

Terrorism Deradicalization Management Based on Education on the Principles of Islamic Teaching

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ABSTRACT

Background. This research was motivated by the researcher's academic anxiety, namely the existence of a gap in the implementation of deradicalization. The deradicalization currently being carried out by the government, whether through the BNPT, Densus 88 AT Polri, the Directorate General of Corrections or community groups is not well organized, especially regarding the role of institutions, materials (clarification of several points of Islamic teachings that are often misinterpreted) and delivery approaches. This shows the importance of a more in-depth study of how to manage the deradicalization of terrorism based on basic Islamic teachings so that it can run in a programmed, targeted and sustainable manner.

Purpose. This research aims to describe, analyze and discover the concept of implementation and management of terrorism deradicalization. This research answers two main problems, namely first how to conceptualize deradicalization and second how to implement deradicalization management.

Method. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach using grounded theory designs. The data sources are former terrorism convicts, perpetrators of acts of terrorism, deradicalization implementers from both government agencies and community groups.

Results. The results of this research show that from an Islamic perspective, the concept of deradicalization refers to the An-Nahl letter. 16: 119 which consists of four pillars, namely recognition as a mistake, a statement or pledge not to do it again or repent, an apology to the affected party, and a commitment to improvement. In the management review, the deradicalization program has not been managed optimally based on management functions (planning, organizing, actuating and controlling).

Conclusion. It is hoped that this research will be useful for deradicalization stakeholders so that the deradicalization process can be managed in a more programmed, targeted and sustainable manner. This research can also be useful for academic circles for the development of knowledge, insight and further research.

KEYWORDS

Deradicalization, Management, Terrorism

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the 21st century, terrorism with its various patterns of action has become a concern throughout the world, because the frequency of violence and the impact it causes is very large. After the cold war, acts of terrorism in the world began to shift from nationalism to religious-based fundamentalism. (David C. Rapoport,

2013: 2) In this context, religious ideology is the motivation that legalizes various acts of terrorism that occur today. (Rausch, 2015)

World attention regarding terrorism began to be focused, especially after the attack on the World Trade Center building in the United States, 11 September 2001, which then launched the Global War on Terrorism campaign to hunt down Osama Bin Laden and his Al-Qaida who were considered to be the main masterminds of the attack.

In fact, cases of terrorism in Indonesia have occurred since the early days of independence until now. Bombing at the Istiqlal Mosque on April 19 1999. In 2000, on Christmas Eve there were bombings at a number of churches in several areas, namely Medan, Batam, Pematang Siantar, Pekanbaru, Mojokerto, Jakarta, Bandung, Bekasi, Sukabumi, Kudus, Pangandaran, and Mataram . (<https://www.elshinta.com>. Accessed 6 August 2023) followed by the Bali Bombings I, II, JW Marriot Hotel and so on.

In 2023, there will be no acts of terrorism in Indonesia, but as many as 148 terrorists have been arrested, dominated by the JI and JAD groups which are oriented towards Al-Qaeda and ISIS. 2023 BNPT Research Results: The spread of radical terrorism changes the approach from a "hard" to a "soft approach" from a "bullet" strategy to a "ballot strategy". (from bullet to social). Throughout 2023, there were 2,670 findings of digital content containing IRET (Intolerance, Radicalism, Extremism, Terrorism), 1,922 of which were proposed to be taken down, most of which were on Facebook or Instagram.

Facing these cases, currently Indonesia continues to develop a program called "deradicalization" which officially started with the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency, in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Counterterrorism Agency. Deradicalization is all efforts or processes to transform radical beliefs or ideologies (terrorism) into non-radical or moderate ones using various multi- and interdisciplinary approaches. (BNPT Deradicalization Blueprint, 2013).

