

The Integration of Basic Concepts of Andragogy and Penology for the Improvement of Deradicalization Program in Order to Prevent the Indonesian Terrorist Recidivism

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to analyze the causes of less success of terrorist deradicalization programs in Indonesia before 2017 and to find the formulation of deradicalization programs that can prevent terrorist recidivism in Indonesia based on the integration of andragogy and penology. Based on the discussion, it is known that the cause of less success of prison in conducting terrorist deradicalization are: over capacity in prison, less quantity and quality of correctional officers, lack of facilities, unvaried deradicalization method, and there is no specific syllabus yet; lack of government and community support, and unique Indonesian terrorist characteristics. The prospective deradicalization programs to prevent terrorism are the use of multiple methods in learning, involvement of interdisciplinary resource persons, the separation of prisoners based on measurable criteria in Special Prisons. While deradicalization programs outside prisons must be supported by the creation of social policies which can eliminate the causes of pre-emptive and preventive acts of terror, Improvement of Indonesian diplomacy abroad, and monitoring of former prisoners and their families and networks.

Keywords: andragogy, penology, deradicalization, terrorist, recidivist

1. Introduction

Andragogy as a learning theory of adult learners,¹ is very important applied in the implementation of terrorist deradicalization programs in Indonesia. Penology as a science of imprisonment is also very important to be used as a reference for the preparation of terrorist deradicalization programs in Indonesia. Both sciences need to be integrated to perfect the terrorist deradicalization program in order to prevent the occurrence of terrorist recidivism. The efforts of terrorist deradicalization have been carried out in Indonesia, but there are still many terrorists repeat the acts of terror,² at least 15% of the 600 prisoners turned to be terrorist recidivists.³

Criminal act of terrorism resulted in physical injury, trauma, death, and destruction of property. Criminal act of terrorism is an act committed by anyone who deliberately uses violence or threat of violence leads to a situation of terror or fear to people widely or causing mass casualties by robbing other people's property, or resulting in damage or destruction of strategic vital objects or life environment or public facilities or international facilities,⁴ is difficult to eradicate. The perpetrator of terrorism acts is called a terrorist, i.e. persons who commit acts of violence; order, help, participate, persuade, fund the terrorism act. Theoretically, terrorism can be the activity of *non-violence (terror of mind)* and terrorism in the form of *violence activity*.⁵

Since 2001 the number of terrorism acts in Indonesia has been increasing, as well as the terrorists. Based on the data of the National Agency for Combating Terrorism (Indonesia: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme - BNPT), in 2016 there were 242 terrorism prisoners being counseled in 70 prisons,⁶ whereas according to Director General of Corrections, by the end of 2016 there were 213 terrorism prisoners in 69 prisons.⁷ In 2016 the Special Anti-Terrorism Detachment 88 National Police Team arrested 170 suspected terrorists, while in 2015 only 82 people, resulting in an increase of 107%.⁸ As a consequence, based on data of the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), by 2017, law enforcement officers monitored 2,691 people indicated exposed to the ideology of terrorism in Indonesia, including 467 ex-terrorism prisoners.⁹

All perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia who by the court are legally and convincingly proven to have committed criminal offenses in Indonesia shall be punished by imprisonment or death penalty. Those who are sentenced to imprisonment are fostered in prison. Unfortunately, until 2016 there had not been a specific

¹Richard R. Melick, Shera Melick, *Teaching that Transforms: Facilitating Life Change Through Adult Bible Teaching*, B&H Publishing Group, Nashville, 2010, p. 108

²*Pengembangan Model Pembinaan Program De-radikalisasi di Indonesia: Alternatif Model Pembinaan Integratif bagi Narapidana Terorisme sebagai Upaya Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia*, Universitas Brawijaya Desember 2014, Laporan Akhir Penelitian Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi, <http://lppm.ub.ac.id>, diunduh, 2 September 2016

³BNPT *Rancang Pola Pembinaan Khusus Narapidana Terorisme*, <http://www.hukumonline.com>, diunduh 12 Agustus 2016

⁴Pasal 6 Undang-undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme menjadi Undang-Undang

⁵Ariel Heryanto, *State Terrorism and Democracy in Indonesia*, ISEAS, Singapura, 2007, p. 126

⁶*Ini Cara BNPT Tangani 200 Napi Teroris di Indonesia*, <https://m.tempo.co>, diunduh 16 Juli 2017

⁷*Petugas LP Ikuti Pelatihan Penanganan Narapidana Kasus Terorisme*, <https://www.voaindonesia.com>, diunduh, 10 Januari 2017

⁸*Polri Tangkap 170 Terduga Teroris Sepanjang 2016*, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com>, diunduh, 25 Agustus 2016

⁹Pejabat BIN Sebut 2.691 Terduga Teroris Sedang Dipantau, <http://nasional.kompas.com>, diunduh tanggal 20 Juli 2017

integrative approach in the guidance of terrorism prisoners in Indonesia prison, so they are likely to become more radical recidivists,¹ forming a network of terrorism within prison, spreading radical understanding to non-terrorist prisoners.² Terrorist recidivism has already occurred, for example Juhanda who bombed the church in Samarinda, in fact he has been fostered in prison and is following a parole program.³ The recruitment of bomber candidates in prison can occur to common crime prisoner and narcotics criminals,⁴ for example Omen, a bomber in South Tangerang who was recruited in Cipinang prison. The recruitment occurs through inter-prisoner communication. Even Ali Imron, (a lifelong prison sentence in the case of the Bali bombings), only took two hours to instill a radical understanding to someone, then provoked and finally ready to commit suicide bombings.⁵

Based on the facts in Indonesia prison, in order to achieve one of the purpose of punishment, namely for the convicted not to be a recidivist, that is to repeat the crime after undergoing punishment, then since several decades ago the Indonesian government has implemented the deradicalization program as part of the prisoner guidance program inside and outside prison. Then the program was refined into a deradicalization program at Special prison since early 2017.

