



The Effectiveness of Imprisonment as a Deterrent Effect for Terrorists in Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary

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Abstract. This study aims to determine and analyze the effectiveness of imprisonment as a deterrent effect for terrorists, a study at the Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary. This research is a field research, the analysis uses descriptive qualitative method with a social legal approach. Data collection by interviewing and observing the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Central Java and the Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary. The results of this study indicate that the imposition of imprisonment against terrorists viewed from the perspective of prevention / reduction of terrorism prisoners and changes in behavior of prisoners of terrorism in Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary is quite effective in providing a deterrent effect. This can be seen with the reduction in the number of terrorism prisoners from year to year, and the significant change in behavior of prisoners of terrorism, from being radical to becoming more soft or moderate.

Keywords: effectiveness · imprisonment · terrorist

1 Introduction

Terrorism as an understanding is indeed different from most understandings that grow and develop in the world, both past and current. Terrorism has always been synonymous with terror, violence, extremism and intimidation. The perpetrators are usually referred to as terrorists. Therefore, terrorism as an understanding that is identical to terror often has negative consequences for humanity. Terrorism often causes countless humanitarian victims (Zuhairi, 2005).

Events and acts of terrorism that are happening to humans are very many and varied, according to the conditions and circumstances expected by the perpetrators to achieve their goals and targets. However, according to historical records and various events that have hit the people at this time, all these incidents and actions did not come out of two cases: First, physical terrorism, which is the event that is now the highlight of human attention such as blasting, bombing, kidnapping, bombing suicide, piracy. Second, ideological terrorism (thinking / understanding). This type of terrorism is far more dangerous than physical terrorism, because all forms of physical terrorism that occur stem from the ideological impulses of the perpetrators, both from among the

infidels who are the scourge of terrorism on this earth or from among Muslims whose thoughts have deviated from the path True Islam (Sunusi, 2011, p. 132).

The war on terrorism can be upheld through two cases, both physical and ideological warfare. Physical war can be fought by the authorities. In addition, it is incumbent upon Muslims who know the whereabouts of these terrorists for cooperation with the authorities in order to help in the goodness and piety, as well as efforts to maintain human security. Ideologically warfare, namely in explaining all thoughts deviating from the right direction. Because these ideologies are the forerunners of the emergence of physical terror and if not eradicated, will always be a serious threat in the future (Sunusi, 201, p. 133).

Reviewing the trend of terrorism in Indonesia from 2010 to 2017, there were 130 cases of terrorism, 896 were arrested and sentenced, 126 of them were sentenced to death, 674 were sentenced (convicted) to prison, and 96 perpetrators were released (Asean Study Center, 2017). The large number of cases shows that terrorism is still a serious problem in Indonesia which not only involves domestic actors, but also cross-border networks. Even more alarming, in terms of the perpetrators, not only involving men, but also involving women and even children. A series of suicide bombings and acts of terror that occurred in Indonesia so far shows that the threat of terrorism and radicalism is very real the movement of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia is growing and spreading, making it a joint threat to the security and integrity of the Unitary State of Indonesian Republic.

Among the terrorism cases and terrorism perpetrators in Indonesia, some of them are carried out by the same perpetrators, who repeat the acts of terror after they are released from prison (Penitentiary) for the conviction in prison for being proven to have committed acts of terrorism. This means that there are indications that terrorists who were arrested and sentenced to prison, some of them after being released did not become deterrent and they committed acts of terror again, and even tended to be larger in scale.

Therefore, it is necessary to review the effectiveness of imprisonment against terrorists in Indonesia. One of the functions of imprisonment is to provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators of criminal acts. The perpetrators of the crime especially terrorism should be sentenced to imprisonment, the concerned will become a deterrent and return to the community. But in reality some of them are not deterrent, on the contrary they can become greater terrorists. Based on the background of the above problems, this study aims to find out and analyze the effectiveness of imprisonment as a deterrent effect for perpetrators of terrorism in Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary.

2 Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative analysis. The research to be conducted is aimed at finding or finding the data needed to answer the problem which will then be elaborated or presented to provide a comprehensive picture of the answers to the problems raised in the study.

This research is a field research. The main data in the form of primary data will be obtained through interviews and direct observation in the field. The approach used in this study is the socio legal approach (socio legal approach). The data source in the form of primary data is taken directly from all parties directly related to the problem under study.

