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The Effectiveness of the Revitalization of Correctional Services in the Development of Terrorist Prisoners

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Abstract

Terrorist prisoners are characterized by the nature of radicalism that can endanger the existence of the Indonesian state. For this reason, while serving their prison sentences they are treated to a coaching program aimed at deradicalization. Concerning optimizing the development of prisoners, there are provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Services. The revitalization of the implementation of the requirement is intended to improve the implementation of correctional duties and functions. This research is the first problem, how is the effectiveness of the revitalization of prisons in the development of terrorist prisoners, and the second is the factors that become obstacles in the effectiveness of the revitalization of coaching of terrorist prisoners. Research methods with a sociological juridical approach method, data in the form of primary data and secondary data taken from research locations at the Cipinang Jakarta Prison, Cirebon Prison, and Batu Malang Correctional Institution. Data analysis using qualitative analysis. The results of the study found that the revitalization of correctional services in the development of terrorist prisoners have not been effective because there has not been a complete creation of deradicalization. Obstacles to the effectiveness of the revitalization of coaching of terrorist prisoners are the legal structure factor and the legal cultural factor in terrorist prisoners. For ordinary prisoner coaches who are assigned the task of fostering terrorist prisoners (deradicalization), it is necessary to provide education and training on profiling and assessment of terrorist prisoners.

Keywords: Deradicalization; Terrorist Prisoners; Revitalization.

Abstrak

Narapidana teroris dicirikan dengan sifat radikalisme yang dapat membahayakan eksistensi Negara Indonesia. Untuk itu pada saat menjalani pidana penjara mereka diterapi program pembinaan yang bertujuan ke arah deradikalisme. Berkaitan dengan optimalisasi pembinaan narapidana, terdapat ketentuan Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 35 Tahun 2018 tentang Revitalisasi Penyelenggaraan Pemasyarakatan. Revitalisasi penyelenggaraan pemasyarakatan dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi pemasyarakatan. Penelitian ini permasalahan yang pertama, bagaimanakah efektivitas revitalisasi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan dalam pembinaan terhadap narapidana teroris, dan yang kedua faktor-faktor yang menjadi hambatan dalam efektivitas revitalisasi pembinaan terhadap narapidana teroris. Metode penelitian dengan metode pendekatan yuridis sosiologis, data berupa data primer dan data sekunder yang diambil dari lokasi penelitian di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Cipinang Jakarta, Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Cirebon, dan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Batu Malang. Analisis data menggunakan analisis kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menemukan, bahwa revitalisasi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan dalam pembinaan terhadap narapidana teroris belum efektif, karena belum terciptanya deradikalisasi secara utuh. Hambatan efektivitas revitalisasi pembinaan terhadap narapidana teroris yaitu faktor struktur hukum, dan faktor budaya hukum pada diri narapidana teroris. Bagi Pembina narapidana biasa yang bertugas

membina narapidana teroris, perlu mendapatkan Pendidikan dan pelatihan profiling dan assessment narapidana teroris.

Kata kunci: Deradicalisasi, narapidana Teroris, Revitalisasi.

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Introduction

The existence of terrorist prisoners presents its problems for prisons because terrorist prisoners have different characteristics from prisoners in general. Placing terrorist prisoners in prisons must be done carefully by considering the risk level of each terrorist prisoner, the implementation of the training program, and the ability of the Prison to foster terrorist prisoners. This will affect the success of the deradicalization process to resuscitate and straighten out the ideology of terrorist prisoners so as not to repeat terrorist acts (Yulianto, 2021). It will be an uphill task for the prison to conduct guidance , while at the same time making terrorist prisoners aware of being converted and being good members of society.

Based on the Terrorist Convict Development Standards, there are four basic components related to the training of terrorism prisoners, which include: fostering religious awareness, national and state awareness, legal awareness, and psychological counseling. With the development of this component, it is hoped that terrorist prisoners will have a peaceful and tolerant religious understanding, recognize loyalty to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, desire to build the nation and state, have a love for the homeland of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and terrorists can be received back positively by the community (Indonesia, 2015).

Currently, at the beginning of 2022, the total number of terrorist prisoners and prisoners is 1,031 (one thousand thirty-one) people throughout Indonesia. The problem faced today, especially in dealing with terrorism convicts, is that there has not been an integrated handling of terrorism criminals. This means that the handling of perpetrators of terrorism seems to stop at the moment they have been caught or sentenced.

To improve or optimize the development of prisoners, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued a regulation in the form of a Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Services. Revitalization of correctional administration is an effort to optimize the implementation of correctional services, in the treatment of prisoners, prisoners, and clients as well as the protection of ownership rights to evidence. The revitalization of prisoners' coaching is carried out to improve the quality of the prisoner coaching function in encouraging behavior change and reducing the level of prisoners' risk. Optimization and strengthening of correctional administration are also to achieve

the purpose of coaching, so that prisoners do not repeat legal actions, and educate prisoners to have social and entrepreneurial skills supported by safe and conducive situations.

