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## Empowering Self-Realization of Terrorism Clients with a Family System Therapy Approach (Case Study at Correctional Center Class I Tangerang)

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***Abstract:** Terrorism remains a frightening specter in society, with around 80% of former terrorism convicts still experiencing cognitive errors. This serves as the basis that former terrorism convicts must have a positive self-realization and be able to develop their potential to live during the social reintegration period. The purpose of this research is to understand the process of self-actualization empowerment for terrorism clients using the family system therapy approach at the Correctional Center Class I Tangerang and the obstacles that hinder this process. This research uses a qualitative approach, with a case study design, involving direct interviews with several informants and observations. The research results show that the process of empowering the self-realization of terrorism clients occurs through three stages: family cohesion, flexibility, and communication. Self-realization is achieved through meaning-making, self-determination, influence, and competence. At the peak of self-realization, clients achieve social growth, self-fulfillment through training, achievement of potential through work, and encouragement from the spiritual and moral values they adhere to. The obstacles hindering the empowerment process are the limitations of nonverbal communication, distrust of newcomers, and lack of participation from family members. The findings of this research are important as a source of enhancing the credibility of the Directorate General of Corrections in the eyes of the public.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime that has a significant impact on humanity, security, and national sovereignty, as well as various other aspects of life. Viotti and Kauppi define terrorism as politically motivated violence aimed at creating a demoralizing effect on society and the

government (Windiani, 2018). Terrorists often exploit individuals with minimal religious understanding (Isnanto, 2018), using various forms of violence such as suicide bombings, hostage-taking, and hijacking (Namora, 2016). As a result, terrorism causes trauma and public distrust towards the government in maintaining stability (Biafri, 2019).

This terror has become a frightening specter for the community due to its brutal treatment. Terrorists have the target of instilling fear and chaos, such as security forces, the government, and certain group as enemies (Safaruddin, 2022). In Indonesia, this crime usually occurs in places that are frequently visited by many people. Here is a list of bomb explosion cases in several places in Indonesia.

**Table. 1 Bombing Case in Indonesia**

	Place	Year of the incident	Number of victims
1	Tourist Spot (Sari & Paddy's Club Kuta, Bali)	October 12, 2002	202 people died, including 164 foreigners, 38 Indonesians, and 209 injured
2	Government Office (Australian Embassy)	September 9, 2004	9 people died and 105 injured
3	Place of Worship (Surabaya Church)	May 13, 2018	28 people died, 57 injured

*Source: Kompas, 2018*

Efforts to combat terrorism not only involve the arrest of perpetrators but also include the rehabilitation of terrorism convicts in correctional facilities (Sanur, 2016). Terrorism convicts participate in rehabilitation programs such as spiritual education and independence training to prepare them for reintegration into society. After meeting certain requirements, they are entitled to conditional release and become clients guided by the Correctional Center in social reintegration.

The social reintegration of terrorism clients at Correctional Center faces significant challenges, one of which is the negative stigma from society. Former terrorism convicts are often viewed with suspicion and distrust by the community, which is still traumatized by the acts of terror (Adina & Lestari, 2018). This stigma has emerged since they were in prison and continues after parole. This makes it difficult for former prisoners to adjust to life outside of prison, especially when they have not yet been fully accepted by society (safii, 2019).

Nevertheless, family support plays a key role in this social reintegration process. Families play a role in providing emotional and spiritual support to terrorism clients, helping them to overcome stigma and rebuild a better life (Pramadhani & Subroto, 2022). Research shows that family support can reduce the negative impact of social stigma through positive interactions and good coping mechanisms (Sudirman & Sulhin, 2019). A good family relationship is very important in helping former inmates achieve emotional recovery and self-realization.

One of the concepts that plays an important role in the social reintegration of terrorism clients is self-realization. Self-realization is the individual's ability to understand and develop their potential (Aristya & Rahayu, 2018). In the context of terrorism clients, self-realization means the ability to recognize past mistakes and find ways to continue living productively in society. This process involves self-awareness, introspection, and personal growth (Martela & Pessi, 2018). Families can help former prisoners achieve self-realization by providing the necessary support and motivation (Handayani et al., 2021).

