

The Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia: A Mixed Method Approach

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Abstracts: This research aims to understand the Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia that are very interesting to be studied due at the ontological level and sociological level based on Collaborative Governance Perspective. The problem was analyzed using a mixed method study. Data were collected through interview, observation, documentation, and survey questionnaire. Data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis consisting of data reduction, data display, and data verification, triangulation, and a quantitative data analysis using smartPLS application. The results indicate that Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia are needed for providing information to stakeholders and inputs for state agencies as public officials and practitioners in making better regulation and policy.

Keywords: Deradicalization, Terrorism, Public Policy, Collaborative Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terrorist attacks have increased in frequently and severity throughout history, with the earliest instances dating back to the 19th and 20th centuries. The modern world is plagued by the problem of terrorism, which has gotten more and more attention in recent years. As one of the major worldwide issues of the twenty-first century, this phenomenon has gained public attention and sparked worries about global security. Terrorism has existed throughout history in a variety of shapes and manifestations. The threat posed by acts of terrorism, genocide, and global genocide has persisted throughout the 20th century and is still very real today. It's crucial to remember that the idea of terrorism and its origins in hatred are not unique to the twenty-first century. Terrorist acts have a long history, dating back to when they were employed as a strategy in various wars and conflicts (Amin & Wahyunengseh, 2022; Mattoo, Rahman, & Singh, n.d.; Ziaulhaq, 2021). Several European governments developed policies and programs for the fieldwork of the Local City Integration Policy Project. Cities lacking strong deradicalization policies and initiatives act as hotbeds for radicalization and the escalation of violent crimes. The violent incidents appear to be the outcome of small, interculturally sensitive migrant or indigenous groups radicalizing (Kranendonk, Vermeulen, & Van Heelsum, 2018).

Recognizing and examining terrorism's distinguishing characteristics is necessary to comprehend its foundations. It is crucial to understand that acts of terrorism, genocide, and massacres are founded in deep-seated hatred. It has been established by several studies that acts of terrorism, genocide, and massacres are all motivated by hatred and fueled by radical ideologies that want to further their own perverted ideas and goals. Deep-seated animosities for particular people or groups because of things like politics, country, ethnicity, or religion are what drive these activities. Terrorism has a severe and wide-ranging effect on society. Attacks by terrorists foster an environment of dread and unease that fuels social and economic instability. Terrorism affects communities and people frequently go through psychological stress, grief, and loss. Rebuilding their life and regaining a sense of security is difficult for them. Terrorist attacks can also undermine social cohesiveness, destabilize governments, and obstruct economic development. It is crucial to comprehend the causes of terrorism, especially how hate plays a role in it, in order to create effective solutions to this global problem (Goodman, Bergbower, Perrotte, & Chaudhary, 2020; Maza, Koldas, & Aksit, 2020).

The dynamics, trends, and effects of this phenomenon are better understood via studies of terrorism in the UK and the Netherlands. Both nations have faced serious problems as a result of terrorism, from domestic extremism to foreign-affiliated acts. This incident caused people to wonder whether counterterrorism measures were effective as well as what kind of social and political repercussions it would have in a multicultural society. Terrorism has triggered a multiculturalism problem as an underlying tenet of a contemporary democratic society in both the Netherlands and the UK. Their worry that international religious communities could become targets of violent crimes against their fellow citizens is what has sparked this problem. It is crucial to remember that no recent terrorist incidents had taken place in the UK or the Netherlands at the time the survey was conducted there. These occurrences have mostly been avoided in the Netherlands. It is crucial to remember that even in the absence of an actual attack, terrorism can nevertheless cause fear to spread throughout society. Despite the absence of recent terrorist acts in the Netherlands, political rhetoric and media reports may nevertheless have a negative impact on people's perceptions of terrorism. This implies that terrorism and fear perceptions can be influenced by variables other than personal experience. The significance of prejudice and racial relations in the two countries should also be investigated. Interesting insights into the dynamics of terrorism can be gained from comparing prejudice and racial relations between Britain and the Netherlands (Anis, 2018; Karimi, Cimbura, & Loza, 2019; Kwon & Song, 2016; Norman, 2022; Ordu-Akkaya, 2018)