There are 3 (three) key indicators in correctional revitalization, namely: (a) the process of administering correctional services must ensure the awareness of lawbreakers of their mistakes; (b) the presence of a change in the behavior of lawbreakers; and (c) the decline of recidivist lawbreakers (Nugroho, 2020).

An effort made in revitalizing the administration of correctional services is to group prisoners based on risk factors. This grouping aims to determine the provision of coaching programs based on the risk factors posed and present in each prisoner. The classification of prisoners is divided into high-risk prisoners, medium/medium risk prisoners, and low-risk prisoners, who are placed in the Super Maximum Security Prison; Maximum Security Prison; Medium Security Prison; and Minimum Security Prison.

Placing terrorist prisoners in prisons should be done carefully by considering the risk level of each terrorist prisoner, the implementation of the prison's coaching program, and the ability to foster terrorist prisoners. This will affect the success of the deradicalization process to resuscitate and straighten out the ideology of terrorist prisoners so as not to repeat terrorist acts (Yulianto, 2021). Therefore, the implementation of this revitalization of correctional administration is very important in the implementation of the coaching of terrorist prisoners.

Correctional Institution in Cipinang Jakarta, Correctional Institution in Cirebon, and Correctional Institution in Batu Malang, as Maximum Security Prisons are places for criminal implementation and training places for terrorist prisoners. The correctional Institution, of course, implemented revitalization in the training of prisoners including terrorist prisoners. This is interesting to study because this Prison is a Maximum Security Prison, which usually terrorist prisoners are placed in the Super Maximum Security Prison (Salas, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to examine how the implementation of the prisoner coaching revitalization program and how effective it is and the obstacles to the revitalization of terrorist prisoners coaching, in the Correctional Institution.

Research Problems

Based on this background, the problem studied in the implementation of the revitalization of correctional administration in the development of terrorist prisoners, namely how effective the revitalization and factors that become obstacles in the implementation of the revitalization of prisons in the development of terrorist prisoners at the Cipinang Correctional Institution, Cirebon and Batu Malang Correctional Institution.

Research Methods

This research uses a sociological juridical method, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society. Correctional Institution Research Location: Cipinang Prison, Cirebon Prison, Batu Malang Correctional Institutions. The data in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection method data collection is carried out by direct interview method and direct observation of the object of study. Secondary data collection by conducting literature reviews and data studies contained in secondary data sources with primary legal materials. Secondary data retrieval is also carried out from information available on the internet. Data analysis methods, with qualitative analysis methods.

Discussion

1. Revitalization of the Prisoners Development

Revitalization is a process, method, and or action to revive or re-energize various programs of any activity. The revitalization of prisoner development is determined in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Services. In Article 1 paragraph (1). Revitalization in the implementation of correctional services is an effort to optimize the implementation of correctional services as a form of treatment of prisoners, prisoners, and clients as well as protection of ownership rights to evidence.

Revitalization of prisoner correctional administration, by optimizing and strengthening correctional administration and structuring correctional management, aims to: (a) improve the performance of correctional duties and functions; (b) improve the objectivity of the assessment of changes in the conduct of Detainees, prisonerprisoners and Clients guidelines in the performance of Service, Coaching and Guidance; (c) increase the role of Community Advisors; (d) the implementation of Security in Prisons and Detention Centers; and (e) improve the protection of ownership rights to evidence of criminal proceeds.

Revitalization Program for correctional administration is implemented in all Correctional Institutions, namely Super Maximum Security, Maximum Security, Medium Security, and Minimum Security Prisons. Guidelines for the implementation of the revitalization of prisoner training in each prison based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 35 of 2018, have been determined from Article 8 to Article 27 and Article 30, determined as follows:

a. Revitalization of Super Maximum Security Prison

Based on the guidelines for the revitalization of correctional administration, the Super Maximum Security Prison is to run a Coaching program for high-risk prisoners, that is, prisoners who endanger state security, and or endanger the

welfare of the community. The goal of revitalization at Super Maximum Security Prison is to encourage behavior change and a decrease in risk levels. Placement of prisoners in super-maximum security prisons, each prisoner is placed in one residential room. The provision of the Coaching program is based on the results of community research and recommendations for the results of the correctional observer team's trial.

The revitalization of the prisoner coaching program at the Super Maximum Security Prison consists of religious awareness coaching; fostering national and state consciousness; legal awareness coaching; and psychological counseling. The implementation of the Coaching program is carried out using an individual separation method to determine the concept of self-awareness of high-risk behavior to protect the community from bad influences.

