

## The Implementation of Entrepreneurship Training to Improve Ex-Terrorist Convicts' Creative Economic Management Capabilities in Tangerang, West Java

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**Abstract:** This research was motivated by the deradicalization of ex-terrorist convicts. It requires understanding the development of radicalization and sociological aspects, e.g., community acceptance and rejection of ex-terrorist convicts. One of the efforts to return ex-terrorist convicts to the community is developing their potential in creative economic activities. This study aimed to evaluate entrepreneurship training for ex-terrorist convicts to improve their creative economy management skills. The research approach employed in this study is a descriptive evaluation of the implementation of entrepreneurship training for ex-terrorist convicts to develop creative economy management abilities, which is specifically designed for them. This research novelty is training ex-convicts as a form of self-development and a solution for them to be entrepreneurs; besides, they can readjust to society according to the rules and norms that apply. In this study, the data sources were ex-terrorist prisoners chosen randomly to participate in entrepreneurship training designed beforehand. According to the study results, the entrepreneurship education model is suitable for developing the entrepreneurial spirit of the creative economy and national insight as a deradicalization strategy with multiple economic, social, and cultural benefits. Ex-terrorist convicts are occupied with economic activities, accompanied by increased national awareness. Their public acceptance, on the other hand, will increase.

**Keywords:** radicalism, convicts, entrepreneurship training, creative economy.

## 在西爪哇省坦格朗開展創業培訓以提高前恐怖主義罪犯的創造性經濟管理能力

**摘要：**這項研究的動機是對前恐怖主義罪犯的去激進化。它需要了解激進化和社會學方面的發展，例如社區接受和拒絕前恐怖主義罪犯。將前恐怖分子罪犯送回社區的努力之一是開發他們在創造性經濟活動中的潛力。本研究旨在評估前恐怖分子罪犯的創業培訓，以提高他們的創意經濟管理技能。本研究採用的研究方法是對前恐怖主義罪犯實施創業培訓以培養創意經濟管理能力的描述性評估，這是專門為他們設計的。這項研究的新穎之處在於將前罪犯培訓為自我發展的一種形式，並為他們成為企業家提供了解決方案；此外，他們可以根據適用的規則和規範重新適應社會。在本研究中，數據來源是隨機選擇的前恐怖分子參與預先設計的創業培訓。研究結果表明，創業教育模式適合作為具有多重經濟、社會和文化效益的去極端化戰略，以培養創意經濟的創業精神和民族洞察力。前恐怖主義罪犯忙於經濟活動，伴隨著國民意識的提高。另一方面，他們的公眾接受度將會提高。

**关键词：**激進主義、罪犯、創業培訓、創意經濟。

### 1. Introduction

Radicalism has received major attention, including from academics. According to [15], "radicalism" connotes disapproval or criticism. The concept of radicalism was born out of a desire for revolutionary change. With the empirical development and movement accompanying radicalism, the idea develops and connotes violence, terrorism, or extremism, even

with a certain religious status. According to [4], radicalism and extremism frequently misinterpreted concepts. The meanings of these terms, as well as their boundaries, remain ambiguous. Radicalism precedes extremism.

Radicalism is a phrase that refers to a growing political stance that inspires movements in favor of individual, collective, emancipator, and pro-democratic

liberties. "Radicalism" has taken on a new meaning in recent years. The meaning of pro-democracy emancipation from authoritarian regimes evolved from radicalism to political transformation. Radicalism does not describe a pattern of critical thinking towards the status quo that pursues the goal of restructuring or destroying the dominance of political structures that are considered lagging. Along with the development and political goals, the meaning of radicalism was developed and associated with subversive, violent, and religious radicals that glorify violence in order to attain utopian goals. It was previously said that the term "radicalism" refers to the process of gaining extremist ideology and views, which is commonly referred to as "radicalization" [5]. One way to get involved in terrorism is to become radicalized by forming or embracing extremist beliefs that justify violence.

Terrorism and radicalism are not the same things. According to [10], there are various "languages" or opposing perspectives concerning the causes and effects of terrorism's emergence. Some differences are related to a lack of clarity and empirical data regarding terrorism and extremism, while others are lack clarity and empirical evidence about terrorism and extremism. Differences in ideas encourage other definitions of extremism, such as radicalization and counter-terrorism victims. Diverse ideas lead to different measures in dealing with terrorism issues and counter-terrorism initiatives, including handling terrorism convicts. According to Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe [17], terrorism is a new term recognized as more accurate and realistic. Terrorism includes not only itself but the entire terrorist organizations. Extremist groups blame politically motivated riots, hate crimes, and even conventional military operations that exemplify several misunderstandings about terrorism terminology. Terrorism arose through a radicalization process based on a specific ideology. Understanding the concept that is too broad makes it difficult to identify the causes and effects of terrorism to understand the root of the problem, the process of problem occurrence, and the causes and effects of terrorism.