Furthermore, deradicalization can be a preventive and curative step. (Abu Rokhmad, 2014) Deradicalization can start from the roots of radicalism which is then referred to as prevention (preventive deradicalization). As a preventive measure, deradicalization is an effort to protect society from the spread of radical terrorism by transforming understandings as a counter to radical terrorism. As a curative step, deradicalization is a coaching effort to reduce a person's radical level, so that he is no longer radical. Deradicalization can be done after a person has become radicalized (curative deradicalization). This deradicalization model is more focused on efforts to heal perpetrators of radicalism, both before and after carrying out radical acts of terrorism.

According to some groups, the deradicalization program has failed to suppress radical acts such as terrorism, for example the explosion of the Thamrin bomb and the Kampung Melayu bomb. This view of deradicalization is also based on the revelation of the identity of the perpetrator of the bomb blast in Bandung, on February 27 2017, which was carried out by a former terrorism convict, Yayat Chadiyat, to the most recent case of church bombings in Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Riau and which recently occurred at the Indramayu Police Headquarters. In fact, the most recent case, a suicide bombing at the Astanaanyar Police Station in Bandung, on December 7 2022 was carried out by Agus Sujanto, also known as Agus Muslim, who is also a former terrorism convict, who was caught in the bombing case carried out by Yayat Chadiyat.

The deradicalization advocated by BNPT often only touches aspects of a person's ideology so that what is emphasized is counter-ideologisation, but it turns out it has little effect on changing political perspectives. Apart from that, this deradicalization also touches on the motivation for material profits in the form of entrepreneurial support which is still limited. (Saefudin Zuhri, 2017)

BNPT and its other stakeholders as the implementing body for deradicalization have published one example of deradicalization that was considered successful for a prisoner, namely Umar Patek, who was considered to have "changed" because of his participation in raising the Red and White flag at Porong Prison, East Java. Currently, he has returned to the fold of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) report also noted that of the 825 former convicts who were released between 2002 and May 2020, there were 94 people (11.4%) who became terrorism recidivists. Some committed second acts of terrorism, and others rejoined ISIS in Syria. Various factors of recidivism are related to high levels of radicalism in prison, militant partners or other close family members who come into close contact after release, and the availability of strong ideological concepts that carry the possibility of collective physical action (IPAC, 2020).

IPAC in Report No. 66, September 2020 states that a former terrorism convict can become a recidivist again due to several factors, namely: first, he is still suspected by his old group that he has spoken out against the authorities. He wants to prove that he is still the same as before, still clean. The best way to prove it all is to join the jihad movement and take action again. Second, the factor of family acceptance at home. The family still wants to be in the movement, for example Arman Galaxi (Makassar bomber, 2002). His wife, who is pro ISIS, also supports him in remaining in the movement. Likewise, Anton Labbase and Darwin Gobel were influenced by their father to return to MIT. Third, maintaining his status as a leader, this is like what happened to Ust Yasin, who was arrested for the third time in October 2020. Fourth, high levels of ideological commitment can cause former prisoners to return to extremism, especially when there are other factors: the availability of movements that provide power strong ideological pull.

Jerry Indrawan and M. Prakoso Aji, (2019) revealed that the deradicalization program has not been effective so far because of the following things, namely: First, to date there have been many incidents of terrorism in Indonesia carried out by various groups of different perpetrators, from the actions of Lone Wolf, until it was carried out by a family in Surabaya. Second, the form of deradicalization material is still unclear, there is no standard curriculum from BNPT. Third, BNPT does not yet have a real, measurable, effective program related to future development of convicts. Fourth, a real program after the detention period ends. Fifth, deradicalization for prisoners promoted by BNPT still tends to be exclusive and does not actively involve prison officers. Sixth, there are no statutory regulations governing the authority of state institutions in fostering prisoner ideology in prisons. Seventh, many prisons in Indonesia have excess capacity (overload), so that prisoners and other general prisoners are not separated. Eighth, there is not enough strong coordination with various other related agencies, such as the Police, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Director General of Corrections, TNI, Ministry of Religion and Ministry of Finance, especially with regard to financing activities. It was further revealed that the effectiveness of the deradicalization program carried out by the BNPT Deradicalization Directorate is very dependent on BNPT's efforts in maximizing several stages in the deradicalization program itself and of course also the seriousness of officials from various related agencies in carrying out this deradicalization program.

