

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DERADICALIZATION PROGRAM FOR TERRORIST INMATES IN THE PROCESS OF PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE TO THE NATIONAL FLAG IN CLASS I CIPINANG PRISON



<sup>1\*</sup>Jonathan Tri Anggoro Putro, <sup>2</sup>Vivi Sylviani Biafri

<sup>1,2</sup>Program Studi Bimbingan Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan - Indonesia

### e-mail:

<sup>1\*</sup>jonathantriap29@gmail.com (corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>vivi\_biafri@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the implementation of the deradicalization program for terrorist inmates in the process of pledging allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia at Cipinang Class I Correctional Institution, as well as identifying factors that hinder the effectiveness of the program. The results indicate that the implementation of the deradicalization program includes several stages, ranging from religious guidance to skills training to psychological counseling. However, this program has not been fully effective due to various obstacles. The main inhibiting factors include the lack of skills and special training for officers, officers' low interest in becoming Guardians of Terrorist Convicts, as well as limited resources and support from internal prison parties. In addition, the involvement of third parties such as clerics and psychologists often replaces the role of prison officers, who should be more active in the deradicalization process. This study recommends increased training and motivation for prison officers to strengthen the implementation of deradicalization programs more effectively and sustainably.*

**Keywords:** Deradicalization; Pledge of Allegiance; Terrorist Prisoners



©2025 Copyright : Authors

Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

## INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is now a phenomenon that requires global attention, acts of terrorism have claimed many lives. Including Indonesia has become a country that has experienced acts of terrorism. The terrorism movement is an international crime that poses a threat to state security. Terrorism is not only an international crime, but also a cross-border crime. This form of crime takes advantage of free markets and open borders. Based on databooks2023, the Police managed to arrest 146 terrorism suspects throughout 2023, the Police also secured a number of evidence, including firearms, soft guns, homemade firearms, and airsoft guns. The bullets with their boxes, magazines, sharp weapons, and explosive devices. The National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) stated that there will be a 56% decrease in the terrorism attack index by 2023 (Umam, 2023).

The terrorism index in Indonesia has reduced the number of deaths, socio-economic impacts, and decreased the attack side for society and the state. There are three criteria to measure the terrorism index involving the number of attacks, the number of victims, and the impact of the attacks. Indonesia is a country that has a high threat level in countering acts of terrorism so that it requires early vigilance to ward off the spread of terrorism. One of the Indonesian government's efforts in resolving terrorism crimes is by involving the BNPT anti-terror Task Force (Satgas) and Special Detachment 88. The existence of the task force is to reveal, capture terrorism networks, ward off threats to state sovereignty and the integrity of Indonesian territory (Rahadi, 2023).

This policy has been regulated in Indonesian law regarding efforts to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism. The existence of these regulations provides strength to the territorial integrity of the state, state sovereignty, and the safety of the nation from threats to the integrity of the nation. In strengthening this policy, BNPT presents a program called deradicalization that is sustainable in prisons in order to restore radicalism in terrorist prisoners. The deradicalization program also prepares the reintegration of terrorist prisoners into society. Correctional institutions as an institution that organizes deradicalization programs to provide guidance for terrorist prisoners to eliminate radical understanding and prepare prisoners to return to society (Adikara, 2021).

Terrorism is of particular concern to the government because Indonesia is one of the countries considered to have a major threat and has experienced several terrorist acts. The Directorate General of Corrections applies specific rules regarding the treatment procedures of high-risk prisoners, as well as issuing Permenkumham regarding the standards of terrorist prisoner development. This is an effort to change the behavior of each terrorism prisoner. It is hoped that they can reintegrate with the surrounding community through guidance in prisons. The number of terrorist prisoners shows that a deradicalization program is needed. Cipinang Class I Correctional Institution is one of the prisons that has a deradicalization program and works closely with BNPT and Densus 88 anti-terror.

The deradicalization program includes behavior and discipline coaching, legal and intellectual awareness coaching, religious coaching, and personality coaching and has six approaches, namely re-education, re-socialization, rehabilitation, moderate religious guidance, entrepreneurship, and fostering national insight. Deradicalization aims to foster the independence and personality of former terrorist inmates through skills training and dialogical approaches. Meanwhile, re-education and re-socialization are carried out to change the understanding of radical ideology and violence and assist the reintegration of ex-convicts into society. Education is also an important part of deradicalization efforts, by involving universities in activities such as public lectures and

workshops to increase students' critical awareness and nationalism. The development of national and religious insights aims to moderate the understanding of violence and radical ideology and encourage an understanding that is inclusive, peaceful and tolerant.