One of the approaches that can be used to enhance the role of the family in helping the self-realization of terrorism clients is Family System Therapy. This approach focuses on the dynamics of family interactions and how each family member can support one another (Chairunisa &

Sovitriana, 2018). Family therapy has been proven effective in enhancing self-differentiation and addressing self-development issues within the context of families with various problems (Fatma, 2019). In the context of terrorism clients, family therapy can improve communication among family members, enhance mutual understanding, and help former prisoners better cope with social stigma (Islamiyah, 2014).

Although research on the social reintegration of former terrorism convicts has been extensively conducted, this study offers a new contribution by using Family System Therapy as the main approach in empowering the self-realization of terrorism clients. This research aims to explore the role of family therapy in helping terrorism clients reintegrate into society and achieve emotional recovery and self-awareness. With this approach, it is hoped that terrorism clients can overcome the challenges they face, reduce the risk of recidivism, and build a better life in the future (Yunanto & Damayanti, 2021).

This research focuses on efforts to empower the self-realization of terrorism clients through the Family System Therapy approach at the Correctional Center Class I Tangerang. The research results are expected to provide deeper insights into how family therapy can assist in the social reintegration process of terrorism clients and make a tangible contribution to efforts to prevent terrorism in Indonesia.

## **THEORETICAL BASIS**

Various international studies highlight the importance of family therapy in the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, as discussed in Daniel Greenwald's research, emphasizing that family therapy is effective in improving family relationships and preventing repeat offenses, although this research is limited to adult populations and lacks measurement of long-term impacts (Greenwald, 2021). Additionally, research by Micaela Garofalo highlights the benefits of family therapy in reducing family conflicts within prisons and the importance of considering family dynamics before interventions are carried out. Obstacles that arise in the implementation of therapy in the prison environment, such as the lack of interaction with subjects, were also identified (Garofalo, 2020).

Research on the empowerment of self-realization for terrorism clients using the Family System Therapy approach can be integrated with relevant theories, namely psychological empowerment theory, the concept of self-realization, and family systems theory. These three theories support each other in providing a comprehensive approach to building self-awareness and individual empowerment, especially for terrorism clients, by involving family dynamics as the center of intervention.

Psychological empowerment theory focuses on strengthening individuals' perceptions of their ability to control their lives and situations. This theory is highly relevant in this research because terrorism clients often feel powerless or isolated after serving their sentences or being involved in terrorist networks. Dimensions of psychological empowerment such as meaning, competence, self-determination, and impact provide a strong foundation to encourage clients in developing self-esteem and the ability to plan a better future. This empowerment-based intervention helps clients transform negative perceptions into optimism, especially in the process of reintegration into society.

The concept of self-realization proposed by Maslow in the Hierarchy of Needs emphasizes the development of an individual's maximum potential. Self-realization becomes the main goal in the empowerment process because terrorism clients often have a need to find new meaning in their lives and reconstruct their self-identity after the de-radicalization process. Indicators such as the

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need for growth, achievement of potential, and self-motivation help terrorism clients identify and develop their potential, whether through skills, creativity, or emotional capacity. This understanding aligns with the goal of rehabilitating terrorism clients to achieve optimal psychological well-being.

Family systems theory, developed by Murray Bowen, highlights the importance of the family as an emotional unit and the interactions among family members in shaping individual behavior and emotions. In the context of this research, FST becomes a highly relevant framework for understanding the family dynamics of terrorism clients. According to Bowen, individuals cannot be separated from their families, as any change affecting one family member will have an impact on the entire system. Through the dimensions of family cohesion, flexibility, and communication, FST enables researchers and practitioners to identify patterns that hinder or support the empowerment process of terrorism clients.

The family system therapy approach also helps in building support from broader family members, which is important for the social reintegration process. Terrorism clients who successfully empower themselves with family support have a greater chance of achieving success in rehabilitation and reintegration. Strong family cohesion will enhance emotional bonds, and flexibility as well as healthy communication will facilitate the client's recovery process. Thus, the family systems theory reinforces the importance of the family in creating an environment that supports the empowerment of self-realization for terrorism clients.

In this study, interventions based on psychological empowerment, self-realization, and family systems aim to help terrorism clients understand and fully utilize their potential. By facilitating the process of re-education and self-empowerment conducted together with the family, this approach enables terrorism clients to rebuild a positive self-identity and actively participate in society, reducing the risk of re-engagement in terrorist activities. Caitlin J. Taylor's research also makes an important contribution by showing that family support, both emotional and instrumental, is significant in reducing recidivism. This research uses a quantitative method that provides an objective understanding of the role of the family in the reintegration of prisoners (Taylor, 2016).