Indra Rukmana (2020), the implementation of deradicalization of prisoners in prisons is not running optimally due to the concept of deradicalization which is generally not differentiated from general or non-terrorist prisoners, the implementation of existing training standards is not optimal, the lack of available facilities and infrastructure, the passiveness of the prisoners themselves, the handling of prisoners has not been integrated, there is a lack of education and training, especially

practical ones for prison officers, as well as a community culture that sometimes still finds it difficult to accept former prisoners after they leave prison.

The description above shows that deradicalization needs to be managed well, or handled with good management. Matters related to technical implementation in the field need to be prepared so that they become a unified system that mutually supports the achievement of deradicalization goals. Likewise with the grouping of deradicalization targets and materials for each of these groups.

Deradicalization cannot only rely on one agency alone, but requires the involvement of other related and competent parties. Likewise, matters directly related to the implementation of the deradicalization program need to be managed well. Management covers various aspects, including contact facilities, curriculum, involvement of relevant stakeholders, teams assigned to the field, approaches, facilities and stages in deradicalization. Likewise, deradicalization materials, especially those related to the main points of Islamic teachings that are misinterpreted or understood only partially and not comprehensively, need to be explained and packaged well so that they can be transformed to the target group appropriately. especially about monotheism Hakimiyah, takfiri, taghut and jihad. Paying attention to this, a breakthrough strategy (how to deliver) delivery of this material to each deradicalization target group is needed, because the success of deradicalization depends on understanding radicalism itself. (International Peace Institute, 2010) Muhammadiyah stated that several detailed (systematic) efforts in dealing with the development of religious radicalism must be designed by moderating religious activities and practicing Islam to spread religious activities that are rahmatan lil-'alamin. (Decision of the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership Number 1208/Kep/I.O/B/2022 concerning Tanfidz Decision of the 48th Muhammadiyah Congress)

Remembering the perpetrators of terrorism the majority are Muslim, by basing their actions on religious understanding which they believe to be religious truth, the researcher focuses on religious (Islam)-based radical terrorist groups as the focus of his research. Deradicalization of understanding of Islamic teachings means an effort to eliminate that understanding radical towards the text of the verses of the Qur'an and Hadith, especially verses or hadith about the concept of jihad, war against infidel groups and so on. Thus, deradicalization is not intended as an effort to convey "new understanding or teachings about Islam and not shallow beliefs, but rather as an effort to restore and straighten out the correct understanding of Islam. (Muhammad Harfin Zuhdi, 2010)

With this focus, the deradicalization process cannot be far from the context of religious understanding as they also carry out acts of terrorism. Therefore, it is important to carry out a study that specifically outlines the management and practices of deradicalization that have been running so far to produce a better deradicalization management/management formulation based on education regarding the basic principles of Islamic teachings. The main points of Islamic teachings in question are several main points of Islamic teachings which are often used as references by groups of former terrorism convicts to justify acts of terrorism, namely monotheism of Hakimiyah, takfiri, taghut and jihad. These terms have been understood in a less comprehensive manner so that they justify the acts of terrorism they have committed. Therefore, deradicalization which is the focus of this research is education on the basic teachings of Islam as intended.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research methods

This research is qualitative research using grounded theory designs to answer research questions. Grounded theory starts from inductive thinking, then thinks deductively. This

research considers data as inspiration for theory, then moves to form a theory that explains the data. (Burhan Bungin, 2017: 143) Grounded theory is aimed at producing or finding a theory related to a particular situation. Situations in which individuals relate to each other, act, or are involved in a process as a response to an event. The principles of grounded theory methodology are; first, data collection and analysis are interrelated processes (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

2. Research Setting

This research will be conducted in Jakarta, Bogor, South Tangerang, Depok, Serang, Semarang and Solo. Several respondents from several areas that were not reached by researchers, such as Bandung, Klaten, Banda Aceh, Palembang, Ambon, Tanah Tidung Islands, North Kalimantan, were conducted online interviews supported by analysis of reports of deradicalization activities involving these respondents.

