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HTS Review 7791 - Invitation to review a resubmission1 message

aosis@hts.org.za <aosis@hts.org.za>

25 July 2022 at 16:47

Reply-To: Ms Elizna De Bod <5ts.srsupport@hts.org.za>

To: Dr Saifuddin Duhri <saifuddinduhri@gmail.com>

Ref. No.: 7791

Manuscript title: Counter-Narrative in Combating Religious Radicalization
and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience

Journal: HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies

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Kind regards,
Ms De Bod
AOSIS colleague

Manuscript title: Counter-Narrative in Combating Religious Radicalization
and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience

Abstract: Abstract

The crime of terrorism is one form of crime with an international dimension that is very scary for the community. Crimes of terrorism have been committed in every country in the world, both in developed and developing countries, and acts of terrorism that have been carried out have claimed victims indiscriminately. As an extra ordinary crime, of course this crime needs to be handled in an extraordinary measure. This article discusses the strategy of the Indonesian government in eradicating terrorism and radicalism. This research uses normative legal research methods and the data collection technique used in this research is literature study. The results of this study are the strategies that have been carried out by the Indonesian government in terms of eradicating terrorism and understanding radicalism including, in terms of eradicating terrorism, namely; establishment of legislation related to the eradication of terrorism, establishment of a national counter-terrorism agency, use of high-level diplomacy police to police methods, establishment of Densus 88 Anti-Terrorism. In terms of eradicating radicalism, through the BNPT, the government has two programs, namely deradicalization and counter radicalization.

Contribution: This study deepens empirical evidence regarding the need for an alternative soft approach strategy in dealing with religious doctrine-based radicalism. Apart from preventive measures through law enforcement which must be continuously strengthened, the findings in this research encourage preemptive methods in deradicalization through counter narrative, counter propaganda and counter ideology.

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Saifuddin Duhri <saifuddinduhri@gmail.com>

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1 message

aosis@hts.org.za <aosis@hts.org.za>

23 June 2022 at 19:55

Reply-To: Ms Elizna De Bod <5ts.srsupport@hts.org.za>

To: Dr Saifuddin Duhri <saifuddinduhri@gmail.com>

Ref. No.: 7791

Manuscript title: Counter-Narrative in Combating Religious Radicalization
and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience

Journal: HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies

Review due: 24-Jun-22

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I am looking forward to receiving your positive response.

Kind regards,
Ms De Bod
AOSIS colleague

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REVIEW

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Best Regards,
Saifuddin Dhuhi
Subject: Counter-Narrative in Combating Religious Radicalization and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience **EDIT DELETE**
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Saifuddin Dhuhi

Subject
For author and editor

Counter-Narrative in Combating Religious Radicalization and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience

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MANUSCRIPT TO REVIEW

Counter-Narrative Strategies in Combating Religious Radicalization and Violent Extremism: An Indonesian Experience

Abstract

The crime of terrorism is one form of crime with an international dimension that is very scary for the community. Crimes of terrorism have been committed in every country in the world, both in developed and developing countries, and acts of terrorism that have been carried out have claimed victims indiscriminately. As an extra ordinary crime, of course this crime needs to be handled in an extraordinary measure. This article discusses the strategy of the Indonesian government in eradicating terrorism and radicalism. This research uses normative legal research methods and the data collection technique used in this research is literature study. The results of this study are the strategies that have been carried out by the Indonesian government in terms of eradicating terrorism and understanding radicalism including, in terms of eradicating terrorism, namely; establishment of legislation related to the eradication of terrorism, establishment of a national counter-terrorism agency, use of high-level diplomacy police to police methods, establishment of Densus 88 Anti-Terrorism. In terms of eradicating radicalism, through the BNPT, the government has two programs, namely deradicalization and counter radicalization.

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Keywords: terrorism, radicalism, counter narrative, violent extremism, deradicalization.

