

The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards the Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance: A Proposed Model

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Abstracts: This research aimed to predict and analyze The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards the Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia. This research was very significant due to the ontological level and sociological level for improving the deradicalization program. The problem was studied by conducting a quantitative research method. Data were collected through survey questionnaires to 100 prison guards in Indonesia and from related documents. Data were analyzed statistically by using Partial Least Square (PLS). The results were as follows: Content of Policy positively affected the Deradicalization Program, Context of Implementation positively affected the Deradicalization Program, Content of Policy positively affected the Collaborative Governance, Context of Implementation did not affect the Collaborative Governance, Collaborative Governance positively affected the Deradicalization Program. The Collaborative Governance mediated Content of Policy on the Deradicalization Program, the Collaborative Governance did not mediate Context of Implementation on the Deradicalization Program. This result provides a recommendation for academicians and practitioners in making a better public policy development and collaborative governance on the deradicalization program.

Keywords: Public Policy, Content Of Policy, Context Of Implementation, Collaborative Governance, Deradicalization Program.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, terrorism has been a recurring event that can be traced back to the 19th to 20th centuries, and the frequency and severity of acts of terrorism have increased. Terrorism is a pervasive issue in the contemporary world, having received increasing attention over the last decades. This phenomenon has become one of the biggest global problems of the 21st century, attracting public attention and raising concerns about international security. Throughout history, terrorism has taken many forms and manifested in different contexts. Acts of terrorism, genocide, and international genocide have occurred throughout the 20th century and continue to pose a significant threat today. However, it is important to note that the concept of terrorism and its roots in hatred are not confined to the 21st century. Acts of terrorism can be traced back to ancient times, where they were used as a tactic in wars and conflicts (Amin & Wahyunengseh, 2022; Mattoo, Rahman, & Singh, n.d.; Ziaulhaq, 2021). Since then, terrorism has gained momentum and escalated to levels of hysteria and euphoria globally, especially after the infamous attack on the World Trade Center in New York in the early 21st century. This event marked a turning point in the perception and understanding of strengthened terrorism that threatens not only individual life but also the existence of nation-states. The roots of terrorism can be traced back to deep emotions of hatred, violence and genocide. Hate is a complex phenomenon that is difficult to define. However, it is clear that acts of terrorism are rooted in hatred, as they involve intentional violence with the aim to cause widespread emotional and psychological impact. This impact is intended to spread fear, instability, and chaos

among the target population (Kurzman, Kamal, & Yazdiha, 2017; Ozluer, Dogruyol, Karaman, & Dogruyol, 2021).

Understanding the roots of terrorism requires recognizing and analyzing its distinctive qualities. It is very important to recognize that acts of terrorism, genocide, and massacres are deeply rooted in hatred. Various studies have confirmed that acts of terrorism, genocide, and massacres are all rooted in hatred and fueled by extremist ideologies that seek to promote their own twisted beliefs and agendas. These actions are fueled by deep-seated hostility towards certain individuals or groups based on factors such as religion, nationality, ethnicity, or political beliefs. The impact of terrorism on society is far-reaching and devastating. Terrorist attacks create a climate of fear and insecurity, leading to social and economic instability. Communities and individuals affected by terrorism often experience psychological trauma, grief, and loss. They face challenges in rebuilding their lives and restoring a sense of security. In addition, acts of terrorism can destabilize governments, disrupt social cohesion, and hinder economic growth. Understanding the roots of terrorism, including its relation to hatred, is very important in developing effective methods to combat this global issue (Goodman, Bergbower, Perrotte, & Chaudhary, 2020; Maza, Koldas, & Aksit, 2020).

Studies of terrorism in the Netherlands and the UK provide valuable insights into the dynamics, patterns, and impacts of this phenomenon. Both countries have experienced significant challenges related to terrorism, ranging from homegrown extremism to attacks carried out by foreign actors. This incident raised concerns about the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures, as well as the social and political consequences of the incident for a multicultural society. In both the Netherlands and the UK, terrorism has created a crisis of multiculturalism as an organizing principle of a modern democratic society. This crisis arises from the fear that transnational religious communities are vulnerable to acts of violence against their fellow citizens. However, it is important to note that at the time the survey was conducted in the Netherlands and the UK, no recent terrorist attacks had occurred. The Netherlands has been largely spared from such incidents. However, it is important to note that the fear of terrorism can still pervade society even when there is no actual attack. Although there have been no recent terrorist attacks in the Netherlands, fears of terrorism may still be present due to exposure to political rhetoric and media stories. This suggests that perceptions of terrorism and fear can be influenced by factors other than direct experience. Additionally, it is worth examining the role of prejudice and ethnic relations in the two countries. A comparison of prejudice and ethnic relations in Britain and the Netherlands reveals interesting insights into the dynamics of terrorism (Anis, 2018; Karimi, Cimbura, & Loza, 2019; Kwon & Song, 2016; Norman, 2022; Ordu-Akkaya, 2018)

The country with the most terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia from the 1970s to 2013 was Indonesia, which was ranked third in data from the Global Terrorism Database (2013). According to the Global Terrorism Index for 2020, Asia Pacific's most terror-affected country was Indonesia, which was rated fourth overall. Indonesia earned a mark of 4.629. Indonesia is ranked 37th in the world. GTI uses a scale that runs from 0 to 10. The impact of terrorism is measured from 0 to 10, with 10 being the greatest impact. The GTI study examined the effects of terrorism on 163 nations, or 99.7% of the world's population and found that Indonesia terrorism had a score of 4.6 in 2020. This score slightly declined if it is compared to the score in 2019, which was 5.0. The number of terrorist incidents in Indonesia has never been higher. In terms of scale, this decline is not drastic and still can be categorized as the highest index score compared to the previous year (LaFree & Dugan, 2007). The violent episodes appear to be the result of tiny, interculturally concerned groups of migrants or indigenous people becoming radicalized. For the Local City Integration Policy Project's fieldwork, several European governments created policies and programs. Cities without effective deradicalization policies and programs serve as a place for radicalization and escalation to violent acts (Kranendonk, Vermeulen, & Van Heelsum, 2018).

