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Legal Counseling on Radicalism

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Radicalism; Legal Counseling, Community Awareness; Terrorist Recruitment.</p> <p>Conflict of Interest Statement:</p> <p>The author(s) declares that the research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.</p> <p>Copyright © 2024 ACSR. All rights reserved.</p>	<p>Purpose: This study aims to explore the increasing vulnerability of young individuals to radicalization and terrorist recruitment, mainly through social media. The study focuses on the lack of awareness among local communities and village officials regarding radicalism and examines preventive measures through legal counseling and digital literacy programs. The research was conducted in Pucak Village, Tombokulu District, and Maros Regency, where concerns about radical influences remain significant.</p> <p>Research Design and Methodology: A qualitative descriptive approach is employed to analyze the patterns of radical recruitment, the role of terrorist networks, and the effectiveness of government surveillance and legal intervention. Data collection includes direct observations, interviews with community members and officials, and documentation of legal awareness initiatives. The study also evaluates digital education strategies aimed at preventing online radicalization.</p> <p>Findings and Discussion: The findings indicate that village officials and the local community have limited knowledge of radicalism, making them vulnerable to indirect involvement in radical activities. Additionally, inadequate digital literacy and ineffective government oversight contribute to the spread of radical ideologies. Collaborative strategies involving law enforcement, cybersecurity agencies, and community engagement are necessary for preventing radical influence.</p> <p>Implications: The study suggests that preemptive and preventive legal counseling combined with enhanced digital literacy can significantly reduce radical influence. Strengthening community awareness programs and law enforcement coordination is crucial in mitigating radicalism in local villages.</p>

Introduction

Radicalism has become a pressing concern in modern society, with its rapid expansion facilitated by digital platforms, particularly among youth. Indonesia, as the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, has not been immune to this trend. One of the most alarming manifestations of radicalization in Indonesia was the suicide bombing at a Catholic church in Makassar, South Sulawesi, where a young couple born in 1995 detonated explosives, injuring 20 people within the church's vicinity. The perpetrators were identified as members of Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), a terrorist organization affiliated with the so-called Islamic State (ISIS). This incident underscores the persistent threat posed by radical ideologies, particularly among the millennial generation, who often fall victim to terrorist propaganda (Yunanto & Damayanti, 2021). The recruitment process of radical groups has evolved

significantly, shifting from traditional religious institutions to online platforms. Many of those targeted are young individuals unfamiliar with profound spiritual teachings, making them susceptible to radical interpretations. Terrorist networks do not primarily recruit from Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*) but rather from the broader internet space (Mulyawan, 2014). These recruiters exploit digital platforms to spread narratives of jihad and martyrdom, promising a "shortcut to heaven" (Al Chaidar, 2024). This phenomenon necessitates immediate intervention through digital surveillance and community-based preventive measures.

To counteract radicalization, the Indonesian government has implemented various deradicalization programs. The National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), led by Pol & Boy Rafli Amar (2024), has engaged multiple stakeholders to curb radical content on social media. Despite these efforts, reports indicate that former terrorist convicts continue to play an active role in recruiting new members post-incarceration. The Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) found that between 2002 and 2020, 11.4% of 825 former terrorist inmates—or over 90 individuals—returned to terrorist activities upon release. Alarming, 38 of them were identified as having "high militancy" levels (IPAC, 2024). Given the shortcomings in deradicalization programs, experts stress the need for structured legal frameworks and sustainable intervention strategies. According to Satria (2022) The effectiveness of deradicalization efforts remains questionable due to the absence of a standardized success matrix. He argues that continuous evaluation, coordination, and long-term commitment are essential for these programs to yield tangible results. Maros Regency, particularly Desa Pucak in Toppobulu District, has been selected as the focal area for legal counseling initiatives against radicalism. With a population of 2,767 across four administrative hamlets—Batu Lotong, Bontosunggu, Pangembang, and Puncak—Desa Pucak is ideal for implementing legal awareness programs. The region's geographical proximity to Makassar further elevates its strategic significance, as it serves as South Sulawesi's economic gateway (Maros Regency Government, 2024). Legal education is crucial in this setting to prevent radical ideologies from infiltrating the youth population and disrupting societal stability.