The human resource and its implication provides inputs for making better policy (Toruan, Gusti, & Riyadi, 2023). Implementation of performance accountability system for government institution provides inputs for making better regulation on implementation of performance accountability system for public officials and practitioners (Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023a). The Performance Accountability System For Government Agency provides inputs for making better regulation on performance accountability system for government institution policy (Priyambodo, Wijaya, Wike, Sujarwoto, & Riyadi, 2023b). Transformational Leadership, Technology Adoption, Public Service have significant positive effect on Job Competency (Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023b). The leadership and service are useful for improving policy and practice and providing information to stakeholders (Purbiyantari, Zauhar, Suryadi, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023a). The user satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on organizational performance (Sinulingga et al., 2023). Public Private Partnership policy and practice provide information to stakeholders related (Syahrudin, Wijaya, Suryono, & Riyadi, 2023). The role of Workplace Spirituality mediates effect of Information Technology on Innovative Work Behavior and mediates effect of Transformational Leadership on Innovative Work Behavior (Susilo, Astuti, Arifin, Mawardi, & Riyadi, 2023). The collaboration have to be involved in the related institutions and should be conducted for making better regulation on disaster management (Tjahjono, Suryono, Riyanto, Amin, & Riyadi, 2023).

Managing conflict strategy and its implementation are needed for providing information to stakeholders to provides inputs for making better regulation and policy (Toruan, Riyadi, & Gusti, 2023). Improving policy are needed for providing information and produce a clear input for public officials in making better regulations (Rozikin, Wijaya, & Riyadi, 2023). The community empowerment positively affects production capacity and social capital (Nuraini, Saleh, Wike, & Riyadi, 2023). The Collaborative Governance in Digital Infrastructure Development and its

implementation are needed for providing information to stakeholders (Rozikin, Sulisty, Saleh, Hermawan, & Riyadi, 2023). It is necessary to formulate and implement a policy as inputs for making a better regulation in managing the implementation of policy (Sipayung, Sumartono, Saleh, Rozikin, & Riyadi, 2023a). The Content of Policy and Context of Implementation is positively affected the Program. The Collaborative Governance positively affects the Program (Sipayung, Sumartono, Saleh, Rozikin, & Riyadi, 2023b). The social leadership and social capital positively affects community empowerment and social capital fully mediates the relationship between social leadership on community empowerment (Rozikin, Nalikan, Sumartono, Suryadi, & Riyadi, 2023). It is essential to implement community empowerment to provide stakeholders with information and inputs for making better regulations and policies (Nalikan, Rozikin, Sumartono, Suryadi, & Riyadi, 2023; Noordiatmoko & Riyadi, 2023b, 2023a; Sukma, Sumartono, Saleh, Amin, & Riyadi, 2023).

The concept of deradicalization has become a counterterrorism tactic in many countries. Many countries exhibit the same deradicalization characteristics as they do in a program. Deradicalization programs almost universally involve public cooperation and participation, special jail programs, educational initiatives, intercultural communication growth, social and economic justice promotion, increased statutory provisions, monitoring of cyberterrorism, Global Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, rehabilitation programs, local information production and dissemination, and educational initiatives. Deradicalization policies are carried out by agents who have completed the required training and qualifications. The deradicalization program discovered a number of inherent problems, among them the significance of early warning of the necessity for comprehensive deradicalization of former combatants in preventing high recidivism. For instance, the Nigerian government employed a deradicalization technique to apprehend and arrest members of the terrorist group Boko Haram as well as those who voluntarily surrendered to law enforcement and gave up their weapons (Ehiane, 2019; Zaidan, 2017).

Deradicalization is challenging to do because efforts to do so are still ineffectual. Then, critically assess deradicalization attempts by focusing on their flaws and unintended consequences, which include stigmatizing persons who have been incarcerated in the past and their families and impeding deradicalization efforts. To boost deradicalization efforts and lower recidivism risks, the government and civil society organizations must conduct humanitarian programs. Programs for deradicalization outline socioeconomic and environmental factors that correspond to the psychosocial characteristics of the intervention's intended audience. Policy makers and experts in this field will benefit from having a complete understanding of these elements in order to create and implement crucial deradicalization efforts and promote counter-radicalization. The programs used and the psychosocial characteristics of the target population must be mapped critically and carefully (de Carvalho et al., 2019; Ilyas, 2021).

With moderate movements and a "radical" trend, the abolitionist group's most contentious goals and methods are moderated by social forces. Deradicalization describes how this happens. An actual example of the division the model foresees is the Islamist movement. Jihadism is the most extreme version of modern Islamism, although nationalist Islamism and non-jihadi fundamentalism can be seen as less extreme because they don't take their abolitionists into account. the rejection of using terrorism as a tool to further abolitionist objectives or the promotion of political integration (Armborst, 2014).