In many nations, the idea of deradicalization has evolved into a counterterrorism strategy. Similar traits of deradicalization that appear in the program can be found in many countries. Nearly all countries' deradicalization efforts share the same traits, including: Public participation and cooperation, the implementation of special jail programs, educational initiatives, the growth of intercultural communication, the promotion of social and

economic justice, Increasing statutory provisions, Monitoring cyberterrorism, Global Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Rehabilitation Programs, the creation and distribution of information locally and Agents who undertake deradicalization policies have received the necessary training and certifications. Deradicalization programs encounter a number of intrinsic difficulties, including the importance of early warning of the need for comprehensive deradicalization of former combatants to prevent high rates of recidivism. For instance, the Nigerian government used a deradicalization strategy to capture and detain members of the Boko Haram terrorist organization as well as those who willingly disarmed and surrendered to law enforcement (Ehiane, 2019; Zaidan, 2017).

Because deradicalization initiatives are still ineffective, deradicalization is difficult to achieve. We must have a critical understanding of the term's "radicalization" and "deradicalization" and then evaluate deradicalization efforts critically by focusing on their shortcomings and unintended repercussions, which include the stigmatization of formerly incarcerated people and their families and obstruct deradicalization efforts. Humanitarian initiatives must be implemented by the government and civil society organizations in order to strengthen deradicalization initiatives and lessen recidivism risks. Programs for deradicalization describe social, economic, and contextual elements that reflect the psychosocial traits of the intervention's target population. In order to design and put into action critical deradicalization initiatives and support counter-radicalization, policy makers and professionals working in this field will benefit from having a thorough understanding of these factors. Therefore, it is necessary to critically and methodically map the programs used and the psychosocial traits of the people who are intended to get assistance (de Carvalho et al., 2019; Ilyas, 2021). Deradicalization explains the mechanism by which social factors moderate the most contested ends and means of the abolitionist group which consists of moderate movements and a 'radical' trend. The Islamist movement is an empirical example of the division predicted by the model. Jihadism represents the most radical form of contemporary Islamism, whereas nationalist Islamism and non-jihadi fundamentalism can be considered less radical because these currents ignore their abolitionists. Goals that support political integration, or reject terrorist violence is a means of upholding abolitionist goals (Armborst, 2014).

The Indonesian government has implemented a prison-based deradicalization program to deal with terrorists who have been convicted and are being held in Indonesian jails. The program includes a variety of activities, including counseling, training, theological conversations, and recitation classes. In this program, the participants are terrorist convicts, while the implementers are prison officers. Therefore, it was indicated five challenges faced by Indonesian prison officials in implementing the program: (1) the character of terrorist prisoners; (2) the readiness of Indonesian prison authorities; (3) the durability of the program; (4) issues with the institutional infrastructure; and (5) the absence of collaboration channels. Malaysia has placed anti-terrorism measures in place to combat threats from regional aggressors, militaries of inferior quality, terrorist organizations, and even cults. However, there is a lot of anxiety among the participants. All anti-terrorism laws must be examined to determine whether they strike a balance between preserving national security and upholding the values of the Rule of Law and human rights (Dhanapal, Salman, Sabaruddin, & Nazeri, 2020; Sumarwoto, Mahmutarrom, & Ifrani, 2020).

The rule of law and the rule of justice will be applied in accordance with the state constitution and laws to ensure checks and balances. Even the outcome of the proceedings demonstrates how lenient Indonesia's criminal justice system is. The extent of the confrontation frequently results in settlements based on political bargaining, abuse of power, and interests. The abundance of natural resources in Indonesia must continue to be under state control (Hermanto & Riyadi, 2020; Riyadi, 2017, 2020b, 2020a; Riyadi, Atmoredjo, & Sukisno, 2020; Riyadi, Wibowo, & Susanti, 2020). Job Consideration is required to create stronger regulations and policies. Governmental organizations can enhance their regulation by putting in place a performance accountability framework. The Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies can aid in better regulation. Leadership and service are broken down into various categories with the aim to improve police policies and practices. User satisfaction has a positive and significant impact on the organization's success. Previous research that examined the Critical Success Factors of Public Private Partnerships discovered a number of themes useful for improving policy. While creative climate mediates the impact of transformational leadership,

workplace spirituality mediates the effect of information technology on innovative work behavior. Collaboration between civilians and military personnel is also important to develop better laws (Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023a, 2023b; Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023b, 2023a; Sinulingga et al., 2023; Susilo, Astuti, Arifin, Mawardi, & Riyadi, 2023; Syahrudin, Wijaya, Suryono, & Riyadi, 2023; Tjahjono, Suryono, Riyanto, Amin, & Riyadi, 2023; Toruan, Gusti, & Riyadi, 2023).

Along with cooperation, competence, and performance, more research is still required on the causes, practices, and results of conflict management. Intrapersonal, interpersonal, production, and political wrongdoing resulted in societal and financial losses. Both sides will require intervention. Performance, competence, and partnership are all interwoven. Capabilities must act as a comprehensive mediator between performance and partnership relationships. If capability, cooperation, and information sharing are to be effective and have a significant influence, conflict resolution must be utilized to manage them. Job satisfaction has a favorable and considerable impact on work performance (Assery, Tjahjono, Sobirin, & Hartono, 2017; Feriyanto, Assery, Saleh, & Suryaningsum, 2017; Hendriarti, Othman, Arif, Assery, & Jamal, 2022; Saleh, Assery, & Dzakiyullah, 2018; Saleh, Assery, Sabihaini, & Suryaningsum, 2017).

