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De-radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia: Analysing the Implications of Criminal Law Policy

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Abstract

De-radicalization refers to the systematic endeavour to manage and mitigate the radical behaviours and ideologies of individuals involved in terrorist activities, as well as those who sympathise with and support such ideologies. This process also extends to community members who possess knowledge and perceptions influenced by radical terrorist ideologies. The present legal research involved the collection of data from various primary and secondary sources. The research has subsequently presented a comprehensive analysis of the process of de-radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia. The findings revealed that in Indonesia, the efforts to eliminate acts of terrorism are monitored in accordance with the provisions outlined in Law number 15 of 2003. However, this legislation proves to be ineffective in addressing the mitigation of violence potential associated with acts of terrorism, as it inadvertently encourages the proliferation and use of weaponry. In order to tackle the challenges associated with the de-radicalization of terrorism, Indonesia has been presented with a set of recommendations that demonstrate efficacy in addressing this matter. This study encompasses a wide range of theoretical, practical, and policy-related implications. The present study contributes to the expanding corpus of scholarly literature on the subject of counter-radicalization efforts targeting terrorism in Indonesia. This research offers valuable insights for legal experts and regulatory bodies regarding the strategies for addressing the de-radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia.

Keywords: De-radicalization, Terrorism, Indonesia, Criminal Law Policy

1. Introduction

Terrorism poses a significant threat to the majority of humanity, particularly within the context of the Indonesian Republic. Terrorism resurfaced in Indonesia in 2016 with the occurrence of a bomb explosion on MH. Thamrin Street located in Central Jakarta. Indonesia was once again confronted with the dangers of terrorism. This raises the concern as to why terrorism persists in Indonesia, or if there are underlying factors that hinder the understanding of life's meaning, thereby enabling terrorism to carry out such

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attacks (Wahyuni, 2019). Terrorism invariably exhibits a correlation with acts of violence. Terrorism is a form of violent behaviour aimed at inducing fear with the intention of achieving specific objectives, often of a political nature. In contrast, individuals commonly referred to as terrorists are those who utilise acts of violence with the intention of inducing fear, typically in pursuit of political objectives (Kaur, 2019). The legal system often categorises terrorism alongside conventional crime.

However, terrorism exhibits a multitude of characteristics and distinguishes itself from other forms of criminal activity in several aspects. Terrorism can be characterised as a form of organised criminal activity that encompasses the provision of financial resources and the acquisition of weaponry and explosives (Praba, 2020). According to Fitriani, Putri, Sari, and Adriana (2018), terrorism poses a significant security challenge in Indonesia. Over the course of time, the nation has experienced a series of terrorist incidents perpetrated by extremist organisations, notably Jemaah Islamiyah and its associated entities (Arianti, 2022). The process of countering radicalization in the context of terrorism encounters ongoing challenges stemming from various factors, such as the expansive geographical nature of the country's archipelago, porous borders, and the presence of militant organisations (Dolven et al., 2018). The Indonesian government has implemented a range of deradicalization strategies, including law enforcement interventions, intelligence cooperation, and various other initiatives. International cooperation, specifically with countries such as Australia and the United States, has played a pivotal role in addressing transnational issues.

Despite the considerable efforts made, Indonesia continues to face the challenge of striking a balance between implementing security measures and safeguarding civil liberties in its ongoing fight against terrorism (Ulyana & Riyansyah, 2021). The deradicalization policy can be understood as a programme or initiative aimed at reducing crime, which is fundamentally integrated within broader social security and welfare measures. Consequently, it can be asserted that the primary objective or principal aim of political criminality is to protect the society with the intention of advancing societal well-being (Wahyuni, 2019). Efforts should be made to counter radicalization and promote the understanding of factors contributing to terrorist criminal activities, including the examination of the relationship between violent actions and economic conditions, religious understanding, educational background, social contexts, and past experiences that shape behavioural patterns (Widya, 2020).