To cope with terrorists who have been found guilty and are being imprisoned in Indonesian jails, the Indonesian government has created a prison-based deradicalization program. The program comprises a wide range of activities, such as training, theological discussions, counseling, and recitation classes. Participants in the program are convicted terrorists, and its administrators are prison guards. These findings highlight five challenges faced by Indonesian jail officials while implementing these techniques: (1) the nature of terrorist detainees; (2) the readiness of Indonesian prison administrations; (3) the program's longevity; (4) problems with the institutional infrastructure; and (5) the lack of channels for collaboration. In order to counter threats from regional aggressors, weak militaries, terrorist groups, and even cults, Malaysia has put anti-terrorism measures in place. However, the participants are really anxious. It is necessary to assess each anti-terrorism statute to see if it strikes a balance between maintaining national security and safeguarding the principles of the Rule of statute and human rights (Dhanapal, Salman, Sabaruddin, & Nazeri, 2020; Sumarwoto, Mahmutarrom, & Ifrani, 2020).

Because deradicalization initiatives are still ineffective, deradicalization is difficult to achieve. We must have a critical understanding of the terms "radicalization" and "deradicalization." After that, 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 (Ilyas, 2021). The deradicalization initiatives in place describe socioeconomic, political, and environmental aspects that describe the psychosocial traits of the intervention's target population. To create and implement crucial deradicalization measures and support counter-radicalization efforts, policy makers and professionals working in this field will benefit from understanding these characteristics. It is necessary to map the programs used critically and methodically, as well as the psychosocial traits of the people who will receive assistance (de Carvalho et al., 2019).

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 haven for radicalization and escalation to violent acts (Kranendonk et al., 2018).

The concept of deradicalization has developed into a counter-terrorism program in various countries. Deradicalization manifested in a program has similar characteristics in several countries. Deradicalization programs have the same characteristics in almost every country, namely: Involvement and cooperation with the general public, Implementation of special programs in prisons, Educational programs, Development of cross-cultural dialogue, Promotion of social and economic justice, Global cooperation in combating terrorism, Monitoring of cyber terrorism, Improvement of statutory instruments, Rehabilitation programs, Development and dissemination of information both regionally, and Training and qualifications of agents involved in implementing deradicalization policies (Zaidan, 2017).

Indonesia, which had the most terrorist incidents in Southeast Asia from the 1970s to 2013, was ranked third, according to data from the Global Terrorism Database (2013). According to the Global Terrorism Index, Indonesia was the country in Asia Pacific that had been most affected by terrorism in 2020, ranking fourth overall. Indonesia had a rating of 4.629. Indonesia was rated 37th overall. GTI used a scale with a range of 0 to 10. The impact of terrorism was measured from 0 (no impact) to 10, which was the greatest impact. GTI was a study that examines how terrorism had affected 163 nations, or 99.7% of the world's population. Terrorism in Indonesia scored 4.6 in 2020, somewhat lower than the 2019 score of 5.0. The number of terrorist incidents in Indonesia was at its highest level. Scale-wise, this decline was not significant. When compared to the previous year, it was still considered to have the highest index score (LaFree & Dugan, 2007).

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. Terrorists who have been convicted of crimes are the program's participants, while prison guards are its implementers. These results show five difficulties faced by Indonesian jail administrators in putting these strategies into practice: (1) the character of terrorists who have been convicted; (2) the willingness of Indonesian jail officials; (3) the durability of the program; (4) issues with the institutional infrastructure; and (5) the absence of collaborative procedures (Sumarwoto et al., 2020).

Deradicalization shows how societal forces, which are made up of moderate movements and a "radical" tendency, temper the most contentious goals and methods of the abolitionist movement. The split that the model predicts is empirically demonstrated by the Islamist movement. Jihadism is the most extreme branch of modern Islamism, although nationalist Islamism and non-jihadi fundamentalism can be viewed as less extreme because they do not want abolition goals that promote political integration or reject using terrorist action to further abolitionist objectives (Armborst, 2014).