Deradicalization involves various aspects, such as legal matters, beliefs, and corrections. Deradicalization is carried out as an effort to change radical mindsets. In the view of the International Crisis Group (ICG), deradicalization is related to efforts to prevent the growth of radical movements. This prevention is carried out through addressing the root causes that support the growth of radical movements. Deradicalization programs are given to individuals or groups who are influenced by radical terrorism, convicts, prisoners, suspects, defendants, ex-convicts, or those involved with the law. This program is very planned in its study, systematic and sustainable to eliminate the understanding of terrorism that has occurred. Despite some problems and shortcomings in the deradicalization program, the government's efforts in running the deradicalization program are considered good because it has succeeded in reducing the number of terrorism.

According to data from the Indonesian National Police, with the deradicalization program, 4,892 terrorism prisoners and their family members have successfully participated in the program, 256 other terrorism prisoners have been willing to pledge to the Republic of Indonesia. Various steps are taken to reduce those who are exposed or radical thinking and who are involved in acts of terrorism, through an interdisciplinary approach including legal awareness, identification, re-education, rehabilitation, resocialization and empowerment, psychology, religious awareness, and socio-culture, which always refers to the principle of human rights. The deradicalization program is able to eliminate radicalism in prisoners of terrorism and behavior, marked by the cessation of radical activities and the absence of comments on radical matters. Changes in a person's views include increased trust, a desire to be part of society as before, and creating a conducive environment in society. Most prisons in Indonesia do not have deradicalization programs or special programs for terrorism prisoners.

The results of deradicalization can be analyzed through changes in individual perspectives. The success of deradicalization of terrorist prisoners depends on the role of correctional institutions as the main place of development. This prison also faces challenges that have an impact on the less than optimal deradicalization activities. There are two factors that hinder the implementation of the program, namely internal and external factors (Shodiq, 2021).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW, RESEARCH FRAMEWORK, AND HYPOTHESES**

Research from Shodiq and Ismed (2021) examines efforts to deradicalize and guide terrorism in Indonesia and to find out the guidance strategy implemented in correctional institutions for terrorism prisoners by involving various stakeholders in the framework of cross-agency cooperation. Adikara's (2021) research discusses the deradicalization program conducted by BNPT in Indonesia showing that BNPT has successfully identified and deradicalized 1,127 former terrorist prisoners in 24 provinces. The deradicalization program consists of disengagement and de-ideologization stages. The program can be implemented inside prisons, but it can also be done outside prisons. The identification stage is carried out through qualitative approaches such as interviews and observations of prisoners/ex-convicts.

Research by Kamaludin (2020) assess the effectiveness of the deradicalization program in the West Java Regional Penitentiary. The results of the study show that the development of terrorism prisoners in correctional institutions is known to be

ineffective. Correctional institutions in the West Java region are known to have several obstacles in the development of terrorism prisoners. Wahid (2023) discusses the analysis of deradicalization coaching of the development of terrorism prisoners requires a concept that includes individual assessment and systematic planning.

According to Rahmanita (2021), management can be defined as a step taken by someone to organize activities carried out by individuals or groups. Management needs to be carried out to achieve the targets that have been set by the individual or by the group. In the implementation of the deradicalization program for terrorist prisoners, management must be carried out to maximize available resources and meet the goals set by the people or groups working together. This basic function of management can be applied because the process of implementing the deradicalization program for terrorist inmates, it is very necessary to have a planning process, implementation, and evaluation stages. All of this must be done in order to achieve the goals of fostering terrorism inmates

## **METHOD**

The research method used in this research is qualitative. The reason for choosing a qualitative method is that it provides results from data collected through interviews, observations, and documents. This research provides an in-depth description of the deradicalization program for terrorism prisoners at Cipinang Penitentiary, which aims to pledge allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Implementation of the deradicalization program at Cipinang Prison**

The implementation of the deradicalization program provided by BNPT is carried out through two main focuses, namely deradicalization in prisons that include prisoners, as well as deradicalization outside prisons that include families of prisoners and former terrorism prisoners and their networks. Meanwhile, according to BNPT, the indicator of deradicalization is the decline in the level of radicalism measured in several aspects, namely behavior/attitude, emotional, motivation and opinions that they have, these things can be seen from how often the terrorist inmates attend flag ceremonies, how cooperative they are with the authorities and how often they participate in deradicalization programs run by the government. In the implementation of coaching activities for prisoners, stages are needed. This is done so that in each stage of implementation, it can run under planning and obtain maximum results, including the implementation of deradicalization programs. The implementation of the deradicalization program requires a planning process, implementation and evaluation stages to achieve coaching goals.

