Implementation of Deradicalization in the Framework of Handling Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Legal Area of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the implementation of deradicalization in the context of handling criminal acts of theism in the jurisdiction of the Central Sulawesi Police. The implementation of deradicalization in the jurisdiction of the Central Sulawesi Police is carried out by several parties, namely: Densus, and Ops Madago Raya. Each of these parties in carrying out their activities is not integrated, but coordinates with each other. Activities carried out by Densus are approaching former terrorism prisoners and families, with the aim of repairing and regaining trust, then synergizing with various institutions and district governments, carrying out supervision of former terrorism prisoners who receive assistance, separating former terrorism prisoners and families from radical groups, and mobilizing religious leaders, community leaders, and the community to build resilience so as not to be influenced by radicalism. The research method used is empirical legal research with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. The location of this research is in 4 districts which are Madago Raya operation areas, namely Sigi-Biromaru Regency, Parigi-Moutong Regency, Poso Regency, and Tojo Una-Una Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The results of the research are in the implementation of deradicalization in the jurisdiction of Central Sulawesi Police, the stages carried out by Idensos, Ops Madago Raya, and LPMS refer to Law No. 5 of 2018 through the stages of identification and assessment, rehabilitation, social re-integration and economic independence with various positive, persuasive and humanist activities.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is currently one of the countries targeted radicalism that leads to acts of terrorism, not a few Indonesian people are exposed to this understanding and become victims of acts of terrorism. Society as a collection of several individuals in an environment binds themselves to each other. The binding between individuals is based on a rule to regulate the relationship between individuals in society. The rule is law. Law as a norm has special characteristics, namely protecting, regulating and providing a balance to maintain the interests of individuals in society. The Deradicalization Program regulated in Law No. 5/2018 is a legal effort to prevent and deal with criminal acts of terrorism.

Deradicalization is an effort to neutralize radical ideologies through an interdisciplinary approach, such as law, psychology, religion and socio-culture, for those who are influenced by radical and/or pro-violence ideologies. The deradicalization process prioritizes dialogue over physical action so that it is more effective and safe from human rights violations. Deradicalization program is a planned, integrated, systematic, and sustainable process implemented to eliminate or reduce and reverse the radical understanding of terrorism that has occurred (Oktadhika, 2020). The program mandated by the law is carried out in coordination with government agencies or institutions and is targeted at suspects, defendants, convicts, prisoners, exconvicts of terrorism, and people or groups who have been exposed to radical notions of terrorism.

The implementation of deradicalization in the Central Sulawesi Police jurisdiction is carried out by several parties, namely: Densus, and Ops Madago Raya. Each of these parties in carrying out their activities is not integrated, but coordinates with each other. The activities carried out by Densus are approaching former terrorism prisoners and families, with the aim of repairing and regaining trust, then collaborating with various institutions and district governments, carrying out supervision of former terrorism prisoners who receive assistance, separating former terrorism prisoners and families from radical groups, and mobilizing religious leaders, community leaders, and the community to build resilience so as not to be

influenced by radicalism. (Results of data processing, interview with Police Commissioner. Sugiono, on August 26, 2024).

The Central Sulawesi region, especially in several regency such as Poso, Parigi and Ampana, is prone to the entry of radicalism which has an impact on acts of terrorism, so that until now the Madago Raya Operation is still being held in the three regions of Poso, Parigi Moutong and Tojo una-una. Operation activities, not only focus on law enforcement, but on preemptive and preventive actions through deradicalization and counter deradicalization programs, by taking a persuasive and humanist approach to former prisoners, families of prisoners and society in general.

2. Research Method

The type of research used in this dissertation research is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is a legal research method that seeks to see the law in a real sense or it can be said to see, examine how the law works in society, which then uses a research approach, a type of qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is usually used to produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observed behavior, and further strengthened by primary data sources and secondary data sources The research was conducted in the jurisdiction of Central Sulawesi Police, namely Sigi Biromaru, Parigi Moutong, Poso, and Tojo una-una districts. The consideration of determining the location is on the grounds that it is an operational area that implements a deradicalization program in handling criminal acts of theism. There are also informants in this research, namely the Police Ops Madago Raya, Densus), the Institute for Strengthening Civil Society (LPMS), Terrorism Prisoners, and Former Terrorism Prisoners.

No	Name	Description
1	AL	Ex-convicts of Terrorism
2	R	Terrorism Prisoners
3	D	Ex-convicts of Terrorism
4	I	Terrorism Prisoners
5	ML	Sympathizer

6	Budiman Maliki	LPMS Board of Trustees
7	Kompol. Sugiono	Central Sulawesi Regional Task Force IDENSOS

Table 1. List of Informants

3. Results and Discussion

Each individual shows different characteristics when interacting with their interactions, where each individual has a different background, which must then be understood by BNPT, Indonesia Republic Police and NGOs in the implementation of deradicalization in handling terrorism in the Central Sulawesi Police jurisdiction.

