terrorism is a serious threat that can endanger the safety of the state and national interests. The threat of terrorism needs to be prevented with one of the programs, namely Deradicalization. Deradicalization is an attempt to reduce and eliminate someone's radical understanding (www.bnpt.go.id). Deradicalization can be understood as an effort to neutralize radical ideas through an interdisciplinary approach, such as religion, psychology, law, and sociology. As a series of ongoing programs, this deradicalization includes many programs consisting of reorienting motivation, re-education, re-socialization, and seeking social welfare and equality with other communities for those involved in criminal acts of terrorism (Endra Wijaya, 2010).

One form of threat that has become an international and national issue is the development of radicalism groups in the name of religion which leads to terrorist movements. Terrorism is a form of real threat that can damage the stability of national security. Even these threats can damage the unity and unity of the nation. The term terrorism is of concern to the international community. This is because terrorism is a threat that cannot be considered small. Terrorism can endanger the safety of people's lives.

Deradicalization exists as a prevention program against acts of violence and terrorism (www.balitbangham.go.id). Looking at it from Indonesia's point of view, acts of terrorism that occurred in Indonesia have ideological, historical, and political links and are part of the strategic environmental influence on global and regional orders. Historically, radicalism colored by religion is not a new thing in Indonesia, especially in relation to Islamic radical groups. It is this radical Islamic movement that is currently reappearing, although in a different context. However, the religious ideas and understanding they bring to acts of terrorism are not much different (Dedi Prasetyo, 2016). This paper aims to find out the government's efforts to address radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a library type. This method is used to obtain data from the object to be studied by collecting various sources of information relevant to the research (Mardalis, 2008). This study used a qualitative approach with

an analytical descriptive method. Meanwhile, the data collection technique used in this study is the documentation technique. All data from various sources that have been collected by the author are then filtered again to produce systematic and logical data, so as to be able to produce objective research (Moehnilabib and dkk,1997). This method is used to identify problems around radicalism, deradicalism, and terrorism in Indonesia. Then the author will also describe the government's efforts to deal with the dangers of terrorism in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia

Radicalism is the view of a person or group who wants to make a change. The changes must be in accordance with the interpretation of the ideology they believe in. These radical changes can be carried out in a peaceful persuasive way but also with physical violence or symbolic violence. In the end, radicalism tends to be synonymous with acts of violence and even suicide. In the case of suicide, they believe that this method is correct and is a commandment of their teachings. Differences in individual perceptions of the factors that influence acts of violence or thoughts eventually lead to the existence of other terms that are close to radicalism, for example, terrorism, political violence, separatism, and organized crime. Such problems depend on differences in motivation, place, time, and cultural responses (Muh. Khamdan, 2015).

The development of terrorism is marked by the form of fanaticism of religious belief which then turns into murder. The aggressive action was aimed at the government and government apparatus which were considered as enemies. According to Grant Wardlaw, manifestations of systematic terrorism appeared before the French Revolution, but only came to the fore in the 19th century (Muhammad Nursalim, 2014). Terror according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is an attempt to create fear, anxiety, and cruelty by a person or group. Terrorists are people who use violence to create fear, usually for political purposes. While terrorism is the use of violence to create fear in an effort to achieve goals, especially political goals (Ahmad Fauzi, 2021).

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 fulfill the elements of criminal acts in accordance with the provisions of this Law (Article 1 paragraph 1). Then the elements of terrorism in Article 1 paragraph 1 are unlawful acts that are carried out systematically with the aim of destroying the sovereignty of the nation and state by using violence or threats of violence. The threat then creates an atmosphere of terror or fear of someone or causes many victims. The action was carried out by seizing independence or killing. Not only that, terrorism can also cause damage or destruction to strategic government objects, public facilities, or international facilities (Josephin Mareta, 2018). From the perspective of terrorism, deradicalization has the goal of persuading terrorists to abandon the violence and beliefs that they understand. As a deradicalization program, according to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), it is a policy that provides packages of social, legal, political, economic, and educational assistance aimed at terrorism convicts (Syukri Kurniawan, dkk., 2020).

Since terrorism has developed and become a dangerous threat in Indonesia, the government has been trying to find strategies to overcome it. During the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Indonesia established the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT). BNPT stands as the main effort to eradicate terrorism in Indonesia. At first, the BNPT was an institution that was developed from the Terrorism Eradication Coordinating Desk (DKPT), which was formed by President SBY in 2002. The DKPT as an institution that is under a Coordinating Minister, has the task of assisting the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs to formulate policies for eradicating criminal acts. terrorism, which includes aspects of deterrence, prevention, control, termination of settlement, and all necessary legal actions. BNPT itself was formed through Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 concerning the Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT). This Presidential Regulation was amended by Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2012. The formation of the BNPT is a national policy for combating terrorism in Indonesia. BNPT was also formed as an elaboration of Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to regulate more detailed provisions regarding the "Rule of Engagement" of the TNI related to Military Operations other than War (OMSP), including regulations regarding the involvement of the TNI in overcoming terrorism, as well as the TNI's assistance duties to the Police. The BNPT is structurally responsible to the president. The BNPT has five functions to eradicate terrorism, namely prevention, protection, prosecution, preparation of national preparedness, and deradicalization (Jerry Indrawan dan M. Prakoso Aji, 2019).