It is still unclear from the aforementioned disagreements if earlier academics have attempted to see deradicalization program. It is possible to identify the problems with the Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia and given the justification above. The research question is constructed with reference to the problem: how is The Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia? The researcher conducts a mixed method approach to obtain better findings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Deradicalization Program

Deradicalization is a term used to describe any efforts to delegitimize radical beliefs. Deradicalization is the process of seeking to discredit radical beliefs for those who have been exposed to or have been influenced by radical ideas and/or pro-violence by employing an interdisciplinary approach, such as law, psychology, religion, and sociocultural. Deradicalization, as a concept, refers to initiatives to convince those who have previously supported terrorism to give up their radical ideas or, at the very least, to cease acting on them. A strategy for ending, eliminating, or neutralizing radicalism is deradicalization. Deradicalization was first intended to persuade terrorists and their supporters to abstain from using violence in the fight against terrorism. Deradicalization is a concept that aims to safeguard, educate, and develop terrorist perpetrators, particularly ex-convicts, so they have power and deterrent and can even propagate nationalism ideals to other coworkers who are still involved in deradicalization (Reinhard, 2009).

Deradicalization is a study that comes after understanding about the roots of radicalism. However, deradicalization can also be seen as a protective action taken before radicalism takes hold. Deradicalization refers to any attempt to squelch radical ideas through an interdisciplinary approach. Examples of methods to deradicalize terrorism include programs for motivational reorientation, re-education, and re-socialization as well as pursuing social welfare and equality with other groups for those who have been involved in terrorism and for sympathizers. Thus, a sense of nationalism emerges (Golose & Humanis, 2009). Deradicalization refers to the process through which an individual experiences changes in roles or responsibilities that are typically connected with decreased engagement in violence. It is an action to disengage people from their road to radicalization, which may or may not lead to violence (Horgan, 2009).

Deradicalization is the process of trying to prevent, end, or at the absolute least, neutralize extremism. Deradicalization, then, is the multidisciplinary process of attempting to transform radical ideas or perspectives into non-radical ones while taking into account social, cultural, and religious considerations. Deradicalization is to challenge the untruths that terrorists already believe and that are spread through violent narratives (Ramadhani, Hikam, & Munabari, 2021). From a religious perspective, radicalism is insufficient because it is fueled by a variety of factors. However, when discussing religious beliefs, the indicators also depend on those perspectives. Compared to discussions of radicalism from other perspectives, discussions of radicalism from a theological standpoint are more difficult. Of fact, no faith promotes extremist behavior. Every religion strives for peace in both this life and the next. However, in reality, there are a number of circumstances in which religion is regularly present or in which radical religious practices are evident. Because of the role that religion has played in the radicalism that has occurred, which is regarded to occupy a very significant number and in a historical trajectory that has been fairly long, there have been allegations that religion is the fundamental reason of the world being in ruins and life being full of anarchy (Barney, Blewett, & Barney, 1993).

In the deradicalization program formulated by the National Counterterrorism Agency, the design of deradicalization in Indonesia has four approaches, namely: (1) Reeducation, (2) Rehabilitation, (3) Resocialization, and (4) Reintegration (Febriyansah, Khodriah, & Wardana, 2017). Re-education is deterrence by teaching enlightenment to the public about radical understanding, so that there is no letting this understanding develop. Whereas for terrorism convicts, re-education is carried out by providing enlightenment regarding deviant doctrines that teach violence so that they are aware that committing violence such as suicide bombings is not jihad which is synonymous with acts of terrorism. Rehabilitation has two meanings, namely independence

development and personality development. Independence coaching is training and fostering ex-convicts to prepare skills and expertise. The point is that after they leave the correctional institution, they already have expertise and can open jobs. Meanwhile, personality development is taking an approach through dialogue with terrorist convicts so that their mindset can be straightened out and have a comprehensive understanding and can accept those who are different from them. The rehabilitation process is carried out in collaboration with various parties such as the police, Correctional Institutions, the Ministry of Religion, the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, mass organizations, and so on. It is hoped that this program will provide provisions for them in living life after leaving the penitentiary. Rehabilitation is one of the methods of implementing deradicalization for ex-terrorist convicts. The concept of rehabilitation is not only to restore physically and psychologically, but must be able to strengthen aspects of life for ex-terrorist convicts, such as the family, to the local community so that they are able to live a normal life as before being infected with the radicalism virus and are not easy to return to and join network groups terrorists and commit acts of terror. Apart from that, the third and fourth strategies of the National Counterterrorism Agency also designed resocialization and reintegration programs, by guiding them in socializing and reintegrating into society. In addition, deradicalization is also carried out through educational channels involving tertiary institutions, through a series of activities such as public lectures, workshops, and others, students are invited to think critically and strengthen nationalism so that they do not easily accept destructive doctrines.

Based on the epistemological and sociological description of several definitions of deradicalization for refining the research, it can be stated that the Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia can be analyzed by the concept of deradicalization.

