

The Role of the National Counterterrorism Agency in the Rehabilitation of Former Terrorism Convicts in Poso Regency

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ABSTRACT

The National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) is a non-ministerial government agency (LPNK) that carries out government duties in the field of counterterrorism. In carrying out its duties and functions, the BNPT is coordinated by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. The BNPT is led by a head who is subordinate to and responsible to the president. Initially, the position of BNPT Head was at the Echelon I.a level. However, following the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2012 amending Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 on the National Counter-Terrorism Agency, the position of BNPT Head was elevated to the ministerial level. BNPT was established pursuant to Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010. The precursor to this agency was the Terrorism Eradication Coordination Desk (DKPT). Formulating, coordinating, and implementing national policies, strategies, and programs for counter-terrorism in the areas of national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization; Coordinating among law enforcement agencies in countering terrorism; Formulating, coordinating, and implementing national policies, strategies, and programs on countering terrorism in the field of international cooperation; Developing and establishing national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counter-terrorism; Coordinating national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counter-terrorism; Implementing national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization measures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The preamble to the 1945 Constitution states that the purpose of the Indonesian government is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood, to promote general welfare, to educate the nation, and to participate in establishing world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. Terrorism is a crime

against humanity and civilization and poses a serious threat to the sovereignty of every country because terrorism is an international crime that endangers security and world peace and harms the welfare of society. Therefore, it must be eradicated in a planned and continuous manner so that the human rights of the people are protected and upheld.¹

The eradication of terrorism in Indonesia is a proactive policy and measure based on caution and long-term thinking, because first, Indonesian society is multi-ethnic and diverse and inhabits hundreds of thousands of islands scattered throughout the archipelago, some of which border other countries. Second, given the characteristics of the Indonesian society, all components of the Indonesian nation are obligated to maintain and enhance vigilance against all forms of activities that constitute international terrorism. Third, the conflicts that have occurred recently have severely harmed national and state life and represent a regression in civilization.²

International terrorism is an organized crime, so the Indonesian government and people must increase their vigilance and work together to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The eradication of terrorist crimes in Indonesia is not merely a legal and law enforcement issue but also a social, cultural, and economic issue closely related to national resilience. Therefore, policies and preventive measures aimed at eradicating terrorism are also directed at maintaining a balance in the duty to protect the sovereignty of the state, human rights, and witnesses, as well as the human rights of suspects or defendants.

The eradication of terrorist crimes with the three objectives above shows that the Indonesian people are a nation that upholds human civilization and has aspirations for peace and prosperity, as well as a strong commitment to maintaining the integrity of the sovereign Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia amid the ebb and flow of world peace and security.³ One of the preventive measures taken by the Government of the

¹ Novianti, T., & Lase, N. B. H. (2021). Analisis Yuridis Dampak Kasus Terorisme Terhadap Masyarakat Kabupaten Poso Sulawesi Tengah Serta Upaya Penanggulangannya Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 Tentang Pemeberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme. PETITA, 3(1), 1-13.

² Willya Achmad, "Strategi Pekerja Sosial Dalam Penanganan Radikalisme Dan Terorisme Di Indonesia Social Worker Strategies In Handling Radicalism And Terrorism In Indonesia," Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal 5, no. 2 (2024): 5119-28, <http://journal.yrpiiku.com/index.php/msej>.

³ R Wiyono, Pembahasan Undang-Undang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme (Jakarta, Indonesia: Sinar Grafika, 2014), https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=1SVEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=R.+Wiyono+,+2014+,+Pembahasan+Undang-Undang+Pemberantasan+Tindak+Pidana+Terorisme,+Sinar+Grafika,+Jakarta,+hlm.+2-3&ots=r786dRRo4F&sig=Zcalh4VZM3Z_CIKMX68QHVA0_0M&redir_esc=y#v=one.