Transfer of prisoners from Super Maximum Security Prison to Maximum Security Prison is carried out if there has been a change in attitude and behavior and a decrease in the level of risk following the indicators of coaching success.

b. Revitalization of Maximum Security Prison

Based on the guidelines for the revitalization of prisoner correctional services, the Maximum Security Prison runs a Prisoners Development program to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors of Prisoners who are aware of mistakes, comply with laws and regulations and improve discipline. Prisoners placed in Maximum Security Prisons are convicted of being placed in the Maximum Security Prison based on the results of civic research, and prisoners from Super Maximum Security Prison who have demonstrated changes in attitudes and behaviors and decreased risk levels following the results of assessments and civic research recommended at correctional observer team hearings.

Placement of Prisoners in Maximum Security Prison, are placed in groups on blocks with due regard to (a) the risk of repetition of criminal acts; (b) safety and security risks; (c) the form of coaching activities; and (d) the sex of the prisoners.

The provision of prisoner coaching programs and timing of assessment of changes in prisoners' attitudes and behaviors is carried out based on the results of community research and the recommendations of the correctional observer team's trials. The Prisoners Development Program includes (a) the cultivation of religious consciousness; (b) fostering national and state consciousness; (c) the development of legal awareness; (d) the development of intellectual abilities; (e) psychology and (f) rehabilitation.

The implementation of the Prisoners Development program at the Maximum Security Prison is carried out by observation methods in a limited environment. Prisoners are transferred from Maximum Security Correctional Institutions to

Medium Security Prisons, if the results of community assessment and research shows changes in attitudes and behaviors that are aware of mistakes, obedient to laws and regulations, and disciplined in participating in activities residential.

c. Revitalization of Medium Security Prison

Based on the guidelines for the revitalization of correctional services, the Medium Security Prison runs a Prisoners Development program to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors, be aware of their mistakes, obeying laws and regulations, and improving the competence and self-ability of prisoners.

Prisoners placed in Medium Security Prison are: convicts placed in Medium Security Correctional Institutions based on the results of civic research, and prisoners from Maximum Security Correctional Institutions recommended at correctional observer team hearings. The prisoner concerned has demonstrated a change in attitude and behavior that is aware of mistakes, obeys laws and regulations, and disciplines following the results of community assessment and research.

Placement of prisoners in Medium Security Prison, in groups on residential blocks with due regard to (a) the risk of repetition of criminal acts; (b) safety and security risks; (c) gender; and (d) see potential talent interests.

The provision of the Prisoners Development program and the timing of the assessment of changes in attitudes and behavior of prisoners at the Medium Security Prison are carried out by training and education methods and can be carried out outside the prison through an assimilation program in the form of internships. The Prisoners Coaching Program form of education and skills training consists of beginner-level; advanced-level; and advanced skills education and training.

Revitalization in terms of the transfer of prisoners, that Prisoners be transferred from Medium Security Prisons to Minimum Security Prisons if they have shown changes in attitudes and behaviors, obeyed laws and regulations, are disciplined, have competence and self-ability, and there are recommendations for correctional observer team hearings.

d. Revitalization of Minimum Security Prison

Based on guidelines for the revitalization of inmate correctional services, the Minimum Security Penitentiary runs an Inmate Development program to shape changes in attitudes and behaviors, increasing the independence and productivity of Inmates. Inmates placed in the Minimum Security Prison are Inmates from Medium Security Prison who have shown changes in attitudes and behaviors, increased competence, and self-ability following the results of assessment and community research recommended at the correctional observer team hear.

Placement of Inmates in Minimum Security Prison, conducted in groups on residential blocks with due regard to (a) the risk of repetition of criminal acts; (b) safety and security risks; (c) gender; and (d) competence of abilities and expertise. Provision of Inmate Development program and timing of assessment of changes in inmate attitudes and behavior based on the results of community research and correctional observer team trial recommendations. The inmate training program at the Minimum Security Prison includes the production of industrial-scale goods or services carried out in the form of assimilation and the provision of reintegration programs.

If the results of community assessment and research show changes in attitudes and behaviors, increased competence and self-ability, independence, and productivity levels, Inmates in the Minimum Security Prison are given wages under an employment contract.

Thus, attention to the overall process of Revitalization, the implementation of revitalization still bases the goal of restoring the unity of life, life, and livelihood of prisoners to return prisoners to society. This shows the idea of the revitalization of correctional services, namely not focusing on revenge but seeking to convert prisoners not to repeat wrong actions that harm themselves and others and encourage prisoners to obey the social norms of society, religion, and applicable laws. the revitalization of correctional administration, it remains to view inmates as objects, as well as subjects that are the same as other human beings (Ardianshah, 2020).

2. Implementation of Revitalization of Terrorist Prisoner Development (Deradicalization)

Terrorism according to the Big Dictionary Indonesian is to use of violence to cause fear, to achieve a goal (especially a political goal). A terrorist is a person who uses violence to generate fear (usually for political purposes). Terror is an arbitrary, cruel, violent act and an attempt to create fear, and horror by a person or group. Terrorist Prisoners are Terrorists who have committed terror crimes and have proven guilty through judicial proceedings by obtaining a permanent decision from the court.