The POAC method is one of the management methods that includes four main functions in the managerial process, namely Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling. The following is the process carried out in the implementation of the deradicalization program for terrorism prisoners :

#### **a. Deradicalization program planning for terrorism prisoners**

The first step in planning a deradicalization program for terrorism inmates is to determine the goals and objectives of the program in a clear and measurable manner. This involves identifying exactly what the program aims to achieve, such as reducing the level of radicalization, changing extreme thoughts and beliefs, and preparing prisoners to return to society as individuals who are no longer involved in terrorism activities. Planning also involves identifying the targets of the program, i.e. which terrorism inmates will be the focus of the deradicalization

efforts, based on the level of radicalization, the risk of re-engaging in terrorism activities, and other relevant factors.

b. Organizing in the deradicalization program

In the implementation of the deradicalization program, organization is a crucial stage to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional officers and place them in accordance with the planned duties and responsibilities. The first step in this organization is to identify the roles and responsibilities of correctional officers in the program. This includes the placement of educators to provide moderate religious understanding, psychological counselors to deal with the emotional and psychological problems of terrorist inmates, and social skills and self-reliance instructors to help them prepare for social reintegration. Furthermore, effective communication and good coordination between the various parties involved are important to ensure the necessary directives and information can be delivered on time.

c. Actuating in the deradicalization program

The correctional development program for terrorism offenders at Cipinang Correctional Institution Class I is a carefully designed initiative to address the unique and complex challenges in handling terrorism cases. By understanding the importance of providing the right structure and guidance to the prisoners, the program aims to shape positive behavior, increase self-awareness, as well as prepare them to re-enter society with a better attitude. One of the main aspects of this coaching program is behavioral and disciplinary coaching. This involves a series of activities such as risk assessment based on the National Correctional Status Index (ISPN), coaching assessment based on the Prisoner Development Assessment Standard (SPPN), profiling, and Litmas PK (Correctional Community Integrity Report). Thus, the corrections program for terrorism offenders at Cipinang Correctional Institution Class I is a comprehensive and structured effort to help inmates change their behavior, increase self-awareness, and prepare them for reintegration back into society. With collaboration between correctional institutions, third parties, and various foundations, it is expected that this program can have a significant positive impact on prisoners and society as a whole.

d. Controlling in the deradicalization program

Supervision in Cipinang prison is one of the key elements that cannot be ignored. Careful supervision is needed to ensure that the program is running according to its objectives without compromising safety and effectiveness. One of the things that needs supervision is the activities and interactions of the prisoners undergoing the program. This includes monitoring their daily activities, participation in coaching activities, as well as their interactions with external parties, such as family and visitors. This is important to prevent any diversion or misuse of the program by prisoners who still maintain or try to spread radical ideologies within the correctional environment. In addition, supervision of coaching materials is also very important. While effective supervision is essential to the success of the de-radicalization program at Cipinang Class I Prison, there needs to be a critique of the methods used. Supervision tends to be routine and lacks depth, with officers focusing more on physical security aspects.



## **Obstacles faced in the Implementation of the Deradicalization Program**

The deradicalization program in Cipinang Prison faces several barriers that hinder its effectiveness.

a. **Limited Human Resources (HR)**

In practice, a lack of training and motivation from officers can be a major obstacle. Statements from guardians of prisoners confirm that officers have not received adequate training to assume the role of guardians of prisoners. As a result, few officers are interested in becoming guardians of prisoners, and the majority only conduct routine supervision without taking further steps. In conclusion, the statement illustrates the need for improvement in human resource planning at Cipinang Class I Correctional Facility, particularly regarding the appointment of Guardians of Terrorist Convicts. Adequate training and motivation of prison officers are key in ensuring the effective implementation of the duties of the Guardian of Terrorist Convicts, as these factors directly influence the quality of engagement, rehabilitation, and reintegration processes critical to the success of the deradicalization program. Without sufficient investment in officer development, the program's long-term sustainability and impact will remain limited.

b. **Limited facilities and infrastructure**

The absence of a dedicated budget for the de-radicalization program at Cipinang Class I prison is a serious challenge. Although deradicalization efforts are carried out in collaboration with foundations and BNPT, their sustainability is not guaranteed due to dependence on external resources that may be inconsistent or limited. The absence of an adequate budget may hinder the effectiveness of the de-radicalization program due to the limited resources that can be allocated for necessary activities, such as training, counselling, or program development. In addition, reliance on external resources can also hinder flexibility and control over the program. Therefore, efforts are needed to fight for adequate budget allocations from the government or relevant agencies to support the implementation of de-radicalization programs in prisons. The budgeting process should also be carried out for each specific coaching activity, so that the deradicalization coaching program gets its own budget in its implementation. This step will help ensure the sustainability and continuity of the program, as well as enable the development of more targeted and effective initiatives in addressing radicalization among terrorism inmates.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The deradicalization program at Cipinang Class I Penitentiary is essential for rehabilitating terrorist prisoners and facilitating their reintegration into society. This program employs a comprehensive approach that begins with individual assessments to tailor interventions to each participant's specific needs, vulnerabilities, and ideological beliefs. Through educational workshops on religious tolerance and civic values, participants are encouraged to challenge extremist ideologies and embrace pluralism. Additionally, psychosocial support is provided to help individuals process their past actions, reducing feelings of isolation and resentment. Vocational training equips them with practical skills, enhancing their employability and economic independence upon release.