Recent studies have increasingly examined the spread of radicalism, mainly through social media among students. Sudiarti et al. (2024) Emphasize the need for school legal counseling to raise awareness of radical threats. Usman et al. (2023) Propose a radicalism measurement model based on intolerance, fanaticism, exclusivity, and revolutionary tendencies, underscoring the need for a precise legal definition of radicalism. Within Islamic educational institutions, comprehensive counseling plays a crucial role in shielding students from radical ideologies. Nursikin et al. (2022) Highlight the importance of educational counselors in fostering balanced religious knowledge and countering radical narratives. Similarly, Budianto et al. (2023) School counselors must provide accurate information and encourage critical thinking to prevent radical indoctrination. Government efforts to counter radicalization and deradicalization align extremist ideologies with Pancasila principles. However, Sudrajat et al. (2024) Note that legal ambiguities and enforcement gaps hinder their effectiveness. They advocate for early detection of radicalism online, followed by legal proceedings and structured deradicalization programs. A clear legal framework remains crucial. Usman et al. (2023) Propose incorporating intolerance, fanaticism, exclusivity, and revolutionaryism as defining criteria for radical activities. Syawaldi et al. (2023) Stress the role of families in fostering nationalism and countering extremist ideologies through education, social equity, and peace initiatives. Preventive strategies such as religious moral development and community empowerment have been implemented. (Masyhar et al., 2022). Group counseling discussions effectively manage organizational behavior and reduce radical tendencies in students. (Ristianti et al., 2020), while group guidance sessions promote tolerant Islamic perspectives and reinforce nationalism (Sari, 2019).

Despite extensive research on radicalism and counter-radicalization efforts, several gaps remain in both theoretical and empirical aspects. Many studies focus on radicalism's spread through social media and its psychological impact on youth (Sudiarti et al., 2024; Usman et al., 2023), but few comprehensively examine the role of legal counseling as a preventive mechanism at the community level. While previous research highlights the importance of early intervention, the effectiveness of direct legal education, particularly in rural settings like Desa Pucak, remains underexplored. While the role of educational institutions in countering radical ideologies has been emphasized (Nursikin et al., 2022; Budianto et al., 2023), most studies focus on urban schools and Islamic institutions,

neglecting broader legal education for at-risk communities. The lack of an apparent success matrix in deradicalization programs (Sudrajat et al., 2024) further complicates the evaluation of legal interventions. Although a structured legal framework for defining radicalism has been proposed (Usman et al., 2023), there is insufficient empirical evidence on how legal education influences community resilience against radical recruitment. Existing studies often discuss counter-radicalization policies at the governmental level, but few address their implementation within localized, community-driven efforts. This research seeks to bridge these gaps by assessing the impact of legal counseling in preventing radicalization, particularly among youth in vulnerable regions.

This study introduces a novel approach by integrating legal counseling as a preventive measure against radicalism, explicitly targeting rural communities often overlooked in counter-radicalization efforts. Unlike previous research, which predominantly focuses on policy-level interventions and urban educational institutions, this study emphasizes the practical implementation of legal education at the grassroots level. By conducting structured legal counseling sessions in Desa Pucak, Kecamatan Tompobulu, and Kabupaten Maros, this research provides empirical insights into how legal awareness influences community resilience against radical recruitment. The study also contributes to the existing literature by evaluating the effectiveness of legal counseling in addressing radical threats beyond social media monitoring and policy-making. This aspect remains unexplored mainly in previous works. The legal counseling initiative was conducted as part of a community service program held at the village hall of Desa Pucak. The program was designed to educate participants about the dangers of radicalism, the legal consequences of engaging in such activities, and the importance of community vigilance in preventing extremist influence. Through interactive discussions and legal awareness campaigns, participants were encouraged to monitor and report potential radical activities in their surroundings actively. By fostering legal literacy at the community level, this study aims to fill the gap in research on the role of localized legal interventions in mitigating radical threats.

Literature Review

Legal Framework of Radicalism

Radicalism in the legal context presents complex challenges in both definition and implementation. Generally, radicalism can be categorized into ideological radicalism and action-based radicalism. Ideological radicalism refers to extreme beliefs that contradict dominant social or political norms, while action-based radicalism manifests as violent acts such as terrorism. The distinction between these two forms is crucial, as different legal systems address radicalism based on national policies and the balance between security and human rights. (Samho, 2022). For instance, the Patriot Act in the United States focuses on countering radical threats through enhanced surveillance and law enforcement measures. In contrast, France and Germany have implemented stricter legal frameworks, including prohibiting organizations linked to extremism, reflecting a more preventive and restrictive approach. (Samaan & Jacobs, 2020). In Indonesia, radicalism is primarily addressed through Law No. 5 of 2018 on Counterterrorism, which grants broader authority to law enforcement in preventing and prosecuting terrorist acts. However, the absence of a clear legal distinction between ideological and violent radicalism creates challenges in enforcement and judicial interpretation. (Raharjo, 2022). Scholars have proposed identifying radicalism through four legal indicators: intolerance, fanaticism, exclusivity, and revolutionism. (Aisy et al., 2019) While these criteria help establish a legal basis for counter-radicalization policies, distinguishing between freedom of expression and hate speech remains a critical legal issue. Consequently, legal institutions play a vital role in setting boundaries to prevent legal overreach while ensuring that regulatory frameworks align with democratic principles and human rights protections.