However, the attainment of deradicalization proves to be a challenging endeavour, as current deradicalization initiatives have yet to yield successful outcomes. The assessment of deradicalization programmes should prioritise the examination of the negative aspects and unintended consequences associated with the identification of former inmates and their families, as this can hinder the effectiveness of deradicalization efforts (Sipayung, Saleh, Rozikin, & Riyadi, 2023b). In order to enhance deradicalization efforts and mitigate the occurrence of recidivism, it is imperative for both civil society organisations and governmental bodies to undertake humanitarian measures (Ilyas, 2021). The occurrence of violent episodes may be attributed to the radicalism exhibited by a small number of migrants and Indigenous individuals who harbour concerns regarding intercultural engagements. Cities that lack effective deradicalization policies and initiatives contribute to the proliferation of terrorism and violence (Kranendonk, Vermeulen, & Van Heelsum, 2018).

It is necessary to subject all deradicalization laws to thorough examination in order to assess their capacity to provide sufficient safeguards for national security, the primacy of legal principles, and the protection of human rights (Dhanapal, Salman, Sabaruddin, & Nazeri, 2020). Based on the findings of the Index of Global Terrorism, Indonesia ranked fourth among countries in the Asia-Pacific region in 2020, experiencing the most pronounced repercussions from acts of terrorism. The nation was assigned a rating of 4.629. Indonesia achieved a ranking of 37th on a global scale. The GTI employed a numerical scale that spanned from 0 to 10. The numerical value of 0 represents the absence of any impact resulting from acts of terrorism, whereas the numerical value of 10 denotes the highest degree of harm caused by acts of terrorism. The Index of Global Terrorism is a scholarly study that investigates the ramifications of violence on a total of 163 nations, encompassing approximately 99% of the global population. In 2020, Indonesia experienced a rating of 4.6 in terms of terrorist activities (Sipayung, Saleh, Rozikin, & Riyadi, 2023a).

Therefore, the extent to which previous scholars have endeavoured to understand the implementation of deradicalization efforts in Indonesia remains uncertain. However, scholars are currently endeavouring to examine the implementation of terrorism deradicalization policy exclusively through the framework of public policy philosophy (Sipayung et al., 2023b). To date, there is a dearth of scholarly research examining the process of deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia within the framework of Criminal Law Policy. Hence, the primary objective of this research is to examine the process of deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia, specifically within the framework of Criminal Law Policy. This paper seeks to address the inquiry of how the process of deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia can be achieved within the framework of Criminal Law Policy.

2. Research Method

The present research study aims to examine the process of deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia within the context of Criminal Law Policy. To achieve this objective, a qualitative research approach was utilised. The present investigation employed an inductive research methodology. The utilisation of this approach aligns with the qualitative nature of the present study. Moreover, the present study employed the normative research approach for data collection. The normative research approach is widely employed in the field of legal studies. In the present study, data was collected from primary and secondary sources. The study relied on a range of primary sources, including laws, rules, and other legal documents.

Nevertheless, the sources utilised to gather data for this study encompassed a range of secondary materials, including journal articles, books, literature, book chapters, and other relevant sources. The necessary data was obtained by utilising various online databases such as West Law, JSTOR, Lexis, and Wiley Online, among others. This study is focused on the deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia, specifically within the framework of Criminal Law Policy. It aims to examine the legal aspects of this phenomenon and conduct research in order to gain a deeper understanding. The research involved the analysis of data obtained from various credible sources using the content analysis methodology. This approach conducted a comprehensive analysis of a phenomenon. Furthermore, the information obtained from secondary sources was utilised as input for the process of content analysis, and the conclusions were derived from the results of this analysis of the data's content.

3. Literature Review

The global threat posed by terrorism and violence has compelled nations across the world to implement comprehensive policies and regulations aimed at deradicalization (Kechagia, Makariou, & Spiliotopoulou, 2021). The process of deradicalization, which aims to sever individuals from terrorist ideology and activities, has become a crucial component of counterterrorism strategies (Sipayung et al., 2023b). Various nations have implemented a range of laws and strategies in order to address the complex issue of terrorism. Following the devastating events of the 9/11 attacks, countering terrorism and extremism has emerged as a paramount concern within the United States. In order to address this matter, the United States government has implemented a comprehensive framework of policies and legislation. The United States PATRIOT Act, which was promptly enacted in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, augmented the surveillance capabilities of the government and facilitated the sharing of information (Mendelson, 2021).