2.2. Public Policy

Public policy includes decisions made by governmental offices or agencies as a group, such as what course of action to adopt. According to Dunn, public policy is a group of decisions and acts made by the government that are either implemented or not in a way that benefits the entire community. The implications of this notion are as follows: Its first outward manifestation is the decision of government action that is not only to be declared but also to be carried out in reality. Its main objective is to serve the interests of the entire community. Public policy analysis is a theoretical and practical activity with the goal of creating, evaluating critically, and disseminating knowledge about and about the policymaking process. The five connected steps of the policy analysis process result in a complex, non-linear cycle of intellectual effort. These events take place in a tangled, non-linear, mostly political policy process in order. The relevance of focus, locus, and value is strongly emphasized by the public administration paradigm. The conventional bureaucracy's hub is the corporate and government sectors, and its guiding principles are economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and reason. Additionally, it emphasizes managerial responsibility and organizational structure strongly. Neo-bureaucracy puts an emphasis on management, systems, and research with a focus on government bureaucratic decisions and behavior-based decision-making procedures. Additionally, it supports logic, economics, efficiency, and effectiveness. Understanding bureaucratic behavior and reaching incremental, cautious judgments are the institutions' key goals. Human interactions, focus, and locus of the organization are on decision-making participation, reducing differences, status, openness, self-actualization, and greater job satisfaction. The public alternatives place a strong emphasis on offering community services. Additionally, the organizational structure that forms the foundation of the New Public Management (NPM) promotes decentralization, democracy, responsiveness, involvement, and the provision of services that the community needs. It also has morals and social justice on its mind (Dunn, 2012; Frederickson, 1976).

Goals of stakeholders as well as the nation's altering political and economic roles must be taken into account. Public services that are not effective will result in social, political, and economic problems. Public policy places a strong emphasis on working together to achieve objectives and address problems. In order to effectively address problems, collaborative has a wide scope and places an emphasis on both content and methodology. Future collaborative public management techniques will benefit more and more from nonhierarchical participation and processes. 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, increased discipline and frugal resource use are some of the core principles of the New Public Management (Hood, 1991; Ikeanyibe, Eze Ori, & Okoye, 2017; Kapucu, Yuldashev, & Bakiev, 2009).

Public policy is affected by the extent of the government's and stakeholders' authority and accountability. Law and policy have an impact on how power is distributed. 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 in order 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 et al., 2017; Kapucu et al., 2009).

Public policy, comprising the decisions made to take action by governmental offices or agencies, is a complex, collective choice. 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 advantageous to the entire community. The following effects flow from this idea: 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 and about the policymaking 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).

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 Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia is a part of public policy theory.

2.3. Collaborative Governance

Diverse specialists with varying perspectives have given the term collaboration different meanings. The same guiding principles—responsibility, equality, sharing of duties, unanimity, and cooperation—are used in all of the definitions. Collaboration, commitment, and trust are the building blocks of collaborative governance, which breaks down this essential element. Dedication, trust, and understanding are necessary for a successful partnership. To address the major issues, public and private parties should reach consensus and continue to require the creation of collaborative forums. Governmental structure has changed as a result of public policy development. This research looks at the interaction between networks and stakeholders to affect policy (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

An endeavor to develop laws that both directly and indirectly affect public affairs is called collaboration. Many organizations have the same purpose of regulating non-state affairs. In order to carry out collaboration, each

participant needs to have a formal connection to and a strong commitment to the initial agreement. The functions are totally outsourced to each party, with coordination of public interest initiative formulation and execution ongoing. Collaboration amongst stakeholders is essential for decision-making. Understanding decision-making processes and being able to influence stakeholders are essential. To lessen the constraints and complications that ensue, uncertainty reduction and social learning are necessary. Through cooperation, stakeholders can assess a system that is based on policy, stakeholders, and public-private partnerships. To put a variety of various policies into action, it is vital to comprehend the challenges and potential solutions to disasters (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012; Fernández-Giménez et al., 2019).

Stakeholder collaboration is necessary for decision-making. It's crucial to comprehend decision-making procedures and know how to influence stakeholders. Uncertainty reduction and social learning are required to decrease the restrictions and complexities that result. 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 et al., 2012; Fernández-Giménez et al., 2019).