In order to establish trust and promote understanding, the program also places a strong emphasis on community engagement by enabling conversations between local communities and ex-offenders. Last but not least, a strong monitoring and follow-up program guarantees participants ongoing assistance upon their release, encouraging their dedication to reintegration and lowering the chance of recidivism. The deradicalization program at Cipinang not only changes the lives of former terrorists but also makes a substantial contribution to societal safety and cohesion by tackling the underlying causes of radicalization and emphasizing rehabilitation over punishment. This, in turn, promotes a culture of peace and tolerance within communities. The program does, however, confront certain obstacles, such as a shortage of Napiter Guardians who are sufficiently motivated and qualified, inadequate funding, and uneven execution.

These obstacles make the program less effective and less likely to succeed in the long run. It is advised that more focus be given to thorough training and capacity building for prison officers in order to increase the program's impact and make sure they are equipped to operate as Napiter Guardians. Regular evaluations should be carried out to gauge progress and make required modifications, and constant financing and resource allocation should be obtained to sustain the program's operations. The deradicalization program can be more successful in promoting intellectual change and reducing recidivism among terrorist inmates by addressing these issues.

## REFERENCES

- Amin, S., & Windiyastuti, F. (2023). Deradikalisasi Sebagai Bentuk Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 4345 K/Pid.Sus/2022) (Vol. 2, Issue 4).
- Andi, K. (2023). rehabilitasi dan reintegrasi sosial narapidana terorisme. *Jurnal Gema Keadilan*, 10.
- Asdira, Y. A. (2020). Analysis of Development of De-radicalization of Terrorist Prisoners in the. *Correctional Institutions in Indonesia*. *BISMA*, 4(1), 48–56. <https://doi.org/10.23887/bisma.v3i1>
- Daniealdi, W. T. (n.d.) , Kerangka Kerja Penanggulangan Terorisme di Indonesia Dalam Menghadapi Metamorfosa Ancaman Terorisme The Framework For Combating Terrorism In Indonesia In Facing The Metamorphosis Of The Terrorist Threat.
- Djafar, S. M., Ismed, M., (2021). Deradikalisasi Penanganan Terorisme Secara Terintegrasi Di Indonesia. *Penelitian Hukum Legalitas*
- Febriyansah, M., Khodriah, L., Wardana, R., & Kusuma W. R. (2017). Upaya Deradikalisasi Narapidana Terorisme di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) Kedung Pane Semarang. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/snh>
- Hasan, M., Harahap, T. K., Hasibuan, M. S., Rodliyah, M. I., Thalbah, M. S. Z., Rakhman, C. U., Ratnaningsih, P. W. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif.
- Huda, A. Z. (2019). Terrorism Studies Melawan Radikalisme Melalui Kontra Narasi Online. *Journal of Terrorism Studies*, 1(2). <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasio>
- Kamaludin, I. H. (n.d.). Efektivitas Pembinaan Narapidana Terorisme Dalam Upaya Deradikalisasi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang Jl Ronggowaluyo Desa Puseurjaya Kecamatan Telukjambe Timur Kabupaten Karawang Provinsi Jawa Barat Kode
- Prayitno, S. S., & Alfian, I. N. (2023). Gambaran Stigma Pada Mantan Narapidana Teroris. *Jurnal Fusion*, 3(03). <https://doi.org/10.54543/fusion.v3i03.276>
- Rahadi, A. (n.d.). Aksi Terorisme Yang Terjadi Di Indonesia. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370952139>

- Rahman, W. A., Sebastian, I., (n.d.). Analisis Pembinaan Deradikalisasi Di Lapas Kelas IIB Sentul. Ilmu Sosial, J., Dan Humaniora, P., & Ilmu Pemasarakatan, P. <http://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/muqoddimah>
- Rita, F. F., Wasil, M., & Jumiati, S. (n.d.). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. [www.globaleksekutifteknologi.co.id](http://www.globaleksekutifteknologi.co.id)
- Umam, M. K., Lutfianto, H. F., & Prabandani, H. W. (2023). Analisis Peran BNPT Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia Berdasarkan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 (Vol. 2, Issue 4).
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945
- Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasarakatan
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 57 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kerjasama Penyelenggaraan Pembinaan dan Pembimbingan Warga Binaan Pemasarakatan