3. Data collection technique

a. Observation

Observation is the process of systematically observing and recording the symptoms and objects being studied. According to Sugiyono (2020: 110) the object of qualitative research that is observed is called a social situation, which consists of three components, namely: Place, namely the place where interactions in social situations take place. Actor, namely the actor or person who plays a certain role. Activities, namely activities carried out by actors in ongoing social situations.

b. Deep interview

Interviews are a process of asking questions and answers to people who are related to this research, or who are considered able to provide the required data. This technique is carried out to obtain complete and in-depth data from informants who are considered to have in-depth knowledge of the problem being studied. The informants interviewed were as follows:

a. Former Terrorism Convict

Table 1

List of Respondents Former Terrorism Convicts

No	Place of Origin	Amount
1	Solo Raya, Central Java	4
2	Semarang, Central Java	4
3	Bogor, West Java	2
4	Bandung West Java	1
5	Depok, West Java	1
6	Jakarta, DKI Jakarta	2
7	Tanah Tidung Islands, North Kalimantan	1
8	Palembang, South Sumatra	1
9	Ambon, Maluku	1
10	Banda Aceh, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	1
11	Poso, Central Sulawesi	1
	Amount	19

b. Government Agencies Implementing Deradicalization

Table 2
List of Respondents Implementing Deradicalization
(Government Element)

No	Institution	Amount
1	BNPT (Directorate of Deradicalization, Directorate of Prevention and Synergy Team of Ministries / Institutions)	5
2	Police AT Densus	2
3	Bapas Solo Community Advisor	1
	Amount	8

- c. Community groups that are accustomed to carrying out deradicalization programs, either in partnership with the relevant government or independently

Table 3
List of Respondents Implementing Deradicalization
(Community Group Elements)

No	Institution	Amount
1	Terrorism Prevention Coordination Forum (FKPT)	2
2	Central MUI Countering Extremism and Terrorism Agency (BPET).	1
3	NII Crisis Center	2
4	National Sovereign Institution / House of Sovereign Books	1
5	Community Empowerment Association	1
6	Center for the Study of Radicalism and Deradicalization / PAKAR	1
7	Indonesian Afghanistan Alumni Communication Forum (FKAAI) / Indonesian Akhlakulkarimah Activist Communication Forum (FKAAI)	1
	Amount	9

- c. Documentation Study and Literature Study

Documentation Study is a process of reviewing or documenting documents related to this research, these documents include photos, notes, recordings, deradicalization implementation reports, Court Decisions and related laws and regulations. Documentation is a record of past events, which can be in the form of writing, drawings or someone's works. (Sugiyono, 2020: 124)

4. Data analysis technique

Qualitative data analysis according to Bogdan and Biklen (2003), is an effort carried out by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what to learn, and decide what to tell others. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the first step in data analysis is to collect the available data and arrange it systematically, then present the research results to others.

Data analysis in this research began at the beginning of data collection, namely observation, in-depth interviews and documentation studies. The resulting data was written, transcribed and analyzed. QThe stages of data analysis in this research follow the stages proposed by James P. Spradley, namely domain analysis, taxonomy, componential and cultural theme analysis. (Sugiyono, 2010)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concept of Deradicalization

1. Conceptually, deradicalization is the process of turning a radical ideology that leads to terrorism into a moderate one which is carried out using various approaches in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Horgan and Braddock (2009) prefer to call deradicalization programs "risk reduction initiatives". Deradicalization works at the ideological level with the aim of changing the doctrine and interpretation of terrorist religious understanding (Abuza, 2009). Deradicalization cannot be carried out partially and temporarily, let alone project-based. Deradicalization is a complete concept that cannot be measured in terms of changes in understanding, but can also be measured in terms of attitudes and actions. Deradicalization also cannot be implemented with a one size for all concept. A successful deradicalization program requires careful consideration of context, ethical principles, and allocation of resources. (Md Redowanul Karim and Tazul Islam. 2023: 912)

Researchers examined several deradicalization theories put forward by several figures, including the following:

Table 4

List of Dimensions of Deradicalization from Various Figures

No	Figure	Dimensions
1	AW Kruglanski	Motivation Ideological Process
2	Muhammad Amir Rana	Ideological SecurityPolitical Society
3	Ashour	Ideological Organizational Behavior
4	Bethany Leap andJoseph Young	Cognitive Behavior
5	Md. Didarul Islam	Ideology Behavior

Furthermore, researchers also analyzed various implementations of deradicalization programs carried out by government agencies, community groups and by former

perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism themselves, including Nasir Abbas, Sofyan Tsauri, Haris Amir Falah, Yudi Zulfahri and others.

Thus, conceptually, the researcher proposes a reformulation of the concept of deradicalization by referring to the words of Allah SWT in Surah An-Nahl verse 119.

ثُمَّ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لِلَّذِينَ عَمِلُوا السُّوءَ بِجَهَالَةٍ ثُمَّ تَابُوا مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ وَأَصْلَحُوا إِنَّ رَبَّكَ مِنْ بَعْدِهَا لَغَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

It means :

Then, indeed, your Rabb (forgives) those who commit mistakes because of their ignorance, then they repent after that and correct (themselves); Indeed, your Rabb after that is truly the Most Forgiving, the Most Merciful. (QS. 16: 119)

The concept of deradicalization consists of four pillars, namely first, recognizing that the acts of terrorism carried out were a mistake either because of passion, negligence or because of ignorance of the true meaning and intent of the teachings. Second, declare a vow not to make the mistake again or to truly repent. Third, apologize to the parties involved, especially the victims and the government. Fourth, do something good (good deeds), whether for himself, his family or his community. These four pillars are seen as described in the form of cognitive/understanding, affective/attitude and psychomotor/action indicators.

Table 5
Reformulation of the Concept of Deradicalization
Based on An-Nahl's letter. 16: 119

No	Deradicalization Pillar		
	Cognitive / Comprehension	Affective/Attitude	Psychomotor / Action
1	Understand that acts of terrorism are wrong and prohibited	Recognition (admitting) that acts of terrorism may not be carried out by anyone Or do not agree with the justification for acts of terrorism in any name	Refuse or not carry out acts of terrorism in any name Or campaigning against acts of terrorism
2	Understand that repentance is one way to erase the mistakes that have been made	Pledge / Statement of Repentance / Not to Repeat Again	Proof by not committing similar acts of violence or acts prohibited by religious teachings
3	Understand that an apology or forgiveness to those affected by acts of terrorism is	Express an apology to the affected parties (Government and	Visiting affected parties (government and people)

	proof of regret for the mistakes committed	Community)	
4	Understand that he must make improvements to become a better human being	Be kind to others, respect differences	Pioneering joint action to carry out positive activities in the environment