The collaborative process primarily goes through three stages: initial conditions, process, and outcome or benefits. Here are the three phases explained: First things: initial conditions, collaborative procedure, and utility of findings. The collaboration process consists of 5 (five) main steps, namely: Face-to-face interaction is phase one. Face-to-face interaction is necessary but not a guarantee of effective teamwork. However, these discussions are necessary to develop successful collaboration in order to achieve an agreement. Face-to-face discussions between stakeholders are typically characterized by opposing perspectives, each of which seeks to build stereotypes and deepen enmity; Establishing trust is stage two. It requires work and commitment over time to create trust, which is necessary for teamwork. Therefore, if history shows that there is animosity between parties, policymakers or stakeholders must find time to reestablish confidence. If stakeholders are unable to build confidence, a collaborative process will not be viable; c. Stage III: Process commitment. Stakeholder commitment to the collaborative process has a big impact on its success. But fulfilling this promise could occasionally present a lot of difficulties. For instance, although when the choice asks for bringing together parties with various points of view, parties are still expected to show commitment by adhering to the conclusions of the conversations. Therefore, in order for each stakeholder's obligations to be fully performed, trust is required for commitment; d. Common understanding, Stage IV. At some point during the collaborative process, stakeholders must come to consensus. shared understanding of a common vision, mission, set of shared goals, philosophy, and strategic orientations; alignment of core values and problem definitions; Stage V: Intermediate results. The literature asserts that when the goals and benefits of collaboration are clear, collaboration will occur. The partnership will be focused and driven with defined objectives, allowing all processes to be completed as quickly as feasible (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

The idea of collaboration also suggests that non-state parties will actually be in charge of formulating policy. As a result, decision-making must involve the relevant stakeholders directly. This demonstrates that all phases of the decision-making process are attended by stakeholders. As a result, decisions made in group settings will come to be seen as being more in the public interest. In terms of collaborative governance, there are 4 (four) stages: assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation. Collaboration between stakeholders is an effort to establish rules controlling all parties involved in managing public affairs, both directly and indirectly. Initial conditions, collaboration procedures, and outcomes are the three (three) steps that make up collaborative governance (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 Deradicalization Program to Reduce Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia can be analyzed by the concept of collaborative governance.

2.4. Hypotheses Development

Based on above explanation, it can be developed hypotheses as follows: Public Policy positively affects Deradicalization Program (H1). Collaborative Governance positively affects Deradicalization Program (H2). All hypotheses can be drawn as Figure 1 Conceptual Model as follows.

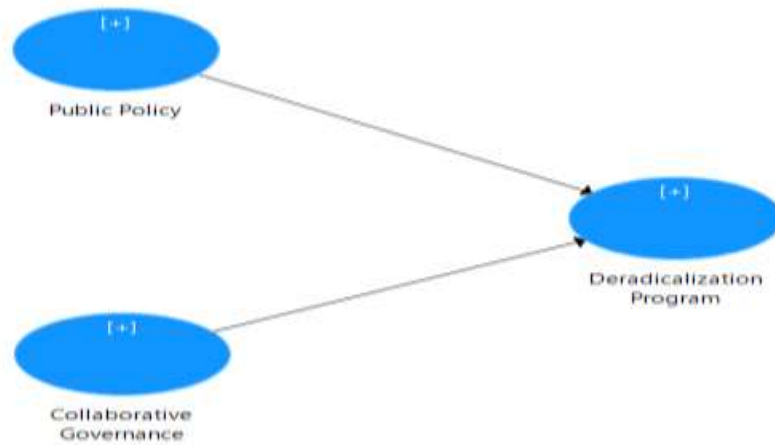


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

3. METHODOLOGY

The approach that used in this study was quantitative and qualitative, or a mixed method. The aim of quantitative approach is to test hypotheses or answer questions relating to the current status of the subject under study. The quantitative predictive is to test a research model that integrate 3 variables and to predict the relationship between variables. The qualitative descriptive approach is to obtain themes and meaning of the study.

There are 3 latent variables studied that are measured through indicators. The Public Policy is reflected by decentralization, democracy, responsiveness, involvement, and services the community (Dunn, 2012; Frederickson, 1976). The collaborative governance (Collaborative Governance) based on Parmar theory consists of 4 indicators are assessment, initiation, deliberation, and implementation (Parmar et al., 2010). The Deradicalization Program (Deradicalization) formulated by the National Counterterrorism Agency has four approaches, namely: (1) Reeducation, (2) Rehabilitation, (3) Resocialization, and (4) Reintegration (Febriyansah, Khodriah, & Wardana, 2017).