There is an increase in the threat of terrorism, according to data from UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) [8, 14]. UNCCT urges member states and the United Nations to strengthen their capacity to prevent and counter violent extremism and its underlying causes. Furthermore, [8] emphasizes the importance of long-term terrorist prevention. Counter-terrorism requires long-term and comprehensive actions, such as increased efforts to prevent the establishment of situations favorable to the growth of specific beliefs that support terrorism while also promoting tolerance and diversity. These initiatives will require the involvement of the public and non-governmental actors in developing and implementing policies to counter extremist narratives and combat

violent extremism. Prevention of extremism and terrorism is organized around national and regional agendas and interests. The rise of radical ideas that carry religious or political platforms in Indonesia is alarming and has drawn the attention of many groups. According to a survey [6], intolerance arising from diverse differences has risen from 46% to 54%. According to a 2017 survey by the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), many Indonesian Muslims support establishing Sharia law as a universal legal code. Furthermore, the survey results show that 39% of respondents feel that Sharia law should be followed at the national level and 41% at the local level in Indonesia. 36% of Indonesian Muslims agree that Islam should be the country's only official religion. In contrast, a recent survey [20] found that one in every five students supports the establishment of a caliphate over Indonesia's secular government. The survey involved more than 4,200 Muslim students, mostly from state high schools and public universities in Java.

Furthermore, nearly one in every four students at all levels is willing to fight for the formation of an Islamic caliphate. Meanwhile, according to a 2016 Maarif Institute survey, more than half of public high school students in West Java Province now support an Islamic state based on a caliphate. One of the catalysts for terror is intolerance tied to extremism. Regarding efforts to tackle terrorism, [9] explains the importance of contextual understanding to solve the problem of terrorism. In line with [2], it is explained that significant components associated with radicalization include: 1) recognizing the role of religion in the radicalization process, 2) understanding the local context, including understanding the transition period to a radical point of view, or joining a radical group.

Changes in dynamics occur when people go from pre-radicalization to self-identification as a member of a radical group (borrowing Silber and Bhatt's term) and when they have been involved in radical groups. The information model is one of the strategies developed to break the chain of radical ideology and radicalization [1]. Social media platforms and the Internet, in general, have created a means of instant communication, which provides an advantage and an effective networking opportunity for people seeking radical content.

Meanwhile, [21] states that each country's deradicalization program is based on empirical conditions and concepts of radicalism and terrorism. The need for having a clear concept was underlined. In some countries, radical ideas are associated with positive, even revolutionary connotations. Different countries have different approaches to dealing with radicalism. Deradicalization takes place under various settings and conditions, including financial difficulties. The relationship between economic status and terrorism is highly controversial. According to studies [3, 18], a weak economy contributes to the radicalization process. Socioeconomic situations can

encourage displays of socioeconomic grievances to be reacted to by proponents of radical ideologies, resulting in social exclusion, social immobility, and politics. Information access and economic conditions become models for resolving the radicalism problem. In Indonesia, counter-terrorism programs for capacity building, engagement, and strategic communication empowerment have been implemented. Indonesia has adopted a selection process in which country officials identify people who require the program and place them in separate rehabilitation centers (similar to detention centers). Ex-terrorist convicts in Indonesia are difficult to accept by society, and they tend to return to terrorism-related activities due to the community's rejection. After going through the rehabilitation process, there is still a chance that the reformed terrorist acts would be repeated. Terrorists can revert to criminal behavior even after they have been rehabilitated. For policymakers and rehabilitators, the notion and implementation of reintegration into society is difficult.

According to [13], the general approach is a socio-political strategy based on human rights recognition that regards radical ideology and terrorism as two sides in an integrated manner. This approach is implemented through a deradicalization program between institutions and other organizations. At the upstream level, radical ideological deconstruction must be carried out simultaneously with spreading moderate Muslim ideology. While at the downstream level, the construction of moderate ideology is disseminated to all segments of society, reaching not only the elite class, educated, religious, and intellectual "illiterates." Radical organizations and people should also be considered as dissemination targets. The socio-political approach narrows the complexity of the problem in understanding the emergence of radicalism. According to [11], ideology can be defined as the process of a system, individual or even entire civilization rationalization. Ideology is a term that keeps evolving. Ideology is a powerful tool for communicating broad, abstract concepts, such as the utopian goal of establishing a country. Entrepreneurship training is one of the methods being used to combat terrorism. The program is held based on empirical facts in the field that economic factors are one of the elements that influence the expansion of radicalism and terrorism.