Republic of Indonesia is through the method referred to by Irfan Idris as 'Grounding Deradicalization.' Similarly, radicalization is a means to achieve critical thinking, with the criteria for radical thinking being objective, systematic, and universal.⁴

The question that then arises is the role played by the National Counterterrorism Agency, hereafter referred to as BNPT, which was established as the main effort to combat terrorism in Indonesia. Initially, BNPT was an agency developed from the Counterterrorism Coordination Desk (DKPT), which was formed by President SBY in 2002. As an agency under the coordination of a minister, the DKPT was tasked with assisting the Ministry of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs in formulating policies for combating terrorist crimes, encompassing aspects of prevention, mitigation, suppression, cessation, resolution, and all necessary legal actions.⁵

The BNPT itself was established through Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 concerning the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency. The establishment of BNPT is a national policy on counter-terrorism in Indonesia. BNPT was also established as an elaboration of Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Law no. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police (Polri), to regulate more detailed provisions on the 'rules of engagement' (engagement rules) of the TNI. The BNPT is structurally accountable to the President and has five functions in combating terrorism: prevention, protection, enforcement, national preparedness, and deradicalization. Regarding the fifth function of the BNPT, namely deradicalization. Within prisons for those who have been convicted, and outside prisons for those who have returned to society but remain highly vulnerable and easily tempted to rejoin their former networks, which have undergone significant changes, and for various reasons may become radical anarchists again, such as Santoso or Abu Wardah, who were killed in Poso. This paper will focus on the extent to which the BNPT is effective in rehabilitating former prisoners outside prisons, particularly those who have returned to society in Poso District..

⁴ Irfan Idris, *Membumikan Deradikalisasi* (Jakarta, Indonesia: Daulat Press, 2017).

⁵ Agus Surya Bakti, *Darurat Terorisme , Kebijakan Pencegahan, Perlindungan , Dan Deradikalisasi* (Jakarta, Indonesia: Daulat Press, 2014).

2. METHOD

This study uses empirical legal research methods, namely research obtained from experience, observations based on field data, and information obtained from direct interviews with various sources and related agencies. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, the objects of empirical legal research are as follows: a. the effectiveness of legal rules, b. compliance with legal rules, c. the role of legal institutions in law enforcement, and d. the implementation of legal rules. The data used in this study, including primary, secondary, and tertiary data, were obtained directly from the BNPT, the Provincial Office of Home Affairs and Political Affairs of Central Sulawesi, and former prisoners in Poso.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Implementation of BNPT's Role and Function in Countering Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia

The Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT RI) plays a central role in coordinating various resources available under the government, including ministries and other government agencies, to implement terrorism prevention measures.⁶⁷ Furthermore, BNPT RI also functions as an institution that sets policy directions in efforts to prevent terrorist radicalism with an emphasis on effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and strong integration and institutionalization.⁸

In an effort to prevent the spread of radical ideology and groups as well as terrorism, the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT RI) has adopted a strategic approach that includes socialization, preventive intelligence, and training. As the authorized agency, BNPT RI has become a pioneer in leading an effective education- and engagement-based approach to overcoming the threat of terrorism in

⁶ Marthsian Yeksi Anakotta and Hari Sutra Disemadi, "Melanjutkan Pembangunan Sistem Keamanan Nasional Indonesia Dalam Kerangka Legal System Sebagai Upaya Menanggulangi Kejahatan Terorisme," *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional* 6, no. 1 (2020): 41–71, <https://doi.org/10.31599/jkn.v6i1.455>.

⁷ Maulana Mukhlis and Imam Mustofa, *Kolaborasi Penanggulangan Radikalisme Berbasis Pondok Pesantren, Cet.1* (Yogyakarta: Idea Press, 2020).

⁸ Tantimin Tantimin, Ampuan Situmeang, and Indri Ceria Agustin, "Peran Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Dalam Menanggulangi Radikalisme Dan Terorisme Di Indonesia The Role of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in Overcoming Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia," *Fundamental: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 12, no. 2 (2023): 354–83.