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

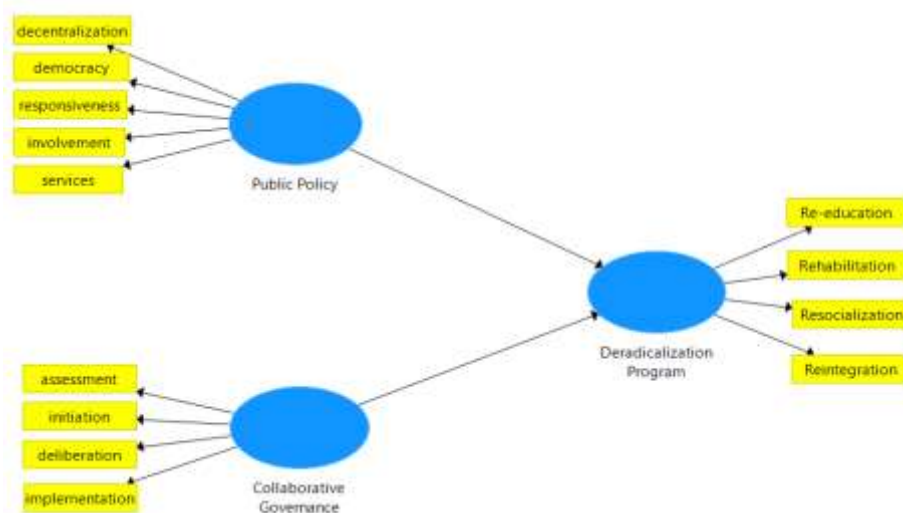


Figure 2. Research Model

Data were collected using simple questionnaire that was developed based on established measures for all variables use a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) and submitted electronically to 500 prison guards conducting deradicalization program in several prison in Indonesia. And 100 usable responses were obtained leading to response rate 20% which was in line with the research. Data were analyzed use the Partial Least Square (PLS) and employed 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 employs Partial Least Square consisting of 3 relationships are: outer-model that specifies the relationship between latent variable and its indicator (measurement model), inner-model that specifies relationship between latent variables (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%, the t-statistic value is 1.96. So that 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.

The qualitative approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the aims of the research to describe and understand the phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of people. Qualitative research can be applied when research problems need to be explored deeper due to a previous theory or concept that is still considered unable to capture the complexity of the problem under study. A qualitative research approach produces descriptive data in the form of words or writings and behaviors that can be observed from the subject and object of the study itself (Creswell, 2013).

Data were collected in this qualitative approach using observation and documentation. Related documentation was gathered from many sources such as internet media and library documents. Data analysis were using 3 steps, which were data reduction, data display and data verification refer to the interactive model. Data reduction is to sort out the main data, data display is to present the data, and data verification is to conclude the main themes of the results (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Validity and reliability qualitative approach used triangulation based on the observation and documentation analysis to obtain valid and reliable data coping credibility, transferability, auditability, and confirmability. Credibility was related to the truth aspect by means of triangulation to compare the results. Transferability shows the applicability of research to other studies that readers can understand the results of qualitative research. The report is made in a detailed, clear, and systematic manner. Auditability means that it can be tested by examining the entire research process, since designing case studies, determining data sources, data collection, data analysis, make conclusions, can be traced and showing the processes and results. Confirmability relates to the objectivity that the research results are agreed and accepted (Creswell, 2009).

4. FINDINGS

4.1. Respondent Profile

The population in this study was prison guard in Indonesia. Samples were taken 100 prison guards by purposive sampling for specific aims that conduct deradicalization program. Table 1 shows Respondents Profile included in 1987

this study with the detail of are 70% men and 30% women, age is 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 = 70%	Women = 30%
Age	20-35 = 50%	36-50 = 50%
Work	2 Years = 50%	5 Years = 50%

4.2. Outer Model Evaluation

Based on Figure 3, it can be evaluated the Convergent Validity as outer loading for all indicators that were declared valid due to > 0.70 and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) more than 0.5 (Ringle et al., 2015).