33 1. Introduction

34

35 Terrorism is usually a form of coordinated attack that aims to inflict terror (extreme
36 fear) on a group of people. In contrast to war, acts of terrorism are not governed by war
37 procedures, as the execution time of attacks is always sudden, and victims are targeted
38 randomly and often target civilians (Suryani, 2017). The crime of terrorism is one form of
39 crimes with an international dimension that is very scary^[A5] for the community. Crimes of
40 terrorism have been committed in every country^[A6] in the world, both in developed and
41 developing countries, and acts of terrorism that have been carried out have claimed victims
42 indiscriminately. As an extraordinary crime, of course this crime needs to be handled in an
43 extraordinary way^[A7] (Komariah, 2017).

44

45 The United Nations conference with the theme "Prevention of Crime and Treatment
46 of Prisoners" which was held in Vienna, Austria in 2000 explained^[A8] the definition of
47 terrorism for the first time which considered the crime of terrorism as an extraordinary crime.
48 For this reason, many countries in the world, including Indonesia, consider it necessary to
49 give special treatment^[A9] to attacks that fall under the criteria of terrorism (Kusuma et al.,
50 2019). Indonesia itself is one of the countries that often gets^[A10] terrorist attacks, such as the
51 Bali 1 & 2 bombings and the JW hotel bombings. Marriott, and the terrorist attack at Plaza
52 Sarinah Jakarta are a series of the cases of major terrorist attacks carried out by terrorist
53 groups in Indonesia. The terrorism incident in Indonesia has attracted attention and pressure
54 from the international community to eradicate and find the perpetrators of terrorism. In fact,
55 the United Nations (UN) has issued two resolutions, namely Resolution 1438 of 2002,
56 strongly condemning the Bali bombings, expressing deep condolences and sympathy to the
57 Government and people of Indonesia, as well as the victims and their families, and
58 Resolution 1373 of 2002 calling for cooperation, support, and assistance to the Indonesian
59 government in arresting, uncovering and prosecuting all perpetrators associated with the
60 incident. The preamble to the 1945 Constitution implies that the Government of the Republic
61 of Indonesia is obliged to protect its citizens from the threat of domestic and international
62 crimes and to defend state sovereignty and restore the integrity and integrity of the nation
63 (Junaid, 2013).

64

65 Eradication of terrorists in Indonesia is not easy, but it is the duty of a country to
66 maintain security. Especially in Indonesia, the government has also taken various ways to

67 eradicate terrorism in Indonesia. The dynamics surrounding the war against terrorism in
68 Indonesia.^[A11] Until now, official information from the Indonesian authorities regarding
69 terrorist organizations and counter-terrorism efforts has become the most important study for
70 various analyzes of terrorism issues at the national and global levels in the academic and
71 mass media fields (Zulfikar and Aminah, 2020). Terrorism is always associated with the
72 notion of radicalism because basically radical groups can do anything to achieve their wishes,
73 including intimidating those who do not agree with their ideas or teachings. Radicalism is an
74 understanding that often uses extreme means such as public violence to advance its interests.
75 The essence of radicalism is change, they want drastic changes, especially in social and
76 political systems (Alexandra, 2017). The crime of terrorism is one form of crime with an
77 international dimension that is very scary for the community. Crimes of terrorism have been
78 committed in every country in the world, both in developed and developing countries, and
79 acts of terrorism that have been carried out have claimed victims indiscriminately. As an
80 extra ordinary crime, of course this crime needs to be handled in an extraordinary measure.
81 This article discusses the strategy of the Indonesian government in eradicating terrorism and
82 radicalism.^[A12]

83

84 2. Research Method

85

86 The problem discussed in this research is how is the strategy of the Indonesian
87 government in eradicating terrorism and radicalism.^[A13] In this case, this research adopts a
88 normative juridical research method. The normative juridical research method is library law
89 research by examining library materials or secondary data. The data collection technique used
90 in this research is literature study, which is collecting various laws and regulations,
91 documents, literature collections, internet access related to extradition arrangements in
92 Indonesia (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2009)^[A14]. Literature studies are carried out by reading and
93 understanding books, journals and related articles relating to extradition arrangements based
94 on Indonesian law in ^[A15]efforts to eradicate corruption. The data in this study were collected
95 through literature study. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data
96 analysis, which describes quality data in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-
97 overlapping, and valid sentences, thus encouraging data interpretation and analysis
98 (Abdulkadir, 2004).

