



Right to Entrepreneurship for Former Terrorism Convict: a Sociological Perspectives

Devan Ramdhan Tresnandy¹, Suartini¹, Fokky Fuad¹, Aris Machmud¹

¹University of Al-Azhar Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Devan Ramdhan Tresnandy



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Abstract

After being released from the penitentiary, former terrorism inmates often face various problems, including negative stigma from the community and difficulties in obtaining capital and place of business. Therefore, one of the proposed solutions, namely the implementation of the correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) so that they can become fully human, have awareness of mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community, play a role in development activities, can live as they are as good citizens and are responsible as part of the counterterrorism strategy. This research method uses an empirical legal research method, in this case the researcher conducts field research on the entrepreneurial rights of former perpetrators of terrorism crimes, this data is analyzed to find the impact of the implementation of the coaching listed in Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes. The results of this study state that former terrorism prisoners (prisoners) have equal constitutional rights to entrepreneurship, but face significant challenges such as social stigma and barriers to economic access.

Introduction

The development of terrorism on the global stage today cannot be separated from the formation of discourse aimed at building a common understanding of what terrorism is. Rainer Hülse and Alexander Spencer have argued that terrorism is the result of social construction. They further emphasized that the reality of terrorism that we see is actually formed from the discourse created by those who oppose the terrorists. This discourse in turn shapes the motivation, strategy, organizational structure, and goals of the terror perpetrators themselves (Kusuma et al., 2019; Mehmood et al., 2022).

Terrorism is now the focus of global attention, including in Indonesia, as an extraordinarily serious criminal act. The terror events that recently occurred in Indonesia have complex roots, involving aspects of ideology, history and politics. This phenomenon cannot be separated from developments in the strategic situation at regional and global levels. Nevertheless, it should be noted that most of the terror acts that occurred in various regions of Indonesia in recent years the majority has been carried out by Indonesian citizens themselves, with only a small involvement of actors from abroad (Zulfikar & Aminah, 2020; Soeparan & Sukabdi, 2021).

Entrepreneurship or better known as entrepreneurship is the ability to develop creative and innovative ideas and methods. This ability is the basis for identifying and exploiting existing opportunities, which can ultimately be applied to achieve success (Gumel, 2018; Martínez-Peláez et al., 2023). More than just a concept, entrepreneurship is a dynamic process that aims to improve welfare. This increase in prosperity is realized by entrepreneurs who dare to take risks, devote time, and provide a variety of products and services. It is important to note that the product or service produced does not always have to be something new. However, what is

essential is that the product or service must have new and useful value. This is achieved by making optimal use of available skills and resources (Mulyanita, 2021).

Ex-citizen inmates in terrorism cases must also have the right to continue their lives, judging from the public's view that ex-citizen inmates for terrorism are still looked down upon and find it difficult to find work. The decision to pursue a profession as an entrepreneur is often based on strong personal beliefs. Many people view entrepreneurship as an effective path to changing the quality of life, both personally and in the context of wider society. The main goal is to increase the standard of living, especially from an economic perspective, which is then expected to lead to more comprehensive prosperity. This perception makes people view the entrepreneurial profession as a career choice that offers substantial benefits

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Nadia Frili Sherill Supit said that Entrepreneurs can be defined as individuals who take the initiative to start a new venture or business. Meanwhile, the entrepreneurial process includes a series of activities, functions and steps taken to identify and exploit opportunities through the formation of an organizational entity. Furthermore, an entrepreneur can be characterized as an agent of change in the economic system. They introduce innovation in the form of new products or services, create organizational models that did not exist before, or find new ways to manage available resources. In other words, entrepreneurs are pioneers who not only create new economic value, but also drive change and development in the business and economic landscape as a whole. They take risks to turn ideas into reality, while continuously looking for innovative ways to increase efficiency and create added value in the production process or service provision (Supit et al., 2022).