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses qualitative approach with a case study type of research. The research was conducted at the Correctional Center Class I Tangerang with a focus on empowering the self-realization of terrorism clients through a family system therapy approach. The research population consists of terrorism clients under the supervision of the Correctional Center, while the sample comprises 9 individuals, including the Head of the Correctional Center, Senior Community Supervisors, Correctional Officers, terrorism clients, and the families of terrorism clients. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, which involves selecting informants based on their relevance and involvement in the mentoring and empowerment process of terrorism clients.

The data collection method was carried out through semi-structured interviews with informants, direct observation of Client interactions with Community Supervisors and family, as well as documentation in the form of Client development reports, scientific articles, and relevant books. The data obtained were analyzed using thematic analysis, where data from interviews, observations, and documentation were categorized into main themes. The analysis process was carried out through data collection, coding, and interpretation to find patterns and themes that align with the research objectives.

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research explores the application of the Family System Therapy (FST) approach in empowering terrorism clients, with a focus on the dynamics of the relationship between the clients and family members. This approach is carried out through a series of counseling sessions involving the client, wife, and child, both face-to-face and online. The client's family plays an important role in this empowerment process, where the wife and children provide significant emotional and spiritual support.

The emotional support provided by FS's child is evident in the interview excerpts, which show their commitment to communicating and encouraging their father to remain productive. FS's child expresses concern for their father's emotional condition, while FS's wife offers positive reinforcement by appreciating her husband's character as a responsible and hardworking person. This shows that family support can strengthen the client's self-confidence, especially when facing challenges.

Besides emotional support, the family also provides spiritual support. FS's wife emphasizes the importance of fulfilling religious obligations, such as prayer, and believes that Allah's help will come if they remain obedient. This attitude creates hope and optimism for clients, which is an important part of the empowerment process in the context of rehabilitation.

In the case of AJ's client, the information deepening session was conducted via video call and filling out a Google Form. AJ's family also provides emotional and spiritual support. AJ's wife focuses on her husband's physical and mental health, and emphasizes the importance of religious values in daily life. AJ's parents also stress the importance of worship and good behavior, which form the foundation of AJ's spiritual strength in facing challenges.

The discussion of this research uses the analysis of the self-realization concept from Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The FST approach in empowering terrorism clients has a significantly positive impact on four indicators of self-realization: personal growth, self-fulfillment, potential achievement, and self-motivation. These findings are outlined based on these indicators to provide a clearer picture of the role of FST in the empowerment process.

Clients FS and AJ are required to report to Bapas, which provides regular monitoring and guidance from Community Supervisors. This session allows clients to self-evaluate and set new life goals. The obligation to report regularly teaches them the importance of responsibility and discipline, two key aspects of self-realization. In terms of personal growth, client FS participates in activities to dismantle terrorist networks, demonstrating awareness and commitment to a positive social reintegration process. This action serves as an indicator that the client has reflected on and significantly changed their life goals, which is interpreted as the achievement of self-realization.

Indicators of self-fulfillment are evident in clients' participation in independence training, which not only enhances technical skills but also helps them pursue opportunities aligned with their interests and values. This training enables clients to achieve greater life goals, surpass basic needs, and pursue higher aspirations. The evidence of each client's potential achievement is seen in client FS's efforts in starting a business and client AJ who works in a printing shop. Both demonstrate the ability to identify opportunities, develop skills, and market products. This is an indicator that the client is in the process of self-empowerment, which signifies the courage to pursue personal goals and contribute to the economy of the family and society.

The last indicator, self-motivation, is reflected in the beliefs, principles, and values upheld by the client. Both FS and AJ clients express these values by emphasizing honesty and kindness as central principles in their lives. These two approaches form the foundation of their motivation to achieve self-realization and contribute positively to society and their personal environment.