99

100 3. Results

101

102 Terrorism has a negative impact on the personal lives of victims and their families, as
103 well as on the nation and state. For the families of victims of terrorist atrocities,^[A16] the
104 psychological impact is very heavy, and the loss of a loved one is a difficult psychological
105 burden to deal with. Terrorism begins with extremism and radicalism. Radicalism is
106 characterized by anti-tolerant behavior combined with a high spirit of struggle to change the
107 existing system. Then it moves to the next stage, namely, extremism. This phase was born as
108 form of violent action when the desire to change the system does not meet expectations. The
109 last stage is terrorism as the highest point of systematic violence. Islam is basically not a
110 religion of violence, but Islam is a civilizational religion that respects and respects other
111 religions. Islam is not a fascist religion as propagated by the West. Islam rejects injustice,
112 violence and terror. Islam loves peace and tranquility and rejects extremism, radicalism and
113 terrorism. Nevertheless, both nationally and internationally, Muslims are currently faced with
114 the phenomenon of an immoderate Islamic way. They do not recognize plurality and do not
115 value the plurality that develops in society. The emergence of acts of terror, extreme and
116 radical acts as well as some hard-line groups in the name of religion often creates a negative
117 stigma against Islam. Radical groups who claim to be fighting in the name of religion,
118 without reluctance to disbelieve their fellow Muslims just because they have different views
119 are part of the phenomenon of religious extremism. Extremism is an attitude or understanding
120 that is excessive in religion. Religion is applied rigidly and harshly to the point of exceeding
121 reasonableness. Extremism is one of the first steps to arrive at radicalism (Darmadi, 2021).

122

123 Moreover, Violent radicalization is the process of adopting a belief system that promotes
124 violent action. If viewed from a broad sense, radicalization can take the form of an
125 understanding that emphasizes changes in society. As the measure to combat radicalization,
126 without putting aside the hard-line approach, in general Indonesia currently uses a soft line
127 approach in preventing and dealing with terrorism. This is based on the awareness that the
128 use of violence in overcoming acts of terror does not really succeed in solving the problem of
129 terrorism at its root. Therefore, countering terrorist acts in Indonesia is then carried out
130 through deradicalization, which is the realization of a general approach known as the soft line
131 approach (Golose, 2009). In the case of handling terrorism in Indonesia, repressive legal
132 action has the potential to strengthen radical understanding of acts of terrorism so that to
133 achieve the goal of punishment in eradicating terrorism, efforts are needed to eradicate the
134 radical thoughts of the perpetrators by carrying out deradicalization. In deradicalization,

135 efforts to change the radical thinking of terrorist actors are carried out through rehabilitation.
136 Rehabilitation theory states that the imposition of punishment on criminals is not only seen as
137 a recompense for harmful acts or deterrence, but there are certain uses (Mareta, 2018).

138

139 Because acts of violence committed by terrorists have a negative impact on the image of
140 security and comfort of a country. Therefore, the government must seriously deal with
141 terrorism (Windiani, 2017). The Indonesian government has made various efforts and
142 strategies in eradicating terrorism, here are some strategies that have been implemented by
143 the Indonesian government

144

145 **3.1. Hard Approach in Combating Violent Terrorism**

146

147 Hard approach in deradicalization departed from the law to combat violent extremism and
148 terrorism with law enforcement through anti-terrorism law. For instance, Law Number 5 of
149 2018 which amends Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of
150 Terrorism. This law provides legal protection and certainty to ensure the eradication of
151 criminal acts of terrorism. To meet the legal needs and development of society, it is necessary
152 to make amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003.

