

ABSTRAK

Aparat keamanan (Densus 88) Polri, setiap tahunnya berhasil menangkap pelaku terorisme, namun kasus terorisme di Indonesia masih terjadi. Para pelaku kasus terorisme terbagi menjadi dua, yakni pelaku baru maupun mantan narapidana terorisme (napiter) yang sudah selesai menjalani hukuman. Khusus mantan napiter yang kembali melakukan aksinya perlu perhatian lebih oleh aparat keamanan, ataupun Pemerintah. Sebab mereka telah melaksanakan program deradikalisasi. Program deradikalisasi yang ada dan banyak dilakukan oleh Pemerintah, dilakukan sejak di dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan (Lapas). Dilakukan oleh lembaga Pemerintah mulai Kepolisian, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT), Kementerian Hukum dan HAM, Kementerian Agama, dan sejumlah pihak lainnya. Program deradikalisasi ini, lebih banyak merupakan program Pemerintah ke Napiter ataupun mantan Napiter. Sehingga keberhasilan program deradikalisasi masih dipertanyakan, ketika mantan napiter kembali melakukan aksinya. Program deradikalisasi yang dilakukan oleh mantan napiter di Indonesia, dinilai memiliki keberhasilan yang sangat tinggi. Sebab para mantan napiter yang membuat program, menjadi pengisi, melakukan pengawasan dan lainnya. Namun sayangnya deradikalisasi model oleh mantan napiter ini di Indonesia masih sangat sedikit, satu di antaranya di Paguyuban Podomoro yang berkantor di Larangan Kecamatan Larangan Kabupaten Brebes Jawa Tengah. Pada tesis ini, peneliti akan mengungkapkan sejumlah fakta keberhasilan deradikalisasi yang dilakukan oleh Paguyuban Podomoro. Salah satu keberhasilannya dengan melakukan metode komunikasi persuasif dan komunikasi kelompok. Peneliti melakukan pendekatan Fenomenologi sebagai jalan mengungkap keberhasilan melakukan program deradikalisasi.

Kata Kunci: Terorisme, Deradikalisasi, Mantan napiter, Paguyuban Podomoro, Radikalisme

ABSTRACT

The security forces (Densus 88) of the National Police, every year succeed in arresting terrorist perpetrators, but cases of terrorism in Indonesia still occur. The perpetrators of terrorism cases are divided into two, namely new perpetrators and former terrorism convicts (naiters) who have finished serving their sentences. Especially for ex-convicts who return to their actions, they need more attention from the security forces or the government. Because they have implemented a deradicalization program. Existing deradicalization programs that are widely carried out by the Government are carried out in correctional institutions (Lapas). Carried out by government agencies starting from the Police, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Religion, and a number of other parties. This deradicalization program is more of a government program for Napiters or former Napiters. So the success of the deradicalization program is still in question, when former convicts return to action. The deradicalization program carried out by former convicts in Indonesia is considered to have had very high success. Because the former convicts created the program, acted as fillers, carried out supervision and so on. However, unfortunately there are still very few models of deradicalization by ex-convicts in Indonesia, one of which is Paguyuban Podomoro which has its office in Larangan, Larangan District, Brebes Regency, Central Java. In this thesis, the researcher will reveal a number of facts about the success of deradicalization carried out by Paguyuban Podomoro. One success is using persuasive communication methods and group communication. Researchers took a phenomenological approach as a way to reveal the success of carrying out deradicalization programs.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Deradicalization, Ex-convicts, Paguyuban Podomoro, Radicalism*