The legal approach to addressing radicalism is divided into preventive and repressive measures. Repressive strategies focus on law enforcement actions against individuals or groups already involved in radical activities, including arrests, detentions, and criminal sanctions. While these measures serve as a deterrent, they are often criticized for merely addressing the symptoms rather than the root causes of radicalism (Fithri, 2020). In contrast, preventive strategies emphasize legal education and early intervention, aiming to mitigate the social factors that drive individuals toward extremist ideologies. Prevention through legal literacy and community engagement significantly reduces the

susceptibility of at-risk groups to radicalization (Siegel et al., 2019). The effectiveness of these approaches varies across jurisdictions. Several European countries have incorporated rehabilitation programs within their legal frameworks, allowing individuals previously involved in radicalism to reintegrate into society (Mustofa, 2019). However, in Indonesia, legal efforts still predominantly rely on repressive measures, with limited emphasis on community-based rehabilitation. Kenda (2022) highlights that the lack of inter-agency coordination and unclear legal indicators pose significant challenges in distinguishing between legitimate ideological expressions and actions that could escalate into violence. Consequently, an integrated legal strategy—which combines law enforcement, community-based awareness, and structured deradicalization programs—is necessary to ensure the long-term effectiveness of radicalism prevention and response efforts. Strengthening legal frameworks to balance security and human rights remains a crucial step in countering radicalism at both national and global levels (Sari, 2019).

Community-Based Legal Counseling

Community-based legal counseling serves as a preventive strategy to combat radicalism through legal education at the grassroots level. (Puigvert et al., 2020). This approach aims to equip vulnerable groups, particularly youth and adolescents, with legal awareness to recognize, prevent, and reject extremist ideologies. Unlike law enforcement-based interventions, which primarily focus on punitive measures, community-based legal counseling emphasizes legal literacy and early intervention to build social resilience against radical influences. (Aprilia, 2022) This approach's effectiveness relies on active community participation, where individuals engage in legal discussions and integrate legal principles into their daily lives. (Sanoff, 1999) A key component of community-based legal counseling is empowerment, where individuals are encouraged to actively identify and mitigate radical threats within their communities. Local values play a crucial role in ensuring the success of legal counseling programs. By incorporating cultural and religious norms, legal counseling becomes more relatable and compelling in fostering tolerance, legal compliance, and social cohesion. This approach not only raises awareness about the dangers of radicalism but also strengthens legal consciousness, preventing extremist ideologies from gaining traction at the community level.

Various institutions play a strategic role in implementing community-based legal counseling, strengthening social resilience against radicalism. Schools are key in raising legal awareness among adolescents, mainly those vulnerable to radical propaganda through social media and peer influence. (Susanto, 2022). By incorporating legal education into school curricula, students can better understand their rights and responsibilities within the national legal system, reducing their susceptibility to extremist ideologies. Beyond schools, families play a central role in fostering resilience against radical influences. Early instillation of legal values, social norms, and national identity within households is essential to preventing ideological extremism. (Laba & Saingo, 2023). Religious and social organizations contribute to legal awareness by promoting credible legal information and countering the distortion of spiritual teachings that justify radical actions. Religious institutions act as mediators, ensuring that interpretations of religious doctrines align with inclusive and tolerant principles. Additionally, social organizations create open public discussion spaces where communities can engage in dialogue on law, human rights, and security issues. Consequently, the success of community-based legal counseling depends not only on government initiatives but also on the synergy between educational institutions, families, religious groups, and local communities in establishing long-term legal resilience.

Impact of Legal Awareness

Legal awareness is fundamental to establishing a stable and sustainable social order. Conceptually, it refers to an individual or group's understanding of legal norms and regulations and the implications of compliance or violations (Saputri & Assadurrahman, 2024). Legal awareness influences social behavior and legal adherence, shaping how individuals interact with the law and their communities. Within radicalism prevention, a strong understanding of legal consequences is a psychological deterrent, discouraging individuals from engaging in extremist activities (Hasyim & Junaidi, 2023). Individuals with high legal awareness evaluate radical narratives critically and distinguish between

freedom of expression and unlawful extremism (Ridlwan, 2019). Multiple factors contribute to varying levels of legal awareness across society, including education, access to legal information, and government policies (Anwar et al., 2022). Early legal education, introduced through school curricula or community-based counseling, significantly enhances legal literacy and fosters a legally conscious generation. Digital and conventional media provide essential legal information, informing individuals about evolving legal frameworks. Government initiatives also play a critical role, ensuring legal policies are accessible to all societal groups, particularly those vulnerable to radical influences. Consequently, legal awareness transcends mere knowledge of laws; it functions as a preventive mechanism, reinforcing collective resilience against extremist ideologies and promoting a culture of legal compliance within society (Saputri & Assadurrahman, 2024).