Indonesia. Currently, the government's primary focus in combating terrorism in Indonesia is through a preventive approach implemented with a soft approach.⁹

Within this framework, prevention efforts are aimed at stopping the spread of radical terrorist ideology before it spreads and influences the wider community. This approach aims to strengthen the community's resilience to the influence of radical terrorist ideology by encouraging active participation from various segments of society in order to prevent terrorist acts.¹⁰¹¹ In general, various studies and writings reveal that efforts to combat terrorism have three main dimensions, namely preemptive/preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative/integrative approaches. The preemptive approach, which relates to early prevention, aims to eliminate individuals' intentions and plans to engage in terrorist activities. The preventive approach focuses more on reducing the chances of individuals becoming involved in terrorist acts. On the other hand, the repressive approach focuses on direct handling and law enforcement against terrorist acts. Meanwhile, the rehabilitative/integrative approach involves deradicalization efforts in the religious and socio-psychological fields, with the aim of directing former terrorists towards a process of social reintegration that allows them to contribute to society again. President Joko Widodo has strongly emphasized the need for a holistic approach to addressing terrorism, encompassing social-cultural, educational, and religious aspects, beyond the framework of security and law enforcement.

By implementing various measures, BNPT plays an active role in reducing incidents of terrorism in Indonesia. These measures involve a series of tasks and authorities that have been assigned to the agency, including the following:

A. Synergy Program in Preventing Terrorism

In the context of a preventive approach, community involvement plays a strategic role that cannot be ignored. The global phrase that serves as an important foundation for community-involving efforts is "communities can defeat terrorism." In line with the mandate of Law No. 5 of 2018 and the decision of the Coordinating

⁹ Dicky Lesmana et al., "Pelibatan Tni Dalam Operasi Militer Selain Perang Guna Mengatasi Ancaman Terorisme," *Aliansi : Jurnal Politik, Keamanan Dan Hubungan Internasional* 1, no. 2 (2022): 80, <https://doi.org/10.24198/aliansi.v1i2.39583>.

¹⁰ Vehrial Vahzrianur, Reza Dio Wijatmika, and Asmak Ui Hosnah, "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Terorisme Dan Efektivitas Penanggulangan Terorisme Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 1, no. 4 (2024): 182–94, <https://doi.org/10.62017/syariah>.

¹¹ Pusat Media Damai (PMD) BNPT RI, "Pennganan Terorisme Di Indonesia," n.d., <https://damailahindonesiaku.com/terorisme/penanganan-terorisme>.

Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs No. 34 of 2021, countering terrorism does not rely solely on law enforcement (hard approach), but also on handling and prevention through a soft approach based on welfare. According to Ruth Benedict, a good community is always characterized by a culture of synergy.

Therefore, synergy is very appropriate for finding future solutions to resolve the growth and development of radical terrorism in the provinces that are the focus of attention.¹² Synergy requires commitment and involvement. As stated by Du Bois, synergy is a commitment to values that transforms 'me and you,' individuals and society, who we are, and what we want to be. More fundamentally, synergy is something that is discovered, a new source that individuals can utilize in their interactions to create a new social order that benefits both individuals and groups.¹³

B. Realizing Synergy for a Harmonious Indonesia

Terrorism is one of the most heinous crimes that creates fear based on ideological differences and misinterpretations of religious teachings.^{14,15} Efforts to strengthen national values and counter radicalization are carried out through various activities focused on socialization and workshops. Two main activities carried out are religious moderation training for target groups with synergistic objectives, as well as strengthening moderation within religious institutions. By enhancing understanding of religious moderation, it is hoped that religious communities can fulfill their roles appropriately in a multi-religious society. These efforts are expected to promote social harmony and achieve balance in communal life. Additionally, several programs or activities are conducted, including:¹⁶

1. Strengthening Religious Moderation for Teachers;

¹² Tantimin, Situmeang, and Agustin, "Peran Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT) Dalam Menanggulangi Radikalisme Dan Terorisme Di Indonesia The Role of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in Overcoming Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesia."