From the arguments above, it remains unclear whether scholars have previously attempted to look at de-radicalization. In this research, the researchers adopted the policy theory. Given the rationale provided above, it is possible to pinpoint the issues that The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia. Referring to the problem identification, the research problem was how is The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards the Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. DERADICALIZATION PROGRAM

Deradicalization is generally understood to refer to all initiatives to discredit radical viewpoints. Deradicalization is the process of attempting to discredit radical ideas by using an interdisciplinary approach, such as law, psychology, theology, and socioculture, for those who have been exposed to or have been influenced by radical ideas and/or pro-violence. Conceptually, deradicalization refers to efforts to persuade those who formerly supported terrorism to abandon their radical beliefs or at the very least to stop acting on them. Deradicalization is a method for putting an end to, getting rid of, or neutralizing radicalism. Deradicalization was first envisioned as a means of convincing terrorists and those who support them to forego the use of force in the fight against terrorism. The goal of the concept of deradicalization is to protect, educate, and develop terrorist perpetrators—especially ex-convicts—so that they have strength and deterrence and are even able to spread nationalism ideologies to other coworkers who are still engaged in deradicalization. It is not just about returning radical understanding, it is radicalization campaigns (Reinhard, 2009).

Deradicalization is a follow-up study after learning about radicalism's origins. Deradicalization, however, can also be considered as a preventative measure before radicalism develops. Any attempt to stifle radical ideas using an interdisciplinary strategy is known as deradicalization. Programs of reorientation of motivation, re-education, re-socialization, as well as seeking social welfare and equality with other groups for people who have been involved in terrorism and for sympathizers, are examples of ways to de-radicalize terrorism. As a result, a sense of nationalism develops (Golose & Humanis, 2009). Deradicalization refers to the process by which an individual undergoes a change in roles or responsibilities usually associated with reduced involvement in violence.. It is an action to disengage people from radicalization, which may or may not lead to violence (Horgan, 2009). An effort to halt, eradicate, or at the very least neutralize extremism is known as deradicalization. Deradicalization is therefore the process of trying to change radical ideas or views into non-radical ones using a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates social, cultural, and religious factors. Deradicalization is intended to alter the false notions that terrorists already hold and that are propagated through violent narratives (Ramadhani, Hikam, & Munabari, 2021).

Radicalism cannot be seen from a religious perspective only because there are many factors that lead to the

emergence of this movement. However, when discussing radicalism from religious perspectives, the indicators are also based on religious perspectives. Discussions of radicalism from a religious perspective are more complex than those of radicalism from other perspectives. No religion, of course, encourages radical behavior. Every religion seeks harmony in both the present and the afterlife. However, in practice, there are several situations where religion is frequently present or where radicalism practiced by members of that religion is present. There have been claims that religion is the primary cause of the world being in ruins and life being full of anarchy because of the role of religion in the radicalism that has occurred, which is regarded to occupy a quite large number and in a historical trajectory that has been quite long (Barney, Blewett, & Barney, 1993).

Based on the epistemological and sociological description of several definitions of deradicalization for refining the research, it can be stated that the making of multi-policies on The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia can be analyzed by the concept of deradicalization.

2.2. Public Policy

Collective choices made by government offices or agencies, such as those to take action, are part of public policy. Dunn defines public policy as a collection of choices and actions taken by the government that are either carried out or not in ways that are beneficial to the entire community. This concept has the following repercussions: Its primary goal is to serve the interests of the entire community, and its first manifestation is the determination of government action that is not only to be announced but also carried out in reality. A theoretical and practical activity, public policy analysis aims to produce, assess critically, and disseminate knowledge about the policy-making process. A complex, non-linear cycle of intellectual activity is produced by the five interconnected steps of the policy analysis process. These events occur sequentially in a convoluted, non-linear, mostly political policy process. The public administration paradigm places a strong emphasis on the importance of focus, locus, and value. The business and government sectors serve as the conventional bureaucracy's hub, and its core principles are economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and reason. It also places a strong focus on organizational structure and management responsibilities. Neo-bureaucracy emphasizes behavior-based decision-making processes, management, systems, and research, with a focus on government bureaucratic decisions. It also supports efficiency, effectiveness, economics, and logic. The institutions' main focus is on understanding bureaucratic behavior and making gradual, cautious decisions. The organization's human relations, focus, and locus are on decision-making participation, minimizing differences, status, openness, self-actualization, and increased job satisfaction. The emphasis of the public alternatives is on providing community services. Furthermore, the New Public Management (NPM) is based on an organizational structure that emphasizes decentralization, democracy, responsiveness, involvement, and the provision of services that the community requires. Additionally, it is concerned with social justice and morals (Dunn, 2012; Frederickson, 1976).

It's critical to consider stakeholders' goals as well as the country's shifting political and economic roles. Ineffective public services will lead to social, political, and economic issues. Collaboration is emphasized in public policy to accomplish goals and resolve issues. Collaborative has a broad reach and focuses on both substance and method in order to efficiently solve challenges. In the future, nonhierarchical processes and involvement will be increasingly advantageous for collaborative public management strategies. The New Public Management's core principles include: direct professional management, clear standards and performance measures, increased emphasis on output controls, desegregation of public sector units, increased competition in the public sector, emphasis on private sector management practices, and greater discipline and frugal resource use (Hood, 1991; Ikeanyibe, Eze Ori, & Okoye, 2017; Kapucu, Yuldashev, & Bakiev, 2009).

Based on Grindle's theory, public policy can be divided into content and context. Content of Policy consists of 6 indicators, namely: Interests influenced by policy; The type of benefits that will be generated; The desired degree of change; Policymaking standing; implementing programs; and resources generated. Context of Implementation consists of 3 indicators, namely: Power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved; Characteristics of institutions and rulers; and Compliance and responsiveness (Grindle, 2017).

Based on epistemological and sociological description of several definitions of public policy theory for refining the research, it can be stated that the making of multi-policies on The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia is a part of public policy theory.