From this explanation, the BNPT is the main element of the government as the front guard in eradicating terrorism in Indonesia. The main task of the BNPT is of course as an institution that carries out the prevention, and prosecution of terrorists and provides protection to the public. The BNPT does not operate alone, the TNI is a state force that is ready to support operations to arrest terrorists in Indonesia. In addition to hard power, the government is also trying to tackle terrorism with soft power such as deradicalization.

Deradicalization Efforts Against Terrorism Convicts

By definition, terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates widespread fear that can cause many victims or damage to strategic objects. In line with that, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) as a representative of religious organizations in Indonesia as well as an institution that has the authority to give religious advice also issues fatwas on terrorism (MUI Fatwa Number 3 of 2004 on Terrorism). The MUI stipulates that committing terror is unlawful, whether it is carried out by individuals, groups, or the state. In its fatwa, MUI seeks to elaborate on the disparity between the meanings of terrorism and jihad as well as explicitly explain the views and misperceptions of responding to terrorism.

Based on data obtained by the Directorate General of Corrections, terrorist convicts as of December 2020 totaled 416 people spread across 33 regional offices. The most cases were in the Central Java Regional Office with 216 people, West Java Regional Office with 127 people, and in third place followed by the East Java Regional

Office with 17 people. The existence of the latest regulation regarding the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism which was originally regulated in Law No. 15 of 2003 and now changed to Law No. 5 of 2018 is a legal basis that is more representative and effective in terms of preventing criminal acts of terrorism. Through the revision of the Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the government is trying to take anticipatory steps by preventing criminal acts of terrorism while still paying attention to the principles of protecting human rights and the precautionary principle. This is intended to create a peaceful atmosphere through deradicalization, counter-radicalization, and national preparedness programs (Article 43A paragraph (3) of Law No. 15 of 2003) (www.ditjenpas.go.id).

In the view of the BNPT, the term deradicalization refers to an effort to deal with radical groups so that they are not radical. This deradicalization consists of (Josephin Mareta, 2018):

1. Re-education, which is deterrence by teaching enlightenment to the public about radical understandings so that there is no letting this understanding develop.
2. Rehabilitation has two meanings, namely fostering independence and fostering personality. Self-reliance development is training and nurturing ex-convicts, preparing skills and expertise, so that after they leave prison, they already have the skills and can open up jobs. Meanwhile, personality development is taking an approach through dialogue with terrorism convicts so that their mindset can be straightened out and have a comprehensive understanding and can accept those who are different from them. But this 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.
3. To make it easier for former terrorism convicts to return and mingle into society, the BNPT also guides them in socializing and reintegrating into society (resocialization and reintegration). This is not easy to do because terrorists generally don't mix well with society. On the other hand, it is sometimes difficult for society to accept former terrorists back in their midst.

Responding to this, BNPT Head Rycko Amelza Dahniel said that the BNPT would use various efforts, a preventive and persuasive approach. Of course, the main focus is to put forward prevention efforts with various strategies. The first strategy is to prepare national preparedness. The second strategy is to carry out counter-radicalization. The third strategy is implementing deradicalization. In carrying out this strategy, the Head of the BNPT emphasized that his party would try to synergize all the forces in government agencies both domestically and abroad. Prevention by using a touch of heart, as well as prevention that prioritizes efforts in the field of education and welfare. Law enforcement will be placed as an ultimatum remedium, the last resort in countering the ideology of terrorism (setkab.go.id). Coaching activities are carried out by fostering national, religious, and entrepreneurial insights. Assistance, according to Irfan Idris, is carried out with elements of the community so that there is no rejection or bad stigma against convicts. Empowerment in this case is part of social reintegration (www.bnpt.go.id).

Deradicalization is a planned, integrated, systematic and continuous process that is carried out to eliminate or reduce and reverse radical notions of radical

terrorism. The development of terrorist convicts (deradicalization) which is also the focus of the government in general can be carried out by taking a personality development approach that includes religion, law, Pancasila, state awareness, sports, and the arts which are educative and counseling in nature. The next approach is the need to foster terrorist convicts by providing empowerment in the form of fostering independence, namely an effort to provide skills that can improve the quality of terrorist convicts so that they can have provisions to fulfill their lives and lives (www.ditjenpas.go.id).

The government's efforts to deal with the dangers of terrorism cannot be done alone. The success of the deradicalization of terrorist convicts also depends on internal factors such as good cooperation between parties related to state security. In this case, the performance of penitentiary institutions for deradicalization needs to get support from other state institutions. Then external factors are community participation in providing information related to terrorism and radical understanding of someone in their environment. This is also useful as an effort to prevent the government from the dangers of terrorism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the danger of understanding radicalism can lead to acts of terrorism that can cause damage to many lives. Responding to this, the Indonesian government established the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in an effort to prevent and prepare in the face of terror threats. One of the BNPT's strategic efforts is to take a persuasive and preventive approach as part of prevention. In addition, BNPT is also ready to fight terrorism crimes. Then the government has a deradicalization policy towards society, especially terrorist convicts. This is expected to improve the mindset of prisoners for their mistakes in understanding or interpreting the teaching that they believe in. The hope is that these prisoners will abandon this understanding and return to following Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as guidelines for the state and nation of Indonesia.

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