However, the deradicalization program that has been implemented successfully turned out the terrorist ideology to become a recidivist, because factually in prisons still has many limitations on human resources, funding sources, facilities and infrastructure, and special syllabus. In fact, according to Horgan and Braddock, the results of terrorist deradicalization programs must be a different change in a person, which is related to the release of an ideology. The change is in the cognitive domain, not just controlling some of the physical behavior that can be observed on a terrorist.⁶ If deradicalization is unsuccessful, the number of terror acts in Indonesia is surely greater and the people suffer huge losses. In order for deradicalization to achieve the goal, then in the perspective of education, all aspects of the materials, methods, instructors, facilities and infrastructure supporting the deradicalization program must be based on the assumptions and fundamentals of adult education (andragogy). In the perspective of penology, in order for the deradicalization program to prevent the repetition of criminal acts, it must be accompanied by the creation of a supportive atmosphere in the form of social policies, especially in the context of especially in the context of pre-emptive and preventive crime prevention efforts.⁷

Based on that idea, this article aims to know the cause of the lack of success of the deradicalization program in prison, and to find the strategic steps the government needs to take to improve the deradicalization program based on the result of the integration of andragogy and penology in order to prevent terrorist recidivism in Indonesia.

2. Theoretical Framework

Deradicalization is a process that uses certain techniques to influence a person who has radical understanding to be a person who is not at risk of violence.⁸ Therefore, according to Golose deradicalization is always an attempt to neutralize those who embrace or be influenced by radical understanding through interdisciplinary approaches, such as law, psychology, religion, and socio-culture.⁹ Deradicalization is done by convincing a radical group,¹⁰ or a person who has committed a criminal act of terrorism to abandon that idea,¹¹ by changing the way of thinking, thus the process is included in the "ideological war" field.¹² Juridically, the concept of the deradicalization program is a program of guidance for prisoners who commit a terrorism act, with the aim of reducing radical understanding or violent behavior and providing knowledge in the framework of life of the nation and state.¹³ Deradicalization program is organized by prison and / or the National Agency for Combating

¹Siti Napsiyah Arieffuzaman, *Pendekatan Integratif sebagai Sebuah Program Deradikalisasi di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan*, Disertasi, Universitas Indonesia, <http://www.ui.ac.id>, diunduh, 25 Juni 2017

²Maliki, *Implementasi Pembinaan Melalui Program Rehabilitasi Dan Reintegrasi Sosial Bagi Narapidana Terorisme di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Semarang*. <http://download.portalgaruda.org>, diunduh 25 Desember 2016

³Mantan Napi Teroris Kembali ke Jaringan Lama karena Dapat Dukungan, <http://nasional.kompas.com>, diunduh 5 Juli 2017

⁴Petugas LP Ikuti Pelatihan Penanganan Narapidana Kasus Terorisme, <https://www.voaindonesia.com>, diunduh 25 Desember 2016

⁵Terpidana Bom Bali Ungkap Bahwa Seseorang Bisa Menjadi Teroris Dalam Waktu 2 Jam, <http://bali.tribunnews.com>, diunduh 16 Juli 2017

⁶John Horgan and Kurt Braddock, *Rehabilitating the Terrorists?: Challenges in Assessing the Effectiveness of De-radicalization Programs*, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Volume 22, 2010, p. 280.

⁷Alissa R. Ackerman, Meghan Sacks, and Rich Furman. *The New Penology Revisited: The Criminalization of Immigration as a Pacification Strategy*. *Justice Policy Journal*, Volume 11, Number 1 (Spring), Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice 2014, www.cjcj.org/jp

⁸Lindsay Clutterbuck, *Deradicalization Programs and Counterterrorism: A Perspective on the Challenges and Benefits*. <http://www.mei.edu>, p. 1

⁹Petrus Reindhard Golose. *Deradikalisasi Terorisme, Humanis, Soul Approach dan Menyentuh Akar Rumput*. Yayasan Pengembangan Kajian Ilmu Kepolisian, Jakarta, 2009, p. 29

¹⁰International Crisis Group, *Deradicalization and Prison in Indonesia*, Asia Report No. 142, November 19, 2007, p. 1.

¹¹Ismail Hasani dan Bonar Tigor Naipospos (ed), *Radikalisme Agama di Jabodetabek & Jawa Barat: Implikasinya terhadap Jaminan Kebebasan Beragama/ Berkeyakinan*, Pustaka Masyarakat Stara, Jakarta, 2010, p. 169

¹²Anggalia Putri Permatasari, *Penerapan Strategi Penghentian dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Terorisme di Singapura, Malaysia, Filipina, dan Indonesia*. Tesis, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Indonesia, 2013, p. 210

¹³Pasal 1 angka 19 Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 21 Tahun 2013 tentang Syarat Dan Tata Cara Pemberian

Terrorism (BNPT).¹

Based on several concept of deradicalization, in this article context, the concept of terrorist deradicalization is an attempt to neutralize the radical understanding which terrorist prisoners believe through multidisciplinary approaches inside and outside of prison so that they do not repeat the criminal acts, not spreading radical ideology, being reaccepted by society, and live more productively.

Lexically, the definition of recidivism is the tendency of individuals or groups to repeat disgraceful acts even though they have been punished for doing the deed.² Juridically, the repetition of a crime (residue) is a crime committed by a person, whereas previously the person has committed a crime and has been found guilty based on a court verdict that already has permanent legal force.³ While, the definition of recidivist is a person who commits repetition of criminal acts again, after being punished.⁴ Theoretically, based on the crime committed, the repetition of the criminal acts consists of 2 types, namely (a) repetition of the criminal acts in different criminal acts, the perpetrators commonly referred to as general recidivists, and (b) repetition of the same criminal act, the perpetrator commonly called a special recidivist, so the crime committed at the first and the next qualified the same.⁵ In this article, the definition of crime repetition refers to the definition of special recidivism; the terrorism prisoner who repeated the act of terrorism after being forested in prison (*homologus recidivism*).

The level of recidivism is used to evaluate the success of the terrorist rehabilitation program in prison,⁶ so if recidivism still occurs, rehabilitation is considered to be unsuccessful, and vice versa. The cause of recidivism is prisonization, the environment outside prison,⁷ psychological conditions, social psychological factors,⁸ unsuitable guidance processes with the prisoners' need. According to Cullen and Gendreau, if the guidance in prison is done properly, it can avoid repetition of criminal acts. Theoretic and practically proven that careful guidance in prisons, by using a multi-system approach can reduce the recidivism, including high-risk prisoners becoming recidivists.⁹

Therefore, so as prison treatment succeeds in preventing recidivism, an individualized approach based on the characteristics of prisoners and the criminal acts committed and using multi-method are needed. Individual treatment programs in terms of prisoner behavioral therapy are very important, but are complex and heavily influenced by the historical data of prisoner. The data were obtained by assessing with the use of multi-method and multi-model, and then used as the basis for the analysis to determine prospective treatment and guidance for prisoners. The analysis includes the level of treatment and guidance interests, associations, behavioral issues of prisoners and the possibility of behavior modification and causal factors of crime.¹⁰ The multi-system approach and multi-model treatment on prisoner inside and outside prison is an application of penology.