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The role of the family in the FST approach becomes essential, not only as a source of emotional and spiritual support but also as the main driver of the client empowerment process. In this context, the involvement of family members in supporting the recovery of terrorism clients through open communication and the reinforcement of religious values provides an important foundation for achieving psychological and spiritual balance. This is in line with the concept of self-realization in Maslow's theory, where social and spiritual support from the family can strengthen the client's motivation to grow, reach their potential, and lead a more meaningful life. Furthermore, the empowerment process shaped through the FST approach not only impacts the personal development of clients but also their relationships with the community, as seen through involvement in social activities and economic independence. Thus, this approach provides a strong foundation for clients to contribute positively to both their families and society.

The Family System Therapy (FST) approach not only focuses on the individual client but also involves the active role of the family in supporting the client's empowerment process. After discussing the importance of family support in providing psychological and spiritual balance through open communication and the reinforcement of religious values, it is important to understand how this empowerment process occurs. Analysis of the self-realization empowerment process in terrorism clients using the FST approach provides insights into important dimensions that influence positive changes in the clients' lives. Through case studies that encompass aspects of family cohesion, flexibility, and communication, we can see how the interaction between the client and their family plays a key role in supporting the achievement of self-realization. This process not only has a positive impact on individuals but also strengthens their social relationships with family and the surrounding environment.

It can be seen from the first dimension, namely family cohesion, which is the emotional bond between family members that allows them to support each other, especially in facing difficult situations. The case studies of FS and AJ illustrate the importance of family cohesion in helping terrorism clients achieve self-realization. The cohesion of the FS family is well-maintained despite the physical distance. Communication remains consistently established, especially through video calls. His family actively supports FS emotionally, as expressed by his wife and children. The family continues to provide support in the form of visits and regular communication, even adapting to difficult conditions. FS's own statement shows that he feels full support from his family and there is no emotional distance between them.

AJ's family cohesion, although visits to AJ are more limited due to special rules for terrorism case prisoners, communication continues through phone calls and WhatsApp. His wife prays for AJ, expressing emotional support despite being hindered by strict rules. The AJ family is also trying to maintain family ties despite being in an unfavorable situation. This study shows that family cohesion provides essential emotional and spiritual support for clients, helping them rebuild their self-identity and cope with social pressure and stigma due to their involvement in acts of terrorism.

The second dimension, namely family flexibility, is the ability to adapt to changes, especially when facing challenging situations such as the detention of family members due to terrorism cases. This flexibility is evident in the FS and AJ families, who are able to adapt to drastically changing conditions.

Although FS is in prison, his family continues to live their daily lives normally. The children continue to go to school, and his wife plays an active role in supporting FS. In addition, the family is also able to respond to social pressure due to the stigma they face wisely. They choose to focus on improving the internal state of the family and not be influenced by negative views from the surrounding environment. This flexibility helps FS's family maintain emotional balance and

stability, which ultimately aids FS in the recovery process.

AJ's family also shows flexibility in facing societal stigma. AJ's parents, for example, described that the community in their village initially distanced themselves from their family, but they were able to endure and face the situation. They are also focused on improving family relationships to prevent other family members from getting involved in terrorist groups. This flexibility demonstrates the family's resilience in facing external pressures and challenges. The flexibility demonstrated by the FS and AJ families helps maintain emotional stability and family relationships, which are important factors in the psychological empowerment and self-realization of the clients.

The third dimension, namely family communication, is one of the key elements in the Family System Therapy approach. Open communication between family members and clients helps build trust and stronger emotional bonds, as well as facilitate the client's recovery process. FS's communication skills are very good, both in his interactions with his family and with the prison officers. FS, who has previous organizational experience, is able to build good relationships with the people around him, including prison officers. FS is also not hesitant to speak openly about his experiences and feelings, which shows a high level of communication openness within his family. FS's child, for example, often talks to his father and provides moral support to remain productive and not give up on the situation. This open communication strengthens the self-determination dimension in the psychological empowerment theory, where FS feels supported and has control over their life.

Meanwhile, AJ's communication with the prison officers also shows openness and harmony in their relationship. AJ is described as a cooperative and polite inmate, willing to adapt to the rules in prison. On the other hand, communication with his family, although limited, is still going well. AJ's wife and parents are also involved in efforts to strengthen family ties to prevent similar incidents from happening in the future. This openness in communication reflects AJ's confidence in interacting with the people around him, which also contributes to the process of self-realization. Overall, open and constructive communication between the client and their family members, as well as with their surrounding environment, plays an important role in supporting psychological empowerment. Good communication helps clients build self-confidence, respond to challenges positively, and achieve self-realization.