2.3. Collaborative Governance

The term "collaboration" has been interpreted in a variety of ways by experts with divergent points of view. All of the definitions are based on the same guiding principles: responsibility, equality, sharing of obligations, unity, and cooperation. Through collaboration, dedication, and trust, collaborative governance deconstructs this crucial component. A good cooperation needs dedication, trust, and comprehension. Public and private parties should make decisions based on consensus to handle the important challenges. In addition, creating collaborative forums is still required. The evolution of public policy has altered the nature of government. This development examines how networks and stakeholders interact to influence policy (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

Collaboration is an effort to create laws that, both directly and indirectly, influence public affairs. The regulation of non-state affairs is a goal shared by several organizations. Each party must have a formal attachment and a strong commitment to the initial agreement in order to carry out collaboration. While continuing to coordinate the development and execution of public interest initiatives, the functions are entirely delegated to each party. Stakeholder collaboration is necessary for decision-making. It's crucial to comprehend decision-making procedures and how to influence stakeholders. Uncertainty reduction and social learning are necessary to reduce the limitations and complexities it brings. Stakeholders can collaboratively examine a system that is built on policy, stakeholders, and public-private partnerships through collaboration. Understanding the difficulties and potential solutions to disasters is necessary to put into practice a number of different policies (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012; Fernández-Giménez et al., 2019).

Ansell and Gash (2008) purposed to encompass public institutions including bureaucracies, courts, legislatures, and other governmental agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels, in which people are more interested in using the phrase "public agency". Smith (1998) added the opinion that collaboratives are represented by key interest groups. Connick and Innes (2003) defined collaborative governance as representing all relevant interests. The interested parties are not only from the government, but also the private sector and citizens who have concern for an issue. This is as stated by Reilly (1998) describing collaborative efforts as a type of problem solving that involves government agencies and concerned citizens (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Connick & Innes, 2003; Smith, 1998).

The collaboration concept also implies that non-state stakeholders will have real responsibility for producing policies. Therefore, the stakeholders involved must be directly involved in decision making. This is confirmed that stakeholders participate in all stages of the decision-making process. Therefore, decision-making in collaborative forums will gain a consensus that is more oriented to the public interest. In general, there are 4 (four) stages in collaborative governance namely assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation. Stakeholder collaboration is an attempt to make rules governing all stakeholders who take care of public affairs, both directly and indirectly. While the stages of collaborative governance consist of 3 (three) stages, namely initial conditions, collaboration processes, and outcomes (Parmar et al., 2010).

Based on the epistemological and sociological description of several definitions of collaborative governance theory for refining the research, it can be stated that The Relationship between Content of Policy and Context of Implementation towards Deradicalization Program Mediated by Collaborative Governance in Indonesia can be analyzed by the concept of collaborative governance.

2.4. Hypotheses Development

Based on the above explanation, the hypotheses were: Content of Policy positively affects the Deradicalization Program (H1). Context of Implementation positively affects the Deradicalization Program (H2). Content of Policy

positively affects Collaborative Governance (H3). Context of Implementation positively affects Collaborative Governance (H4). Collaborative Governance positively affects the Deradicalization Program (H5). Collaborative Governance mediates Content of Policy on the Deradicalization Program (H6). Collaborative Governance mediates Context of Implementation on the Deradicalization Program (H7). All hypotheses can be drawn as in Figure 1. Conceptual Model, as follows.

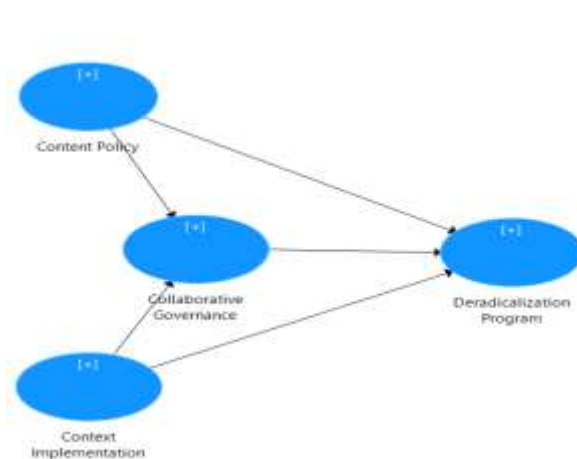


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

3. METHODOLOGY

The approach used was quantitative, a study of problems in the form of current facts from a population. The aim was to test hypotheses or answer questions relating to the current status of the subject under study. The study was based on hypothetical-deductive approach to propose a research model and used a quantitative predictive method to test research model integrating 4 variables and to predict the relationship between variables.

There were 4 latent variables studied measured through indicators. Content of Policy (Content Policy) based on Grindle's theory (Grindle, 2017) consists of 6 indicators, namely: Interests influenced by policy; The type of benefits that will be generated; The desired degree of change; Policy-making standing; implementing programs; and resources generated. Context of Implementation (Context Implementation) based on Grindle's theory (Grindle, 2017) consists of 3 indicators, namely: Power, interests and strategies of the actors involved; Characteristics of institutions and rulers; and Compliance and responsiveness. The collaborative governance (Collaborative Governance) based on Parmar theory (Parmar et al., 2010) consists of 4 indicators are 4 (four) stages in collaborative governance namely assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation (Parmar et al., 2010). And the deradicalization program (Deradicalization) based on Golose theory (1980) consists of 7 indicators, such as reorientation, reeducation, resocialization, motivation, advice, equality, involvement, and sympathization, all are related to arise a sense of nationalism (Golose & Humanis, 2009).

Based on the hypotheses development and all variables measured, it can be developed a research model as presented in Figure 2 as follows.