According to Francis Lieber, penology is a branch of science that studies many aspects on punishment, including the aim and object of punishment for prisoners. The study of penology can provide guideline for the state or government in developing efficient and effective punishment schemes for prisoners. Penology is a field of applied sociology focused on the theory and methods of punishment for convicted persons.¹¹ Penology formulates general principles for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of crime and society in order to create harmony in society,¹² so the government also needs to implement social policies in combat crime, especially pre-emptive and preventive policies.¹³

In the perspective of andragogy, the specific learning theory applies to adult learners,¹⁴ in order that the implementation of terrorist deradicalization can achieve the goal effectively then prisoners, instructors and resource persons, curriculum, materials, methods, places, facilities and infrastructure, situation, and funding must

Remisi, Asimilasi, Cuti Mengunjungi Keluarga, Pembebasan Bersyarat, Cuti Menjelang Bebas, Dan Cuti Bersyarat

¹*Ibid*, Pasl 6 huruf b

²Kamus Besar bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), <http://kbbi.web.id>

³ R. Soenarto Suerodibroto, *KUHP dan KUHP*, Raja Grafindo, Jakarta, 2004, p. 310

⁴Gerson W. Bawengan, 1997, *Beberapa Pemikiran Mengenai Hukum Pidana Didalam Teori dan Praktik*, Pradnya Paramitha, Jakarta, p. 70

⁵Teguh Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*, Jakarta, Rajawali Pers, 2010, p. 121

⁶Dan-Radu Voica, A. Duyan (Edits), *Trends and Developments in Contemporary Terrorism*, IOS Press, Amsterdam, 2012, p. 60

⁷Azriadi, *Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Residivis Berdasarkan Prinsip Pemasyarakatan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A Biaro* (Tinjauan Mengenai Prinsip Pemasyarakatan Tentang Perlindungan Negara), Program Pascasarjana Ilmu Hukum Universitas Andalas Padang, 2011.

⁸Hamaria Mendrofa Simatupang, and Irmawati. *Dinamika Faktor-Faktor Psikososial pada Residivis Remaja Pria (Studi Kasus Residivis Remaja Pria di LAPAS Anak Tanjung Gusta Medan)*, Psrogram Studi Psikologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sumatra Utara.

⁹Francis T. Cullen and Paul Gendreau, *Assessing Correctional Rehabilitation: Policy, Practice, and Prospects*. Policies, Processes, and Decisions of The Criminal Justice System, Volume 3, 2000, p. 110

¹⁰Haynes, Stephen N.; Leisen, Mary Beth; Blaine, Daniel D., *Design Of Individualized Behavioral Treatment Programs Using Functional Analytic Clinical Case Models*. Psychological Assessment, Vol 9 (4), Dec 1997, 334.

¹¹Rajendra Kumar Sharma, *Criminology and Penology*, Atlantic Plublisher and Distributors, New Delhi, 1998, p. 1

¹²David scott, *Penology*, Sage Publications Ltd., California, 2008, p. 6

¹³Alissa R. Ackerman, Meghan Sacks, and Rich Furman. *The New Penology Revisited: The Criminalization of Immigration as a Pacification Strategy*. Justice Policy Journal, Volume 11, Number 1 (Spring), Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice 2014, www.cjcj.org/jp

¹⁴Jennifer Anderson-Meger Why Do I Need Research and Theory?: A Guide for Social Workers

be adequate. In connection with the method, it is necessary to conduct deradicalization process based on the principle of andragogy, as the terrorist targeted by the deradicalization program is over 18 (adult). Bjørge and Horgan illustrate the indicators of the success of terrorist deradicalization should include (but not limited to):

- a. Participants who follow the deradicalization program are selected for the sorting of participants based on measurable criteria;
- b. Deradicalization should be able to reduce their risk for violence, and be able to effectively influence the value and / or behavior of terrorists;
- c. There is monitoring towards former militants after being released from prison, and sanctioning those who violate the terms;
- d. There is a skill education, the provision of resources and the social network that participants need to enable them to reintegrate into society and with very low risk of recidivism.¹

While the indicators of the success of the deradicalization program towards terrorism prisoners in Indonesia prison are (a) the tendency of terrorist prisoners to cooperate with the law enforcement officers, (b) easy to provide information, (c) open in exchange of opinions, (d) and admitted Pancasila as the foundation of the state of Indonesia.²

3. Research Methods

Based on the source of data, one type of scientific research in education science and penology is library research,³ because the data needed to discuss research problems derived from library materials, such as books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, scientific journals, legal documents, magazines. In relation to that opinion, the research is included in the category of library research, as the data in the research comes from textbooks, textbooks, legislation, newspapers, articles in research journals, newspapers, magazines, and internet-based news. The literature used as the source of data in this research is not only with the review of legislation, but also other research on deradicalisation to terrorist, actual data in government institutions, recognition of convicts, and explanations from officials who like to do deradicalization program in Indonesia. Thus, in this study there is no need of research in the field, because according to Zed, library research many research activities on the study of library materials, without the need for field research.⁴

The collected data is then analyzed using descriptive and comparative techniques. Descriptive techniques are used to describe the implementation of deradicalisation programs inside and outside prisons before 2017 and by 2017. Comparative techniques are used to compare the implementation of deradicalisation programs with the theory of andragogy and penology to formulate construction model in Indonesia for convicted terrorism in order not to become a residivist.

4. Discussion

4.1 The Cause of Unsuccessful Deradicalization Program of Terrorist Prisoner in Prison Prior to 2017

Normatively, the deradicalization program is a treatment program for prisoners who commit criminal act of terrorism, with the aim of reducing radicalism or violent behavior and providing knowledge in the life of nation and state.⁵ The deradicalization program is organized by prison and / or the National Agency for Combating Terrorism (BNPT).⁶

The target and the main goal of deradicalization within the prison are: (1) the militant and the core groups, able to abandon the means of violence and terror in fighting for their mission; (2) the core group, militant and supporters, to moderate their radical ideals in line with the spirit of moderate Islamic groups and match the national missions that strengthen the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, technically, deradicalization within prison is done through stages of identification, rehabilitation, re-education, and resocialization.⁷

During in prison, terrorist prisoners are placed separately in special blocks to conduct deradicalization programs, through religious counseling activities, religious dialogue, conflict management training, life skills, and Indonesian nationalism guidance.⁸ Between the terrorist prisoners and other prisoners are separated, the

¹Rik Coolsaet (Edit), *Jihadi Terrorism and the Radicalisation Challenge: European and American Experiences*. Ashgate Publishing, Farnham, 2011, p. 177

²Muh. Khamdan, *Pengembangan Bina Damai Dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Terorisme Di Indonesia*, Jurnal Cita Hukum, Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum UIN Jakarta Vol.4 No.1(2016), p. 128

³Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Research*. Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah mada, Yogyakarta, 1990, p. 27.