¹³ Suhardi Alius, *Dengan Hati: Pengalaman Sebagai Kepala BNPT* (Jakarta, Indonesia: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2019)

¹⁴ Rizky Randa Safaatulah, "Tanggung Jawab Hukum Pimpinan Redaksi Lembaga Penyiaran Terhadap Pemberitaan Yang Melanggar Kode Etik Jurnalistik," *Journal Of Law* 7, no. 1 (2020): 747–60, <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:BDsuQOHoCi4J:https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/9138-ID-perlindungan-hukum-terhadap-anak-dari-konten-berbahaya-dalam-media-cetak-dan-ele.pdf+&cd=3&hl=id&ct=clnk&gl=id>.

¹⁵ Deny Guntara and Budiman Budiman, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Terorisme di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Teori Differential Association," *Justisi Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2018): 106–19, <https://doi.org/10.36805/jjih.v3i1.553>.

¹⁶ Marcellus M. Senduk and Muhammad Zulfikar, "Penanggulangan Terorisme Di Indonesia Setelah Perubahan Undang- Undang Pemberantasan Terorisme Nomor 5 Tahun 2018 Tentang Tindak Pidana Terorisme," *Lex Crimen* VIII, no. 11 (2019): 71–78, <https://ejournal.iaifa.ac.id/index.php/dirasah>.

2. Strengthening Religious Moderation for Pioneer Teachers;
3. Strengthening Religious Moderation in Islamic Boarding Schools;
4. Countering the Threat of Terrorism in Higher Education;
5. National Consensus and Religious Moderation in the Campus Community;
6. Empowerment of the House of Moderation Foundation;
7. Peace Journalist Program.

Legally, the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) has a strong mandate through Law No. 5 of 2018 and various derivative regulations to lead the national strategy for the prevention and countering of terrorism. The role of the BNPT is not limited to repressive law enforcement, but also emphasises a preventive and rehabilitative approach through community synergy, education and the media.

From a constitutional law perspective, the BNPT performs the function of protecting the state in accordance with the mandate of the constitution. However, for future effectiveness, the following are required: Strengthening coordination between institutions (law enforcement agencies and educational/religious institutions). Revising regulations related to cyberterrorism so that prevention is more adaptive to technological developments. Human rights-based supervision is crucial to ensure the proportionality of repressive approaches. Periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of religious moderation programs as a long-term strategy.

3.2. Government Policy to Combat Terrorism in Eastern Indonesia in Poso

Poso is one of the regions in Eastern Indonesia that has been the center of religious and ethnic conflict since the late 1990s. From this conflict emerged radical groups that transformed into terrorist networks, one of which is the Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT), affiliated with ISIS. MIT frequently carries out terrorist attacks, including assaults on security personnel and civilians. Due to the ongoing escalation of threats, the government has designated Poso as a priority area in its national counter-terrorism strategy.

Efforts to prevent radicalism in Poso Regency are carried out through security operations. The local government collaborates with the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and related government agencies, such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs, to conduct socialization and guidance related to the prevention of radicalism,

as well as providing assistance to places of worship and Islamic boarding schools. Meanwhile, deradicalization programs are only carried out by the police and BNPT using preemptive and preventive measures. Additionally, the BNPT focuses primarily on outreach activities in Islamic boarding schools and places of worship and is less proactive in providing outreach in schools and universities within Poso Regency, despite the fact that young people are highly vulnerable to radical ideologies.

President Joko Widodo has taken a different approach from previous presidents. Jokowi has developed a strategic policy that combines hard power and soft power in an effort to overcome radicalism that leads to terrorism in Indonesia. This combination of soft and hard power approaches has been developed through collaboration between the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and other law enforcement agencies, while upholding the principles of counterterrorism policy based on the rule of law, accountability, human rights, and democracy. Additionally, Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Countering of Violence-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism for the period 2020 to 2024 has been issued. In Poso Regency itself, there are no local regulations on the handling of social conflicts or the prevention of radicalism and terrorism. However, the local government has developed the Poso Regency Integrated Action Plan on the Handling of Social Conflicts in the Poso Regency Area for the Year 2020, in collaboration with existing government agencies.