Subsequently, terrorist prisoners served sentences in the Penitentiary. By being included in the Penitentiary, his status is that of an inmate. Terrorist inmates have the same rights and obligations as other inmates, namely to be fostered and treated as human beings and humanized which is the main obligation of the Correctional Officer (Rachmayanthi, 2020).

Terrorist prisoners tend to be unwilling to mingle and be uncooperative with officers and have the potential to spread radicalism to other inmates or even to correctional officers. Terrorist prisoners have different characteristics than

inmates in general (Firdaus, 2017). Therefore, the training of terrorist prisoners must receive special treatment. This means that the treatment of terrorism prisoners cannot be equated with the treatment of other inmates of cases. However, during their criminal period in the Penitentiary, the handling and treatment of assisted citizens (including those assisted by terrorist prisoners) must still be carried out upholding the dignity and dignity of the assisted citizens and correctional values that breathe Pancasila (Prabowo, 2020).

The implementation of the revitalization of correctional services in the development of terrorist prisoners at the research site, among others, uses the following basic provisions:

1. Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correctional Services.
2. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the establishment of Government Regulations Substitute Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Services.
4. Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS- 172.PK.01.06.01 of 2015 concerning Standards for the Development of Terrorist Prisoners.
5. Regulation of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) Number 1 of 2021 concerning Coordination of the Implementation of Deradicalization for Suspects, Convicts, and Terrorist Prisoners.

Ordinary inmates and Terrorist prisoners in August 2022, at the research site: Cipinang Jakarta Class Prison, Cirebon Prison, and Malang Correctional Institutions, which are all male with the following numbers.

Table 1. Number and Circumstances of Ordinary Prisoners and Inmates Terrorists

Prison Location	Number of ordinary inmates	Number of terrorist prisoners	Number
Cipinang Prison	3451	12	3463
Cirebon Prison	755	3	758
Batu Malang Prison	3368	8	3376
Amount	7574	23	7597

Source: Primary data processed

Cipinang Prison, Cirebon, and Batu Malang Correctional Institution in addition to fostering ordinary prisoners, were also given the task of fostering terrorist prisoners. Based on table 1, above, in the three correctional institution

locations, the number of ordinary inmates amounted to 7574 inmates, and terrorist prisoners numbered 23 (twenty-three).

One of the indicators of the success of coaching terrorist prisoners, namely terrorist prisoners already have national insight, good legal awareness, and recognize and pledge allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In this regard, the conditions of terrorist prisoners at the research site who have pledged allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and terrorist prisoners who have not made a pledge, and who have not pledged allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, are as follows.

Table 2. Conditions of Terrorist Prisoners who pledge and have not pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia

Location	Not yet pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia	Already pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia	Number
Cipinang Prison	-	12	12
Cirebon Prison	1	2	3
Batu Malang Correctional Institutions	6	2	8
Number	7	16	23

Source: primary data processed

Terrorist prisoners at the research site, there are 16 (sixteen) terrorist prisoners who have pledged to obey the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and entered the Medium Security Correctional Institution, while those who have not pledged to comply with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia there are 7 (seven) terrorist prisoners, still included in the Maximum Security Correctional Institution stage.

The implementation of the revitalization of correctional administration to carry out the training of prisoners must be supported by sufficient correctional coaches and competent inmate coaches. Correctional coaches are tasked with conducting personality coaching as well as with conducting independence coaching. The model of appointment to be a terrorist prisoners coach based on the Terrorist Prisoners Development Standard, has been determined, that if the Prison is a Prison that fosters 10 – 20 terrorist prisoners there must be at least 4 (four) employees for the special officer. Employees who are given these special tasks must have the competence and educational background including law graduates,

religious scholars, and psychology scholars. The officers selected are officers who have also attended training related to the training of terrorist prisoners including a) Training in guidelines for handling terrorist prisoners; (b) conflict management (CMT); (c) profiling; and (d) Anti-radical training to correctional officers (Indonesia, 2015).

Some terrorist convicts are called guardians and there are civil servants. Terrorist prisoners coach Hijrah Sufianto stated that in Cipinang Prison, terrorist prisoners trustees are called guardians of terrorist prisoners, and are appointed with a letter of official duty with competent guardians of prisoners. In Cipinang Jakarta Prison there are 12 (twelve) Guardians of Terrorist Prisoners (Sufiyanto, 2022).

The Head of the Cirebon Prison, Kadiyono stated that the Civil Service of terrorist prisoners in the Cirebon Correctional Institution is an ordinary guardian of prisoners who is considered capable of communicating with terrorist prisoners and is subsequently appointed by the Head of the Correctional Institution which amounts to 3 (three) guardian of terrorist prisoners (Kadiyono, 2022).

Adi Sentosa stated that in Batu Malang Prison, who became the Guardian or Guardian of terrorist prisoners, came from the guardians of ordinary prisoners who were given the added task of becoming guardians of terrorist prisoners, and the number of guardians of terrorist prisoners, there were approximately 12 (twelve) (Sentosa, 2022).