Implementation is a process or action taken to implement a plan or policy that has been prepared previously. The issue of terrorism is not easy to unravel, let alone resolve to its roots. In fact, it is like when one terrorist is killed by the police, a thousand others will appear. Indonesia seems to never run out of terrorist stocks, they continue to be around us, the existence of new networks is proof that terrorists have not failed and have even won from the other side, namely the victory of discourse, there is indeed a discourse that calls the war against terrorists has entered a more substantive area, which is not merely a physical conflict, but has entered a conflict of ideas or a battle of strength to win hearts and minds. (Said, 2006:24). The current handling of terrorism cases is still implementing counter-radicalization and deradicalization programs. Deradicalization refers to preventive counterterrorism measures or strategies to neutralize ideologies that are considered radical and dangerous by means of a non-violent approach. The aim of deradicalization is to return the actors involved who have a radical understanding to return to a more moderate way of thinking.

The stages of deradicalization carried out in the Central Sulawesi jurisdiction are basically not much different from other jurisdictions, based on Law No. 5/2018 in article 43D paragraph 1 letter a to (Identification and assessment, rehabilitation, reeducation and social reintegration) and paragraph 2 letters e and f (Development of national insight, religious insight and entrepreneurship).

a. Identification and assessment

Identification and assessment is the first step that becomes a reference to determine the next stage of deradicalization, the identification and assessment process is carried out through investigations by the police, one of which is by asking convicted terrorists about their background in joining the group, what the recruitment process is like and so on. The data then becomes the basis for formulating the approach strategy that will be applied to terrorism prisoners and former terrorism prisoners. as stated by the source "Police Commissioner, Sugiyono" that:

> "We conduct identification and assessment by collecting data from various sources and asking directly to terrorism inmates and former terrorism inmates, because this identification and assessment stage is very important to determine the next steps to be right on target."

The identification and assessment stages are not only carried out on terrorism prisoners but also on former terrorism prisoners, of course, the implementation will be different. Ex-convicts of terrorism will have more complex supervision and assistance because they have returned to society with various pros and cons, which may be re-exposed to radicalism. Therefore, the identification and assessment process requires communication, collaboration, and coordination with various parties (government and non-governmental organizations). The number of former terrorism prisoners in the Central Sulawesi Police jurisdiction is approximately 150 people, but currently there are 46 people still in the yellow and red categories who are continuously monitored and assisted. (Source: Task Force 1 Ops Madago Raya).

b. Rehabilitation

The deradicalization program is carried out as an effort to change the radical thinking of terrorism perpetrators through rehabilitation. Rehabilitation theory states that the imposition of punishment on criminals is not only seen as a reward for harmful actions or deterrence, but there are certain uses. Crime is read as a

symptom of mental disharmony or personal imbalance that requires psychiatric therapy, counseling, spiritual exercises. Petrus Reinhard Golose stated that to overcome the limitations of the terminology of rehabilitation, the deradicalization efforts of terrorism implemented in Indonesia are outlined, namely motivational reorientation and reeducation because improving within terrorists and their sympathizers, as well as society in general is very vital.

The rehabilitation stage is mapped according to the data obtained at the identification and assessment stages. As stated by the resource person " Police Commissioner, Sugiyono", that:

> "From the results of the identification, it is processed to proceed to rehabilitation, for example, if the person concerned is exposed due to ideological problems, the rehabilitation process is handled by moderate scholars with high religious knowledge so that they can refute the arguments that the prisoners or former terrorism prisoners have adopted and understood, besides that they also build their nationalism with various activities."

This is emphasized by the statement of a former prisoner of theism that

> "When I was detained at Metro Jaya regional police for approximately 3 months before being transferred to the Sindul Mountain Penitentiary, during the rehabilitation process the Densus in this case Idensos always gave several understandings to the Terrorist Convict including repentance and returning to the Republic of Indonesia."

Deradicalization efforts of terrorism prisoners and former terrorism prisoners carried out by idensos are not only carried out by providing moderate religious understanding but also they are equipped with an understanding of nationalism. In addition, personality development, and independence are also provided with various activities. This deradicalization consists of: (1) Reeducation which is a deterrence by teaching enlightenment to the community about radicalism so that there is no omission of the development of this understanding; (2) Rehabilitation which has two meanings, namely independence development and personality development. Development of independence is training and fostering former prisoners, preparing skills and expertise, so that after they leave prison, they already have expertise and can open jobs. While personality development is to approach the terrorism prisoners by dialoguing with them so that their mindset can be straightened out and have a comprehensive

understanding and can accept those who are different from them. However, this is difficult to do because it requires many experts and strategies in running it. Rehabilitation is a term commonly used in explaining efforts to improve the behavior of terrorists; (3) Then, to make it easier for ex-convicts of terrorism to return and blend into society (Golose, 2009).

c. Social Re-integration

The social reintegration stage for ex-convicts of terrorism is a program to return them to the community. This is to prevent ex-convicts of terrorism from returning to the cycle of radicalism.