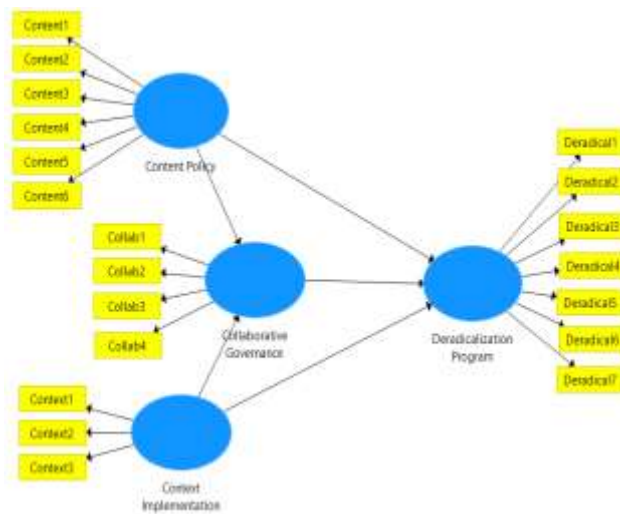


Figure 2. Research Model

Data were collected use simple questionnaire developed based on established measures for all variables using a five-point likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) and submitted electronically to 500 prison guards that conducted deradicalization program in several prison in Indonesia. And 100 usable responses were obtained leading to response rate of 20%, which is in line with the research. Data were analyzed using the Partial Least Square (PLS) and adopted smartPLS version 3.0. Descriptive Statistics was conducted to explain characteristics of respondents and variables. Inductive Statistics was performed by using Variance-Based Structural Equation Modelling. Path analysis employed Partial Least Square consisting of 3 relationships. Outer-model specifies the relationship between latent variable with its indicator (measurement model). Inner-model specifies relationship between latent variable (structural model). And weight relation in assessing latent variables to be estimated (Ringle, Wende, & Will, 2015).

Validity refers to the extent to which the precision and accuracy of a measuring instrument can measure a construct. Construct validity calculations are assessed by convergent validity and discriminant validity. Reliability refers to internal consistency of indicators of a construct, showing the degree to which, each indicator indicates a common latent factor. Reliability calculations are assessed by Cronbach’s Alpha and Composite Reliability (Ringle et al., 2015).

If all indicators have been declared valid and variables have been declared reliable and model has a Goodness of Fit that meets the predictive relevance, then hypotheses test can be carried out. For hypothesis testing by using a probability or alpha value of 5% and the t-statistic value is 1.96, so the criteria for accepting the hypothesis are when the t-statistic is > 1.96 and the p-value is <0.05. The mediation test for mediator variables (intervening variables) is assessed by comparing the direct effect with the indirect effect to assess which one has a greater role.

4. FINDINGS

4.1. Respondent Profile

The population in this research was prison guard in Indonesia. Samples were 100 prison guards taken by purposive sampling with inclusion criteria of conducting the deradicalization program. Table 1 shows the Respondents’ Profile included in this research with the detail of 80% of men and 20% of women, age was ranged between 20-35 years (50%) and 36-50 years (50%), and length of work 2 years (50%) and 5 years (50%).

Table1 Respondents Profile of Village Farmers

Description	Percentage	Percentage
Guards	Men = 80%	Women = 20%
Age	20-35 = 50%	36-50 = 50%
Work	2 Years = 50%	5 Years = 50%

4.2. Outer Model Evaluation

Based on Figure 3A and 3B, it can be evaluated the of Convergent Validity as outer loading and Discriminant Validity as AVE for all indicators declared valid was > 0.70, and deleted for indicator when the score was < 0.70. Then, the model was revised. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) was more than 0.5 (Ringle et al., 2015).

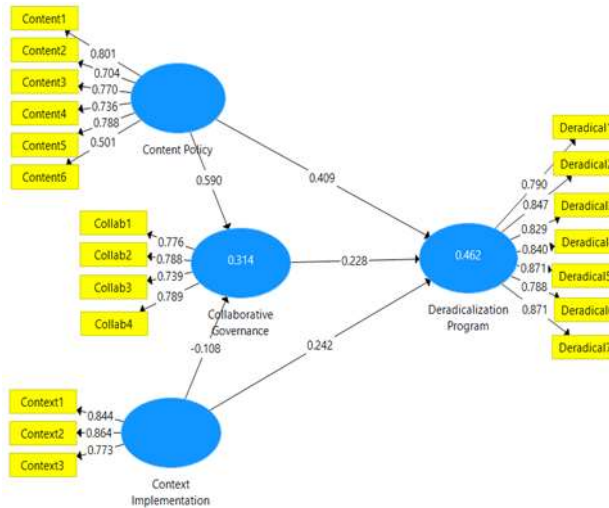


Figure 3A. PLS Algorithm

Based on Figure 3B, R-square was 0.470 on the Deradicalization Program, it means 47% can be explained by related dependent variables under study were Content Policy, Context Implementation, and Collaborative Governance, while the remaining 53% explained by other variables outside the research model.

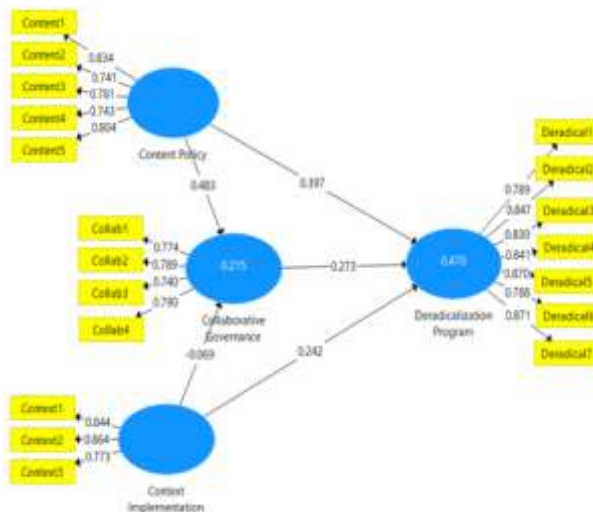


Figure 3B. PLS Algorithm (Revised)

Based on Table 2, it can be evaluated the of Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability for all variables that were declared reliable. Reliability of each variable was Cronbach's Alpha > 0.70 and Composite Reliability > 0.80 (Ringle et al., 2015).