Aspects of the revitalization of correctional administration, namely: the purpose of coaching; determination of the placement of inmates; placement of residential blocks; coaching programs; methods of organizing coaching; and aspects of prisoner transfer. Implementation of Revitalization in the development of prisoners, adjusted to the level of the Prison. The implementation of each aspect of the revitalization of correctional administration in the development of terrorist prisoners in the Prison research site is as follows.

a. Revitalization of aspects of coaching objectives

Revitalization of aspects of the purpose of prisoner coaching, namely by revitalizing coaching to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors of prisoners who are aware of mistakes, obey laws and regulations and improve discipline, and improve the competence and self-ability of prisoners.

As a result of the revitalization of the development of terrorist prisoners at the research site, it is known that there has been a change in the attitude and behavior of terrorist prisoners aware of mistakes and will obey the law, and that has not occurred changes in attitudes and behaviors terrorist prisoners are aware of mistakes and will obey the law. There are 12 (twelve) terrorist prisoners in Cipinang Prison, all of whom declared their obedience to the Unitary State of the

Republic of Indonesia and willingly participated in the flag ceremony. Cirebon Prison terrorist prisoners of 3 (three) terrorist prisoners, there is one terrorist prisoner who does not want to pledge to comply with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Batu Malang Correctional Institution, fostering 8 (eight) terrorist prisoners, and there are 2 (two) terrorist prisoners who make pledges, so there are 6 (six) terrorist prisoners who do not want to pledge to obey the Republic of Indonesia.

From the aspect of the purpose of training prisoners, the implementation of revitalization has not been effective, because of the number of terrorist prisoners at the research site there are 23 (twenty-three) terrorist prisoners, and from that amount, there are still 7 (seven) terrorist prisoners who do not want to pledge to obey the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of the revitalization of the development of terrorist prisoners has not been able to fully encourage changes in attitudes and behavior of terrorist prisoners, to be aware of mistakes and obey the law

b. Revitalization of aspects of determining the placement of prisoners

Determination of Placement of Inmates placed in Maximum Security Correctional Institutions or Medium Security Correctional Institutions, based on the determination of the results of Community Research (Community Research), and Inmates from Super Maximum Security Correctional Institutions who have shown changes in attitudes and behaviors and decreased risk levels following the assessment results. The determination of the placement of inmates cannot be separated from the recommendations of the correctional observer team.

The determination of the placement of terrorist prisoners in the Cipinang Class 1 Prison, Cirebon, and the Batu Malang correctional institution, has been in accordance with the provisions for revitalizing the criteria for terrorist prisoners, who are placed in the Maximum Security and Medium Security correctional institutions. The placement of terrorist prisoners has been following the results of the assessment and civic research recommended at the correctional observer team hear. The placement of terrorist prisoners in Cipinang and Cirebon Penitentiaries has all occupied the Medium Security stage. Terrorist prisoners at the Batu Malang Correctional Institutions, there are still 6 (six) terrorist prisoners who still occupy the Maximum Security Prison, because these prisoners do not want to pledge to obey the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In the Batu Malang correctional institution, there are 2 (two) terrorist prisoners who want to pledge to obey the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and are placed in Medium Security.

c. Revitalization of residential block placement aspects

In determining the placement placed in a residential block with due regard to (a) the repetition of a criminal offense; (b) safety and security risks; (c) the form of coaching activities; (d) gender; and (e) interests and talents.

The implementation of the revitalization of the placement of terrorist prisoners (residential blocks) at the research location has all been carried out following the revitalization guidelines. Placement of terrorist prisoners, carried out with one block (room), only occupied by a maximum of 2 (two) terrorist prisoners, taking into account so that there is no repetition of criminal acts; safety, and security risks.

d. Revitalization of aspects of the Terrorist Prisoners Development Program

The revitalization of the Inmate Development program aims to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors of Inmates who are aware of mistakes, comply with laws and regulations and improve discipline. Based on Standards for The Development of Terrorist Prisoners, strategies for coaching terrorism/deradicalization prisoners, in the form of coaching consisting of:

- 1) Behavioral coaching is carried out to find out the identity of terrorist prisoners. Forms of behavioral coaching include risk assessment; profiling and assessment; civic research; and psychiatrist counseling.
- 2) Personality coaching aims at the rehabilitation of inmates who are in good spirits. A form of personalized coaching in the form of fostering religious awareness, and national and state awareness.
- 3) The cultivation of legal and intellectual consciousness, to create the following conditions for terrorist prisoners: to have legal awareness in the coaching environment as well as after returning to the midst of society; obtain information about existing laws in Indonesia; improve the thinking ability of correctional assisted citizens in coaching programs.
- 4) Self-reliance building to prepare prisoners to enter society and be accepted by society. The form of self-reliance coaching consists of coaching entrepreneurial insights, and skills training.