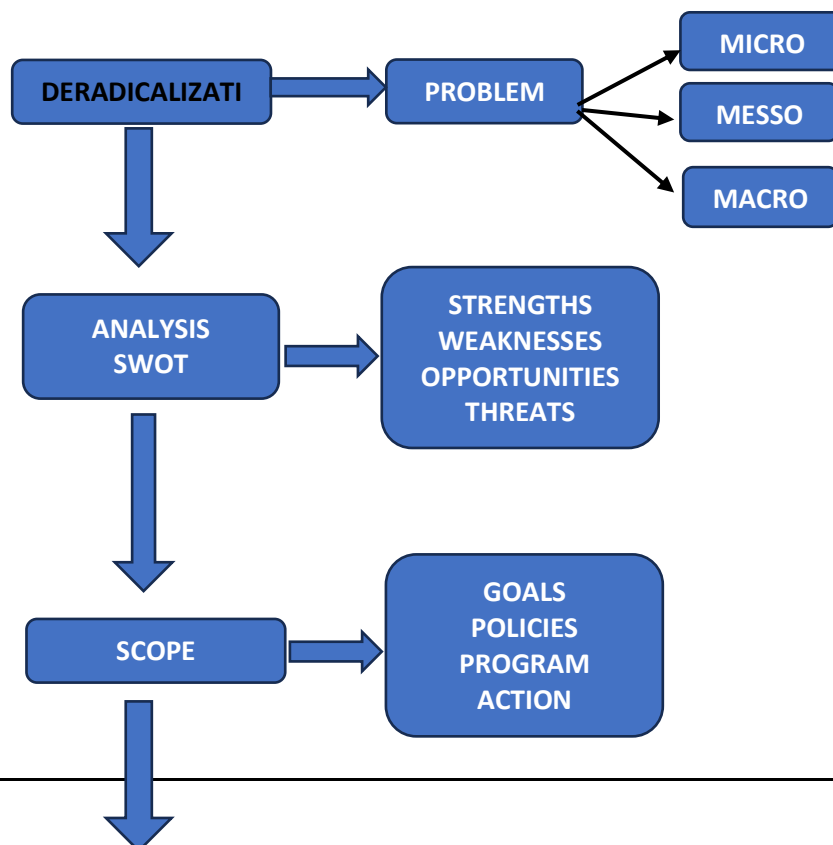
Deradicalization Management

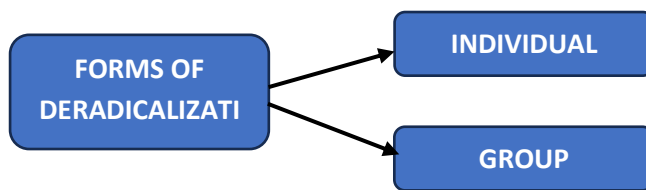
Deradicalization of ex-convicts who have been around is carried out by fostering religious understanding, national insight and entrepreneurship, which was previously preceded by an identification stage. The identification stage is the planning stage so that coaching can be carried out on target, while supervision is carried out through visits and meetings both in Jakarta and in the regions. Management is carried out based on management functions, namely planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. (Dachnel Kamars, 2002: 22)

1. Planning

Planning in the discussion of this research was carried out using a technocratic approach (technocratic plan), namely development planning carried out using scientific methods and thinking frameworks and institutions or work units. (Iqbal, Mahathir Muhammad and Achmad Khoiruddin Utomo. 2020: 53)PTechnocratic planning is planning carried out using scientific methods and frameworks to analyze certain conditions objectively by considering development scenarios by the institution or work unit tasked with it. The following is a table of technocratic planning in the deradicalization program.

Figure 1
Deradicalization Technocratic Planning





The plan is prepared based on existing problems which include micro, messo and macro problems. Micro issues include regulations, internal deradicalization targets, deradicalization implementers. The messo problem includes related agencies (K/L and Regional Government) and community groups who do not want to be actively involved in deradicalization activities because they are considered to be the responsibility of the Center and certain agencies and knowledge about radicalism and deradicalization is not evenly distributed. Macro problems include awareness about terrorism in low society and countering terrorism which is still sectoral. Furthermore, planning is also based on SWOT analysis. The planning itself includes targets to be achieved, target selection, time, place, material, sources, approach to delivering material and individual and group implementation approaches.

2. *Organizing* This was done by outlining three deradicalization institutional entities, namely government agencies, community groups and former convicts themselves.

a. Government Agencies.

In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the government is obliged to carry out counter-terrorism activities coordinated by the BNPT. This mandate was followed up more technically through Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 concerning Prevention of Criminal Acts of Terrorism and Protection of Investigators. Then, to ensure integrated and sustainable counter-terrorism between Ministries, State Institutions and community groups, the President issued Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 Regarding the National Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism for 2020-2024, where in the Presidential Decree BNPT is mentioned as the coordinator of the Joint Secretary for countering terrorism.