In this study the primary data source was obtained by researchers through observation and direct interviews with Kemenkumham Officials and Officials at the Kedungpane Class I Penitentiary in Semarang. In this study secondary data sources were obtained from primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials are legal materials that have authority (authoritative), such as laws and regulations relating to criminal acts of terrorism. Secondary legal material, i.e. all legal publications which are informal documents. For example: Text books on legal issues, legal journals and comments on judges' decisions (Muhammad, 2004, p. 54).

Data analysis was performed using an interactive model. After all data is collected in full, namely data collection using laws, theories, and legal principles. The use of qualitative data analysis is intended to measure and test data, concepts, theories, doctrines, by not using mathematical formulas or statistical formulas but by using logical reasoning. With this data analysis method it is hoped that a clear picture will be obtained so that it can answer the existing problems.

Data collected from primary data (field) and library research (secondary data) are compiled systematically and organized (grouped) according to the problem under study. Data obtained from both field studies and document studies were further analyzed descriptively qualitatively, that is, after the data were collected then poured in the form of logical and systematic descriptions, then analyzed to obtain clarity of problem solving, then deductively drawn conclusions, namely from general matters towards special thing (Soekanto & Mamuji, 2013, p.10). This research will draw conclusions with the deductive method.

3 Result and Discussion

The high intensity of acts of terror and violence in the name of Islam, of course, dropped the image of Islam in the eyes of the world. Moreover, Indonesia, which is predominantly Muslim, is also reaping this bad effect. In fact, the perpetrators of terror in the name of Islam are only a small group of Muslims. However, the development of an increasingly global era also influenced the radicalism movement. Times continue to advance so that many other factors helped build the birth of a radical movement. Radicalism today is not only caused by religious factors. Religion has indeed become the dominant ideology in some of the radical movements that exist, but that alone is not enough to move a person to commit acts of violence such as terror, bombing or suicide.

Terrorism as a social phenomenon develops along with the development of human civilization. The methods used to commit violence and fear are also increasingly sophisticated along with the wishes of modern technology. The ease of creating fear with high technology and the development of information through extensive media, makes it easier to network and act of terror to achieve its goals. In this context, the forms of terrorism crime are increasingly numerous and complex (Suhariyanto, 2016, p. 36).

The system of imprisonment policy in the legislative policy is not a stand-alone system, the policy of imprisonment is closely related to the whole system or criminal policy, both contained in substantive and material criminal law legislation, as well as those contained in the formal criminal law rules and the law criminal conduct.

That the implementation of imprisonment against terrorism (convicted) perpetrators in Indonesia is different from the general criminal offenders. There are special treatments

for prisoners of terrorism (often abbreviated as Napiter), because prisoners of terrorism are high-risk prisoners, so super tight supervision is needed.

Kuncoro as Staff of the Correctional Division, Central Java Regional Office, Kemenkumham said that Penitentiary (Lapas) is a place to conduct guidance for prisoners and correctional students in Indonesia. Before the term Penitentiary was known in Indonesia, the place was called a prison. Penitentiary is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) under the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (formerly the Department of Justice).

The policy factor is one of the factors that can influence a person to become evil or not, then the policy has an important role as an effort to tackle crime, including the crime of terrorism. There are several policies / policies in general from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the Directorate of Corrections and Correctional Institutions, as well as specific policies from Penitentiaries to combat terrorism, including:

Deradicalization. The deradicalization program is implemented by the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit in collaboration with the BNPT and FKPT Central Java Province by presenting legal experts, legal practitioners, psychologists, clerics, and social ministry officials. The activities are in the form of general discussions with terrorist inmates, religious discussions by presenting ulama from the Middle East to add religious insight, special and in-depth interviews with terrorist prisoners, this deradicalization program has very significant results in changing the behavior of terrorist prisoners who were once radical to soft (moderate).

Assessment. This assessment is carried out to map whether these terrorists can be categorized as “terrorists” or “just radicals”, then the second goal is to determine which terrorist inmates are placed in which prison, for example in the Pasir Putih Nusakambangan Prison or in Class 1 Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary. The assessment was conducted by DG Pas and BNPT in Mako Brimob (also considered close to families, networks such as the Solo, Poso, Aceh and other networks).