The implementation of the development of terrorist prisoners at the Cipinang Correctional Institution, Cirebon Prison, and Batu Malang Correctional Institution, is more directed at national and state awareness, social awareness; counseling, and rehabilitation. Meanwhile, the development of religious awareness is not fully enforceable (Kadiyono, 2022).

The average Terrorist Prisoner already has a high religious understanding (Islamic religion). The development of religious awareness must be carried out by the guardian who already has the provisions or understands religious knowledge

(Islamic religion). Guardians who carry out religious awareness development of terrorist prisoners still small in number, because of the limited number of guardians in understanding religious science.

The cultivation of national legal awareness has not been fully successful, because there are 7 (seven) terrorist prisoners who still insist on stating that the laws of the country are not laws made by God, so there are terrorist prisoners who state that the laws of the country do not have to be obeyed. The development of national and state consciousness because has not been fully accepted by terrorist prisoners. Similarly, independence coaching has not been able to be carried out, that is, skills training coaching has not been implemented.

Efforts to improve the behavior of inmates have been made by prison officers. Nevertheless, changing the improvement entirely, depends on the attitude of the prisoner. This means that coaching officers cannot completely change the inmate's mindset and the way inmates act (Tobing, 2019).

e. Revitalization of aspects of Coaching Implementation Methods

The method of organizing the Maximum Security Correctional Institution Inmate Development program is carried out with observation in a limited environment. As for the Medium Security Prison, the implementation of coaching with training, education, and internship programs.

Cipinang Prison, Cirebon, and Batu Malang Correctional Institution provide coaching with coaching methods in a limited environment in the Prison. The implementation of education and training that is carried out outside the Prison through an assimilation program in the form of apprenticeships, is not implemented.

It is based on considering the conditions of terrorist prisoners to treat carefully and not rashly to let mingle with society. Terrorist prisoners have not entered the minimum level of security, so the development of independence and skills has not been implemented optimally.

f. Revitalization of aspects of The Transfer of Correctional Institution development

The transfer of Inmates is carried out based on the recommendations of the correctional observer team's hearing, that there is a change in attitude and behavior and a decrease in the level of risk following the indicators of coaching success, to be transferred from the Super Maximum Security Prison to the Maximum Security Prison.

Inmates are transferred from Maximum Security Prison to Medium Security if the results of community assessment and research show a change in attitudes and behaviors that are aware of mistakes, obedient to laws and regulations, and disciplined in participating in activities.

In Cipinang Prison and Cirebon Prison, all level transfers have been carried out from terrorist prisoners, the Maximum Security Correctional Institution has been transferred to the Medium Security Correctional Institution. Meanwhile, in Batu Malang Prison, there are 6 (six) terrorist prisoners still placed in the Maximum Security Correctional Institution, and only 2 (two) terrorist prisoners have been transferred to the Medium Security Correctional Institution.

The revitalization of the transfer of terrorist prisoners from Maximum Security Prison to Medium Security Prison has been carried out based on the recommendations of the correctional observer team's hearing, that there is a change in attitude and behavior and a decrease in the level of risk.

At the research site, one of the measures for transferring terrorist prisoners from the Maximum security Prison to the Medium Security Prison was the pledge of allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia. If the terrorist prisoner has pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia, then it is placed in Medium Security. However, in the Cirebon Prison, there is one terrorist prisoner who has not pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia but has been admitted to the Medium Security Correctional Institution. The consideration for the terrorist prisoners concerned is entered into the Medium Security Correctional Institution because it is conducive and willing to obey the rules of the Prison. The reason terrorist prisoners do not want to declare allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia is that they consider that the applicable state law is not following religious law and not a law derived from God's provisions. The law of the country it is not a provision of God's law, so according to the terrorist prisoner argued that it is not obligatory to obey the law of the country (Kadiyono, 2022).

3. Effectiveness of Revitalization of Terrorist Prisoner Development (Deradicalization)

Effectiveness comes from the word "effective" which implies the achievement of success in achieving the goals that have been set Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the expected results and the results achieved. Effectiveness is the ability to carry out the tasks, and functions (operations of program or mission activities) of an organization or the like in the absence of pressure or tension in its implementation. So legal effectiveness according to the above sense means that an indicator of effectiveness in the sense of achieving a predetermined goal or objectives is a measurement in which a target has been achieved following what has been planned (Wijaya, 1993). The effectiveness of the law is also that people do according to legal norms as they should do, that they are applied and obeyed (Usman, 2009).