⁴Zed Mestika, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, Jakarta, 2008, p. 2

⁵Pasal 1 angka 19 Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 21 Tahun 2013 tentang Syarat Dan Tata Cara Pemberian Remisi, Asimilasi, Cuti Mengunjungi Keluarga, Pembebasan Bersyarat, Cuti Menjelang Bebas, Dan Cuti Bersyarat

⁶Pasal 6 huruf b Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 21 Tahun 2013 tentang Syarat Dan Tata Cara Pemberian Remisi, Asimilasi, Cuti Mengunjungi Keluarga, Pembebasan Bersyarat, Cuti Menjelang Bebas, Dan Cuti Bersyarat

⁷*Ditjen PAS Bersama BNPT Mentransformasi Paham Radikal Melalui Deradikalisasi*, www.nasionalxpos.co.id, diakses tanggal 12 Juli 2017

⁸*Ma'mun: Terrorist Prisoners Treatment Has Many Challenges*, http://www.ditjenpas.go.id., diakses tanggal 12 Juni 2017

terrorist rooms are also separated according to the group or belief,¹ to anticipate the spread and strengthening of radicalism.² Deradicalization of terrorists in Indonesia prison has been done, for example by the National Agency for Combating Terrorism (Indonesian: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme), Peace Inscription Foundation, Lazuardi Birru. However, the program is still partial and not integrated and focuses only on issues of poverty, prosperity, religious fundamentalism, and psychology as the root cause of radicalization,³ they are in prison of: Medan, Palembang, Cipinang, Semarang, Porong-Surabaya, Nusakambangan and Palu with involvement of Religious specialist, psychologist, and entrepreneurship practitioners,⁴ including Islamic religious figures from Middle Eastern countries to hold discussions with some prominent figures and jihadists at Nusakambangan Prison and at several prison in Jakarta.⁵

The implementation of terrorist prisoner deradicalization program in prison Cipinang Class I is done by cooperating with Indonesia Ulema Council (Indonesian: *Majelis Ulama Indonesia – MUI*), Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Non-Governmental Organization.⁶ The implementation of terrorist prisoner deradicalization program in prison Cipinang Class I is done by cooperating with Indonesia Ulema Council (Indonesian: *Majelis Ulama Indonesia – MUI*), Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Non-Governmental Organization. In prison of Kedungpane Semarang there is spiritual treatment, but there is no specific treatment for the terrorists. The BNPT once made a 1-2 hours visit to prison, and merely ask for information about the punishment period that must be lived.⁷

The indicator of the success of the deradicalization program for terrorism prisoners in Indonesia is the tendency of prisoners or former terrorist prisoners to cooperate with the officer apparatus, easy to provide information, open in exchange of opinions, and admit Pancasila as the foundation of the state of Indonesia.⁸ Evaluated based on these indicators, the de-radicalization program in prison undertaken by the BNPT and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is still ineffective since many terrorism perpetrators are recidivists,⁹ and at least 15% of the 600 prisoners of terrorist acts become terrorists with an increased performance qualification.¹⁰

Prison faces many obstacles in dealing with terrorist deradicalisation, such as: inadequate facilities and infrastructure, the "hard" character of terrorist prisoners, the limited quality and quantity of prison staff, the lack of government and community support,¹¹ the absence of special terrorist treatment programs, the limited data and information about terrorism convicts, occupants exceeding capacity,¹² only about 5% of terrorist prisoners are willing to communicate with the mentor,¹³ there is no de-ideologization approach that leads to the humanitarian aspect.¹⁴

The causes of less successful the prison in conducting terrorist deradicalization are: (a) the internal causes; the number of prisoners occupying prison exceeds the capacity, the insufficient number of correctional officers and the qualifications have not met the requirements, inadequate facilities and infrastructure of treatment, inadequate de-radicalization methods, has not involved many sources from outside prison whose discipline of knowledge varies, and there is no syllabus of special treatment programs for terrorists; (b) The external cause; less support from government and society, unique terrorist characteristics, strong ideology, and the majority of prisoners are difficult to communicate with correctional officers.

Penologically, one of the main causes of the less successful of terrorist deradicalization in prison is un-optimal the application of multidisciplinary approach, because according to Scott in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the achievement of the punishment aim, then multidisciplinary approach that serves to examine and evaluate the application of criminal sanctions toward criminals is needed, by using some

¹Machmud Hariono dalam *Perbincangan dengan SP*, <http://www.beritasatu.com>, diakses 20 Juli 2017

²Upaya BNPT Melakukan Pembinaan Terhadap 204 Narapidana Teroris, <http://mv.beritacenter.com>, diakses 20 Juni 2017

³Majalah "Masyarakat ASEAN", *Sinergi Kemlu dan Peneliti dalam Upaya Kontra-Terrorisme*, Direktorat Jenderal Kerja Sama ASEAN Kementerian Luar Negeri RI, Edisi 8, Juni 2015, p. 17

⁴Rohan Gunaratna, Mohammed bin Ali (Editors), *Terrorist Rehabilitation: A New Frontier in Counter Terrorism*, Imperial College Press, Singapore, 2015, p. 81. Irfan Idris and Muh. Taufiqurrohman, Current State of Indonesia's Deradicalisation and Rehabilitation Programme

⁵BNPT Datangkan Tokoh Deradikalisasi Timur Tengah ke Indonesia, Selasa, 10 Desember 2013 21:27, <https://www.kiblat.net>, diakses tanggal 12 Juli 2017

⁶Farid Septian, *Pelaksanaan Deradikalisasi Narapidana Terorisme di Lembaga Masyarakat Kelas I Cipinang*, <http://journal.ui.ac.id>, Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia, Vol 7, No 1 (2011)

⁷Machmud Hariono dalam *Perbincangan dengan SP*, <http://www.beritasatu.com>, diakses 20 Juli 2017

⁸Muh. Khamdan, *Pengembangan Bina Damai Dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Terorisme Di Indonesia*, Jurnal Cita Hukum, Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum UIN Jakarta Vol.4 No.1(2016), p. 128

⁹*Pengembangan Model Pembinaan Program De-radikalisasi di Indonesia: Alternatif Model Pembinaan Integratif bagi Narapidana Terorisme sebagai Upaya Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia*, Universitas Brawijaya Desember 2014, Laporan Akhir Penelitian Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi, <http://lppm.ub.ac.id>.