Placement of terrorist inmates in one man one cell (one cell per person). This policy aims to avoid direct contact with other prisoners, avoid contamination of other prisoners from radical ideals, and avoid incitement and provocation from terrorist prisoners to other prisoners.

Classification of Penitentiary. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights RI N0.M.HH-07.OT.01.01 / 2017, Penitentiary are classified as Super Maximum Security, Maximum Security, and Minimum Security. Classification to provide maximum supervision to terrorist prisoners so as not to make direct contact with other prisoners.

Establishment of the “Ikatan Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan Indonesia” (Ipke-mindo). The social advisors have very strategic roles in the integrated criminal justice system. Before and after the judicial process, a community counselor is required to accompany an offender, to get fair treatment in the trial process and to receive guidance after serving his sentence.

The Penitentiary Revitalization Program, which is driven by the Directorate General of PAS, is in the form of “Community Settlements that use the concept of open prison. Through open camp, they will go through a process of social reintegration, while training their abilities in various economic activities such as farming, raising livestock and others.

In English literature, criminal purposes are usually abbreviated with three R and one D. Three R are Reformation, Restraint, and Retribution, while one D is Deterrence consisting of individual deterrence and general deterrence (special prevention and general prevention). Reformation means to repair or rehabilitate criminals so that they become good people and useful to society. Society will benefit if criminals become good. Criticism of Reformation is its failure that can be seen from the many recidivists after serving prison sentences. Therefore, Reformation needs to be supported with other objectives such as prevention.

The purpose of restraint is to alienate offenders from the community. By alienating lawbreakers from the community, means that the community will become safer. So there is also a connection with the reform system, if it is questioned how long the convict must be corrected in prison, thus he is not in the midst of society. This is important because people need physical protection from criminal behavior.

Retribution is retaliation against violators for committing a crime. However, retribution today is widely criticized as a barbaric system that is incompatible with civilized societies. Even though those who are pro retaliation say that people who create softer systems for criminals such as reformation make Magna Carta for criminals.

Deterrence, means making deterrent or deterring, so that both the defendant as an individual and others who potentially become criminals will be deterrent or afraid of committing a crime, by looking at the criminal imposed on the defendant. The criticism of this theory is that deterrence is considered unfair. If for the purpose of preventing others from committing a crime, the convict is sacrificed to accept the crime.

Theories about criminal purposes are indeed increasingly heading towards a more humane and more rational system. The course of the criminal system shows that retribution or for the purpose of satisfying a revenge party, both the community itself and those who are harmed or become victims of crime. Although this is seen as primitive, sometimes it still feels its influence in modern times.

What is seen as the aim that applies now is the variation of the forms of imprisonment, both aimed at lawbreakers themselves and those who have the potential to become criminals, protection to society from evil deeds, as well as the most modern and popular today, namely reformation of the villain. Not only aims to improve the conditions of imprisonment but also look for other alternatives that are not criminal in fostering lawbreakers.

The expansion of the conditional criminal system and the conditional release as in Britain, the United States, Japan and other countries, this is called probation and parole is increasingly enhanced. Such a thing is manifested in the Draft National Penal Code with the criminal name “Supervision”. All of these efforts are reformative. A brief imprisonment has many negative aspects, namely small beginner criminals who can sit in prison to veteran criminals and recidivists as the prison terminology as the “university” of criminals. So that the correctional goals are not achieved, even vice versa.

In the Draft National Criminal Code (KUHP), the objectives of criminal prosecution have been regulated, namely: 1) Prevent criminal acts by upholding legal norms in order to protect the community; 2) Making corrections to the convicted person and thus making him a good and useful person; 3) Resolve conflicts caused by criminal acts; 4) Freeing the guilt of the convicted person.

Punishment is not intended to tell and is not allowed to degrading human dignity. The history of the development of prison sentences moves from “punishing” and “fostering”, and in accordance with the demands of the times. This effort moves toward actions to “fix” the convicted. Theoretically, this improvement effort is a deprivation of one’s independence with the aim of changing his “evil” behavior to “obeying the law (Susanto, 2011, p. 110).