Deradicalization as an integral part of tackling terrorism more broadly, there are at least three institutions that intensively carry out deradicalization, namely:

1) BNPT through the Deradicalization Directorate

Structurally, BNPT has three deputies, namely Deputy I (Prevention, Protection and Deradicalization), Deputy II (Reaction and Capacity Building) and Deputy III (International Cooperation). The three deputies are operationally supported by equality. Conceptually and operationally, the deradicalization program is the responsibility of Deputy I, through the Deradicalization Directorate, whose Directorate is currently held by Brigadier General Pol. R. Ahmad Nurwahid (2022-present) replaces the previous Director, Prof. Dr. Irfan Idris, MA (2010-2022). The Directorate of Prevention and Protection is also still linked to the Directorate of Deradicalization. The Prevention Directorate focuses a lot on efforts to protect the community from being exposed to and recruited by radical terrorist groups. Meanwhile, the Protection Directorate focuses heavily on efforts to protect vital objects and empower victims of acts of terrorism.

- 2) Densus 88 AT Polri, through the Directorate of Identification and Socialization (Idensos)

Currently Densus 88 AT Polri has formed Satgaswil in all Provinces in Indonesia, where each Satgaswil has an Identification and Socialization unit which carries out the task of deradicalizing former convicts in their respective regions. In its implementation, some of the deradicalization carried out by Densus is handled directly by the center and some is handled by the Regional Task Force in each province. However, although the deradicalization program was initiated by the center, assistance was provided by regional Idensos. The deradicalization programs carried out include visits or home visits to the families of convicts and ex-convicts, coaching meetings both in meeting rooms and in restaurants, entrepreneurship coaching by providing business capital, business equipment and job placement support.

- 3) The Ministry of Law and Human Rights, through the Directorate General of Corrections, technically carries out correctional officers for terrorism convicts in prisons and detention centers and correctional officers for terrorism convicts outside prisons, especially for those released on conditional release. Through Bapas, Community Counselors (PK) carry out Community Research (Litmas) before the prisoner enters the period of release. They also provide assistance to former prisoners in undergoing social reintegration in society and this includes providing entrepreneurial access to related agencies.

- 4) Related Ministries/Institutions. In general, deradicalization is a program coordinated by BNPT, however in its implementation each Ministry/Institution can carry out a deradicalization program either independently or through synergy with BNPT, Densus 88 AT Polri and/or the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The implementation of the deradicalization program by Ministries/Institutions is carried out based on their respective Main Duties and Functions. The form of synergy can be in the form of preparing human resources as resource persons, scholarships, social assistance, physical assistance and so on.

- 5) Local government

Practically, the deradicalization program involves the Regional Government in accordance with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia through Presidential Regulation no. 7 of 2021 as mentioned above. With this legal umbrella, institutionally, BNPT has a very strategic position as the agency that coordinates all Ministries and Institutions and as the leader of the Joint Secretariat. BNPT through its authority can ask Regional Heads to prepare a Regional Action Plan as an elaboration of the National Action Plan. In this way, the deradicalization program will be carried out jointly by the Central Government and Regional Governments.

b. Community Groups

Both BNPT and Densus 88 AT Polri realize that one of the obstacles they face is limited human resources, both in terms of quantity and quality, therefore both agencies involve various community groups in carrying out deradicalization programs. Among the community groups involved in the deradicalization program is the Indonesian Akhlakulkarimah Activist Communication Forum (FKAAI), which was previously called the Indonesian Afghanistan Alumni Communication Forum. Indonesian Institute for Society Empowerment (INSEP), Institute for Islamic and Peace Studies (LAKIP), Islamic

Community Development and Empowerment Institute (LPPMI) and the Prasasti Peace Foundation (YPP) which targets three main areas, namely life skills training, business entrepreneurship and deradicalization. (Ilyas Muhammad. 2020: 49)