The main actors in the world of entrepreneurship are entrepreneurs. They are individuals who are involved in entrepreneurial activities, equipped with passion, talent and the ability to identify new products. Their expertise includes planning production processes, preparing operational management for procuring new products, marketing strategies, as well as capital and financial management. Entrepreneurs can be described as innovators who are able to turn opportunities into value-added business ideas. Their role in the economy is very significant, contributing to economic growth and job creation, which in turn has a positive impact on state revenues. Considering the important role of entrepreneurs, there is an urgency to encourage the younger generation, especially students, to be interested in becoming entrepreneurs.

Mr. Samud said terrorism is an extraordinary crime that is currently the focus of global attention, especially in Indonesia. Terror acts that have occurred in Indonesia recently have complex roots, involving aspects of ideology, history and politics. This phenomenon is also closely related to strategic dynamics at regional and global levels. Terrorism can be defined as an ideology that justifies the use of violence and fear-inducing tactics as a legitimate means of achieving goals. This is a disaster caused by humans (manmade disaster). Generally, terrorism manifests in the form of organized crime (organized crime) carried out by certain groups with

political goals. these actions planned and structured, aimed at creating fear and imposing a certain political agenda (Samud, 2021).

Mr. Jaka Pramana said that terrorism is a form of crime that is rooted in certain ideas. This crime arises from wrong and deviant teachings and understandings, both from a religious perspective and in the context of social life in general. As a crime against humanity, terrorism has far-reaching impacts. The result is not only damage to physical infrastructure, but also causing unrest in society and significantly increasing suspicion between religious communities. More deeply, terrorism is rooted in certain beliefs, doctrines or ideologies. The impact can be very deep, affecting the consciousness, soul, mindset and perspective of society as a whole (Pramana et al., 2022).

This research is not the same as the previous studies described above, this research focuses on fostering perpetrators of terrorist crimes from an Indonesian positive legal perspective based on the results of interviews conducted by the author using a qualitative approach, while previous studies have been explained above. using normative legal research methods with a qualitative approach.

Therefore, researchers are very interested in conducting research on the topic "entrepreneurship rights for former prisoners in prison for terrorism" and the formulation of the problem, what are the rights to entrepreneurship for former prisoners in prison for terrorism in Indonesia?

The author states that this research is very different from previous research. This shows whether the handling of terrorist acts in Indonesia has been carried out properly or not in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. The aim of this research is aimed to find out whether it is functioning properly and in accordance with applicable regulations. In theory, the results of this research will give researchers a better understanding of the law, especially criminal law.

Methods

The research method uses empirical legal research methods, in this case the researcher conducted field research on the entrepreneurial rights of former perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism. In-depth interviews were conducted with two respondents, namely Mun, a former perpetrator of criminal acts of terrorism, and his, an entrepreneurship coach from the BNPT RI Deradicalization Center.

Results and Discussion

Legal Framework of Entrepreneurship Rights for Former Terrorism Convicts

The right to entrepreneurship for former terrorism convicts in Indonesia finds strong grounding in national law and policy frameworks. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes clearly mandates that deradicalization must be an integral part of the rehabilitation process for those convicted of terrorism. Going further, Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 emphasizes that deradicalization efforts should not stop at ideological realignment but must also foster national consciousness, promote religious moderation, and crucially, build economic independence through entrepreneurship training (Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2018). Together, these legal provisions reflect a broader understanding: successful reintegration into society demands not only a change of mind but also the creation of real, tangible opportunities for former convicts to rebuild their lives with dignity.

Correctional institutions, especially specialized facilities like the Super Maximum Security (SMS) Penitentiary, have been tasked with implementing intensive rehabilitation programs

grounded in this holistic approach. These programs seek to address ideological transformation, psychological healing, and practical skill development simultaneously, positioning entrepreneurship as a key avenue for reentry into society. The correctional system, in this light, aspires not merely to punish, but to prepare inmates for a sustainable, productive life beyond prison walls (Qowi & Subroto, 2021; Salas & Anwar, 2021).

