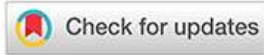


OVERVIEW OF THE SELF-CONCEPT OF TERRORISM INMATES IN AN EFFORT TO FULFILL THE RIGHT OF GUIDANCE IN CLASS IIA METRO PENITENTIARY



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ABSTRACT

One of the greatest threats to Indonesia's security and sovereignty is the large-scale wave of terrorist groups. This study aims to obtain information on the self-concept of terrorist inmates in fulfilling their rehabilitation rights at the Class IIA Metro Penitentiary. To ensure that the collected data is rich in information and reliable for analysis, the primary focus of data collection includes both primary and secondary data. The data collection techniques used include semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique involves data reduction, presentation in tables and graphs, and drawing conclusions. Ultimately, this study illustrates how the self-concept of terrorist inmates at the Class IIA Metro Penitentiary is shaped through interactions with their environment, involving internal dimensions such as identity, behavior, and self-assessment, as well as external dimensions, including ethical morals, physical aspects, and social aspects. Both participants demonstrated a good understanding of themselves, increased self-confidence, and positive changes in their self-perception and interactions with their environment.

Keywords: Self-concept; Terrorism Inmates; Rehabilitation



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INTRODUCTION

One of the biggest threats to the security and integrity of the Indonesian state is the massive wave of terrorism groups. Terrorism is a common enemy of countries in the world that is raised by a group or group of people with radicalism. Terrorism in Indonesia is no longer a new thing, but has appeared in various parts of Indonesia. Terrorism has even been categorized as an extraordinary crime, because it has a major impact on human civilization and threatens the sovereignty of the nation and state (Umam et al., 2023). Terrorism has emerged as a pressing issue in recent years, attracting the attention of governments, non-governmental organizations, and private groups around the world. The forces of imperialism, racism and Zionism deliberately associated the criminality of terrorism with the struggle of the people for self-determination when they began to spread the term terrorism into political discourse and other sectors (Setiadi, 2019). Many impacts caused by terrorism in the world, humanity, education, security and even the economy are affected by this terrorist crime, as happened in Pakistan that the government has suffered huge losses due to terrorist attacks in 2014-2015 (Equatora et al., 2023).

Terrorism is a serious threat to the security and stability of the country, including Indonesia. According to the legislation, terrorism is an act that causes terror or fear in society, as well as causing damage or casualties with ideological, political motives, or gangguan security disturbances (Anakotta M., 2019). Acts of terrorism, which attack people physically and psychologically, are different from intimidation or sabotage because terrorists tend not to have specific targets. The target of terrorist acts is often the masyarakat yang innocent public bersalah, where tujuan the main goal of the perpetrators is to create a sensation and draw perhatian public attention to their agenda (Afriany et al., 2023).

Data shows that the number of terrorism suspects in Indonesia has fluctuated in recent years terakhir, especially between tahun 2017 hingga and 2021. Throughout the period, there has been an increase in cases, especially in tahun 2018 with 396 suspects, although there has been a decrease in subsequent years. However, in 2020-2021, the number of suspects increased again. This condition reflects that the threat of terrorism has not been fully overcome, coupled with the presence of pelaku of recidivist actors who are again involved in terrorism networks (Annur, 2022). Based on data from the head of the BNPT, as many as 116 former terrorism prisoners have returned to being recidivists, raising new concerns regarding the effectiveness of the coaching program provided in correctional institutions (Lampung Police Public Relations, 2023).

The perpetrators of terrorism come from various age groups, with the age range of 18-30 years as the most dominant (40%), followed by the age of 31-40 years (34%). This shows that the young to early adulthood age group tends to be more vulnerable to being involved in acts of Terrorism (Database Application Criminal Acts Service, 2024). Handling of terrorism perpetrators in Indonesia has been prioritizing a legal approach, with serious criminal threats ranging from 5 years in prison to the death penalty. However, the challenges in the rehabilitation of terrorism convicts remain great, especially with regard to the sosial of their social reintegration after serving their sentences.

Some of the factors that influence a person's involvement in criminal acts, including terrorism, are internal and external factors. Internal factors include personality, spiritual values, and educational level, while external factors include family conditions, economy, and social environment (Afriany et al., 2023). For example, many ex-terrorism convicts have difficulty adapting and often feel anxious and confused after

leaving prison, which shows the importance of the role of self-concept in their rehabilitation and reintegrasi social reintegration process.