153

154 In Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003
155 concerning the Enforcement of Regulation Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of
156 Criminal Acts of Terrorism, it is necessary to introduce aspects of simultaneous, planned, and
157 integrated prevention to reduce the occurrence of terrorist crimes. Prevention is best done by
158 involving relevant ministries or institutions and all components of the country through
159 national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and de-radicalization efforts coordinated by the
160 National Counterterrorism Agency (General Explanation of the Law of the Republic of
161 Indonesia Number 5 of 2018).

162

163 Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 to
164 Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, confirms that
165 the criminal acts of terrorism that have occurred so far in Indonesia are contrary to the
166 ideology of the state and are included in the crime heavy, disturbing national security, state
167 sovereignty, human values and all aspects of social life. so that its eradication requires an

168 extraordinary, planned, directed, integrated, and sustainable approach based on Pancasila and
169 the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

170

171 Regulations regarding the prevention and financing of terrorism are also regulated
172 in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and
173 Eradication of the Crime of Financing of Terrorism. This law regulates: criminalizing the
174 financing of terrorism and other crimes related to the financing of terrorism, application of
175 the principles of identification of users of financial services, reporting and monitoring of
176 compliance, monitoring of remittances through the remittance system or through other system
177 activities. service providers, supervision of the entry and exit of cash and/or other means of
178 payment into and out of Indonesian customs, blocking mechanisms, recording of suspected
179 terrorists and terrorist organizations, setting up investigations, prosecutions and court
180 examinations, as well as nationally and internationally. terrorism financing crime (General
181 Explanation of Law No. 9 of 2013).

182

183 To strengthen the implementation, the government also establish **National Counter-**
184 **Terrorism Agency (BNPT)**. ^[A17]BNPT is a non-ministerial government agency tasked with
185 carrying out government responsibilities in the field of counter-terrorism. BNPT was
186 established based on **Presidential Regulation**^[A18] Number 46 of 2010, which was later
187 amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Amendments to
188 Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Counterterrorism
189 Agency. The task of BNPT is to formulate national policies, strategies and plans in the field
190 of counter-terrorism; coordinating the implementation and implementation of policies in the
191 field of counter-terrorism by relevant government agencies; implement policies in the field of
192 counter-terrorism, and organize personnel from relevant government agencies in accordance
193 with the responsibilities, functions and authorities of each working group (Rajjab, 2016).

194

195 Countering terrorism in Indonesia is generally carried out through two approaches,
196 namely the hard approach carried out by the Indonesian National Police, and the soft
197 approach or preventive approach under the authority of BNPT. Through the second approach,
198 BNPT is of the opinion that reducing radicalism does not always require the use of repressive
199 methods, as is the case with the general police. Law enforcement must be balanced with
200 preventive actions using a humanitarian approach, so as not to create feelings of revenge or

201 new forms of violence. Therefore, in this soft approach, BNPT has two programs, namely
202 through deradicalization and counter-radicalization programs (Paikah, 2019).

203

204 Moreover, high-level diplomacy (police to police) method is used as a form of
205 cooperation between the Indonesian police and the police of other countries which is carried
206 out in the context of law enforcement for criminals. The application of this method is carried
207 out by establishing good relations between international police agencies to arrest perpetrators
208 of international crimes, cases such as drug networks and corruption often use this method.
209 Police to police cooperation is much more effective than extradition or mutual legal
210 assistance (MLA) and other diplomatic methods which are full of bureaucracy and legal
211 mechanisms. The cooperation is more inclined to a mutually beneficial relationship between
212 law enforcement officials from the two countries, as in this P-to-P approach. High Level
213 Diplomacy (HLD) with a Law Enforcement Policy approach has been applied by the
214 Indonesian and Malaysian governments in dealing with corruption. Extradition and mutual
215 legal assistance require complex bureaucracies and state laws and regulations, and these
216 interstate HLDs are more lax, soft and simple mechanisms that facilitate cooperation between
217 the two countries (Prasetyo, 2020).