Table 2 Reliability of Variables

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Collaborative Governance	0.777	0.856	0.598
Content Policy	0.841	0.887	0.611
Context Implementation	0.769	0.867	0.686
Deradicalization Program	0.927	0.941	0.696

4.3. Inner Model Evaluation

Q-square was performed to generate a predictive relevance (Goodness of Fit) by using a Stone-Geisser test to find out relative influence of structural model on observation measurement for endogenous latent variables. Q-square = 1 – (1–R-square). Since the value of Q-square is positive and > 0.35 it indicates that the observed value has been well reconstructed and model has a strong predictive relevance (Ringle et al., 2015). Later, it was continued to test all hypotheses by performing PLS Bootstrapping from the smartPLS as shown in Figure 4 below:

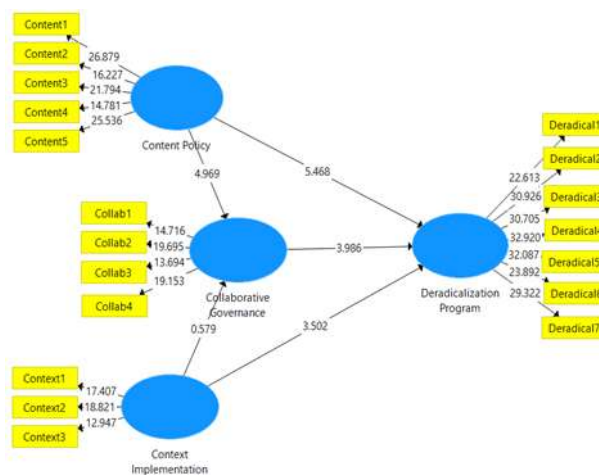


Figure 4. PLS Bootstrapping

It can be evaluated also by using significance level of 5%, the value of acceptance area Ho +/- 1.96. If value of T Statistics is greater than +/- 1.96 then Ho is rejected or alternative hypothesis is accepted, as per Table 3. The results based on calculation as follows. Content of Policy positively affected the Deradicalization Program (H1 supported). Context of Implementation positively affected the Deradicalization Program (H2 supported). Content of Policy positively affected Collaborative Governance (H3 supported). Context of Implementation positively affected Collaborative Governance (H4 not supported). Collaborative Governance positively affected the Deradicalization Program (H5 supported). Collaborative Governance mediated Content of Policy on the Deradicalization Program (H6 supported). Collaborative Governance mediated Context of Implementation on the Deradicalization Program (H7 not supported).

Table 3. Path, T-Statistics and P Values

Hypotheses	Path	T Statistics	P Values
Content Policy -> Deradicalization Program	0.397	5.468	0.000
Context Implementation -> Deradicalization Program	0.242	3.502	0.001
Content Policy -> Collaborative Governance	0.483	4.969	0.000
Context Implementation -> Collaborative Governance	-0.069	0.579	0.563
Collaborative Governance -> Deradicalization Program	0.273	3.986	0.000
Hypotheses	Path	T Statistics	P Values
Content Policy -> Collaborative Governance -> Deradicalization Program	0.132	3.062	0.002
Context Implementation -> Collaborative Governance -> Deradicalization Program	-0.019	0.558	0.577

CONCLUSIONS

Another definition of the “terror” is an activity that can frighten other parties. This definition is based on the verb of *terrorem*, which means extreme fear. The word *terror* in Webster's Dictionary, means to create fear or horror by intimidating, by frightening or threatening to frighten. The definition of *terror* is no different from what is explained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, defined as an attempt to create fear, horror and cruelty by a person or group. There are many experts who emphasize that conceptually, *terror* and *terrorism* are two different things. *Terror* is basically a form of thought, while *terrorism* is an organized act or action. Therefore, it can be seen that *terror* can exist without acts of *terrorism*, but *terror* is an element that underlies and is attached to acts of *terrorism*. *Terrorism* can be defined as an act of intimidation that gives the effect of creating fear. This definition is adopted by legal experts, both international law and those applicable in Indonesia.

The understanding of *terrorism* is very diverse. There is a view of *terrorism* as an intelligence product of the world's superpowers to create a sense of insecurity, creating dependence on the resources of these superpowers. There are also those who understand *terrorism* as a form of struggle based on belief to achieve political goals. It has become a consensus that the cause of *terrorism* is a multi-factor correlation. Therefore, the handling is carried out by multi-agency through the reconstruction of the prevention model. The multi-factor root causes of *terrorism* have been agreed upon by experts, however, there are still many models that develop depending on the concept of thought. Comprehensive counter-*terrorism* includes prevention of *terrorism* as a crime combined with prosecution within the legal framework and international co-operative power ties. Prevention of *terrorism* in strengthening international cooperation is confronted with global trends and phenomena of *terrorist* networks that do not recognize jurisdictional borders.

The definition of counterterrorism includes practices, military tactics, techniques, and strategies that governments, military, law enforcement, business and intelligence use to fight or prevent *terrorism*. The counterterrorism strategy includes efforts to prevent the financing of *terrorism*. Counter-*terrorism* as an effort to prevent *terrorism* crimes in Indonesia is implemented into an institutional structure with functions including prevention, protection, deradicalization, prosecution, and preparation of national preparedness. *Terrorism* is as old as modernization, evolving along with the free market economic globalization based on liberal democratic ideology. The form of response to *terrorism*, which is called counterterrorism is driven by the United States with the "Global War On Terror", but counterterrorism efforts in Indonesia certainly adjust to local culture and the applicable positive laws. The form of a comprehensive model, which is an interagency collaboration formed by an integrated-system in preventing global *terrorism* in Indonesia is institutionally developed by the government and related stakeholders, based on a pluralistic Indonesian nation and society cultural approach.