Prison regulations are contained in the *Gestichten Reglement* which was enacted by an ordinance dated December 10, 1917, which subsequently underwent several changes. The overall reform in this field began in 1963 with the proposed concept of “*Pemasyarakatan*” by the Minister of Justice Dr. Suhardjo, SH. What is intended by correcting in the concept is formulated as follows: 1) In short, the purpose of prison is: correctional service, which implies that not only people who are protected against the repetition of evil deeds by the convicted, but also people who have gone astray are protected and provided with life, so that they become useful subjects in society; 2) Prison convicts besides causing pain to the convicted person for losing their freedom of movement, guiding the convicted person to repent, educating him so that he becomes a useful member of society.

To realize this idea, the next step is to change the name of the prison (where the sentence is carried out) with a “Penal Institution”. Although the concept of correctional management in certain cases is in accordance with modern penology which emphasizes guidance (treatment), but in many cases still lags. In its journey, the development of views and practices on this penitentiary, for example: 1) Recognition of the responsibility of the state to return the convicted to society in a state no worse or worse than before he was admitted to the Penitentiary; 2) In the fostering effort, care must be taken that the convict is not alienated from his community, and in providing work must be in accordance with the work that is in the community. This is intended so that the convict does not feel strange, awkward or feel abandoned by his community, so he must always feel there is a relationship with the community.

It should be noted that the judge’s decision in the form of a prison sentence only revokes or limits the convicted person to move freely, while other human rights (human rights) are not revoked, so they should need attention. The basic existence of the justification of imprisonment has never been questioned, which is generally questioned about the severity of the threat of imprisonment and its formulation system in the law. Prison crimes can still be maintained, only need to be restricted in their use for certain crimes, especially the concern is the resocialization of convicted persons. Furthermore, viewed from modern criminal theory, crime as a process to change behavior, and viewed from the need for community security efforts, imprisonment is one of the more humane crimes compared to arbitrary acts outside the law (Arief, 2010, p. 349).

The implementation of imprisonment against terrorism prisoners (convicts) in Indonesia based on SOP (standard operating procedures) is different from general criminal offenders. There are special treatments for prisoners of terrorism (often abbreviated as Napiter), because prisoners of terrorism are high-risk prisoners, so super tight supervision is needed. This super tight supervision is shown by the number of terrorism prisoners placed in the maximum security prison, even super maximum security. This placement is intended to provide maximum supervision to terrorist prisoners so as not to make direct contact with other prisoners. This is also in line with one of the objectives of punishment, namely Restraint, alienating offenders from the community so that the community will be safer. Because people need physical protection in the form of a sense of security from terrorism.

As the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights RI N0.M.HH-07.OT.01.01 / 2017, Penitentiary is classified as Super Maximum Security; Maximum Security; Medium Security; Minimum Security. Kemenkumham provides a policy that for these terrorist convicts before being placed in certain Penitentiaries, they must go through an assessment conducted by a team of assessors in collaboration with the BNPT (National Counterterrorism Agency) in Mako Brimob / Sat Brimob. The assessor team consists of JFT (Specific Functional Position) at the Director General of Corrections.

The perpetrators of terrorism are divided into three, the first being the investigator, then the perpetrator, and finally the brain. People who are categorized as “brains” are those who have a high level of radicalism, while “actors” are categorized as people who have entered the network. The category “sympathizers” are people who sometimes have not entered the network but just know it.

The Class 1 Kedungpane Semarang penitentiary is one of the Technical Implementation Units (UPT) in the penitentiary field which is included in the working area of the Central Java Kemenkumham Regional Office, located on Jl. Semarang - Boja KM 4, Wates, Ngaliyan District, Semarang region, Central Java. The imprisonment of prison against terrorism inmates of the Class I Kedungpane Penitentiary in Semarang is as follows: 1) Mapping is carried out for the determination to be placed in a particular prison by means of being assessed first by the assessor team in cooperation with BNPT; 2) After being placed in prison the first thing done by prison officers is an introduction to the environment for terrorist inmates; 3) Before entering the assessment block again; 3) Placed in a special block; 4) Placed in one man one cell with the aim to avoid direct contact with other prisoners, avoid the spread of radical ideas to other prisoners, and to avoid provocation.