Self-concept greatly influences the behavior of a person, including prisoners of terrorism. A negative self-concept often leads to impulsive and poorly controlled behavior, while a positive self-concept can help individuals face challenges more constructively (Hutapea, 2023). Therefore, an understanding of the self-concept of prisoners of terrorism in the fulfillment of the right to guidance in prisons is very important. This can help the process of social reintegration and prevent them from returning to the network of terrorism.

Research on self-concept in terrorism convicts is still rare, although similar research on the subject of the general public has been widely conducted. Based on this, this study aims to get an idea of how the self-concept of terrorism prisoners is formed and developed during their coaching in class IIA Metro Correctional Institution.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of self, as defined by G. H. Mead, revolves around an individual's feelings, assessments, and perceptions that others hold about them, developed through interactions with their surroundings. This definition highlights the multifaceted nature of self-concept, encompassing elements such as emotions, views, and evaluations shaped by these interactions. As individuals engage with their environment, a reciprocal process occurs, leading to the formation of perspectives, understanding, and self-awareness. This interplay not only affects how one perceives oneself but also influences relationships with others. People tend to base their comparisons, responses, and actions on their beliefs about themselves, leading to a self-constructed identity that is continuously shaped by external feedback. Thus, self-concept can be viewed as a dynamic process, continually evolving through ongoing interactions and experiences, which in turn affects how individuals relate to those around them.

The complexity of self-concept is further emphasized by Calhaoun and Acocella, who describe it as a mental reflection that intricately depicts an individual's identity. This reflection encompasses various characteristics and is influenced by how one observes and interprets the behaviors of others, which leads to the development of a self-image. This self-image is closely linked to an individual's thoughts, self-confidence, and overall belief in their capabilities. The way individuals perceive themselves ultimately impacts their relationships with others, suggesting that self-concept serves as a foundational element in social interactions. By understanding oneself, individuals can better navigate their connections with the broader community, as their self-assessments inform how they engage with different social contexts.

According to Fitts, the self-concept comprises two primary dimensions: the internal dimension and the external dimension. The internal dimension, sometimes referred to as the internal reference sketch, encompasses an individual's self-perception shaped by their inner environment. Within this dimension, three forms of self are identified: the identity self, which forms the basis of self-concept; the behavior self, which pertains to an individual's awareness of their actions; and the judging self, which serves as an evaluator and standard setter. This internal dimension highlights the importance of self-awareness and self-reflection in understanding one's identity and behavior, as these aspects are integral to an individual's overall self-assessment and self-regulation.

In contrast, the external dimension of self-concept involves understanding oneself through social relationships, adherence to principles, and various external factors. This dimension is broader, encompassing how an individual interacts with their educational

institutions, organizations, religious communities, and more. Fitts categorizes this dimension into five categories: moral-ethical self, physical self, personal self, family self, and social self. Each of these categories illustrates different facets of how individuals perceive their place within society and the influence of external factors on their self-identity. By recognizing both the internal and external dimensions, individuals can achieve a more comprehensive understanding of their self-concept and the various elements that contribute to their identity.

Self-concept can be categorized into two types: positive self-concept and negative self-concept. Individuals with a poor self-assessment often experience difficulties in their relationships with others, reflecting a direct correlation between self-perception and interpersonal dynamics. The concept of self, as articulated by Charles Horton Cooley, highlights the importance of social interactions in shaping self-perception, a notion that George Herbert Mead further developed within the framework of symbolic interactionism. Cooley's "looking-glass self" emphasizes three fundamental components essential to individual self-concept development. Firstly, individuals form an image of how they believe others perceive them. Secondly, they consider how their appearance is judged by others. Lastly, individuals develop their self-concept based on the behaviors exhibited by others towards them, which may evoke feelings of pride or shame. Thus, individuals' self-perceptions are heavily influenced by external evaluations, reinforcing the idea that positive reinforcement can elevate one's self-concept, while negative feedback can have the opposite effect.