Social reintegration is defined as an effort to reunite clients (in the context of ex-prisoners) with their families, surrogate families, or communities in order to protect and fulfill client rights. Social reintegration is considered successful if it fulfills conditions such as the fulfillment of mutual needs among community members so as to reach an agreement regarding old and consistent social values and norms (Rahman & Wibowo, 2021). Another goal is to provide protection, education, and educate former perpetrators of terrorism to be more easily fostered and have resistance to radical thinking. Based on the author's observations through activities carried out by Idensos, Ops Madagoraya and LPMS, namely involving third parties such as psychologists, religious leaders, government, community leaders, youth leaders, to provide education to restore their confidence so that they can adapt to the community environment where they live.

Social re-integration activities not only provide education, but also facilitate former terrorism prisoners and their families to be recognized as Indonesian citizens by helping to take care of ownership of KTP, SIM, BPJS, and so on. Then they are also involved in various activities to enliven the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia, Police Anniversary, and Regency Anniversary.

Handling terrorism cases requires special methods. John Horgan divides two human processes in releasing terrorism in themselves, namely disengagement and deradicalization. Disengagement according to Horgan is a process in which a person makes important cognitive and social changes, in the sense of leaving the shared social norms, values, attitudes, and aspirations that have been carefully forged when a person is still a member of a terrorist network. Meanwhile, deradicalization according to Horgan is a re-orientation in views and directions, in this case, views and directions towards terrorism (Horgan, 2008). According to Ramakrishna (2005), there are two ways to deal with terrorism, namely by using a hard approach such as arrest, prosecution, and law enforcement by the authorities against the perpetrators, and using a soft approach such as attracting the will of a person or group with attraction. In Indonesia itself,

this has been implemented where BNPT divides the two, namely punishment and arrest as a hard approach, and prevention as a soft approach (Subagyo, 2021). One of the actions included in the soft approach is social reintegration.

d. Economic independence

The welfare of ex-convicts of theism will be fine when they are able to be economically independent, but this stage requires a process and the collaboration of various components. Specifically for the Central Sulawesi Police jurisdiction, related parties such as BNPT, Densus, Ops Madagoraya, LPMS, the local government provide business capital assistance, provide training according to their interests, then provide assistance so that the business that is being run survives and has a positive impact on the welfare of former terrorism prisoners and their families. The following are some of the documentation of activities carried out by related parties:

Figure 1. "Ayam Boiler" illumination activity



Ayam Boiler illumination activity is of great interest to former terrorism prisoners, because the business, the product is the main need consumed by the community, so it is easy to market and capital turnover tends to be fast. Of course, it is not only Ops madago raya that often conducts entrepreneurship counseling, but from the LPMS (civil society strengthening institutions) in collaboration with the Habibie Center and the Ministry of social affairs also carry out these activities.

Social and Skills Guidance (LPMS and Ministry of Social Affairs collaboration)



Source: LPMS 2024 Documentation

Entrepreneurship training activities (LPMS and Habibie Center collaboration)



Source: LPMS 2025 Documentation

The deradicalization program is a manifestation of the mandate of Law Number 5 of

2018 concerning the eradication of the Crime of Terrorism. deradicalization itself is a planned, integrated, systematic and sustainable process with the aim of eliminating or reducing and reversing a radical understanding of terrorism that has been infiltrated in individuals. Through mentoring activities by providing entrepreneurship training and business capital assistance, it is an effort to prevent and handle acts of terrorism, because when they become ex-convicts of terrorism access to government and private jobs will be very difficult to obtain.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of deradicalization in the Central Sulawesi Police jurisdiction in handling criminal acts of terrorism is carried out in various stages, which refer to Law No. 5 of 2018, namely identification and assessment, rehabilitation, social re-integration, economic independence. The identification and assessment process is carried out through investigations by the police, one of which is by asking convicted terrorists about their background in joining the group, what the recruitment process is like and so on. Deradicalization efforts of Terrorism Convicts and former terrorism convicts carried out by social identification are not only carried out by providing moderate religious understanding but also they are equipped with an understanding of nationalism. In addition, personality development, and independence are also provided with various activities. The social reintegration stage for former terrorism prisoners is a program to return them to the community. This is so that ex-convicts of terrorism do not return to the circle of radicalism. Social reintegration activities not only provide education, but also facilitate former terrorism prisoners and their families to be recognized as Indonesian citizens by helping to take care of ownership of Residence Indentification Card, Driver's License, Social Security Agency for Health, and so on. Then they are also involved in various activities to enliven the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia, Police Anniversary, and Regency Anniversary. And the next stage is to empower them economically by providing business capital assistance, providing training according to their interests, then providing assistance so that the business they run will survive and have a positive impact on the welfare of former terrorism prisoners and their families.

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