In addition, the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security aimed to effectively organise and consolidate endeavours aimed at safeguarding the nation against acts of terrorism. This involved the integration of various departments responsible for border protection, cybersecurity, and disaster response (Cordero, 2020). In order to mitigate the impact of terrorist activities, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) implements rigorous security protocols at airports (Stewart & Mueller, 2018). The United States also engages in efforts to prevent radicalization through initiatives focused on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), which encompass community engagement, outreach to young individuals, and provision of social support (Hardy, 2018).

Furthermore, throughout its history, the United Kingdom has faced a diverse range of terrorist threats, primarily originating from the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and contemporary jihadist groups. The deradicalization guidelines encompass a range of policies and measures (Maniscalco, 2019). The Act of Counter-Terrorism and Security provides authorities with additional measures to analyse and engage in the process of deradicalizing individuals involved in terrorism. These measures encompass the implementation of data retention laws, the proscription of terrorist groups, and the adoption of strategies aimed at preventing the execution of terrorist plots (Zedner, 2021). The Prevent strategy collaborates extensively with societal entities, educational establishments, and healthcare practitioners to discourage individuals from participating in acts of terrorism or providing support for terrorist activities (Busher, Choudhury, & Thomas, 2019). In addition, the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) conducts an assessment of the level of terrorist risk and coordinates the formulation of strategies to address potential threats (Gearon, 2018).

France has been confronted with significant terrorist threats originating from jihadist organisations. The deradicalization activities undertaken by the organisation are characterised by several significant policies and initiatives (Pannier & Schmitt, 2019). The implementation of anti-terrorism legislation grants authorities the ability to extend the duration of suspect detentions and provides intelligence agencies with enhanced surveillance capabilities for monitoring individuals (Mohammed, 2019). France also places emphasis on deradicalization initiatives, which aim to reintegrate individuals who have become radicalised into mainstream society through the

provision of psychiatric treatment, technical education, as well as social and emotional support (Vidino, 2018). Terrorist threats have originated from diverse sources, encompassing Chechen rebels and jihadist factions within the Russian context. The deradicalization strategy includes the Federal Security Service (FSB), which is responsible for both domestic deradicalization operations and intelligence gathering (Shamiev & Renz, 2022). The deradicalization laws implemented in Russia encompass various measures aimed at overseeing online content, managing communication technology, and apprehending individuals suspected of engaging in terrorist activities (Wijermars, 2022).

In order to counteract the radicalization of terrorism, Australia has implemented a comprehensive array of policies and regulations. The national security law encompasses legislative measures such as the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Act and the Foreign Fighters Act, which grant extensive surveillance and investigative capabilities to entities like the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO). ASIO, the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, is the leading intelligence agency in Australia. Its primary mandate is to monitor and mitigate potential terrorist threats within Australia and internationally (Morag, 2023). Moreover, Australia has implemented stringent financial regulations with the aim of impeding the flow of funds to terrorist organisations. According to Schmidt (2021), financial institutions are obligated by the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act to report atypical transactions and adhere to rigorous procedures for client due diligence. Australia places significant emphasis on community engagement and proactive measures in the context of deradicalization efforts. The project known as "Living Safe Together" focuses on the early identification of individuals at risk of radicalization and offers grassroots assistance to mitigate this threat (Cherney et al., 2018).

In a similar vein, the Chinese government has faced persistent challenges pertaining to terrorism and separatism, particularly in the region of Xinjiang (Rodríguez-Merino, 2019). In 2015, the Chinese government implemented the Counterterrorism Act, serving as the legal framework for addressing issues related to terrorism. The legislation in question provides a precise definition of terrorism, outlines various strategies for countering terrorism, and grants authorities the necessary authority to undertake a range of actions against individuals suspected of involvement in terrorism, as well as their affiliates (Greitens, Lee, & Yazici, 2019). Nevertheless, Malaysia has adopted a distinctive strategy towards deradicalization, placing emphasis on community engagement and rehabilitation (Taflinger, 2020). In order to address the issue of deradicalization, Malaysia has enacted legislation such as the Security Offences Special Measures Act (SOSMA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA). These laws grant authorities the power to detain individuals involved in activities associated with terrorism (Ahmad & Dhillon, 2022).