In fact, before the existence of BNPT, many community groups had carried out deradicalization programs, the names may be different, but the substance was deradicalization, as was often done by Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama. The involvement of Muhammadiyah and NU in implementing and evaluating the implementation of the deradicalization program shows the active participation of these two largest mass organizations in Indonesia. Muhammadiyah and NU should strengthen and complement each other in implementing the deradicalization program. NU, which is ideologically very opposite to radical terrorist groups, is very suitable for protecting society from all forms of spreading ideas, propaganda and recruiting members, while Muhammadiyah with its progressive Islamic movement coupled with many Muhammadiyah educational institutions is very suitable for moderating radical groups so that they do not become radicalized. . (Saefudin Zuhri, 2017: 149) Deradicalization carried out by community forces will make it easier to approach former perpetrators of terrorism and then invite them to be friends to carry out useful activities. (Agus Satmoko Adi. 2020: 33-34)

c. Ex-Convict Group

The next deradicalization institutions are former terrorism convicts, they are not only targets of the program but can also be maximized as actors behind the success of deradicalization itself. Currently, ex-convicts have formed foundations as a forum for their associations, including the Hubbul Wathan Indonesia Foundation (HWI) Bogor, the Debintal Foundation Jakarta, the Bandung Peace Genggam Foundation, Persadani Semarang, Gema Salam Solo, the Bakukele Ambon Foundation, the Maluku Merah Foundation Putih Ambon, Pelita Bersatu Indonesia Foundation Palembang, Lamongan Peace Circle Foundation and Derap Bakti Pertiwi Foundation Cilacap. Institutionally, in the deradicalization process, these foundations can play a role, firstly, as the front guard in mobilizing former convicts and their families to take part in deradicalization programs. Second, as an adhesive for former convicts. Third, as a motivator for former convicts who are still unsure or do not have the mental strength to leave the network of radical groups. Fourth, as a mentor, especially for former prisoners who have just been released and who still have doubts about leaving the entrepreneurship network of prisoner groups.

d. *Actuating*

Implementation is carried out with three strategies, namely micro, messo and macro. Micro strategy is a strategy carried out in the context of education regarding the main principles of Islamic teachings (tawhid Hakimiyyah, takfiri, taghut and jihad) as material for deradicalization. Technically, the educational process regarding deradicalization material is carried out through a humanistic approach, logic (Logical Approach), enlightenment (Enlightenment Approach), involvement of third party "bridges", (*Third Party Involvement Approach*), psychology (Pshycological Approach) (reversal of the 3 N) and the network approach (Networking Approach). The messo strategy is carried out by involving local level communities, strengthening reintegration, involvement of Regional Government. The macro strategy is carried out by creating joint regulations including the guidelines needed to guide the

implementation of activities, among relevant stakeholders, namely BNPT, Densus 88 AT Polri and the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

e. *Controlling*

Supervision of the implementation of the deradicalization program is carried out periodically and continuously by referring to plans that have been made previously. Supervision is carried out to confirm the implementation of activities and achievement of results along with related matters including supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing activities. Confirmation is carried out between facts in the field and planning documents. Supervision is carried out to assess the implementation and achievement of activity results and to compare them with the previous period. Supervision itself can be carried out either directly or indirectly. Directly, by involving oneself in the implementation of activities, while indirectly by examining activity implementation documents which are then confirmed directly with the activity implementers. Supervision can be carried out either by leadership elements because of their duties and authority inherent in their position or by a team specifically assigned to carry out supervision. The focus of supervision includes identification, fostering religious understanding, fostering national insight and fostering entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

1. The concept of deradicalization is based on An-Nahl's letter. 16: 119 consists of four pillars, namely first, recognizing that the acts of terrorism he committed were a mistake either because of passion, negligence or ignorance of the true meaning and intent of the teachings. Second, declare a vow not to make the mistake again or to truly repent. Third, apologize to the parties involved, especially the victims and the government. Fourth, do something good (good deeds), whether for himself, his family or his community. These four pillars are seen as described in the form of cognitive/understanding, affective/attitude and psychomotor/action indicators.
2. Deradicalization management is carried out based on management functions, namely planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. Planning is prepared based on existing problems which include micro, meso and macro problems. Organizing was carried out by outlining three deradicalization institutional entities, namely government agencies, community groups and former convicts themselves. Actuating or implementation is carried out with three strategies, namely micro, meso and macro. Controlling is carried out by supervision at the identification stage, fostering religious understanding, fostering national insight and entrepreneurial development.

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