3.3. Theoretical Approach

According to the concept of the rule of law (Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution), every action taken by the government must be based on law. The counter-terrorism policy in Poso is based on Law No. 5 of 2018, which gives the state legitimacy to take action against terrorist groups. This means that repressive measures through security operations (Operation Tinombala/Madago Raya) are not merely political measures but constitutional legal measures.

This approach and theoretical framework were developed with the intention of serving as a frame and analytical tool for this paper, which focuses on the existence of the National Counterterrorism Agency in rehabilitating former terrorism convicts in

Poso Regency. Several theories are considered highly relevant to the themes and issues at hand.

A. The Theory of the Rule of Law

The theory of the rule of law is a typology of the state in which the administration of the state is always based on the law. In the Indonesian Encyclopaedia, the term 'rule of law' is defined as a state that aims to maintain legal order, i.e., a system of order that is generally based on the laws of the people. The rule of law maintains legal order so that it is not disrupted and so that everything runs according to the law.¹⁷ Meanwhile, Awaluddin, quoting the opinion of D. Mutiaras, defines the rule of law as follows.

“A constitutional state is a state whose structure is regulated as well as possible by law so that all powers and instruments of government are based on law. Therefore, in a constitutional state, the rights of the people are fully guaranteed, and the obligations of the people must be fulfilled in their entirety by submitting to and obeying all government regulations and state laws.”¹⁸

From this definition, R. Soepomo has elaborated on the definition of a rule of law state as a state that guarantees legal order in society, meaning it provides legal protection to society where there is a reciprocal relationship between law and power.¹⁹

The idea of the rule of law existed before the 1688 revolution in England, but it only reappeared in the 17th century and became popular in the 19th century. The spirit that gave rise to the idea of the rule of law was a reaction to the arbitrariness that had occurred in the past. Therefore, the elements of the rule of law are closely related to the history and development of a nation's society.

However, the idea of the rule of law has long been developed by ancient Greek thinkers. One of these thinkers, Plato, in his work 'The Republic,' argued that it is in realizing the ideal state to achieve goodness that is the essence of goodness. Therefore, power must be entrusted to those who know what is good, namely philosophers. (From this definition, the concept of the rule of law requires that the actions of both the

¹⁷ Riani Bakri and Murtir Jeddawi, “Analisis Indeks Negara Hukum Indonesia,” *Jurnal Pallangga Praja (JPP)* 4, no. 2 (2022): 107–15, <https://doi.org/10.61076/jpp.v4i2.3063>

¹⁸ Safaatulah, “Tanggung Jawab Hukum Pimpinan Redaksi Lembaga Penyiaran Terhadap Pemberitaan Yang Melanggar Kode Etik Jurnalistik.

¹⁹ Safaatulah, “Tanggung Jawab Hukum Pimpinan Redaksi Lembaga Penyiaran Terhadap Pemberitaan Yang Melanggar Kode Etik Jurnalistik

rulers and the people must be based on the law, and the purpose of the rule of law must be enshrined in the constitution, namely to guarantee the fundamental rights of the people. Therefore, R. Soepomo has outlined the definition of a constitutional state as a state that guarantees the rule of law in society, meaning that it provides legal protection to society where there is a reciprocal relationship between law and power.

Reinforcing the above view, Mahfud MD elaborated on his view that Indonesia's constitutional state, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, takes a prismatic or integrative concept from the two conceptions so that the principle of legal certainty in the *rechtsstaat* is combined with justice in "the rule of law." Indonesia does not choose one or the other but incorporates elements of both. Such a prismatic choice is inevitable because it is now difficult to draw a substantive distinction between the *rechtsstaat* and the rule of law. Legal certainty must be upheld to ensure that justice in society is also upheld.