¹⁰BNPT Rancang Pola Pembinaan Khusus Narapidana Terorisme, <http://www.hukumonline.com>, Selasa, 25 Agustus 2015

¹¹Farid Septian, *op.cit.*

¹²Ma'mun: *Pembinaan Napi Teroris Banyak Tantangannya*, <http://www.ditjenpas.go.id>, diakses 17 Juli 2017

¹³Apakah Penanganan Napi Terorisme di LP Memang Masih Lemah?, <http://www.bbc.com>, diakses tanggal 29 Juni 2017.

¹⁴Syafiq Hasyim, *Penanggulangan Radikalisme dan Ekstremisme Berbasis Agama*, <http://bimasislam.kemenag.go.id>, diakses tanggal 30 Juni 2017

results of science studies to control the aspects of crime perpetrators.¹

4.2 Implementation of the Deradicalization Programs on Terrorist Prisoners Inside and Outside Special Prison in 2017

The purpose of BNPT's deradicalization program are as follows: (a) Training terrorist prisoners to abandon radical views, thoughts, attitudes and actions of terrorism through religious, social, cultural and economic approaches; (b) Providing enlightenment of thought to terrorist prisoner with peaceful and tolerant religious knowledge and insight of nationality within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (c) Training self-reliance to terrorism prisoners in the provision of skills, expertise, and personality development; (d) Preparing terrorist prisoners before returning and coexisting with the community; (e) counseling and empowering families of terrorism prisoners and the community in order to recover former terrorist prisoners to be able to socialize in the community; (f) Empowering former terrorism prisoner, family, and community with religious, social, educational, cultural and economic approaches; and (g) Empowering the community in order to abandon the understanding and attitude of radical terrorism which develop in the community

The achievement of these objectives is not only conducted within prison but also through deradicalization programs outside prison, when the terrorism prisoners participate in parole program. The deradicalization program of BNPT is not only targeted to terrorist prisoners, but also to former terrorist prisoners, families of terrorist prisoners as well as communities living around the terrorist dwellings.

4.2.1 The Implementation of Deradicalization Inside Special Prison Class II Sentul, Bogor, West Java

Deradicalization program in Special Prison has been done. Based on several considerations the government of Indonesia made Special Prison Class IIB Sentul, Bogor, West of Java as a center for anti-terrorism training and center of deradicalization of prisoners. In the prison the prisoners will undergo a special treatment program to counter radical ideology.² Administratively the safeguarding for prisoners in Special Prison conducted by Prison parties under the control of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, while the deradicalization process is conducted by BNPT.³

Participants of the deradicalization program are all terrorist prisoners throughout Indonesia, so according to Irfan Idris, in 2017 terrorist prisoners in all prisons throughout Indonesia will be moved gradually to the Special Prison for Terrorist,⁴ and in February 2017 there has been a transfer of 7 prisoners from prison of Nusakambangan,⁵ and 1 person from prison of Kuningan.⁶ Deradicalization and treatment in the Special Prison followed by 204 terrorist prisoners who came from 47 prison in 13 provinces.⁷

In conducting deradicalization, BNPT involves resource persons from 24 government and non-government institutions, such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesian National Army, Indonesian National Police, Indonesian Ulema Council, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Nahdlatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, Lazuardi Birru.⁸ Involves scholars and cross-scientific figures for assistance and dialogue with participants of the deradicalization program.⁹ BNPT also involves terrorist prisoners as well as former repented terrorist prisoners.¹⁰ The prevention concept conducted by BNPT is known as "Prevention of the Universe", because the main strength of deradicalization is the involvement of all elements of society.¹¹

Deradicalization inside prison is based on the level of terrorist prisoners, and between levels is separated so those one-level prisoners do not affect other level prisoners. The leveling is based on the categorization of the radical level, which is consisting of four levels.

- a. Level I (one) with 88 participants. Prisoners of this level have the following characteristics: unwilling to meet, unwilling to communicate with the mentor or officer, firmly in the ideology believed, and regard the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as *thaghut*.
- b. Level II (two) with 38 participants. Prisoners of this level have the following characteristics: willing to

¹David Scott, *Penology*, Sage Publications Ltd., California, 2008, p.7

²Indonesian Radio onair *High Lights Indonesia Bangun Sarana Khusus bagi Napi Terorisme*, <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au>, diakses tanggal 12 Mei 2017

BNPT : *Lapas Khusus Deradikalisasi Sentul Mulai Beroperasi Januari 2017*, <http://www.bapanasnews.info>

³BNPT : *Special Prison of Deradicalization of Sentul Begins Operating in January 2017*, <http://www.bapanasnews.info>, diakses tanggal 22 Juli 2017

⁴ *Ditjen PAS Bersama BNPT Mentransformasi Paham Radikal Melalui Deradikalisasi*, <http://www.nasionalxpos.co.id>, diakses tanggal 21 Juni 2017

⁵ *Napi Terorisme Nusakambangan dipindah Ke Bogor*, <http://www.serayunews.com>, diakses tanggal 30 Juni 2017

⁶ *Napi Terorisme Ikuti Program Deradikalisasi di Bogor*, <http://www.rakyatcirebon.co.id>, diakses tanggal 23 Juni 2017

⁷Deradikalisasi Teroris, BNPT Bangun Rutan di Sentul, <https://m.tempo.co>, diakses 22 Januari 2017

⁸Pemerintah Susun Program Nasional Kontra Radikal Terorisme, <http://www.beritasatu.com>, diakses, 10 September 2016

⁹BNPT Libatkan Ulama dalam Program Deradikalisasi, <http://m.metrotvnews.com>, diakses, 10 Desember 2016,

¹⁰Kepala BNPT Paparkan Strategi Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme di Singapura www.bnpt.go.id, diakses 20 Juli 2017

¹¹Head of BNPT Inaugurates Deputy I for Prevention, Protection and Deradicalization, <http://www.tribunnews.com>, diakses, 11 September 2016

meet by anyone but still firmly with ideological principles that are believed.