The importance of entrepreneurship as part of this legal and rehabilitative framework becomes vividly clear when viewed through the lived experiences of individuals like Mun. A former terrorism convict, Mun participated in entrepreneurship training while incarcerated. Reflecting on his journey, he shared:

"When I was still in prison, I received entrepreneurship coaching which proved useful after my release. Finding formal work was very difficult for us former terrorists. Because many companies refuse to hire us, entrepreneurship became the only realistic option for survival" (Paraphrased from interview with Mun, cited in Devan Ramdhan Tresnandy, 2024)

Mun's story brings into sharp relief a reality often overlooked, for many former convicts, entrepreneurship is not merely a desirable opportunity, but a necessary lifeline. It is less about ambition and more about survival in the face of persistent societal rejection. His experience powerfully illustrates how entrepreneurship training, as mandated by national policy, can offer a concrete, actionable pathway for reintegration, bridging the gap between ideological rehabilitation and the hard social realities of life after prison.

Mun's testimony also reminds us that the success of such programs ultimately hinges not only on their existence but on how meaningfully they empower individuals to navigate and overcome the stigma and barriers that await them outside prison gates. Entrepreneurship, in this sense, is not just an economic endeavor, it is a profound act of reclaiming agency, dignity, and a place within a society that too often struggles to accept those seeking a second chance.

Challenges in Reintegration: Stigma and Discrimination

Despite the existence of legal frameworks designed to protect their rights, former terrorism convicts continue to face deep-seated societal stigma and systemic discrimination upon their release. These barriers manifest across many facets of life, from difficulties in securing formal employment to challenges in accessing housing and financial services. Beneath these obstacles lie entrenched fears, the lingering trauma of past violence, and media narratives that often portray former convicts as ongoing threats to society (Prasetya et al., 2021; Zulfikar & Aminah, 2020). Interview findings, particularly from Mun, a former terrorism convict, bring these challenges into sharper focus. Reflecting on his own journey, Mun shared:

"Even though we have served our sentences, people still see us as threats. It was very difficult to find a job. Many companies refused to even consider my application once they found out about my background. Entrepreneurship became the only realistic way for me to survive" (Paraphrased from interview with Mun, cited in Devan Ramdhan Tresnandy, 2024)

Mun's story is not unique; it echoes the broader reality faced by many former convicts who find themselves systematically shut out from formal economic opportunities. Lacking pathways into the conventional workforce, many are compelled to turn toward self-employment, not out of ambition, but necessity. As Kusuma et al (2019) note, the persistent association of terrorism with inherent danger has created layers of structural discrimination that linger even after an individual has legally and ideologically reformed.

This ongoing societal suspicion severely undermines the broader aims of deradicalization programs. Without pathways to genuine acceptance and economic participation, reintegration efforts risk becoming hollow exercises. As Maulidyawanto et al. (2023) highlight, entrepreneurship without societal support is precarious at best, easily undermined by exclusion, distrust, and economic vulnerability.

Furthermore, empirical studies emphasize that successful reintegration hinges on two critical pillars: the availability of sustainable economic opportunities and the willingness of the community to welcome back reformed individuals (Masyhar & Munib, 2022b). Without these foundations, the journey toward reintegration remains fragile, increasing the risk of social alienation and potential recidivism.

Addressing stigma, therefore, cannot rest solely on the shoulders of former convicts. It must be understood as a collective societal responsibility. Government institutions, religious leaders, civil society organizations, media practitioners, and local communities all have crucial roles to play. Holistic strategies, such as public education campaigns, restorative justice initiatives, and open community dialogue forums, could help challenge entrenched biases, rebuild trust, and ultimately lay the groundwork for a more inclusive society (Purwanto et al., 2022).

Entrepreneurship as a Reintegration Strategy: Opportunities and Limitations

Entrepreneurship has increasingly been seen as a critical pathway for the reintegration of former terrorism convicts. Programs spearheaded by Indonesia's National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT), often in collaboration with local community leaders, have provided an important starting point. Through entrepreneurship training, modest capital assistance, and some degree of community outreach, these initiatives offer former convicts a tangible means to rebuild their economic lives and regain a place in society (Prasetya et al., 2021). Yet, as promising as these efforts are, several fundamental challenges continue to limit their effectiveness. Many participants struggle with securing sufficient startup capital to launch businesses that are not only viable but also sustainable over time. Beyond funding, a deeper issue emerges: the absence of long-term mentorship and structured business development support. Without guidance during the critical early years of entrepreneurship, former convicts are often left vulnerable to operational failures and the disillusionment that follows (Sari, 2020).