B. The Theory of Legal Effectiveness

The term 'legal effectiveness theory' comes from the English translation, namely 'effectiveness of the legal theory.' "Effectiveness" means (1) influential, impressive; (2) efficacy, effectiveness; (3) success (effort, action); and (4) commencement (law, regulation).²⁰ Hans Kelsen, in his book *General Theory of Law and State*, explains the definition of legal effectiveness as

"Do people actually act in a certain way to avoid sanctions threatened by legal norms, and are these sanctions actually enforced when the conditions are met or not met?"²¹

The concept of legal effectiveness in Hans Kelsen's definition focuses on the subject and sanctions. The subjects who enforce it are individuals or legal entities. These individuals must enforce the law in accordance with the provisions of legal norms. For individuals who are subject to legal sanctions, the question is whether or not these sanctions are actually enforced.

Law is defined as legal norms, both written and unwritten. In its development, Salim HS quoted Anthony Allot's opinion on the effectiveness of law as follows:

²⁰ GARY S. BECKER and GEORGE J. STIGLER, "Law Enforcement, Malfeasance, and Compensation of Enforcers," *The Journal of Legal Studies* 3, no. 1 (1974): 1–18

²¹ Hans Kelsen, *Teori Umum Tentang Hukum Dan Negara* (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2006).

"Laws will be effective if their purpose and application can prevent undesirable acts and eliminate chaos. Effective laws can generally achieve what they are designed to achieve. If there is a failure, it is likely that corrections can be made easily if it becomes necessary to enforce or apply the law in a new and different situation; the law will be able to resolve this" ..

Both of the above views, from Hans Kelsen and Anthony Allot, only present the concept of legal effectiveness but do not examine the concept of legal effectiveness theory. By synthesizing the two views above, the concept of the theory of legal effectiveness can be articulated. The theory of legal effectiveness is a theory that examines and analyzes the success, failure, and factors influencing the implementation and application of law.

There are three focuses of legal effectiveness theory, which include:²²

1. Success in law enforcement,
2. Failure in law enforcement, and
3. Factors that influence it.

The success of law enforcement is that the law that has been made has achieved its purpose. The purpose of legal norms is to regulate human interests.^{23,24} Factors that influence law enforcement are things that contribute to or affect the implementation and application of the law. These factors can be examined from the aspects of success and failure. These factors will be further studied in relation to the deradicalization program implemented by the BNPT, particularly in relation to the rehabilitation of former prisoners outside prisons in Poso Regency. Terrorism is one of the most serious crimes that creates fear based on ideological differences and misinterpretations of religious teachings.^{25,26} Efforts to combat terrorism must start by addressing the root

²² Toni Toni, "Analisis Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Dalam Kajian Teori Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Efektivitas Hukum," *PROGRESIF: Jurnal Hukum* 11, no. 2 (2017): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.33019/progresif.v11i2.202>.

²³ Tb. Eddy Mangkuprawira, "Perluakah Reformasi Hukum Pajak," *Selidik* 4, no. 6 (2018):

²⁴ Zainuddin Zainuddin, "Right to Own Land by the State in the Frame of Constitutional Law," *Randwick International of Social Science Journal* 2, no. 2 (2021): 46–57, <https://doi.org/10.47175/rissj.v2i2.214>

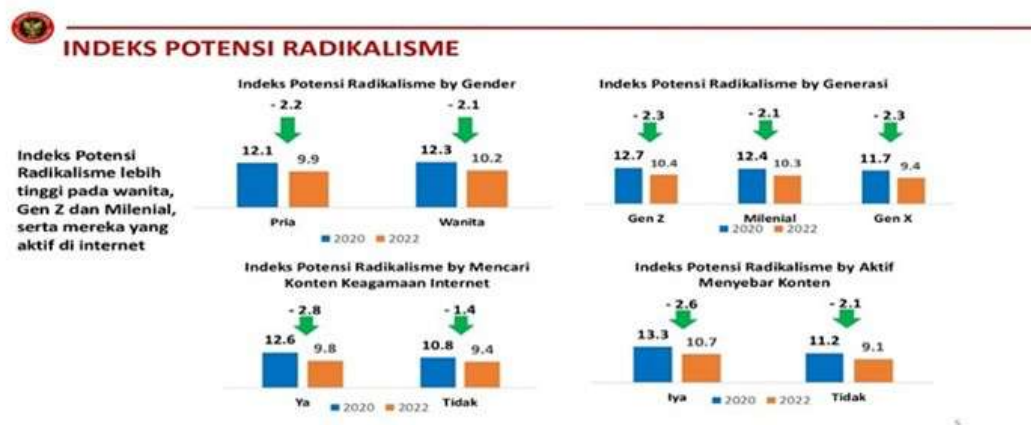
²⁵ Pia Khoirotun Nisa et al., "Ex-Terrorist Motivation in Reeducation Program: Case Study of Terrorism Convisets in Indonesia," *TARBIYA: Journal of Education in Muslim Society* 10, no. 1 (2023): 69–86.