- c. Level III (three) with 58 participants. Prisoners of this level have characteristics: willing to communicate, have fear, and terrorist groups consider this level person as a traitor.
- d. Level IV (four) with a total of 40 participants. Prisoners of this level have the following characteristics: have successfully undergone total treatment, have adopted a peaceful, tolerant, and moderate outlook.¹

The materials that have been presented are: religion, nationality, life skills, and work skills. The methods used include lectures, discussions, dialogue, counseling, training, and mentoring. The available facilities are several buildings that are unitary with all the facilities needed to be as prison. In the prisons there are 48 rooms that will be used for terrorist prisoners who have been willing to cooperate with prison parties or the government to live. The placements of terrorist prisoners who do not want to cooperate with prisoners who willing to cooperate are separated.²

4.2.2 Implementation of Deradicalization Outside Special Prison

Based on Blueprint Prevention of Terrorism, terrorism prisoners, it is understood that the purpose of deradicalization outside prison is: training and empowering families of terrorist prisoners and the community in order to recover former terrorist prisoners to be able to socialize in the community; Empowering former terrorist prisoners, family, and community with religious, social, educational, cultural and economic approaches; And Empowering the community in order to abandon the understanding and attitude of radical terrorism that developed in the community. The object of the deradicalization program outside prison is former terrorist prisoners and their main families and groups or networks by identifying, training, supervising the nationalities and religious and building self-reliance³

According to the Director of Prisoner's Development and Production Work Training of Directorate General of Correctional of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ilham Djaya, deradicalisation program outside prison consists of stages such as identification, religious development and nationalism, self-reliance training, monitoring and evaluation. Indonesian government has given economic incentives to some of the former terrorist prisoners in order to support the deradicalization program outside prison. In addition, these former terrorist prisoners will be taught material on an understanding of religion, nationality, and entrepreneurship.⁴ However, according to the BNPT, only 184 of former Indonesian terrorist prisoners in 17 provinces have followed deradicalization programs outside prison, while 400 other former prisoners have not followed,⁵ whereas one of the benefits is reducing recidivism. The bomber on Jl. Thamrin Jakarta (Afif) and bombers in Cicendo (Yayat) are some of the former terrorist prisoners who did not follow the deradicalization program.⁶ According to Hendaridi, the implementation of deradicalization through cooperation programs with the community is still often ignored so that the stigma and discrimination of the community against former terrorist prisoners still exist, whereas stigma can encourage the occurrence of recidivism.⁷

4.3 Terrorist Deradicalization Programs Inside and Outside Special Prison Prospective for Prevention of Recidivism Based On the Integration of Andragogy and Penology

Theoretically, the deradicalization program in Indonesia must be implemented to eliminate the factors causing people to commit acts of terrorism and the characteristics of terrorism networks. Therefore, the deradicalization program needs to be continuously conducted in the following manner.

4.3.1 Design Improvement of Deradicalization Program Inside Special Prison

In the perspective of andragogy, the method of learning in the deradicalization process at Special Prison should prioritize the use of andragogical assumptions (e.g. dialogue, discussion, performance), since according to Anderson, adult learners can self-regulate, have a commitment to learn, can own rationality, can learn directly in life, can self-motivate, and can solve the problem.⁸ The deradicalization carried out by BNPT in Special Prison in the year 2017 is in accordance with Billington's opinion, namely (a) conducted in a safe and supportive environment (i.e. already carried out by BNPT in Special Prison which is safe and sufficient facilities) (b) Learners are treated by the instructors as equal mature colleagues (already conducted by BNPT by locating terrorists as citizens, even by bringing in former terrorist or a converted terrorist prisoner to become study partners), (d) mengutamakan pembelajaran mandiri (sudah dilakukan oleh BNPT dengan penggunaan modul

¹BNPT deradikalisasi 204 Napi Terorisme Berdasarkan 4 Level, <http://news.metrotvnews.com>, diakses tanggal 3 Juni 2017

²Deradikalisasi Teroris, BNPT Bangun Rutan di Sentul, <https://m.tempo.co>, diakses 22 Januari 2017

³Blueprint Pencegahan Terorisme, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme.

⁴Ditjen PAS Bersama BNPT Mentransformasi Paham Radikal Melalui Deradikalisasi, www.nasionalxpos.co.id, diakses tanggal 28 Februari 2017

⁵Mengapa 400 eks napi terorisme tidak ikut program deradikalisasi?, <http://www.bbc.com>, diakses 17 March 2017

⁶BNPT Tekankan Pentingnya Program Deradikalisasi Eks Napi Teroris, Jumat 10 Maret 2017, 16:01 WIB, <https://news.detik.com>, diakses tanggal 29 Juni 2017

⁷Rangkul Mantan Kombatan, Langkah Cerdas BNPT Sempurnakan Deradikalisasi, diunggah 7 April, 2017, <https://www.bnpt.go.id>, diakses tanggal 23 Juni 2017

⁸Jennifer Anderson, Merger. *Why Do I Need Research and Theory?: A Guide for Social Workers*. Taylor & Francis Ltd, London, 2016, p. 24

pembelajaran yang memungkinkan teroris belajar mandiri), Put emphasis on independent learning (already conducted by BNPT with the use of learning modules that allow the terrorist learn independently) (e) Optimizing the acceleration of learning (already conducted by BNPT as there are measurable performance targets and use the evaluation results as a basis for determining the level of counseling), (f) Active, interactive, and dialogue learning (already conducted by BNPT by always implementing learning methods and interactive-collaborative training), and (g) There is a feedback mechanism for students to program managers (already conducted well by BNPT for prisoners level 2, 3, and 4), and there is the mechanism of complaint submission of prisoners through prisoner guardian or correctional officer to be submitted to head of prison).¹

In the perspective of penology, the deradicalization inside Special Prison should continue to maintain individual distinctions against terrorists through a clear and measurable phasing as has been done in 2017, so that the implementation of deradicalization programs is based on the principle of individualized treatment, either in terms of methods, materials, also evaluation of goal achievement. However, the prison and BNPT should continue to develop cooperation with other parties in order to get support, such as getting additional resources, trainers, consultants, assistants involved have more qualified and varied discipline of science so that BNPT can implement a multidisciplinary approach to terrorists. This step is suitable with Gunaratna and Ali's opinion that prisons should have long-term treatment plans, including in the involvement of non-governmental organizations to conduct deradicalization programs inside prison and the establishment of community support outside prison.² Treatment through the level system and the separation of prisoners based on the level of violence as conducted by BNPT in Special Prison which is well supervised by the correctional officers are very good and should be carried out continuously, because in the opinion of Feeley and Jonathan Simon, in the new penology emerges a discourse that supervision of the imprisonment system can minimize the level of recidivism, as well as the treatment of prisoners on the basis of distinctions in each individual.³ The standardization of the module in which it contains: competence standards, basic competencies, objectives, indicators of success, materials, and evaluation needs to be refined continuously to be easy to use by BNPT for the implementation of deradicalization programs, as it is in accordance with Gunaratna and Ali's opinion that the criteria of successful deradicalization program, and how to evaluate it is necessary in accelerating the achievement of the terrorist deradicalization program.⁴