Compounding these challenges is the persistent weight of societal prejudice. Even when former convicts are motivated and equipped to start anew, community members often hesitate to engage with businesses owned by individuals carrying the stigma of a terrorism conviction. This ongoing distrust and fear not only dampen market opportunities but also reinforce the social isolation that reintegration efforts seek to dismantle (Kusuma et al., 2019).

These concerns are vividly reflected in the experiences of Mun, a former terrorism convict who underwent entrepreneurship training while incarcerated. Mun shared:

"We were given some capital and training before release, but after that, there was little guidance. Running a business alone, without sufficient mentoring or support, was very difficult. I had to learn everything myself and face distrust from customers because of my past" (Paraphrased from interview with Mun, cited in Devan Ramdhan Tresnandy, 2024)

Mun's experience brings to light the deeper structural vulnerabilities that exist within the current entrepreneurship-based reintegration model. While the provision of initial training and modest capital support are important first steps, they fall short when not accompanied by a robust, ongoing support system. As Ismed & Ismed (2021) points out, sustainable reintegration

demands more than technical skills; it requires continuous social, psychological, and economic scaffolding that extends well beyond the moment of release.

Moreover, research by Masyhar & Munib (2022a) underscores that entrepreneurship, if treated in isolation, risks becoming little more than a temporary coping mechanism. Without embedding entrepreneurial initiatives within a broader framework, one that fosters community acceptance, nurtures a supportive business ecosystem, and ensures access to long-term mentoring, the dream of stability quickly fades into precarious survival.

Lessons from international programs offer important guidance. Norway's Back on Track initiative, for example, demonstrates how integrating entrepreneurship with structured psychosocial support can lead to far more durable reintegration outcomes, significantly reducing the likelihood of recidivism (Purwanto et al., 2022). Programs like these do not treat entrepreneurship merely as an economic fix; they recognize it as one element within a larger tapestry of psychological healing, social trust-building, and institutional support.

Reflecting on Mun's journey, it becomes clear that while entrepreneurship training provides a crucial lifeline, it is not enough on its own. Without systemic aftercare, mentorship, community reintegration mechanisms, and financial pathways, former convicts remain vulnerable to economic hardship, social alienation, and a dangerous sense of exclusion. In this fragile state, the lofty goals of deradicalization and sustainable reintegration are easily undermined, threatening not just the individuals involved but the broader fabric of social resilience itself.

Comparative Insights from International Deradicalization Programs

Experiences from international deradicalization programs offer valuable insights that Indonesia can draw upon to strengthen its reintegration efforts. Countries such as Norway and Denmark have long recognized that disengaging individuals from extremist ideologies requires more than just ideological reeducation; it demands a holistic approach that addresses the psychological, social, and economic dimensions of reintegration (Bjørge & Horgan, 2009).

One notable example comes from Norway's *Back on Track* program, which places a strong emphasis on personalized psychological rehabilitation, skill development, and structured mentorship. This program, according to Christensen (2020), has contributed significantly to lowering recidivism rates among former extremists by ensuring continuous support after release. By integrating correctional services with municipal and employment agencies, the program underscores the critical importance of psychological healing and restoring a sense of belonging as key factors in breaking the cycle of radicalization.

In a similar vein, Germany's *EXIT-Germany* initiative offers a powerful model of voluntary disengagement. EXIT-Germany provides intensive psychological counseling, educational requalification, and career development services designed to help individuals construct new, positive identities apart from their former extremist networks (Köhler, 2014). What sets this program apart is its case management approach, which offers tailored support to address the unique needs of each participant.

Denmark's *Aarhus Model* further enriches these lessons. Unlike programs that intervene late in the radicalization process, the Aarhus Model emphasizes early intervention through personalized mentoring, family involvement, and pathways into education or employment. Research by Bertelsen (2015) highlights that this proactive strategy not only prevents radicalization but also supports the sustainable reintegration of those already affected, by addressing both individual grievances and broader social exclusion.