causes of the problem. One of the most important roots of terrorism today is injustice and imbalance in international relations, which in turn fosters a double standard among the dominant international powers, namely the United States and its allies.^{27,28}

The following is data on the radicalism potential index in Indonesia.²⁹



Picture 1.



Picture 2.

²⁶ James M Lutz Lutz and Brenda J Lutz, *Global Terrorism*, Second Edition (USA: Routledge, 2008), papers3://publication/uuid/DA361251-A35B-46CA-BE9E-36BFD8C75E25.

²⁷ Siti Muslikhati, "Isu Terorisme Dalam Jurusan Hubungan Internasional Perspektif Islam," *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional* 1, no. 1 (2012), <https://doi.org/10.18196/hi.2012.0004.32-39>.

²⁸ Lutz and Lutz, *Global Terrorism*, Second Edition

²⁹ Direktorat Pencegahan Subdit Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, "Survei Indeks Potensi Radikalisme," 2022



INDEKS POTENSI RADIKALISME

Nilai Indeks Potensi Radikalisme 34 Provinsi

Nilai Provinsi di atas rerata nasional

No	Provinsi	Indeks Potensi Radikalisme
1	Aceh	16,9
2	Sumatera Barat	15,5
3	Jambi	14,4
4	Banten	14,0
5	Riau	13,7
6	Nusa Tenggara Barat	13,3
7	Kalimantan Timur	13,1
8	Bengkulu	12,1
9	Kalimantan Tengah	12,0
10	Sulawesi Selatan	11,9
11	Yogyakarta	11,0
12	Kepulauan Riau	10,9
13	Papua Barat	10,7
14	Kalimantan Barat	10,4
15	DKI Jakarta	10,3
16	Sumatera Selatan	10,3
17	Kalimantan Selatan	10,2

Nilai Provinsi di bawah rerata nasional

No	Provinsi	Indeks Potensi Radikalisme
18	Papua	9,9
19	Bangka Belitung	9,9
20	Sulawesi Utara	9,4
21	Sulawesi Barat	8,8
22	Jawa Tengah	8,7
23	Kalimantan Utara	8,6
24	Jawa Barat	8,6
25	Jawa Timur	8,5
26	Lampung	8,4
27	Sulawesi Tengah	7,9
28	Sumatera Utara	7,9
29	Gorontalo	6,8
30	Bali	5,8
31	Sulawesi Tenggara	5,5
32	Maluku	5,5
33	Nusa Tenggara Timur	5,4
34	Maluku Utara	5,4

Picture 3.



INDEKS POTENSI RADIKALISME

6 Provinsi yang mengalami kenaikan nilai IPR adalah Riau, Jawa Tengah, Kalimantan Utara, Sulawesi Utara, Nusa Tenggara Timur, dan Kalimantan Timur

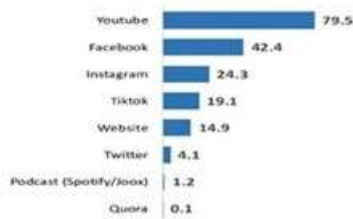


Picture 4.