Saudi Arabia has implemented measures aimed at deradicalization, including the enactment of the Law for the Crimes of Terrorism and its Financing. This legislation serves as a regulatory framework for the identification, investigation, and punishment of individuals and organisations involved in terrorism-related activities (Josua, 2021). The implementation of financial controls plays a crucial role in the deradicalization efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Key entities involved

in this endeavour include the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) and the Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), which actively engage in monitoring and overseeing monetary transactions to prevent the flow of funds to terrorist-affiliated organisations (Dasari, 2023). In addition, the Saudi authorities have implemented deradicalization programmes with the objective of promoting a moderate interpretation of Islam. These initiatives include educational reforms and measures to regulate extremist religious discourse (Rizwan, Batool, & Khan, 2021). Therefore, the aforementioned policies and acts were implemented by various nations in order to address the issue of deradicalization of terrorism. This paper aims to examine the process of deradicalization of terrorism in Indonesia within the framework of Criminal Law Policy.

4. Results and Discussions

The legal framework established by Law Number 15 of 2003 serves as the foundation for addressing the issue of terrorism in Indonesia. The document referred to as "Perppu Number 1 of 2001" pertains to the enactment of legislation on the subject of "Combating Terrorism" (Praba, 2020). The concept of terrorism can be examined within the framework of Law No. 15 of 2003, which aims to address and eradicate "criminal acts of Terrorism". In the sixth article, the explanation of terrorism is asserted, as follows:

"Everyone intentionally uses violence or threat of violence creates an atmosphere of terror or a widespread fear of people, by depriving others of independence or loss of life and property or resulting in damage or destruction to the vital objects that are strategic or environmental or public or international facilities."

The text examines the categorization of the "criminal act of terrorism" as a distinct crime, separate from other criminal activities. According to the Indonesian article 6, it is imperative to differentiate the treatment of prisoners involved in acts of terrorism from that of other prisoners. The safeguarding of prisoners' rights in Indonesia is subject to oversight and regulation as stipulated in the "Law Number 39 of 1999" pertaining to human rights and the "Law Number 12 of 1995" concerning modifications and amendments (Pranadipa, 2018; Setiawan, 2020). The safeguarding of prisoners pertains to the comprehension of inmate progression within the framework of the penal system as established by the "Penitentiary Act." The objective of corrections and amendments is to facilitate the resocialization and rehabilitation of incarcerated individuals through the implementation of defensive, corrective, and educative measures. The incarcerated individuals in question encompassed individuals who were afflicted with illnesses, necessitating their care and treatment in order to prevent the recurrence of their transgressions. Hence, it is imperative to advocate for initiatives that aim to counter radicalization and establish guidance for individuals involved in criminal acts or convicted of terrorism within the nation. The following measures outline this necessity:

4.1. Efforts of De-radicalization in Indonesia

The process of de-radicalization can be implemented as a systematic approach to eradicate radicalism. De-radicalization encompasses a range of interdisciplinary approaches, such as psychology, law, social culture, and religion, aimed at

neutralising radical notions among individuals who have been influenced by pro-violence or radical ideologies. When considering the issue of terrorism in relation to the concept of "understanding of radical diversity," de-radicalization can be viewed as a systematic approach to aligning religious understandings that range from narrow to broad, fundamental to comprehensive, and moderate, as proposed by Suyatna (2021). The process of countering terrorism's re-radicalization involves employing interdisciplinary approaches, such as those from the fields of social culture, psychology, religion, and law.

These approaches aim to neutralise radical ideologies and address the impact of pro-violence or radical violence on individuals (Aprómico, Soponyono, & Hafidz, 2020; Praba, 2020). The process of de-radicalizing terrorism involves the implementation of educational initiatives, reorientation strategies, and the pursuit of social welfare and equity in relation to other societies. This approach aims to foster a sense of patriotism and encourage active participation among individuals who have been exposed to sympathisers or acts of terrorism, with a particular focus on Indonesian citizens.