Together, these international experiences illustrate a critical point: successful reintegration is not achieved by focusing solely on ideological change or vocational skills. Instead, it requires

a comprehensive, multi-dimensional strategy that simultaneously fosters psychological recovery, economic empowerment, the rebuilding of social networks, and community acceptance (Ellis & Abdi, 2017).

Applying similar principles in Indonesia would mean going beyond entrepreneurship training alone. Reintegration programs should incorporate continuous psychological counseling post-release, structured employment partnerships, mentoring by community leaders and former victims, and trust-building initiatives at the grassroots level. By embracing this holistic approach, Indonesia could significantly enhance the durability and impact of its deradicalization efforts, creating not only safer communities but also a more resilient and inclusive society.

Policy Recommendations for Sustainable Reintegration

Building on the challenges revealed in this study, several key policy recommendations emerge to support the sustainable reintegration of former terrorism convicts into Indonesian society. These recommendations are not merely technical steps but reflect a broader commitment to restoring dignity, building trust, and strengthening social cohesion.

First, there is an urgent need to reinforce entrepreneurship programs by offering more substantial financial support, accessible microcredit schemes, and structured mentoring networks. Ellis & Abdi (2017) emphasize that the success of reintegration efforts rests heavily on the availability of meaningful economic opportunities. Without the tools to achieve financial independence, former convicts remain vulnerable to marginalization and relapse. Second, Indonesia must prioritize national public awareness campaigns aimed at reshaping societal attitudes. Public perception is a critical determinant of reintegration success; lingering distrust and negative stereotypes can quickly undo the progress made within prison walls (Masyhar & Munib, 2022a). Highlighting genuine success stories, stories of those who have turned away from violence and contributed positively to their communities, can help bridge the gap between fear and acceptance.

Third, robust legal protections against discrimination must be established and consistently enforced. It is not enough for former convicts to be ideologically reformed; they must also be afforded a real chance to rebuild their lives without facing institutionalized barriers. As Bertelsen (2015) argues, upholding the rights of reformed individuals is fundamental to restoring their sense of dignity and enabling them to fully participate in the life of the nation. Fourth, Indonesia would benefit greatly from adopting international best practices that have shown promise elsewhere. Norway's 'Back on Track' program and Germany's 'EXIT-Germany' initiative provide clear examples of how community mentorship, psychological support, and collaborative networks between government and civil society can create resilient pathways away from extremism (Bjørge & Horgan, 2009; Köhler, 2015). Such approaches recognize that disengagement is not an event but a long journey that requires sustained support.

Finally, it is imperative to establish comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems. Reintegration cannot be approached as a one-size-fits-all solution, nor can it remain static. As Christmann (2012) reminds us, evidence-based assessments are vital for understanding what works, what does not, and why. Regular evaluations will ensure that reintegration programs remain dynamic, adaptable, and responsive to the evolving needs of society. In embracing these measures, Indonesia has the opportunity to foster not only a safer society but also a more compassionate and inclusive one. Reintegration must be seen not merely as a mechanism to prevent recidivism but as a profound affirmation of human dignity, an acknowledgment that transformation is possible and that every individual, once reformed, deserves the chance to contribute meaningfully to the common good.

Conclusion

Based on this research, it can be concluded that former terrorism convicts have equal constitutional rights to entrepreneurship, but face significant challenges such as social stigma and barriers to economic access. To overcome this, a holistic approach is needed that includes non-discriminatory policies, capacity development programs and community education. It is important to balance the right to entrepreneurship with the obligation to comply with the law and contribute positively to society. Effective implementation requires collaboration between government, the private sector, and civil society, as well as ongoing evaluation. This effort is not just law enforcement, but a complex step towards an inclusive and productive society. Success in this regard can contribute to social reintegration, preventing recidivism, and strengthening national resilience. This approach emphasizes the balance between individual rights, public security, and economic development, reflecting the complexity of the issue of reintegration of former convicts in the context of entrepreneurship and national development.

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