The subjects of religion, nationalism, society, life skills, self-reliance, manners, and vocational skills as BNPT conducted in the Special Prison need to be continuously improved in accordance with national and global developments. This is in accordance with Aas's view that in the modern penology perspective strict supervision and inclusion of prisoners in prisons, prisoners will be prepared for reintegration into society, by teaching (including training and assisting) them to work disciplined and socially proficient in society. In modern penology, the punishment is focused on learning of prisoners to have etiquette in work, productive in modern industry.⁵

In addition to these steps, Special Prison needs to take the following steps to minimize and even eliminate terrorist recidivism.

- a) Strengthening terrorist attachment to the ideology of Pancasila, for example through the presentation of Pancasila as the basis of the state and the nation's view of life, national insight, nationalism. The presentation of the material is used to neutralize the terrorist minds in order to accept Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian state, Because Indonesian terrorists openly reject the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the State,⁶ and they already have the ideology of radicalism.⁷ This strengthening step can also thwart the goal achievement of Indonesia terrorist, namely establishing an Islamic state, khilafah, and enforcement of Islamic law.⁸ Enlighten the terrorists understanding in comprehend some religious teaching, through the presentation of religious materials correctly, because according to the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, terrorism in Indonesia is also caused by narrow, shallow, and errors in understanding the teachings of religion,⁹ as well as lexical

¹Dorothy D Billington, *Ego Development and Adult Education*. Doctoral Dissertation, The Fielding Institute. Dissertation Abstracts International, University Microfilms, No. 88-16, 275, 1988.

²Rohan Gunaratna, Mohammed bin Ali (Editors), *Terrorist Rehabilitation: A New Frontier in Counter Terrorism*, Imperial College Press, Singapore, 2015, p. 92. Irfan Idris and Muh. Taufiqurrohman, *Current State of Indonesia's Deradicalisation and Rehabilitation Programme*

³Malcolm M. Feeley and Jonathan Simon, *The New Penology: Notes on the Emerging Strategy of Corrections and Its Implications*, Berkeley Law, 1992.

⁴Rohan Gunaratna, Mohammed bin Ali (Editors), *Terrorist Rehabilitation: A New Frontier in Counter Terrorism*, Imperial College Press, Singapore, 2015, p. 92. Irfan Idris and Muh. Taufiqurrohman, *Current State of Indonesia's Deradicalisation and Rehabilitation Programme*

⁵Katja Franko Aas, *Globalization and crime*, Sage Publication, London, 2013, p. 7

⁶Muhammad Khairil, *Perilaku Komunikasi Terpidana Kelompok Terorisme*, Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi, Volume 10, Nomor 2, Agustus 2012, p. 119, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta

⁷ Kepala BNPT Melantik Deputi I Bidang Pencegahan, *Perlindungan dan Deradikalisasi*, diunggah 16 Januari 2016, <http://www.tribunnews.com>, diakses tanggal 22 Juni 2017

⁸Tablid Reformata, Ansyad Mbai, Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme, *Tujuan Mereka adalah Negara Islam*, Edisi 139 Tahun IX, 1-31 Mei 2011, p. 5

⁹Jurnal Departemen Agama RI, 2006, Ikhlas beramal.

(*harfiyah*) and narrowly interpretation on the content of scripture by terrorists.¹ Vocational skills training, entrepreneurship, and self-reliance so terrorist prisoners able to work and meet family needs. This step needs to be carried out by BNPT because one of the causes of terrorism in Indonesia according to Ahmad Syafii Maarif is poverty,² and the disappointment of the condition of society as a result of modernization in all fields.³

- b) Training of Life Skills materials needs to be done so that terrorist prisoners find their identity and self-esteem intact, because according to Yenny Wachid the internal cause of terrorists is a sense of dissatisfaction, lack of identity and self-esteem.⁴
- c) Psychological counseling and mentoring need to be done by the competent parties to reorganize the terrorist personality. This step needs to be done because the characteristics of Indonesian terrorists are: ready to sacrifice and ready to bear all the risks, severe punishments until the risk of death does not diminish the intentions of their perpetrators,⁵ psychologically the terrorists of Indonesia have split personality, and they are unable to distinguish knowledge so the subject and the object of terrorism becomes infinite,⁶ the majority of terrorists have the same personality traits,⁷ a strong belief in ideology, full of confidence, very courageous in making decisions,⁸ and no remorse for the deeds done.⁹

4.3.2 Design Improvement of Deradicalization Program Outside Special Prison

In the perspective of andragogy, the deradicalization process on the target group (i.e. former terrorist prisoners, their families and networks) should always pay attention to the principles of adult education, especially regarding to life skill training, self-reliance, and work skills.

In the perspective of penology, the deradicalization program outside prison is advanced program that must be done continuously and is an integral part. Based on the results of the deradicalization program outside prison in 2017, then linked to the characteristics of terrorist and criminal act of terrorism in Indonesia, then the steps need to be conducted by the Indonesian government are as follows.

- a) Improving the vocational skill training, self-reliance, life skills, entrepreneurship, capital assistance, mentoring, and scholarships to the children of target group since many terrorists commit their actions because of poverty and they become recidivists because they cannot work to meet the needs of their families.
- b) Enhancing the education levels of the target group, for example through religious education and non-formal education because many terrorists who perform the action are because of low education.
- c) Providing sufficient understanding to community members around the residence of former terrorist prisoners to accommodate their acceptance of terrorists and their families.
- d) Improving the quality of laws and regulations and the enforcement to be fair, honest and not discriminatory, as many terrorists commit their acts of terror because they are dissatisfied with government policies and unfairness in society.
- e) Improving the diplomacy of Indonesian government with other countries to enact more humanist and non-provocative domestic and foreign politics. This step needs to be done because terrorism in Indonesia are also encouraged by the influence of the foreign environment, such as global injustices, other arrogant foreign policy outside Indonesia, and modern imperialism of the superpowers.¹⁰ The proof, the bomber of "Bali Bomb" aims to revenge to the United States for having conducted discriminatory policies.¹¹ Even the identity of Indonesian terrorist merged into one based on religious groups, then the terrorist identity is getting stronger if its existence is threatened, for example the threat of persecution, harassment, and attacks on Muslims around the world.¹²
- f) Serious supervision on former prisoners and people indicated exposed to radical ideologies and their

¹ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT). *Strategi Menghadapi Paham Radikalisme Terorisme – ISIS*, <http://www.belmawa.ristekdikti.go.id>, diakses tanggal 3 Juni 2017

²Victor V. Ramraj, Michael Hor, Kent Roach, George Williams (Edits), *Global Anti-Terrorism Law and Policy*, Himahanto Juwana, Anti-Terrorism Effort in Indonesia, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2012, p. 308

³Thoha Hamim, Khoirun Niam, Akh. Muzaki, *Resolusi konflik Islam Indonesia* - Halaman 93, Surabaya : Lembaga Studi Agama dan Sosial (LSAS), 2007.