The achievement of self-realization in terrorism clients, FS and AJ, within the context of Maslow's theory, demonstrates a comprehensive dynamic of growth and self-development. This process involves several important stages in the hierarchy of needs, starting from growth needs, achievement of potential, self-fulfillment, to drive needs. Each stage is reflected in the real behaviors and actions of FS and AJ, both in social and family contexts.

In terms of growth needs, FS shows a strong commitment to humanitarian activities, where he is actively involved in various social activities aimed at helping the community. FS's participation in humanitarian activities organized by the Baitul Mal ABA foundation shows that he has an intrinsic motivation to contribute to society. In several interview quotes, both from FS himself and his family, there is an implied sincere intention to help others regardless of their religious background or social status. This aligns with Maslow's view that individuals at the growth needs stage not only seek social interaction but also strive to become a larger part of the community by making tangible contributions.

FS also received recognition from the people around him for his dedication and involvement in humanitarian activities. According to Maslow, the need for appreciation from others is part of the self-growth process, where a person not only strives to meet their basic needs but also the need

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for recognition and social appreciation. FS, through his involvement in social and humanitarian activities, has reached a stage where he is able to express his psychological potential, thus gaining appreciation and recognition from those around him.

In addition, FS's personal growth is also reflected in his compliance with the obligation to report to the Class I Tangerang Correctional Facility. This process teaches the importance of discipline and consistency, which are crucial aspects of Maslow's theory related to self-growth. Through this obligation, FS not only strengthens his position in society but also receives guidance that supports his further development. The presence of a mentor or guide in this process is an important factor in shaping FS's discipline and social responsibility. FS also demonstrates a commitment to broader social values by attending and voicing support at the event for the dissolution of the terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah in Bekasi. This participation shows that FS has begun to see itself as part of the solution to larger social issues, such as radicalism and violence. In the context of self-realization, this indicates that FS has transcended personal needs and has begun to focus on making a positive impact on society.

On the other hand, AJ has also shown significant progress in his growth needs. Based on interviews with several informants, AJ is described as an easy-to-communicate and polite person, even in a limited environment like a prison. AJ is able to adapt and meet his growth needs through good social interactions with other inmates and prison officers. Despite being in a constrained situation, AJ can still establish positive communication and achieve emotional well-being from these interactions.

The mandatory reporting activities carried out by AJ also play an important role in the process of self-growth. These activities involve various aspects such as discipline, responsibility, and self-evaluation, which are the foundation in social development and interpersonal skills. Through mandatory reporting activities, AJ is able to evaluate his personal progress and learn from the experience he gained during this process.

The next stage in the process of self-realization is the need for potential achievement, where FS and AJ begin to recognize and develop their skills, interests, and capacities within a broader economic and social context. In FS's case, the achievement of his potential is reflected through the business he started with his family, a soap business named "Sharia." This business is a manifestation of FS's desire to meet his family's economic needs. FS's family, especially his wife and children, fully supports the effort, showing that the achievement of potential is not only felt by FS individually but also involves all family members.

FS is eager to continue growing and expanding its business. FS's involvement in various training sessions organized by the Correctional Center has become one of the ways for him to develop new skills relevant to his business. This is in line with Maslow's concept of self-realization, where individuals who have reached this stage strive to optimize their talents and capacities, not only for personal benefit but also for the benefit of their families and society.

AJ also shows progress in achieving his potential through the work he does at his brother's printing shop, as well as the small coffee shop he runs. In the context of Maslow's theory, AJ's achievement of potential through this work reflects steps towards self-realization. AJ uses the skills he possesses to achieve economic independence and contribute to his family. This effort also demonstrates AJ's commitment to continuous learning and development, as well as creating a positive impact in his family's life.

Both clients, FS and AJ, demonstrate that the achievement of their potential is not only related to the enhancement of individual capacity but also involves efforts to meet family needs and contribute to the surrounding community. Thus, the achievement of their potential is an important



step in the process of self-realization, where they not only focus on themselves but also on the people around them.