Based on the results of an interview with Fajar Sodiq, one of the Kedungpane Prison Community Guidance staff in Semarang, June 2019, there are four (4) terrorist inmates, namely: 1) Sarjio (Bali Bombers 1) sentenced to life imprisonment; 2) Abdul Ghoni (the Bali bombers) was sentenced for life; 3) Rudyanto (Santosa network military perpetrators) was sentenced to 6 years in prison; 4) Arif Hidayatullah (the perpetrators of hiding DPOs from Uighurs) was sentenced to six years in prison.

Against terrorism prisoners, in addition to conducting assessments at each stage there will also be guidance and guidance as well as training to develop talent and skills, by organizing activities including training in the fields of handicraft, culinary, agriculture and others; provision of display space created by Lapas-assisted residents; Implementation

of the National Awareness Ceremony on the 17th; Praying in congregation; Istighosah; Sufism studies with UIN Walisongo lecturers; Khataman Al-Qur'an; Koran together; National ceremony; Health education; and sports activities.

Presenting the Results

With the administration system in Indonesia, we don't know the term prison anymore. If maybe in the past the name was known as prison there was an element of revenge, for now the correctional name is coaching. Guidance for inmates at this time puts forward an approach, by categorizing first.

Basuki, Kasubbid Security Kanwil Kemenkumham Central Java, said that Terrorism convicts are now generally polarized into two large networks, the first is a pro-ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) network, and the second is a counter-ISIS network. In Indonesia, the pro-ISIS terrorist network has a more radical tendency than the counter-ISIS, this affects the behavior of terrorist prisoners who have a tendency that pro-ISIS terrorist network convicts are more difficult to foster (not even foster) in prison. While counterterrorist ISIS terrorist convicts are more easily fostered, for example Umar Pathek (now stationed in Lapas Porong Sidoarjo), now wants to acknowledge the Republic of Indonesia, Pancasila and diligently attend ceremonies, even having been a flag bearer at a national holiday ceremony.

In terms of its relation to imprisonment against terrorists, the effectiveness of imprisonment can be viewed from two main aspects of criminal objectives, namely from the aspect of community protection and aspects of refinement of the offender (Arief: 2010, p. 349):

The Effectiveness of Imprisonment Judging from the Aspects of Community Protection. Viewed from the aspect of protection / interest of the community, a criminal is said to be effective if the criminal as far as possible can prevent or reduce crime. In criminal law, the type of imprisonment is the most threatened type. Types of basic crimes in the Criminal Code (KUHP) consist of four types, namely capital punishment, imprisonment (consisting of life imprisonment and temporary penalties), confinement, and fines.

Schultz said that the ups and downs of crime in a country are not related to changes in the law or trends in court decisions, but are related to the workings or functioning of large cultural changes in people's lives (Arief, 1996, p. 246). Likewise according to Middendorf that other means of social control such as parental power, habits or religious and moral learning, may be able to prevent evil acts as strong as people's fear of crime (Purnomo, 1982, p.174).

Viewed from the aspect of protection / interest of the community, a criminal is said to be effective if the criminal as far as possible can prevent or reduce crime. In criminal law, the type of imprisonment is the most threatened type. Types of basic crimes in the Criminal Code (KUHP) consist of four types, namely: capital punishment, imprisonment, confinement and fines.

This aspect of community protection is closely related to one of the criminal objectives, namely Deterrence, which means making deterrent or preventing, so that both the defendant as an individual and others potentially become criminals of deterrence

or fear of committing a crime. Deterrent aspects are usually measured using recidivist indicators. A crime is said to be effective if the offender is not convicted again within a certain period. It was further stressed, that effectiveness was a measurement of the ratio between the number of offenders who were re-convicted and those who were not re-convicted (Purnomo, 1982, p. 225).

Based on this theory, if it is associated with conditions on the ground, it can be said that in general terrorism is still found in Indonesian territory, especially in Semarang, but has significantly reduced. So it can be assumed that imprisonment is effective enough to reduce the crime of terrorism.

That is based on data from the field which shows that in 2014–2015 the number of terrorist prisoners in the Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary was 19 people. Until 2019 terrorist prisoners who have been released and returned to the community reached 15 people, even two of them were recruited by BNPT for counter-radicalism (deradicalisation) activities, namely Abu Ridho and Abu Tholud. Of the 15 terrorists who have been released (returned to the community) there has been no indication of a repeat of the terrorism crime within a certain time period.