The four generic mechanisms are the basis which will later be forwarded to prevent terrorism, namely;

1. Normative barriers to committing criminal acts (Norm Setting). This model is used to distance the subject from criminal activity, not because of fear of punishment, but because of the norms of his conscience that think that it is not appropriate to do. Sometimes, perpetrators think crime is the only alternative way to achieve their goals. Questions about norms usually revolve around legitimacy or illegitimacy, but when referring to violence or terrorism, the connotation immediately changes to a negative meaning. Talking about norms, because they carry negative connotations, resistance or strength must be exerted. So, the power to strengthen the inculcation of these norms is to win the hearts and minds of the perpetrators' deepest sense of empathy. Various actors can play in it with different levels, for example family, school, playmates, and counselling. In the context of this dissertation, the prevention mechanism was used to explain the need for uniform rules at every border to prevent the entry of illegal immigrants. From the side of terrorism, instilling norms from schools, families, and religious which are disseminated in order to provide an understanding of the errors of radical thinking can also be a means of enforcing norms against illegal immigrants. 2. Reducing recruitment to criminal social environments and activities. The most important thing in staying away from criminal activity is to make sure you never try it. Because once a person commits a crime, he will find it difficult to stop. Obviously, this is very scary because someone could become a criminal. A positive impulse for them is to gain knowledge about how to commit crimes without being noticed and caught by law enforcement. Unfortunately, although many criminals are caught and imprisoned, they do not reduce the rate of recidivism, on the contrary, they actually play a role in increasing the statistics of the crime. This task is to cut the path of radicalism between potential victims and perpetrators. The main actors are politicians, authorities, religious leaders, and academics. The action taken is to provide direction and control like a religious leader who teaches that only God can take someone's life because in fact only God owns our bodies, so never break the rules and make decisions to end one's own life such as suicide bombing jihad that will definitely end up in hell. In the context of this dissertation, the mechanism for reducing recruitment was adopted in monitoring digital portals in the spread of radicalism as well as counseling about losses received such as loss of family. With these consequences, it can reduce the desire of illegal immigrants to convert themselves as terrorists. 3. Reducing the rewards from crime. This is used to provide an explanation of the losses that a person receives both physically, spiritually, and financially after committing a crime.

This prevention is secondary, for example, the stolen goods will be less valuable without the original certificate so that they will be suspected and dragged to court because of consumer suspicion. At the level of terrorism, the goal of terrorists is usually to present the image that they are very afraid so as to create a coercive relationship between society and the target to obey their wishes. An important actor in this case is the journalist related to reporting in the media. Therefore, law enforcement officials are obliged to filter news that creates a tremendous fear from terrorist groups so that messages from terrorists are not conveyed. In this context, the mechanism is held by the government and the press council, so the public does not respond excessively to the terrorism. Packaging as news is spread can reduce the sense of power by terrorist groups in Indonesia so that illegal immigrants will feel that they do not have a significant role in their arrival. 4. Incapacitation – denying people, the ability to carry out criminal acts. When the police handcuff someone who is caught, this is where the sense of incapacity for someone to commit a crime begins or when a wife takes her husband's sim card who is going to drink with his friends. This aims to remove someone's access allowing someone to commit fraud or crime. The important actors in this section are the military and the police as authorities who have full authorization in criminal acts. Therefore, there is no overlapping of powers that facilitate the movement of crime incapacity. This method can be used to provide information that the terrorists cannot enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia easily and if they manage to get in, their threats and propaganda will not work.

Crime prevention is not an organic process, which must be based on focused and consistent theoretical understanding. The application of crime prevention must be in line with the needs and background of the event from which the crime prevention measures are implemented. In addition, this crime prevention strategy must also involve various local parties, both institutions and residents, so, crime prevention strategies will be localized and tailored to local needs. In this case, a regional development must be integrated with crime prevention strategies in the region and become an idea in the form of multi-agency collaboration.

Program guidelines, priorities, and regional development funding need to be determined according to needs by taking into account local strategic plans through increased coordination between services and empirical needs, including crime prevention which will oversee the course of development itself and it will be made clear that the allocation is intended for ensure the flexibility of local institutions to stimulate change and collaboration. Crime prevention, in practice, does not only depend on early policy development, but it can be flexible, so that it can be adapted to changing conditions at the stage of implementation of its activities. More conceptual differentiation is needed when discussing the partnership approach. This is necessary to describe the points needed from the partnering agents, so that effective input and output are obtained. In a different context, such as the context of this dissertation, the discussion on crime prevention is also expanded to prevent terrorism, especially the entry of Foreign Terrorist Fighters into the territory of the Indonesian state. There are two distinct concepts, but they are often combined, namely “multi-agency collaboration” and “multi-agency networking”. Collaboration involves effective input of resources, which can bring about change for institutions as well as for the communities with which they are connected. Networking is a process of interaction between institutions to discuss and exchange ideas and information and provide mutual assistance and advice. Networks between agencies at all levels are important. Identification of expertise, development of referrals, exchange of ideas and information are very useful in consolidating knowledge networks. Interaction provides collaborative output, based on collective concerns. Networking and collaboration will intersect and exist at both formal and informational relationship levels and will yield benefits. However, it should be noted that there are differences in capabilities between related institutions so that contributions can also be unequal. In addition, there is also the possibility of the emergence of institutions that are not willing to contribute. Here, structural subordination may emerge, where the emergence of the position of one institution is more influential or less influential than other institutions.

Acts of terrorism in Indonesia are known as Criminal Acts of Terrorism. With the inclusion of terrorism into criminal acts, the method of combating terrorism uses criminal law. The legal basis for criminal acts of terrorism is regulated in Law (UU) Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, which explains that terrorism is included in crimes against humanity and civilization and is a serious threat to state sovereignty, so this theory is included in the category of broad ordinary crimes, also known as crimes against humanity. Terrorism is an international crime that endangers world security and peace. Besides, it also harms people's welfare. Therefore, eradicating terrorism cannot use ordinary methods, such as handling criminal acts of persecution, theft or murder. Eradication of terrorism must be carried out in a comprehensive, planned and sustainable manner, protecting human rights. The Anti-Terrorism Law is currently undergoing a challenge for revision, because it does not yet accommodate aspects of prevention, including deradicalization and has not included the acquisition of intelligence as preliminary evidence. The reason is that criminal acts of terrorism cannot take cover behind political motives, which aim to avoid investigations, prosecutions, and examinations at court hearings as well as punishment of perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism. By eliminating political elements, the efficiency and effectiveness of extradition agreements and mutual legal assistance between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the governments of other countries can be increased. As other countries believe, in eradicating the problem of terrorism, especially in criminal acts, Indonesia does not focus on religious, political or ideological factors. In this case, Indonesia focuses on how to do it and also the events that occur. Violence and threats of violence have extraordinary impacts, such as causing casualties or property damage, and the emergence of extraordinary fear as a long-term impact. Indonesia is seriously putting pressure on law enforcement for terrorism crimes, without looking for the background or motives behind the terror committed. On the other hand, many other countries are still considering the background elements or motives behind acts of terrorism, be it religious, political or ideological motives.