The need for self-realization is a stage where individuals are actively involved in their overall development, both in terms of skills, knowledge, and other capacities. FS, for example, shows high enthusiasm in participating in various training sessions organized by the Correctional Center. The training sessions cover various skills, ranging from multimedia training to making siomay and repairing air conditioners. FS participates in these training sessions not only for personal benefit but also because he wants to continue learning and developing himself to meet the growing needs of his family.

FS's active participation in training demonstrates his diligence and commitment in the process of self-fulfillment. According to Maslow, individuals who are at the stage of self-realization are those who continuously strive to learn and grow, and use their skills to achieve higher goals. In this case, FS shows that he is not satisfied with the current achievements, but continues to strive to reach his maximum potential.

Besides FS, AJ has also reached a stage of self-fulfillment through activities related to economic independence. Based on interviews with several informants, AJ always strives to participate in the independence guidance activities organized by the Correctional Center. Through this activity, AJ learned new skills that support his efforts in the field of entrepreneurship. AJ also shows a commitment to continue learning and developing the business he runs for the welfare of his family.

Both FS and AJ demonstrate that self-fulfillment is not only about personal achievements but also involves efforts to improve the quality of life for their families. Thus, they not only utilize individual skills and capacities but also create an environment that supports mutual development with family members.

The final stage in achieving self-realization is the need for motivation, which is related to the beliefs, principles, and values held by an individual. FS and AJ show that their main motivation comes from the religious and moral values they hold dear. FS, for example, always emphasizes the importance of performing prayers and remembering Allah in every aspect of life. These values have become the main source of motivation for FS and his family in facing life's challenges and achieving their goals.

According to FS's wife and children, religious values are an integral part of their family life. All of FS's children are graduates of Islamic boarding schools, indicating that the FS family highly upholds religious values in their daily lives. This belief provides encouragement for FS and his family to continue striving for self-realization, both economically and socially. AJ and his family also show that religious values are the foundation of their lives. AJ always emphasizes the importance of honesty and doing good to others, as well as involving God in every decision made. The AJ family believes that by adhering to these values, they can achieve success and happiness in life.

Thus, their achievements in terms of economy, social aspects, and family are not only driven by material needs but also by deep spiritual needs. The achievement of self-realization in FS and AJ reflects a long journey involving personal growth, potential development, self-fulfillment, and spiritual drive. Their involvement in social activities, economic development, and commitment to religious values shows that they have successfully reached various stages in Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

In the implementation of self-actualization empowerment for terrorism clients, there are several obstacles that hinder progress. The first constraint is the limitation of nonverbal

communication, which becomes one of the main obstacles, especially in interactions with client AJ conducted through video calls and Google Forms. This method reduces the researcher's ability to understand body language, facial expressions, and gestures that can provide important information about the client's emotional condition, unlike face-to-face interactions which are more effective, as seen with client FS.

Secondly, there is distrust towards newcomers, which is common among terrorism clients and their families. Clients often experience trauma or skepticism towards new people, making it a unique challenge to build a trusting relationship. This requires a careful, transparent, and consistent approach so that clients feel safe and more open to participating in the reintegration process.

Third, the lack of participation from family members is another obstacle. Family participation is very important in the empowerment process because they can provide more complete and objective information. However, family involvement with clients FS and AJ is limited, generally due to reasons of busyness. This obstacle can be overcome with the help of Community Supervisors who can provide the necessary support and information during the empowerment process.)

## **CONCLUSION**

The process of empowering the self-realization of terrorism clients involves three (3) stages: family cohesion (through emotional support, active family involvement, communication), then flexibility (through family adjustment, wise responses to negative social pressures, and family solidarity), and the presence of communication. From these three processes, the achievement of self-realization of the Clients can be seen based on self-realization indicators, namely growth (Clients FS and AJ related to social growth), achievement of potential (Both Clients are already working in their respective fields), self-fulfillment (the process undertaken by Clients FS and AJ is participating in training organized by Correctional Center, a high willingness to learn), and motivation sourced from internal values adhered to, such as religious and moral values. The obstacles hindering the empowerment process are the limitations of nonverbal communication (these limitations affect the Researcher's ability to fully understand the nonverbal expressions of the Client and their family members), distrust of new people (this distrust may arise from past negative experiences or trauma experienced by the Client and their family, requiring extra time to build trust with all parties), and the lack of participation from family members (by only involving two family members, it allows the researcher to lose perspective from a broader viewpoint).

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