The type of self-concept a person possesses significantly influences their behavior and interactions. Typically, individuals exhibiting negative behavior are likely to harbor a negative self-concept, while those with a positive self-view tend to display positive behaviors. The interactions individuals have with those around them play a critical role in shaping their self-concept, regardless of their social structure, role, or status. This underscores the importance of social feedback in reinforcing or challenging one's self-perception, further illustrating the interplay between self-concept and social interactions. Therefore, understanding the nuances of self-concept can provide valuable insights into how individuals navigate their personal and social lives.

Development fundamentally refers to a series of conscious, planned, directed, and responsible activities aimed at enhancing an individual's abilities and resources to achieve specific goals. This definition highlights the structured nature of developmental processes, which are crucial in various contexts, including personal growth and rehabilitation. According to the Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, development is a systematic effort to improve the quality of independence and personality of inmates and juvenile offenders. This approach underscores the importance of structured programs that cater to the unique needs of these individuals, ensuring that the developmental activities are not only relevant but also effective in fostering positive changes.

In the context of terrorism-related rehabilitation, development is approached through personality-oriented strategies that encompass various aspects such as religious education, legal awareness, national consciousness, physical fitness, and artistic expression. This multifaceted approach is rooted in the belief that incarcerated individuals, particularly those involved in terrorism, require mental and behavioral recovery to reintegrate successfully into society as responsible citizens. By addressing their needs holistically, development programs aim to restore their potential and encourage constructive participation in national development. This comprehensive approach to development is further reinforced by the Corrections Law, which stipulates

that high-risk inmates receive specialized services based on comprehensive assessments to tailor the rehabilitation process effectively.

Various programs are implemented for terrorism inmates, as outlined by the Directorate General of Corrections. These programs include an introduction to the environment, profiling, evaluation, community research, religious awareness, legal awareness, intellectual capability development, national consciousness, psychological counseling, physical health development, self-sufficiency training, and program evaluation through the correctional framework. Each of these programs plays a vital role in ensuring that inmates receive the necessary support to facilitate their rehabilitation journey. By focusing on diverse aspects of personal development, these initiatives not only enhance the inmates' skills and knowledge but also contribute to their overall well-being, ultimately promoting successful reintegration into society. Through such structured and holistic development efforts, there is potential for significant positive change in the lives of individuals who have been involved in terrorism, fostering a sense of responsibility and engagement in the broader community.

METHOD

In qualitative research, the focus is on the type and quality of parameters used, as well as the assumption that world conditions are always changing and unstable. Research parameters can change over time because variations in individual reactions to a situation are difficult to predict. Therefore, qualitative research focuses more on the process than the end result, with the aim of understanding the phenomenon and the perspective of the participants.

The reason for choosing this qualitative method is because of the findings in this study that the informants from this interview are prisoners of terrorism and officers with a number of 2 prisoners of terrorism and 2 officers or staff Binadik, for that in-depth interviews are more appropriate to dig deeper into specific information. The selection of this qualitative method can also provide a detailed and thorough explanation of how the self-concept of terrorism inmates in order to provide appropriate guidance in class IIA Metro Correctional Institutions. In qualitative research methods there are several elements that support the qualitative research is described in the description below, namely :

In the plan of conducting a research activity, the researcher needs to choose or determine the right design to achieve good results. Etymologically, "design" refers to a design, pattern, or framework that helps in achieving a goal.

Research design can be defined as a pattern, planning, or framework that is likely to be used to achieve the objectives of the study. Proper research design can help researchers identify what steps need to be taken. Remembering that the research design will explain the path and approach that a researcher should take (Pakpahan, 2021).

The selection of research design has a significant impact on the success of a study. In this study the researcher will use a case study as a research design, the reason behind the selection of case study research design is to reveal the unique characteristics contained in the cases studied, namely analyzing the self-concept of terrorism inmates in the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in class IIA Metro Correctional Institutions.