Efforts to bring ex-terrorist convicts into society ignore economic and social factors. The transition process has not been in line with the circumstances, particularly regarding the economic rehabilitation of ex-terrorist convicts. It was suggested that soft counter-terrorism tactics such as counter-radicalization, deradicalization, and disengagement are frequently based on assumptions or untested psychological-behavioral links [7]. Efforts to solve difficulties, such as providing coaching or mentorship to entrepreneurs who are ex-terrorist convicts, terrorists are frequently

regarded as dangerous. They frequently confront challenges, both in terms of monetary resources and expertise empowerment. This effort was made in order to improve the family's financial situation. This situation presents a challenge to terrorism observers, the general public, the government, and the ex-terrorist convicts. This situation is consistent with [16], which states that ex-terrorist convicts have trouble adjusting to community life. Furthermore, government agencies' efforts to manage the process are deemed insufficient. A lack of resources still hampers Indonesia's efforts to help ex-extremist convicts return to society. Efforts to reintegrate ex-terrorist convicts require a multi-faceted approach in order for them to be welcomed and willing to return to society voluntarily.

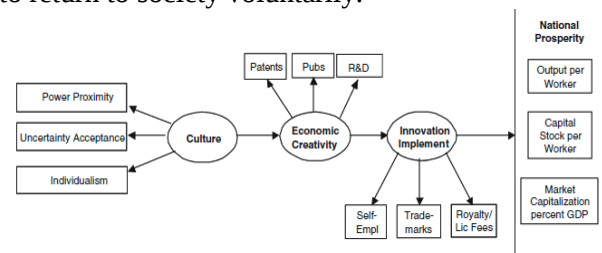


Fig. 1 Path diagram of the model linking the relationship between culture, economic creativity, and innovation implementation

## 2. Research Methodology and Design

The instrumental case (instrumental case study) employed the descriptive evaluation method. At the same time, CIPP is the type of research evaluation employed. The CIPP evaluation model was proposed that describes four types of decisions: context, input, process, and product [12].

This study's evaluation was broken down into four phases. First, do exploratory studies to gather information on the research topics of terrorism convicts. It gives descriptive evaluation and assessment information regarding the value and benefits of implementing soft power handling of terrorism convicts through existing creative economic activities. Second, design the proposed model to develop existing creative economic activity training. The third is the implementation. Meanwhile, the fourth phase evaluates the results to guide improvement decisions, provide accountability reports, inform institutionalization/dissemination decisions and remedial decisions, and comprehend the phenomenon of coaching activities for ex-terrorist convicts.

This study was conducted in the provinces of West Java and Banten. Meanwhile, the research locations include; Office of the Governor of West Java and Banten, Office of the National and Political Unity Agency (Kesbangpol) of West Java and Banten, Office of the Regional Police of West Java and Banten, Regional Office of the Regional Military Command III Kodam) Siliwangi located in West Java and Banten, Office of High Prosecutor of West Java and Banten, High Court Office, Office of Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) of West Java and Banten, Regional

Intelligence Community (*Kominda*) Office of West Java and Banten, and Office of Counter-Terrorist Coordination Forum (*FKPT*) of West Java and Banten. This research focuses on ex-terrorist convicts in the West Java and Banten regions within the Regional Military Command III Siliwangi.

The study's locations are in Banten province, the Military Resort Command (Korem) 064 area, and the Regional Military Command (Kodam) III Siliwangi. This region is composed of officers who are members of the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (FORKOPIMDA), which includes: 1) the Regional Intelligence Community (*Kominda*), which consists of several agencies in charge of terrorism issues throughout the provinces of West Java and Banten, 2) former terrorism convicts and their families amounted to 8 people, and 3) local religious leaders, youth leaders, and community leaders.

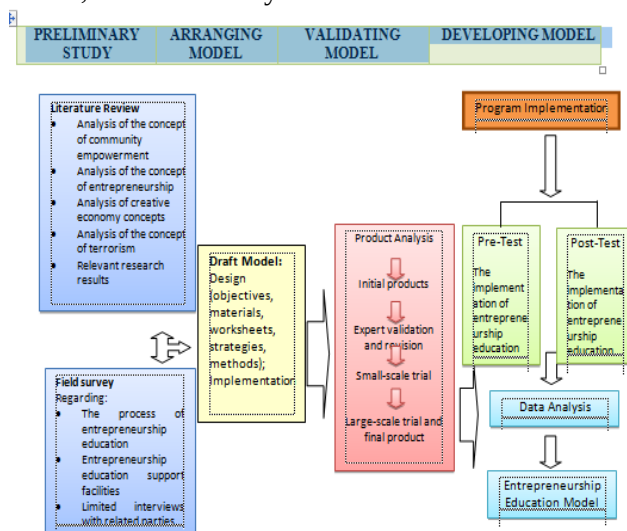


Fig. 2 Research design

The descriptive-analytic method was employed to analyze the qualitative data. The term “data analysis” refers to the process of describing, comparing, grouping, and analyzing the relationship between several sets of data. The description describes the realities of ex-terrorist convicts, their families, and their surroundings as they engage in creative economic activities.