The effectiveness of the law is also that people do according to legal norms as they must do, that they are applied and obeyed (Warrasih, 2005). Based on the

Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS- 172.PK.01.06.01 of 2015 on Terrorist Prisoner Development Standards, determining that the conditions/indicators of success or achievement of the objectives of the terrorist prisoner development program (deradicalization), namely:

- a. Terrorist prisoners have a sense of social responsibility both while in the institution correctional and able to participate in the community environment at the time of reintegration.
- b. Terrorist prisoners have the ability and social skills where they can get along and cooperate with others outside their group within the Prison and can get along well in the community.
- c. The terrorist prisoners has basic psychic abilities that make him capable of acknowledging mistakes, willing to develop himself, accepting different groups, willingness to empower oneself, and being critical and tolerant.
- d. Terrorist prisoners can display religious practices that show compassion for fellow human beings, creating harmony in the community and being willing to carry out congregational prayers with other inmates in the Prison mosque.
- e. Terrorist prisoners do not impose the will and understandings they adhere to.
- f. Terrorist prisoners have basic skills/independence to earn an income/living to sustain their lives.
- g. Terrorist prisoners already have national insight, good legal awareness, and recognize and pledge allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the description in table No. 2 above, it appears that the aspects of revitalizing the correctional administration of terrorism convicts at the research site have not all been achieved. Areas/aspects of revitalization of correctional administration, which have not been achieved in the context of fostering terrorist prisoners in research locations, namely:

- a. Aspects of revitalization goals. The purpose of revitalization is to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors, convicts who are aware of mistakes, obedient to laws and regulations, and increased discipline. This aspect of the revitalization goal has not been able to be carried out. This is indicated by the fact that there are still conditions, namely terrorist prisoners do not want to admit mistakes, and terrorist prisoners still do not want to pledge to obediently recognize the State of the Republic of Indonesia. Of the number of terrorist prisoners 23 people, and those who do not want to pledge to obey the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, there are 7 terrorist prisoners.
- b. Personality coaching and legal awareness. Personality coaching and legal awareness have not been fully effective. There are still terrorist prisoners still do

not want to accept the laws prescribed or made by the state. The law of the country is considered an invalid law because the law of law is the law prescribed by the law of God. The implementation of the training of terrorist prisoners at the research site, is more directed at national and state consciousness, social awareness; counseling, and rehabilitation. Meanwhile, the development of religious consciousness is not implemented. The implementation of legal awareness development is united with national and state awareness activities carried out by the guardian so that this increases the workload of the guardian. The cultivation of national legal awareness has not been fully successful, because there are 7 (seven) terrorist prisoners who still insist on stating that the laws of the country are not laws made by God, so there are terrorist prisoners who state that the laws of the country do not have to be obeyed.

- c. Independence coaching. The skill-building aspect for terrorist prisoners has not been effectively implemented. The coach of terrorist prisoners at the research site, still emphasizes the approach of the principle of prudence, consideration of safety risks, and security considerations, so self-reliance coaching has not been implemented and skills. Independence and skills coaching will be effectively carried out at the minimum security stage of coaching prison.

Based on the parameters or indicators of the success of terrorist prisoner coaching in the Terrorist Prisoner Development Standards, so it appears that the parameters on the letters "B" "C", and "G" have not all been implemented at the research site. At the study site, there are still the following conditions:

- a. Terrorist prisoners do not yet have the ability or social skills in which they can associate and cooperate with others outside their group within the Prison or can get along well in the community.
- b. Terrorist prisoners do not all have basic psychic abilities that make them able to admit mistakes, be willing to develop themselves, accept different groups, willingness to empower themselves and be critical and tolerant.
- c. Terrorist prisoners have not all pledged to obey the State of the Republic of Indonesia.

4. Barriers to the effectiveness of the revitalization of terrorist prisoners development

The success of inmate coaching is largely determined by the Trustees officers in the Prison. As mentioned by Widiana Gunakarya, prisoner coaching involves four components of coaching principles for inmates, namely as follows:

- a. Oneself, that is the prisoner himself. The prisoner himself must carry out a coaching process for himself, to be able to change himself towards positive change.

- b. The family, that is, the family must be active in fostering prisoners. Harmonious families play an active role in the development of prisoners and vice versa prisoners who come from less harmonious families are less successful in coaching.
- c. Society, that is, in addition to the support of the prisoner himself and his family, the community in which the prisoner lives has a role in receiving inmates. Society does not alienate former prisoners in everyday life.
- d. Government officers and community groups, the fourth component that participates in fostering inmates, are dominant in determining the success of inmate coaching (Gunakarya, 2008).

The work of the law involves regulatory agencies, regulatory agencies, and stakeholders. Rule-making agencies define legal rules that show the rules of how a role-holder person is expected to act. The regulatory implementing agency performs the Measures following the duties specified in the regulations made by the Regulatory Agencies. What actions the Regulatory Agency takes in response to the rule of law, are highly dependent and controlled by the prevailing legal regulations, its sanctions, and of the entire complex of social, political, and other forces that work upon it, as well as from the feedback that comes from its role holders and bureaucracy. The role holder will act in response to the rule of law, not only determined by law, but also by other powers that arise in its environment (Warassih, 2005).