The Effectiveness of Prison Crimes Seen from the Aspect of Improvement of the Perpetrators. The second aspect of the effectiveness of imprisonment on convicts, namely the reformatory aspect, is related to the problem of changing the attitude of the convicted person. To what extent a prison sentence can change the attitude of the convicted person. The effectiveness of imprisonment as a deterrent effect on terrorists is indeed influenced by several factors, not only internal factors (perpetrators), but also influenced by external factors (society and social environment).

When viewed from the second aspect, namely the aspect of improvement or change in the attitude of the offender, the imposition of imprisonment can change the attitude of the perpetrators of terrorism, from being radical to soft or moderate. This can be seen from the findings in the field, especially in the Class I Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary in 2019, there were four (4) convicted terrorists, namely: 1) Sarjio, sentenced for life for the Bali bombing case 1 (cooperative, has acknowledged the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, participated in training, diligent in ceremonies, has now submitted criminal changes to the President); 2) Abdul Ghoni, sentenced for life for the Bali bombing case 1 (cooperative, acknowledging NKRI, taking part in the ceremony, has now submitted criminal changes to the President); 3) Rudiyanto, sentenced to 6 years in prison for military training cases, he is the Santosa network. (he was not cooperative, did not participate in the coaching program, had never participated in the ceremony, did not recognize the ideology of Pancasila, did not recognize the Republic of Indonesia, did not propose parole); 4) Arif Hidayatullah, was sentenced to 6 years in prison for hiding a DPO from the Uighur (cooperative, acknowledged NKRI, diligently following the ceremony).

Based on the data above, three (3) out of four (4) terrorist convicts have changed their attitudes, from being “radical” (not recognizing Pancasila and NKRI, not following coaching, never participating in ceremonies, and not being cooperative), become more “Soft” (moderate), want to recognize the ideology of Pancasila and the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, actively participate in coaching, diligent in ceremonies, and cooperative.

Therefore, based on the two theories, both from the aspect of repetition of criminal acts and from the aspect of improvement / change in the attitude of the perpetrators it can be concluded that the imposition of imprisonment against terrorists is effective enough to deter terrorists. This can be seen by the absence of terrorists who have been freed back to the public who repeat the crime of terrorism. Likewise, the perpetrators of terrorism, who were imposed with various prison sentences for several years, experienced a change in attitude from being initially radical, to being more moderate.

The basic existence of the justification of imprisonment has never been questioned, which is generally questioned about the severity of the threat of imprisonment and its formulation system in the law. Prison crimes can still be maintained, only need to be restricted in their use for certain crimes, especially the concern is the resocialization of convicted persons. Furthermore, viewed from modern criminal theory, crime as a process to change behavior, and seen from the need for efforts to safeguard the community, imprisonment is one of the penalties that are more humane compared to arbitrary acts outside of the law (Arif, 2010, p. 354).

In the Kedungpane Semarang Penitentiary, one of the coaching that has been quite successful in returning terrorist prisoners back to the community is the coaching program developed by Dr. Taufik, namely by conducting a treatment called ESP (Emotional Spiritual Power), which is a technique by dismantling the logic of thinking to arouse spiritual emotions. Besides that, there is also a coaching program that is carried out periodically, which is 3 times a year by conducting various religious studies, including studies of Sufism, istighosah, studying together, and presenting scholars from the Middle East to increase religious insight.

4 Conclusion

There are special treatments for terrorism prisoners, because these terrorism prisoners are high-risk inmates, so super tight supervision is needed. The stages in the implementation of imprisonment against terrorism prisoners are assessment by the Police in collaboration with the BNPT and the Director General of Corrections, placement in special blocks, placement in one man one cell, placement in correctional institutions based on the level of risk (its radical level), starting from the correctional detention institution Minimum security, Medium security, Maximum security, until the highest risk is Super maximum security. Imposition of imprisonment against terrorists viewed from the perspective of prevention / reduction of terrorism prisoners and changes in behavior of terrorism prisoners in Class I Penitentiary in Semarang is quite effective in providing a deterrent effect. This can be seen by the reduction in the number of terrorism prisoners from year to year, and the significant change in behavior of prisoners of terrorism, from being radical to becoming more soft or moderate.

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