To ensure that the data collected is full of information and reliable for analysis, the primary purpose of data collection is data pprimary and secondary data. Direct Data comes from the initial data sources at the object or location of the study, as well as the results of observations and direct interviews with the necessary subjects. For this study a research informant was selected purposively, or purposefully, based on a number of

standards that demonstrate the informant's ability to provide information. Then the secondary data source is the result of the Observer in an indirect way. This Data includes supporting data, such as literature studies, articles, and journals that are relevant to the data, as well as documentaries or government regulations that support the research process. (Pakpahan, 2021)

In the research process, Kumar dalam (Pakpahan, 2021) said that that data collection tools, or research instruments, do not always produce good data if the data collection techniques are not appropriate. The researcher must establish the technique to be used before preparing the research instrument. Collection techniques can be done in various ways, such as : In this case, the author uses a semi-structured interview method, where it starts with the problems listed in the interview guidelines. The purpose of this method is to create a more open problem, with the researcher only needing to listen carefully and take note of what the informant is saying. Fiantika (2022) interviews will be conducted with informants, namely terrorism inmates and officers who have authority in the Metro class IIA Correctional Institution. Observation of the nature of qualitative research as a complement to the previous interview techniques. Creswell stated the definition of deep observation (Fiantika, 2022), namely data collection using the senses of an observer, and the sense apparatus is the main means for observing. Today, very advanced technologies can be added to the videos that are constantly observed by the human senses. Observation or observation in this study was conducted through going directly to the field to observe the picture of the self-concept of terrorism inmates in class IIA Metro Correctional Institution. Analytical methods are used to create documentation tools for research. Documentation is also used in research to find evidence from the past, legal foundations, and existing laws. Qualitative research uses documents, in the form of writing, images, or works of the subjects studied, to refine the interview and observation data studied (Pakpahan, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study has described and identified how the image of self-concept that affects the formation of self-concept in terrorist inmates in prisons class IIA Metro. Self-concept is the feelings, judgments, and views of others to the individual which is obtained by interaction with the surrounding environment (Burns, 1993), this understanding explains that the self-concept there are elements of feelings, views, and one's assessment of himself as a result of one's interaction with his environment. The concept of self can be divided into two dimensions, namely the internal dimension and the external dimension, in the internal dimension there are aspects of self-identity, self-behavior and self-assessment, while in the external dimension there are aspects of moral ethics, physical, personal, family and social self. Burns (1993) overall, both participants had and were able to describe their respective self-concept well and were supported by statements from the guards in the Metro Class II a prison.

On the element of feelings, both participants had good self-esteem and confidence, participants also had emotional calm now than before. Overall, the individual's sense of self plays an important role in forming and maintaining a positive or negative self-concept. This is in line with research conducted by Sha'baniah et al., (2019) which states that good self-confidence exerts an influence on how an individual reacts to new situations.

In the viewpoint element, both participants have views that begin to understand about the True Religion, and realize the views they once believed to be wrong. Both participants also have hope in life, have better goals, participants also do not really care

what others say to both participants, especially the designation of terrorists to them. In general, an individual's view of himself is the result of a learning process that occurs from childhood to adulthood, influenced by environmental factors, parental upbringing, and experiences during the life process. This is in line with research Tarigan (2024) which states that the element of view is an important element in shaping the way individuals understand and live life. Ideals, virtues, beliefs/ beliefs are the main elements forming an element of view.

In the assessment element, in the assessment element both participants can understand about their abilities, successes, and weaknesses. Self-esteem affects the motivation and confidence of both participants, in addition, both participants also have their own standards and ideals (Dupe, 2020). Participants were able to assess themselves well such as satisfaction with themselves, how others view them and how they assess the expectations they have achieved. Assessment can be formed by evaluating the experiences that an individual has gone through (Dupe, 2020). This is in line with research conducted by (Science Research et al., 2023) who said a positive self-concept is shown by positive traits, such as hardworking, stronger in religion, can evaluate themselves and always do good for themselves and others. Self-concept includes what individuals feel and think about themselves (Sari & Wirman, 2019)

On the Internal dimensions of self-identity, self-behavior and self-assessment, both participants can provide information that describes how their self-concept is formed. In self-identity both participants know who they are, their identities as Indonesian citizens, understand the role as head of the family, as well as the label given to themselves by the individual concerned.

In the self-behavior of both participants are aware of what is done by him, according to the results of interviews conducted it can be concluded that there is a conformity between self-identity with self-behavior so that both participants can accept both self-identity and self-behavior, such as pasrisipan label as head of the family then both pasrisipan also behave like or a good priest, this is mengaalami changes that occur in both partisiapan previously both participants feel unable to be a good head of the family for his family because it has set a bad example and left his responsibility.