⁴Tablid Reformata, *op.cit.*, p. 4

⁵Indiwan Seto Wahjuwibowo, *Terorisme dalam Pemberitaan Media: Analisis Wacana Terorisme Indonesia*, Deepublish, Yogyakarta, 2015

⁶A.M. Hendropriyono, *Terorisme dalam Filsafat Analitika: Relevansinya dengan Ketahanan Nasional*, Dissertation, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), 2009

⁷Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono, *Terorisme di Indonesia: Dalam Tinjauan Psikologi*, Pustaka Alfabet, Tangerang, 2012, p. 89.

⁸Mirra Noor Milla. *Identitas dan Pengambilan Keputusan Jihad di Luar Wilayah Konflik pada terpidana Kasus Bom Bali di Indonesia*. Disertasi. UGM, 2009

⁹A. Dwi Hendro Sunarko, Farouk Muhammad, Hermawan Sulisty, *Ideologi Teroris Indonesia*, Pensil-324, Jakarta, 2006, p. 20

¹⁰ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT). *Strategi Menghadapi Paham Radikalisme Terorisme – ISIS*, <http://www.belmawa.ristekdikti.go.id>, diakses tanggal 3 Juni 2017

¹¹A. Dwi Hendro Sunarko, Farouk Muhammad, Hermawan Sulisty, *Indonesian Terrorist Ideology*, Pensil-324, Jakarta, 2006,p.3

¹²Mirra Noor Milla. *Identitas dan Pengambilan Keputusan Jihad di Luar Wilayah Konflik pada terpidana Kasus Bom Bali di Indonesia*. Disertasi. UGM, 2009

networks. These steps need to be done to limit the movement of terrorists, because the characteristics of terrorist crime in Indonesia are: having a good organizational structure, high discipline and militant,¹ ideology becomes a former of militant attitude and personality as a terrorist,² centralized terrorist organization leadership and has a controlling center that occasionally is in abroad, then the network divided into small units so as not easily handled by the government.³ In addition, the characteristics of Indonesian terrorism acts are as follows: (a) having a political purpose, (b) committing violence or threat of violence, (c) carried out by a person bound by an organization that is not recognized its chain of command as the organizational structure through a "cell system" controlled by a particular group,⁴ acts of terrorism are done in a planned and careful consideration.⁵ To maintain their belief, terrorists regenerate through the process of recruitment, recognition, personality formation, confidence improvement, and motivation towards terrorist members.⁶

These steps are in line with Ackerman et. all's views, modern penology, that combating crime must also gradually lead to the prevention of a group of people at risk of committing a crime turns into an unlikely society to commit a crime. It is at this level that social policies become something that should be taken into account by criminal policy holders, especially in the context of pre-emptive and preventive efforts.⁷ Modern penology also recommend that combating crime should also be carried out with concepts and thoughts and concrete actions by governments, convicts, and communities through legal and non-legal policies.⁸

5. Conclusion

Based on the discussion can be conclude as follows. (a) The cause of unsuccessful of prison in conducting terrorist deradicalization are: (1) internal causes in prison, namely the number of prisoners occupying prison exceeds the capacity, the number of correctional officers is inadequate and the qualification has not meet the requirements yet, facilities and infrastructure of treatment are still inadequate, have not used a sufficient deradicalization method, have not involved many resources with varying discipline knowledge from outside prison, and there is no syllabus of special treatment program for terrorists; 2) The external causes of prison namely lack of government and community support, unique terrorist characteristic, strong ideology, and the majority of prisons are difficult to communicate with correctional officers. (b) The results of integration of andragogy and penology can be used to improve the terrorist deradicalization program in Indonesia, they are (1) in the Special Prison needs additional methods, material expansion, the increase of the number of resources person with scientific background, separation of prisoners based on the ideological character and personality, improvement of monitoring and evaluation mechanism; (2) Outside the Special Prison, the deradicalization program needs to be improved by improving some of Indonesia legal requirement and its enforcement, increasing the cooperation of prison with various parties, improving Indonesia's diplomacy capability with other countries, supervising and monitoring of former prisoners and their families and networks.

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¹A.C. Manullang, *Terrorisme dan perang intelijen*, Manna Zaitun, 2006, p. 100

²A. Dwi Hendro Sunarko, Farouk Muhammad, Hermawan Sulistyono, *op.cit.*, p.3

³A.M. Hendropriyono, *Terrorisme: fundamentalis Kristen, Yahudi, Islam*, Jakarta, Kompas, 2009, p. 43

⁴Koesparmono Irsan, *Terrorism, Journal of Police Studies* ISSN 0216-2563, Edition 057 July – September 2003, Jakarta, p. 3

⁵A. Dwi Hendro Sunarko, Farouk Muhammad, Hermawan Sulistyono, *op.cit.*, p.4

⁶Thoha Hamim, Khoirun Niam, Akh. Muzaki, *Indonesia Islamic Conflict Resolution*, Religious and Social Studies Institution (LSAS), Surabaya, 2007, p.93.

⁷Alissa R. Ackerman, Meghan Sacks, and Rich Furman. *The New Penology Revisited: The Criminalization of Immigration as a Pacification Strategy*. Justice Policy Journal, Volume 11, Number 1 (Spring), Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice 2014, www.cjcj.org/jp

⁸Widodo, *Paradoks Aplikasi Penologi Modern dalam Sistem Pemasaraatan di Indonesia:Rekonstruksi Model Pembinaan Barbasis Kompetensi bagi Terpidana Cybercrime*, Aswaja Pressindo, Yogyakarta, 2015, p. 37

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