218

219 This police to police approach method can be used to take action against terrorism
220 perpetrators who are abroad by intensively cooperating and coordinating with the police of
221 other countries to make arrests if it is indicated that terrorists are in the jurisdiction of other
222 countries, this is much more effective if carried out with countries that do not yet have an
223 extradition treaty and mutual legal assistance (MLA) with the Indonesian government so that
224 it can cut down the bureaucracy and law enforcement against terrorists can be processed
225 immediately.

226

227 The most familiar agency in combating terrorism in Indonesia is through the
228 establishment of Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terror. The Special Anti-Terrorism Unit of the
229 Indonesian National Police or Densus 88 AT Polri is an anti-terrorist unit attached to the
230 Indonesian National Police whose priority is to destroy all criminal acts of terrorism in the
231 Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Owl Counter Terrorism Unit is trained to deal
232 with all types of acts of terrorism in Indonesia. Densus 88 was formed based on the Decree of
233 the National Police Chief No. 30/VI/2003 dated June 20, 2003, to implement Law No. 15 of
234 2003 concerning the stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002

235 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. Based on this provision, Densus
236 88 has the authority to make arrests within 7x24 hours using preliminary evidence from each
237 intelligence report (Bawole, 2014). As part of the State Police, Densus 88 in carrying out its
238 duties is limited by fixed procedures in carrying out its actions, especially in dealing with
239 terrorists (Takasili, 2015).

240

241 Densus 88 AT Polri was formed as an anti-terrorist unit that is required to be able to
242 crush all terrorist activities in Indonesia. Densus 88 AT Polri has police personnel who are
243 experienced in strategies and tactics for eradicating criminal acts of terrorism. In addition, all
244 provinces in Indonesia also have representatives from the Detachment 88 AT Polri, known as
245 the regional task force Densus 88 AT Polri. The function of the regional task force Densus 88
246 AT Polri is to detect terrorist activities in each region and arrest perpetrators of criminal acts
247 of terrorism that can damage the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of
248 Indonesia.

249

250 Various efforts have been made by the Indonesian government in terms of
251 eradicating terrorism that occurred in Indonesia, starting from the formation of laws and
252 regulations related to the eradication of terrorism, the establishment of a national counter-
253 terrorism agency, high-level diplomacy methods of police to police panels that can be applied
254 to facilitate the disclosure and arrest of terrorists. until the formation of Densus 88 which is
255 expected to be the spearhead of the prevention and eradication of terrorism. This strategy
256 must of course be improved and carried out continuously considering the threat of terrorism
257 still haunts Indonesia because people are still vulnerable to being exposed to radical notions
258 of terrorism and terrorist attacks that tend to be sudden and random aiming for peace and
259 spreading terror to the public.

260

261 **3.2. Soft Approach Strategy for Eradicating Radicalism in Indonesia**

262

263 Radicalism is an extreme political or social or religious view that is inconsistent
264 with or contrary to political, social and religious views recognized by the Unitary State of the
265 Republic of Indonesia, which can result in social, political and inter-religious conflicts or
266 within the same religion, causing unrest, peace and tranquility in society (Jazuli, 2017).

267

268 The root of radicalism is fundamentalism, namely the radicalization of a
269 community's religious understanding, which constructs the meaning of radical salafism as
270 exclusivity and extremism (feeling right, misleading others). Downstream of radicalism is
271 terrorism (understanding the choice to use fear and threats of violence as a legitimate means
272 to achieve certain goals, often in the name of religion or ideology) (Hidayat and Sugiarto,
273 2020).