Quantitative data analysis is used to examine the existence of entrepreneurial activities, changes in the behavior of ex-terrorist convicts, insight into their nationality, public acceptance, and the communication process with related officials regarding complaints about the existence ex-terrorist convicts.

The findings of the pre-test and post-test, knowledge, affection, and behavior, were analyzed using a paired sample t-test. The paired t-test (Student's test) was used to determine differences before and after administering the tests. Knowledge, skills, and competencies, as well as national understanding, are the subject of testing.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Based on interviews, observations, and documentation review with management informants, including parents and staff, about the outcomes of the parenting program, we summarized the results of this study on entrepreneurship training to improve creative economy management skills for ex-convicted terrorists.

### 3.1. Planning of Entrepreneurship Training

The following are several criteria for the model recommended for use in this study. First, design solutions to family economic matters and empower the community's creative economy. Second, describe the problem-solving process and help visualize efforts to address economic issues through the training program. Third, the model is based on assumptions backed by data on ex-terrorist convicts' economic situations and conclusions used to quantitatively define an item or event that demonstrates a link between economic issues and radical group activities. Fourth, the inference results between 'm' factors indicate that economic factors and radical movements are associated. Fifth, the ex-terrorist convicts' training model is a simple work system to overcome their challenges. The work system becomes a simplified representation of reality to make things easier to understand. Sixth, the model represents a more limited reality comparable to field settings. The model's formulation is acceptable since it effectively helps tackle the problem. The idea is based on the economic problems that ex-terrorist convicts face.

### 3.2. Implementation of Entrepreneurship Training

Implementing a training program requires using a wide variety of resources and entities. The implementation of the training is a form of partnership between ex-terrorist convicts and parties such as the police, the High Court, and the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT). These institutions serve as mentors to ex-terrorist convicts to help them avoid social conflict and negative judgments. The implementation of this model involves various parties. Therefore, coordination and partnership between institutions are the assumptions that underlie the development of the model.

### 3.3. The Results of Entrepreneurship Training Assessment

The findings indicated that the entrepreneurship program could be a viable alternative to educational interventions to reduce radicalism. The findings of this study correspond with [19], which claims that the entrepreneurial approach is an effort to reduce the space and chances for ex-terrorist convicts to act radically in pursuit of their ideological beliefs.

### 3.4. Entrepreneurship Training Effectiveness

The developed training model's effectiveness is not limited to ex-terrorist convicts. Improvements in

entrepreneurial skill and behavior describe the success of the developed training program. Ex-terrorist convicts learn to reflect on their experiences on an individual level. Ex-terrorists have diverse experiences, needs, and qualities as adults. These changes take place as a result of the training program.

#### 4. Conclusion

Referring to the research findings that have been described above, several research conclusions can be developed. The difficulties and conditions of ex-terrorist convicts are taken into account during planning. Poverty is a challenge they encounter before joining radical groups and after being released from prison. Ex-terrorist convicts frequently suffer limited resources, networks, and skills to find a job or start a business.

Deradicalization requires a multi-faceted approach that focuses on family economic issues while also addressing economic activity. Handling through a training program and the empowerment of the creative economy is still thought to be the best way to deal with deradicalization, particularly for ex-terrorist convicts. It is also in line with issues that encourage terrorism convicts' engagement. Ex-terrorist convicts and their families can look forward to a brighter future thanks to the people's creative economy strategy.

Implementing the creative economy entrepreneurship model by involving various institutions and activities following the creative economic potential of terrorism convicts can be considered an example of implementation. The training program implementation requires collaboration among stakeholders. The training program for the empowerment of the people's economy is coordinated in a planned, directed, and integrated manner. In this handling, the institution's role has strengths and impacts that are not the same as other government institutions. As a result of combining these strengths, it is believed that the deradicalization process will run properly and effectively. The assessment's results are seen through the lens of the effectiveness of the education and training program for ex-terrorist convicts, as evidenced by increased income and social and educational access. Furthermore, the community benefits from a good impact in the form of long-term security and comfort. Changes in behavior and skill impact the community's ability to manage its creative economic potential. The contribution and commitment of ex-terrorist convicts to boost the creative economy might be considered the social integration of ex-terrorist convicts into the community structure. In addition, ex-terrorist convicts become models of entrepreneurs whom the community can imitate.

The novelty of this research is to give birth to a solution in the form of training that can make ex-convicts become entrepreneurs. Through entrepreneurship training provided by former convicts,

they can become someone who has an independent business and can adapt to the rules and norms that exist in society.

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