In the self-assessment results showed that both participants showed a level of satisfaction with themselves well, shown by changes in attitude of self-confidence for the better, both participants have a realistic self-awareness and focus on developing themselves. It was proved in the penitentiary class IIA metro, both participants were very enthusiastic in the implementation of coaching, either coaching independence or spiritual coaching.

In the external dimension, the self-concept is influenced by the interaction and assessment of other people and the factors that occur outside the individual consisting of moral, ethical self, personal self, physical self and social self (Burns, 1993). From the results of interviews and observations made by both participants showed a change in self-concept that both participants felt.

In moral ethics, both participants admitted that there was a significant change because both participants 'perceptions of moral values and participants' relationship with God had very good satisfaction. Not only that, the participants also felt an increase in social relationships that they experienced during the coaching in class IIA Metro prisons by complying with the norms and regulations that apply in these prisons. This is in line with research conducted by Prasetyo & Anitra, (2020) that religiosity has an influence on the formation of individual self-concept and the higher the level of individual religiosity, the higher the sense of calmness and self-concept.

Participants showed a sense of satisfaction and self-confidence with the physical they have today, both participants were grateful for the physical grace given by Allah SWT to both participants. This shows that the physical self affects various aspects of an individual's life, one of which is gratitude, having good self-confidence. This is in line with research Yolanda (2021) which shows that people have good self-confidence when they have a sense of gratitude for their physical condition. It also affects the formation of a positive self-concept of the participants.

In the personal self, which involves the individual's feelings about his personal values, this is influenced by the extent to which the individual feels satisfied with his personality or the extent to which the individual feels as the right person. It was shown that the participants felt a significant change in their personality, that is, participants who previously felt that individuals or a group of people viewed that participants were individuals who had a negative impact on society around their environment, currently both participants prefer to accept and try to become better people by being shown enthusiastically following the rules in correctional institutions and follow a series of coaching given.

In the social self, in the external dimension is the part of the self-concept that is linked to the individual's assessment of their interactions with others and the surrounding environment. This social self encompasses how the individual values himself through his social relationships and activities, as well as the values he professes in a social context. In this case, the difference between the two participants is that the participant (IG) before he was in the penitentiary was an individual who always followed social activities in his environment, and became an open person with the surrounding community, in contrast to the participant (AR) that he admitted before being in the penitentiary he was a more closed individual, the lack of social interaction creates stigma in society. In this case, AR participants showed a change that was shown by always interacting with other inmates while in the Correctional Institution, this was also confirmed by the results of observations and information from the authorities that there was a change in attitude shown by partispan.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The study revealed that both terrorism inmates studied at the Class IIA Metro Correctional Institution experienced significant transformations in their self-concept. Previously, they had a negative view of themselves, which was often accompanied by a sense of inferiority and stigma. Today, however, both participants show a development towards a more positive outlook.

This change can be seen from their increased awareness of the journey of life that has been passed, both before and after detention. They begin to realize the impact of the actions taken as well as the importance of self-improvement in the wider context of life. Although social stigma still persists and often hinders the process of their reintegration into society, participants show active efforts to adapt to the new environment and establish better interaction with the people around them.

These findings highlight the importance of ongoing coaching and emotional support during the correctional period. Appropriate interventions can assist inmates in rebuilding a positive self-concept, which is crucial to their success in social reintegration after serving a sentence. With the right understanding and support, prisoners have a better chance of improving themselves and contributing positively to society after their release.

Here are suggestions that can be conveyed based on the research findings:

1. Development of coaching programs: correctional institutions should focus on improving coaching programs aimed at strengthening the self-concept of prisoners. Skills training, counseling, and social rehabilitation activities can help them build positive self-confidence.
2. Ongoing psychological support: it is important to provide psychological support on an ongoing basis for terrorism inmates. Counseling programs involving experts can help them overcome stigma and trauma, as well as understand their self-worth.
3. Partnership with the community : correctional institutions should work closely with community organizations and local communities to support the social reintegration of inmates. Support from the community is essential so that they can adapt and be accepted after serving their sentence.
4. Community education: efforts to educate the public about the prisoner rehabilitation process need to be increased. Public awareness campaigns can help reduce stigma and prejudice, creating a more supportive environment for inmates.
5. Program Monitoring and evaluation: monitoring and evaluation of existing coaching programs is very important. In this way, the effectiveness of the program can be measured and improved based on feedback from inmates and officers.

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