

Article Review #2 - De-radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia

The topic of Criminal Law Policy examines Indonesia's complex social, political, and legal elements that cause and mitigate terrorism. This difficult topic affects social, criminological, and political research. Sociological analysis of social systems, cultural norms, and identity development may impact extreme viewpoints' popularity. It examines how socioeconomic exclusion, bigotry, and poverty radicalize ethnic and religious minorities (Manthovani, 2023). Criminology also studies terrorist motives and legislative solutions. Indonesian criminal justice, law enforcement, and counterterrorism methods are examined. The political science study revealed criminal law influences state security, human rights, and governance. It explores how government terrorism responses affect democracy, civil liberties, and law. Geopolitics, diplomatic relations, and transnational security in domestic-international terrorism policy are also studied. This study integrates prior research to understand terrorism and de-radicalization.

The article's hypotheses address Indonesian terrorism de-radicalization concept and practice gaps. They may evaluate legal frameworks, identify de-radicalization impediments, and offer evidence-based solutions. Research may examine how counterterrorism legislation affects community relations, how socioeconomic factors radicalize people, or how ex-terrorist rehabilitation programs work. Question framing helps the study gather counterterrorism policy and practice insights.

Qualitative research is inductive and normative. This strategy helps researchers examine Indonesian terrorist de-radicalization. It clarifies stakeholders' opinions, legal issues, and socio-

political de-radicalization. Using normative research methods, the study critically assesses legal norms, principles, and practices against justice, human rights, and social well-being (Manthovani, 2023). Scholars can evaluate counterterrorism initiatives' ethics and recommend norms using this strategy.

Legal texts, academic literature, and empirical investigations are used. Indonesian counterterrorism laws, reports, and publications are primary sources. Secondary sources include academic journals, books, policy documents, and research institution reports. Numerous sources support the study's conclusions. Researchers use systematic literature reviews and legal analysis to gather data.

Data is analyzed and interpreted using content analysis. Researchers code and analyze text to uncover patterns, themes, and crucial findings. This iterative approach helps researchers identify data trends, correlations, and de-radicalization impacts. The study may code and organize data utilizing qualitative data analysis tools for rigor and reliability.

The article's analysis uses radicalization, social identity, and strain theory. These ideas describe radicalization's sources, mechanisms, and effects. Social identity theory examines how categorization and social dynamics influence extreme ideological identification (Manthovani, 2023). Strain theory demonstrates how socioeconomic inequality and perceived injustices can cause alienation, resentment, and extremism.

Indonesian terrorist de-radicalization affects marginalized communities' issues and contributions. Radicalization narratives and recruiting may target ethnic minorities and the impoverished. Social exclusion, economic marginalization, and discrimination drive radicalization. Social conflicts and mistrust may increase as counterterrorism stigmatizes poor

people. Indeed, the study critically explores how de-radicalization initiatives harm disadvantaged communities and urges for inclusive solutions that match their needs and values.

In conclusion, society gains from research. Policymakers, practitioners, and scholars learn how to de-radicalize terrorism in Indonesia under Indonesian legislation from the research. Counterterrorism, criminal justice, and social policy benefit from informed decision-making and evidence-based practices. The study encourages inclusive, rights-based de-radicalization for peacebuilding and conflict prevention locally and globally, strengthening social cohesion, human rights, and democracy.

Reference

Manthovani, R. (2023). De-radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia: Analysing the Implications of Criminal Law Policy. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 17(2), 48-62.

<https://cybercrimejournal.com/manuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view/187/69>