274

275 Preventing the emergence of this radical movement is certainly inseparable from the
276 role of the government. Because the government has the power to issue decisions or policies,
277 especially in terms of eradicating radicalism. In this context, government programs that are
278 considered capable of dealing with radicalism include short-term programs (responding to
279 acts of terrorism, instilling Pancasila values in formal and non-formal educational
280 institutions, socializing terrorism prevention, introducing and providing an understanding of
281 counter-terrorism) and long-term planning (Instilling an understanding of the system and
282 steps to prevent radicalism, developing national legal instruments)(Yanuarti et al., 2019). The
283 government through the BNPT has two programs in carrying out the eradication of
284 radicalism, namely through de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs.

285

286 ***1. Deradicalization***

287

288 Deradicalization is a program that aims to eradicate the minds of those affected by
289 radicalization, especially targeting terrorists in prisons and outside prisons. The purpose of
290 this deradicalization is to clean up the radical ideas that are in him, so that he can return to
291 being an ordinary human like other people, or to neutralize radical ideas and make them no
292 longer radical (Paikah, 2019). acts of radicalism (such as terrorism) are also based on an
293 understanding of radical ideology, which means that radicalism can be an ideological form
294 that is contrary to Pancasila, or a form of action that destroys the fabric of society. The
295 potential to think, act, and act radically with a radical ideology (radicalization) and a response
296 to become radical (radicalization) is the initial capital for a person to become a terrorist or
297 understand terror (terrorism) (Satriawan et al., 2019).

298

299 Impressive deradicalization certainly takes a long time, because it also includes a
300 de-ideological process of understanding that has been embedded in the mind before.
301 Therefore, in the long term, deradicalization must be carried out with various positive

302 methods in terms of psychology, religion, socio-culture, economy, law and power (politics)
303 (Faiz, 2017). Definition of Deradicalization based on Law no. 18 of 2018, Article 43 D
304 paragraph (1) is:

305 “deradicalization as a planned, integrated, systematic and continuous process carried
306 out to eliminate or reduce and reverse the understanding of radical terrorism that has
307 occurred”.

308

309 The deradicalization program based on this Law targets suspects, defendants,
310 convicts, convicts, former terrorist convicts, and people or groups exposed to radicalism. The
311 implementation of this deradicalization is carried out by the government in coordination with
312 related agencies for countering terrorism involving related ministries or institutions. The
313 deradicalization goes through several stages in the process.

314

315 The first is identification and assessment. At this stage, assess a person's level of
316 role or involvement in a group or network to understand the extent to which the person is
317 exposed to radicalism. The second is rehabilitation. At this stage a healing process is carried
318 out to reduce the level of exposure to one's radical understanding.

319

320 The third is re-education. At this stage a person is fostered or strengthened to stay
321 away from radical ideas about terrorism. The fourth is social reintegration. In this stage, A
322 series of activities that enable people with radical perceptions of terrorism to reintegrate into
323 their families and communities.

324

325 For individuals or groups who have a radical perception of terrorism, the
326 deradicalization program is carried out through activities such as development of national
327 insight, development of religious insight, And entrepreneurship. However, it must be
328 emphasized that deradicalization through activities that foster national, religious insight and
329 entrepreneurship training is still based on identification and assessment.

330

331 ***2. Counter-Radicalization***

332

333 Law Number 5 of 2018 Article 43 states that the government is obliged to prevent
334 criminal acts of terrorism. It also requires the government to take continuous anticipation
335 based on the principle of protecting human rights and the principle of prudence. Therefore,

336 prevention comes in the form of national preparedness, deradicalization and counter-
337 radicalization. This provision aims to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of preventing
338 criminal acts of terrorism (Aisy et al., 2019).

339

340 Counter Radicalism is a program to prevent radicalization with the aim of targeting
341 civilians with radical views before committing crimes. The anti-radicalization narrative is
342 thus a message that contains a narrative that prevents radicalization or prevents civilians from
343 committing crimes of religious purification (Puspita, 2020). Based on the explanation of
344 Article 43 C, the definition of “counter-radicalization is a planned, integrated, systematic, and
345 continuous process that is carried out against people or groups of people who are vulnerable
346 to being exposed to radical ideas of terrorism which are intended to stop the spread of radical
347 ideas of terrorism”.