Terrorism is a form of crime against humanity and is classified as a form of gross human rights violation. As a form of crime, terrorism is carried out systematically and widely, and terror attacks are carried out against civilians, who have no fault whatsoever. In contrast to the definition of terrorism, which has not yet been agreed upon by experts, the 2014 United Nations Security Council Resolution stated that individuals and citizens travel to other countries to be involved in planning, preparing, carrying out or supporting terrorist activities or to provide or receive terrorism training. Terrorism is increasingly seen as a lifestyle threat. At present, the methods of terrorism are increasingly broad and varied, even the nature of the actions, strategic objectives, actors, motivations, targets and

expected results of these acts of terror also vary. Terrorism is not an ordinary crime, but a crime that threatens human security and peace in the world. The program of activities facilitated by state financial budgeting is the National Counterterrorism Agency or BNPT, which is a non-ministerial government agency, where the head of the BNPT is under the President. During the period from 1999 to 2009, quantitatively and qualitatively, terrorist acts of bombing in Indonesia tended to be massive based on investigations by security forces carried out by terrorists who had been trained or were involved in international terrorist organizations. Terrorism is a form of social control and social control over the demands of a just structure. Terrorism is a deviant behavior that originates from a subclass of social control. Terrorism is dynamic, and always follows the trend of the mode of operation of terrorists, which is also dynamic and continues to develop and change with the times, depending on technological advances. Terrorism is situational, so its definition will always change with the times. Therefore, there is no consensus or agreement in defining the concept of terrorism.

It is not easy to build a universally accepted definition of terrorism., so it is difficult to control the meaning or significance of the concept of terrorism itself. Terrorism incidents in Latin America or Europe do not necessarily have the same form as what happened in South Asia or the Middle East. The phenomenon of terrorism is dynamic, while the theoretical model of a concept is static. The emergence of international terrorism or Global Terrorism Networks explains that the development of the term terrorism uses a broader "space" domain. Acts of terror are currently increasingly widespread, to the extent that they cross national boundaries. This means that the threat of violence has been felt globally. International terrorism, which followed the end of World War II, caused states' confidence to no longer be measured by conventional means.. State security takes into account other issues outside of interstate wars, such as globalization, internal conflicts, customs markets, and threats of terrorism.

Terrorism becomes a global scale when terror groups secretly ally and collaborate with other terror groups or are also associated with governments that support terrorism in other countries. This terrorism is global when there are acts of terror, both inside and outside the country, carried out by the government of a country that has the aim to influence the policies of other countries. Global terrorism is an act that is condemned in the international world, but there are no effective measures to overcome it. Terrorism is a complicated problem because there is no common opinion and views regarding the handling of the factors that arise in terrorism. International terrorism is a problem with much deeper symptoms. Today's actual example is the struggle for territorial rights and the life of a Palestinian state which does not have the support of Israel and most western countries. Another example is the US attack on Afghanistan to fight the Al Qaeda network. Acts of terrorism cannot be resolved simply by upholding the law or by militaristic means like what the US did against the Taliban regime. The root of the emergence of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan is a political issue that makes the case of terrorism in Afghanistan more complicated and sensitive. With the various characteristics of terrorist groups, their extensive networks and the involvement of many parties, the problem of terrorism is difficult to resolve.

In the first century, terror was present in the form of an underground movement aiming to oppose the regime that had power. The Jews joined the Zealot group, and then carried out a secret movement to kill the Roman soldiers who occupied the Palestinian territories. In addition, they also killed people who were considered to support and help the Roman government. Murder, as an act of terror, which is carried out by using a sharp weapon to stab the victim's body in public places, usually done in the market. The term terrorism emerged during the French Revolution, which began with the means used by the authorities in maintaining the system and order of power in the presence of rebellion. This act of terrorism in France was carried out by arresting people who were considered to be against the government and through manipulation of the court executing the prisoners.. Terror acts were mostly carried out in the 1960s to 1990s. by separatist. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) movement in Ireland emerged and fought armed resistance to British rule, with the aim to secede from the country.

Content of Policy was reflected by Interests, type of benefits, degree of change, policy-making, implementing programs, and resources generated. Context of Implementation was reflected by power, interests and strategies of the actors involved; Characteristics of institutions and rulers; and Compliance and responsiveness (Grindle, 2017). The Collaborative Governance was reflected by assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation (Parmar et al., 2010). The Deradicalization Program (Golose & Humanis, 2009) was reflected by reorientation, reeducation,

resocialization, motivation, advice, equality, involvement, and sympathization. This implication required policy and regulation needed to reach the best solution. It is suggested that the legislative and executive as the public officials in making multi-policies and regulations have to be involved on managing The Relationship between Content of Policy, Context of Implementation and Collaborative Governance towards the Deradicalization Program in Indonesia.

Based on the analysis and discussion of the research result above, it can be concluded that Content of Policy positively affected the Deradicalization Program, Context of Implementation positively affected the Deradicalization Program, Content of Policy positively affected Collaborative Governance, Context of Implementation did not affect Collaborative Governance, Collaborative Governance positively affected the Deradicalization Program. Collaborative Governance mediated Content of Policy on the Deradicalization Program; Collaborative Governance did not mediate Context of Implementation on the Deradicalization Program.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All relevant data are available in the article and the annexes.

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