The de-radicalization programme for incarcerated terrorists in Indonesia is implemented as a "soft approach" strategy characterised by its persuasive nature, comprehensive approach, and emphasis on compassion and empathy (Hamzani, 2020). The country's de-radicalization plan, led by the "BNPT" in collaboration with various stakeholders such as penitentiary institutions, the ministry of religion, the police, and mass organisations, aims to address radicalization issues. The de-radicalization programme implemented in the nation encompasses the subsequent components:

1. The process of re-education is limited to the dissemination of instructional explanations aimed at enhancing individuals' comprehension of radical concepts, thereby minimising the occurrence of errors or oversights in their cognitive formulation. The process of re-education was implemented for individuals who have been incarcerated for terrorism-related offences. This involved providing them with a comprehensive understanding of "deviant doctrines" that promote violence, with the aim of dissuading them from perceiving acts of violence such as suicide bombings as a form of "jihad" associated with terrorist activities.
2. Rehabilitation encompasses two distinct aspects, namely, the cultivation of individual character and the promotion of self-sufficiency. Self-assisted development pertains to the training and nurturing of individuals who have previously been incarcerated, equipping them with valuable skills and expertise. This preparation is aimed at enabling them to possess useful qualifications that can be put to use once they re-enter society outside of prison walls. On the other hand, the cultivation of character involves engaging in dialogues with individuals who have been involved in terrorism-related cases. These conversations are designed to enhance their level of comprehension, reshape their mindsets, and provide them with a more comprehensive understanding of various issues. The rehabilitation process is a collaborative effort involving various stakeholders, including Kemenkokesra, the police, mass organizations, and others.

4.2. Refining the Coaching Quality for the Terrorist Prisoners in Penitentiary

The regulation pertaining to the formation of prisoners within the penitentiary system is stipulated under Law Number 1995. In the article, specifically in the first

paragraph of Section 12, the letter "d" is used to denote the concept of classification based on crime type as a significant factor in the formation of prison populations. The organisation, in relation to this particular form of criminal activity, suggests that the classification of "criminal offences" committed by offenders will impact the approach to their treatment, including determining their length of stay in prison. The prisoner who stands accused of a terrorism case is undoubtedly required to acquire unique knowledge from the inmates involved in other cases. The guidance implemented in this manner is a direct consequence of the prisoners' awareness and understanding in cases related to terrorism. The scope of awareness conducted by authorities through coaching is closely linked to the scope of cooperation. The primary emphasis of the training programme revolves around the acquisition of awareness regarding the potential for individuals affected by terrorism to modify their perceptions and attitudes towards extremism following exposure to psychological treatment strategies (Ulyana & Riyansyah, 2021). Based on the theory of attribution, it is posited that an individual has the capacity to exert influence on others through the display of a salient stimulus response. The following procedures can be implemented to modify the perspective of incarcerated individuals involved in acts of terrorism, thereby fostering collaboration among them to disclose information and reintegrate into a more civilised societal framework.

In Indonesia, there is a practise of employing a "dialogical approach" to engage with individuals convicted of terrorism or those who have previously been imprisoned for acts of terrorism, with the aim of promoting radicalization and extremist ideologies. The primary objective is to modify the comprehensive analysis that encompasses divergences from alternative entities. Coaching is an additional strategy that seeks to facilitate the successful reintegration of individuals previously involved in acts of terrorism into society. These plans are commonly known as "social re-socialization or re-integration." The resocialization stage for individuals imprisoned for acts of terrorism involves the process of preparing them to become law-abiding and civilised members of society, while also fostering their acceptance of "Pancasila" as the legal foundation and the Republic of Indonesia as their nation (Sipayung et al., 2023b). Consequently, incarcerated individuals involved in acts of terrorism are provided with oversight and guidance to foster personal growth and enhance individuality, with the ultimate goal of honing their skills and preparing them for reintegration into society upon their release from correctional facilities. Within the framework of personality development, incarcerated individuals are afforded the opportunity to engage in training and religious practises that contribute to the cultivation of their national identity, thereby bolstering the foundations necessary for fostering a greater sense of loyalty and allegiance to the "Unitary Republic of Indonesia."