348

349 The purpose of this counter-radicalization is to stop the spread of radical ideas about
350 terrorism so that these activities target people or groups of people who are vulnerable to the
351 concept of radical terrorism. The implementation of counter radicalization can be done
352 directly or indirectly through counter narrative, counter propaganda or counter ideology. In
353 the implementation of this counter-radicalization, the community can involve and be
354 coordinated by BNPT.

355

356 Regulations related to counter radicalization are regulated in Government
357 Regulation Number 77 of 2019 concerning Prevention of Terrorism Crimes and Protection of
358 Investigators, Public Prosecutors, Judges, and Correctional Officers. The regulation specified
359 some strategies.

360

361 The first is counter narrative. This includes creating and disseminating the narrative
362 of peace messages on social and conventional media platforms, implementing an
363 understanding of peace-loving religious and national values in a sustainable manner, carrying
364 out program socialization in the form of training, seminars, and discussions on the dangers of
365 radical understanding of terrorism and counter-radicalization programs. Carrying out research
366 and studies on radical understanding of terrorism with the aim of compiling a narrative of
367 peace in the face of the dangers of terrorism, further enhancing various kinds of activities in
368 society as deterrence and resilience while still prioritizing the principles of local wisdom.

369

370 The second is counter propaganda. This includes the collection and processing of
371 content data related to the propaganda of radical ideology of terrorism which is then carried
372 out monitoring and strategic analysis studies related to the threat of spreading radical
373 understanding content. In addition, coaching and empowerment are carried out for cyber or
374 community activists or other forms of activity in the form of deterrence and community
375 resilience related to radical understanding of terrorism by prioritizing the principle of local
376 wisdom.

377

378 The third is counter ideology. This strategy includes mapping and strategic studies
379 related to the threat of radical ideology of terrorism that threatens the sovereignty of the
380 unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. Collecting and processing data related to the
381 potential spread of radical ideology of terrorism by law enforcement officers. Implement
382 strengthening understanding of Pancasila ideology for the community, State Civil Apparatus,
383 Indonesian National Armed Forces soldiers, and members of the Indonesian National Police
384 in order to increase the spirit of defending the country in an effort to increase the deterrence
385 and resilience of the community against the spread of radical understanding of terrorism
386 while still prioritizing the principle of local wisdom.

387

388 The implementation of these deradicalization and counter-radicalization programs
389 must continue to be carried out and developed by the Indonesian government considering that
390 we will never know how this radical understanding takes root in a person and we never know
391 the next terrorist attack, because terrorist attacks tend to be random and sudden in order to
392 create terror for public.

393

394 **4. Conclusion**

395

396 Crimes of terrorism have been committed in every country in the world, both in
397 developed and developing countries, and acts of terrorism that have been carried out have
398 claimed victims indiscriminately. As an extraordinary crime, of course, this crime needs to be
399 handled in an extraordinary way. Another threat is the development of radicalism that is
400 inconsistent with the political, social and religious views recognized by the Unitary State of
401 the Republic of Indonesia. Various strategies have been carried out by the Indonesian
402 government in terms of eradicating terrorism and understanding radicalism, including, in
403 terms of eradicating terrorism, namely; establishment of legislation related to the eradication

404 of terrorism, establishment of a national counter-terrorism agency, use of high-level
405 diplomacy police to police methods, establishment of Densus 88 Anti-Terrorism. In terms of
406 eradicating radicalism, through the BNPT, the government has two programs, namely
407 deradicalization and counter-radicalization.

408

409 Strategies and programs in eradicating terrorism and understanding radicalism
410 must of course be improved and carried out continuously considering the threat of terrorism
411 still haunts Indonesia because people are still vulnerable to being exposed to radical ideas of
412 terrorism and terrorism attacks that tend to be sudden and random aiming for peace and
413 spreading terror to the public.

414

415

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