The effectiveness of legal counseling programs in reducing radicalization has become a key focus in recent studies. Research indicates that legal education initiatives and group counseling significantly decrease radical tendencies, particularly among students and young adults who are vulnerable to extremist ideologies. (Effendi, 2023). These programs function as educational tools and social interaction platforms, enabling individuals to develop critical thinking skills when engaging with radical narratives. In addition to formal counseling, digital literacy plays an increasingly vital role in countering radical propaganda. The rise of social media-based recruitment by extremist groups necessitates legal awareness programs that equip individuals with the ability to identify and challenge extremist rhetoric online. (Nacos, 2016). However, measuring the long-term impact of these legal awareness programs remains a challenge. Without clearly defined evaluation metrics, it is difficult to determine their overall success in fostering social resilience against radicalization. (Wimelius et al., 2023). A data-driven approach is required to assess changes in public perception and behavior following participation in legal counseling. Consequently, enhancing the effectiveness of legal awareness programs necessitates a multi-sectoral strategy, incorporating efforts from government agencies, academic institutions, and civil society organizations to ensure inclusivity and sustainability in counter-radicalization efforts.

Research Design and Methodology

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to explore the effectiveness of community-based legal counseling programs in increasing public awareness of radicalism. The strategy aims to understand how legal awareness programs influence the community's legal knowledge and how participants respond to the information presented during the sessions.

Research Location and Timeframe

The study was conducted in Pucak Village, Tompobulu District, Maros Regency, with the primary location being the Pucak Village Office Hall. The legal counseling sessions were held on Wednesday, August 25, 2021, and Friday, December 17, 2021. Each session was attended by 35 participants, including local community representatives, community leaders, and youth groups.

Research Participants

This study's participants were local community members who participated in the legal counseling program. They were selected using purposive sampling, considering their involvement in social activities and their awareness of radicalism-related issues.

Data Collection Techniques

Data were collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation of the legal counseling activities. Observations were conducted to assess participants' engagement with the materials provided, while in-depth interviews were conducted to evaluate changes in legal awareness following the counseling sessions.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using thematic analysis techniques. The collected data were categorized based on emerging patterns related to legal awareness, community involvement in

radicalism prevention, and the effectiveness of legal counseling programs. The findings were then used to recommend improving and sustaining more effective legal counseling initiatives.

Findings and Discussion

Villagers are entitled to welfare and security and have a decent standard of living. Welfare can be achieved by creating a sense of security from acts of radicalism. The feeling of security of community members must be carried out with all elements of society. Improving welfare through creating a sense of security is also determined by the ability of local government officials, including village officials and village communities.

Indicators of success/community welfare through a sense of security in daily life can be seen from the suitability between planning, implementation, supervision, and evaluation of activities to create a sense of security for the village community. The welfare of the village community is difficult to realize if the community feels fear of radicalism.

This Community Service activity was held at the Pucak Village Office Hall, Tompobulu District, Maros Regency. It involved legal counseling for the village government and community leaders, as well as 35 residents of Pucak Village, which initially had 70 people, but with consideration of health protocols amid the COVID-19 pandemic.



Figure 1. Legal counseling on radicalism at the Pucak Village office hall

The participants were enthusiastic about participating in this activity, as evidenced by their timely arrival, even though they had to leave their daily routines and jobs. Other enthusiasm was also seen in listening to the explanation from the speaker and the many questions asked about the material provided. Although a special time was provided at the end of the activity session for questions and answers, some participants also asked questions on the sidelines of the material provided



Figure 2. Community members participating in counseling



Figure 3. Community members in a question-and-answer session



Figure 4. Photo with all Pucak Village officials after the end of legal counseling activities

Conclusion

Several key conclusions can be drawn based on this community engagement program's findings. First, there is a significant lack of knowledge among village officials and community members regarding radicalism and its potential threats. Many community members are unaware of how radical ideologies spread and how they may unknowingly contribute to their development. Second, certain activities within the village still pose risks that could lead to the emergence of radical movements. The absence of preventive measures and the lack of structured legal awareness programs have created an environment where radical ideas may take root without being immediately recognized as a threat.

Given these findings, several recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness of radicalism prevention efforts within the community. First, there is an urgent need for continuous socialization and legal counseling to educate all community members about radicalism, its warning signs, and the legal consequences of engaging in radical activities. These efforts should involve community discussions, legal workshops, and collaborative programs with legal experts and law enforcement agencies. Second, local government officials and law enforcement personnel must be more proactive in monitoring and preventing activities that could foster radicalism. Strengthening partnerships between local authorities, religious leaders, and educational institutions will be crucial in establishing long-term preventive mechanisms. The village can build resilience against radical influences through a comprehensive and inclusive approach and create a more secure and legally aware community.

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