Lawrence Meir Friedman stated that the law can effectively work if it is supported by 3 (three) components of good law, If the legal substance (legal substance); legal structure; and legal culture are in bad conditions, then the work of the law will be ineffective. The substance of the law is the rules, norms, and patterns of human behavior defined in that system. The notion of the substance of the law is not limited to the written law, but also the law that lives and applies in society. The legal structure is institutionalization into legal entities, such as the courts and the criminal justice system. Legal culture is those attitudes and values that relate to the law, that are related to the behavior related to its institutions, both positively and negatively (Suherman, 2004).

With such a theory of the work of the law, the effectiveness of the revitalization of prisoner development will be influenced by the work of the law. The actions of the prisoner coach in carrying out the revitalization of the prisoner's coaching, in response to the rule of law, are highly dependent and controlled by the applicable legal regulations, of his sanctions, and the whole complex of social, political, and other forces that work upon him, as well as from the feedback that comes from his role holders and bureaucracy. Similarly, the prisoner as a role holder in coaching will act in response to the rule of law, highly dependent and controlled by the applicable regulations, from his sanctions, from the activities of

the Regulatory Institutions, as well as the whole complex of social, political, and so on forces that work on him.

The results of the study stated that the revitalization of the correctional administration of terrorist prisoners has not been effective. This means that there are still obstacles that cause the work of legal structures, legal cultures, and legal substances that are not good or less supportive in the implementation of the revitalization of terrorist prisoner development. Based on research, the factors hindering the implementation of the revitalization of terrorist prisoner development, namely legal structure barriers and legal culture barriers.

a. Legal structure barriers

The legal structure barriers encountered at the study site relate to the condition and performance of the terrorist prisoners coach. Based on the Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-172.PK.01.06.01 of 2015 About the Standards for The Development of Terrorist Prisoners, in a Prison that fosters 10 to 20 terrorist prisoners there must be at least 4 (four) employees for the officer, and the special employee who is assigned the special task, must have the competence and educational background including a legal scholar, religious scholar, psychology scholar. In reality, the research site has not met this requirement, and employees who have these specific skills are relatively few and unevenly distributed in all institutions. in Batu Malang Correctional Institutions, there is no Terrorist Coach, only taken from ordinary Prisoner Development officers who are given additional duties, as additional work personnel, and not taken from certain functional officers. In Cirebon Prison, Guardian was chosen by the Correctional Institution, based on the fact that the civil servant could communicate with terrorist prisoners well, the basis of the mental readiness of the The guardian concerned, and there was no special education and special skills for civil servants about the training of terrorist prisoners.

b. Legal culture barriers

Legal cultural barriers to the implementation of terrorist prisoner training are related to the attitudes, views, ideas, or expectations and opinions of terrorist prisoners. Terrorist prisoners tend to be difficult to admit mistakes, difficult to develop, difficult to accept different groups, and critical and intolerant. Cultural barriers in Cipinang Prison, namely the statement of terrorist prisoners smarter with coaches; terrorist prisoners feel more exclusive (anti-social). Cultural barriers in Cirebon Prison and Batu Malang Correctional Institutions, namely the statement from terrorist prisoners that the state ideology is not suitable for them. Terrorist prisoners state privately that the laws of the country are erroneous and not obligatory to obey because they do not base Islamic law. These legal and

cultural barriers make the cultivation of terrorist prisoners (deradicalization) not easy.

Conclusion

The revitalization of the implementation of correctional services or the construction of terrorist prisoners in the prison at the research site has not been fully effective, this is shown by the lack of complete deradicalization, namely, there are still some terrorist prisoners who do not have national insight, good legal awareness and have not pledged allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Barriers to the effectiveness of the revitalization of the training of terrorist prisoners in Prisons consist of legal structure barriers and legal culture barriers, as follows:

- a. Obstacles to the legal structure are the limited ability of civil servants/guardians in carrying out the revitalization process of prisoner development as a whole and cooperation with the National Counterterrorism Agency not yet maxed out.
- b. The obstacles to legal culture are the statement of terrorist prisoners that the ideology of the state is not suitable for them, and the law of the country as a law that is erroneous and not obliged to obey, because it does not base Islamic law.

Suggestion

It is necessary to optimize the ability of the Guardian in the implementation of the revitalization of the development of terrorist prisoners. It is necessary to optimize coordination and cooperation with National Counter Terrorism Agency.

For ordinary prisoner coaches who are assigned the task of fostering terrorist prisoners (deradicalization), it is necessary to provide education and training on profiling and assessment of terrorist prisoners.

Prisons that foster general inmates and at the same time foster terrorist prisoners, need to provide adequate facilities and infrastructure to support the placement and training of terrorist prisoners such as the addition of special blocks, and the improvement of security systems and equipment.

Community acceptance of inmates is very important because it will motivate inmates to behave well because of the social ties in the community. Therefore, the government needs to educate the public about the role of correctional services. Without education, it will be difficult to understand and want to be involved in the process of recovering prisoners.

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