The objective of personality coaching is to facilitate the restoration of partial psychology in order to enable prisoners to effectively engage with society. Individuals who exhibit a lack of respect towards religion are significantly influenced by their understanding of religious beliefs. The conceptualization of religion as a fundamental aspect of "personality development" aims to foster a deeper understanding of peaceful and moderate religious practises. The delivery of coaching services within correctional institutions encompasses various resources, such as financial, human,

and organisational competences, to facilitate the procedural activity. Therefore, it is incumbent upon policy makers to integrate and coordinate these resources in order to achieve the stated objectives (Harahap, Irmayani, & Lubis, 2019; Praba, 2020). The successful process of de-radicalization necessitates the implementation of comprehensive programmes and standards, which are carefully deliberated by relevant stakeholders. Additionally, it is crucial to assess the efficacy of policies that pertain to various aspects, in order to determine their potential to impede or facilitate the implementation of policy programmes.

5. Recommendations

The subsequent recommendations can prove beneficial in establishing a comprehensive legal framework that effectively addresses both security considerations and the safeguarding of human rights. These measures can also contribute to the adherence to global legal standards, thereby facilitating the effective de-radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia. In order to ensure the successful implementation of de-radicalization efforts targeting terrorism in Indonesia, it is advisable to prioritise and take into account the following recommendations:

1. The legal scholars in Indonesia are urged to establish and uphold a "comprehensive anti-terrorism framework" that includes precise definitions of terrorism-related offences. Additionally, it is imperative to incorporate the principles governing the prosecution of individuals implicated in acts of terrorism. It is also vital that these laws demonstrate adaptability in response to the evolving landscape of advanced threats and technology.
2. The Indonesian legal experts have a responsibility to ensure that their domestic "anti-terrorism" legislations align with and encompass international legal standards. The comprehensive approach should encompass the legislative measures of the United Nations Security Council, as well as the global legal standards and conventions pertaining to human rights and counterterrorism.
3. The Indonesian government should prioritise the enhancement of legal frameworks pertaining to the prosecution of individuals involved in acts of terrorism. One potential approach involves enhancing the efficacy of law enforcement agencies and establishing dedicated courts to handle terrorism-related cases. In addition, it is imperative to provide training to judges and prosecutors regarding cases pertaining to terrorism.
4. The legal frameworks should also facilitate community engagement in relation to the prevention of terrorism and radicalization. This can also be achieved by implementing mechanisms of community-based reporting and providing support for local initiatives that encompass narratives of an extreme nature.
5. The enhancement of legal mechanisms for global cooperation in counterterrorism endeavours is imperative for Indonesian legal experts. It is necessary to ensure that the mechanisms implemented are in accordance with established global legal standards.
6. Regular assessments are necessary to evaluate the efficacy of legal frameworks, as well as to monitor compliance with these frameworks through periodic reviews and assessments. By employing this approach, it becomes possible to identify the specific areas that are in need of enhancement.

6. Conclusion

Terrorism poses a substantial risk to the national security of Indonesia due to the multifaceted consequences of terrorist attacks, which encompass loss of life, exacerbation of poverty, and disruption of economic stability. The implementation of de-radicalization strategies is of utmost importance in this context, as it can contribute significantly to the mitigation of security threats by diminishing the presence of terrorists and extremist networks. Indonesia's legal frameworks and policies exhibit relative weaknesses in this domain, as the primary objective of de-radicalization efforts is to prevent the radicalization of individuals. Hence, the imperative nature of countering terrorism through de-radicalization efforts in Indonesia is underscored by its ability to effectively address security concerns, while simultaneously promoting enduring stability, economic progress, and social unity.