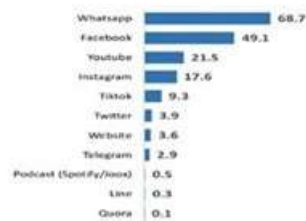


TEMPAT Mencari DAN MENYEBAR KONTEN KEAGAMAAN

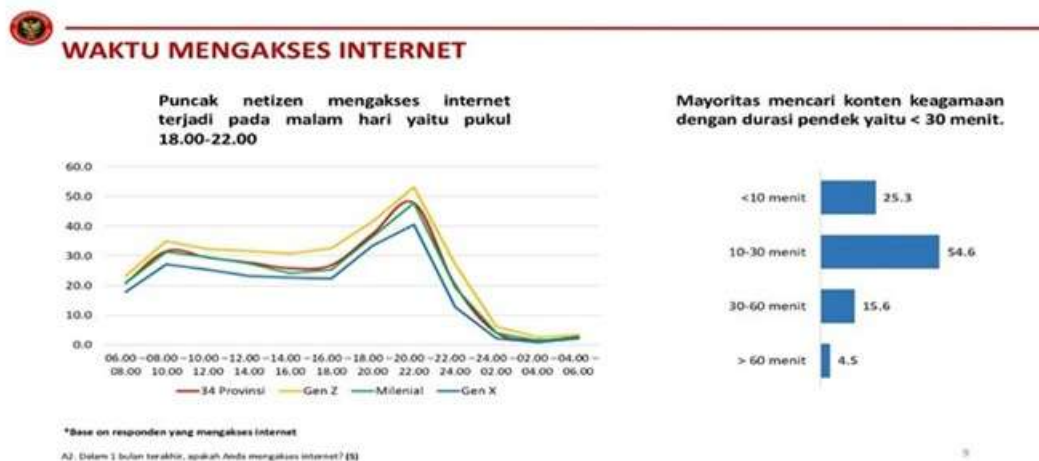
Mencari Konten Keagamaan



Menyebarkan Konten Keagamaan



Picture 5.



Picture 6.

Source: Report from the Sub-Directorate for Community Empowerment, Directorate for Prevention, 2022 Radicalism Potential Index Survey.

The implementation of the role and function of the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in countering radical terrorism in Indonesia shows that this institution has a central position in coordinating government resources and setting national policy directions. The BNPT not only plays a role in law enforcement (hard approach), but also emphasises early prevention (pre-emptive and preventive), through socialisation, preventive intelligence, training, and deradicalisation and religious moderation programmes. This soft approach is in line with the mandate of Law No. 5 of 2018 and President Joko Widodo's policy, which emphasises the need for a holistic approach to countering terrorism, encompassing legal, security, socio-cultural, educational, and religious dimensions.

In eastern Indonesia, particularly in Poso, government policy combines security operations with community prevention and development programmes. The Indonesian National Armed Forces and National Police carry out repressive operations (Operations Tinombala and Madago Raya) to suppress the MIT terrorist group, while the National Counterterrorism Agency, together with the local government and Ministry of Religious Affairs, implement socialisation programmes, provide assistance for places of worship, and carry out deradicalisation. However, policy implementation in Poso still faces obstacles, such as the absence of a specific local regulation on radicalism prevention, as well as the suboptimal implementation of deradicalisation

programmes among youth and educational institutions, which are the groups most vulnerable to radical ideology infiltration.

4. CONCLUSION

The Indonesian public has been informed about the role, duties, and authority of the BNPT in addressing the challenges of radicalism and terrorism in the country. The BNPT's focus covers three important aspects: first, formulating national regulations, strategies, and programs in the counter-terrorism sector; second, coordinating various relevant government agencies to implement these regulations synergistically; and third, implementing programs through task forces involving various elements of government agencies, in accordance with their respective duties and authorities. The BNPT's efforts in dealing with terrorism cover various dimensions, such as prevention, protection, deradicalization, prosecution, and national preparedness. The implementation of the BNPT's role in dealing with radical terrorist acts in Indonesia is evidenced by the application of a strategic partnership pattern in empowering the community through various programs or activities that support the process of countering radical-terrorist acts in the community.

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