The de-radicalization programme in Indonesia, implemented by the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), involves collaboration with various stakeholders, including the penitentiary institution, police, ministry of religion, mass organisations, as well as rehabilitation and reeducation initiatives. In order to effectively mitigate radicalization, it is imperative to foster greater engagement and collaboration among various entities, including law enforcement agencies and communities. The correctional departments should assume greater responsibility and engage in active collaboration with various agencies and stakeholders to enhance the efficacy of guiding incarcerated individuals involved in terrorism in Indonesia. De-radicalization is a crucial and multifaceted strategy that necessitates the concentrated efforts of legal professionals in Indonesia. Its primary objective is to proactively deter radicalization, facilitate the rehabilitation of individuals, and foster a society that is both resilient and inclusive.

7. Implications

The current study has proven to be efficacious in yielding numerous implications, thereby enhancing its overall utility. The present study entails several legal implications:

- ***Theoretical Implications***

The present study has contributed to the existing body of scholarly literature regarding the evolving nature of terrorism and extremism within a specific socio-cultural context. Through an examination of Indonesia's experiences, scholars can enhance their understanding of the processes by which extremist ideologies take root and proliferate, thereby facilitating a more comprehensive comprehension of the underlying motivations involved. Moreover, the aforementioned study has provided novel insights into the intersection of criminal law and deradicalization efforts in Indonesia (Sipayung et al., 2023b).

The literature has presented valuable methodologies for evaluating the effectiveness and ethical implications of different legislative measures related to deradicalization. These methodologies aim to strike a balance between ensuring essential safety measures and upholding the freedoms and rights of individuals. This study has additionally contributed theoretical perspectives on the characteristics of deradicalization initiatives and their efficacy in disengaging individuals from

extremist ideologies. This research has contributed to the overall understanding of Indonesia's deradicalization policies, laws, and programmes, providing a strong basis for the development of advanced, contextually appropriate, and effective solutions to the complex problem of terrorism.

- ***Practical Implications***

This study has contributed to the development of deradicalization efforts that are more targeted and tailored to specific contexts. The identification of underlying factors that contribute to the emergence of extremism in Indonesia can potentially inform the formulation of strategies aimed at addressing root causes such as societal grievances and extremist ideologies. This, in turn, may lead to improved initiatives focused on disengagement and rehabilitation. Furthermore, the findings have facilitated the identification and monitoring of individuals who are susceptible to radicalization, enabling prompt intervention and the prevention of terrorism-related endeavours. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of fundamental human rights and civil liberties in efforts to counter radicalization, underscoring the need for a fair and just approach that upholds the rule of law.

- ***Policy-related Implications***

This study has underscored the significance of implementing a comprehensive and diverse approach to counterterrorism deradicalization efforts that extends beyond punitive measures. It is imperative for policymakers to prioritise comprehensive deradicalization and rehabilitation initiatives. These initiatives should prioritise efforts to disengage individuals from extremist ideology, address the root causes of terrorism, and reintegrate them into mainstream society. Furthermore, the research underscored the importance of incorporating criminal law policies in conjunction with internationally recognised human rights norms. It is imperative for policymakers to ensure that legislation and procedures pertaining to deradicalization prioritise the safeguarding of individual liberties and rights, including the right to due process, freedom of expression, and a fair trial. Ensuring the preservation of legal authority necessitates the delicate balance between considerations of public safety and the protection of individual civil liberties.

8. Limitations

Every research endeavour is accompanied by certain limitations. Similarly, the current study exhibits the same pattern. There exist a limited number of constraints that can be potentially addressed by future researchers. This study focuses on the de-radicalization of terrorism in Indonesia. The de-radicalization of terrorism within the context of other Asian countries has been relatively neglected, thus presenting an opportunity for future researchers to explore this topic. In addition, the methodological approach employed in this study has imposed limitations on the extent of the analysis that could be conducted. To achieve this objective, future researchers can gain valuable insights from experts in Indonesia. The incorporation of expert perspectives on legal strategies for de-radicalizing terrorism can contribute to a more comprehensive comprehension of efforts to counter terrorism in Indonesia. This study employs the cross-sectional method to investigate and document the

process of de-radicalization in the context of terrorism within a specific timeframe. Future researchers may also evaluate the de-radicalization policies and practises implemented by the Indonesian government at various time intervals using a longitudinal research methodology.

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