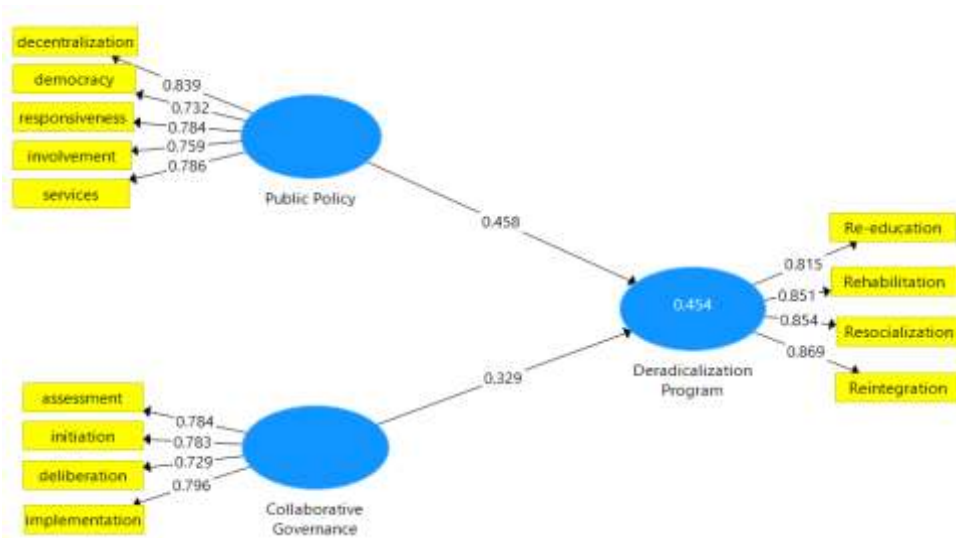


Figure 3. PLS Algorithm

Based on Figure 3, R-square is valued as 0.454 on Deradicalization Program, it means 45.4% can be explained by related dependent variables under study are Public Policy and Collaborative Governance, while the remaining 54.6% explained by other variables outside the research model.

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 that Cronbach's Alpha > 0.70 and Composite Reliability > 0.80 (Ringle et al., 2015).

Table 2 Reliability of Variables

Construct Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Collaborative Governance	0.777	0.856	0.598
Deradicalization Program	0.869	0.911	0.718
Public Policy	0.841	0.886	0.610

4.3. Inner Model Evaluation

Q-square is 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 can be continued to test all hypotheses by performing PLS Bootstrapping from the smartPLS as shown in Figure 4 below:

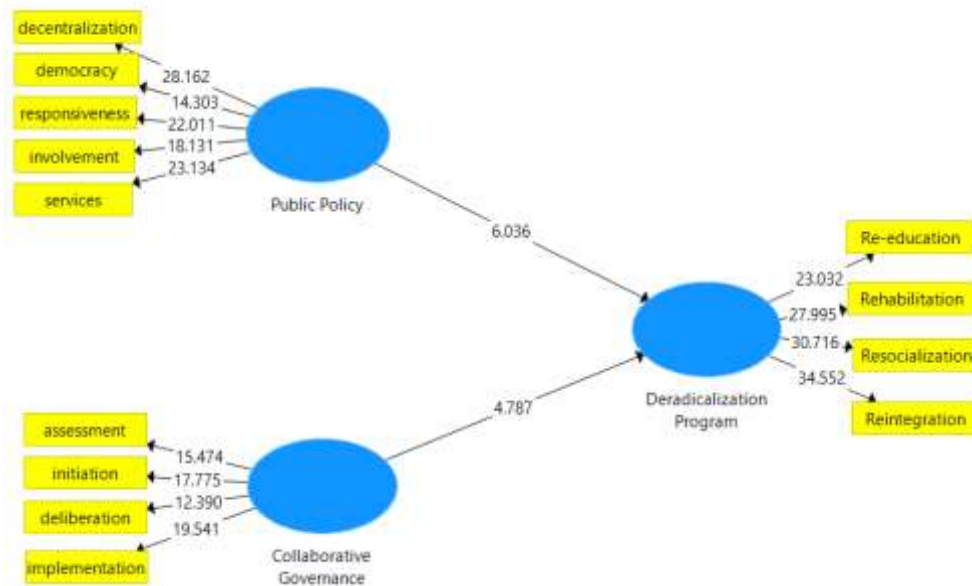


Figure 4. PLS Bootstrapping

It can be evaluated also by using significance level 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. Public Policy positively affects Deradicalization Program (H1 supported). Collaborative Governance positively affects Deradicalization Program (H2 supported).

Table 3. Path, T-Statistics and P Values

Path	Correlation (r)	T Statistics	P Values
Collaborative Governance -> Deradicalization Program	0.329	4.787	0.0000
Public Policy -> Deradicalization Program	0.458	6.036	0.0000

Based on qualitative result that was conducted on related observation and documentation, it was used 3 steps analysis namely data reduction, data display, and data verification, to obtain theme as follows.

The first theme. Deradicalization is a tool that is currently a key weapon in Indonesia for combating, recovering from, and preventing terrorism. However, there is ongoing discussion regarding the range and standards of who qualifies as a radical. For instance, Individual radicalization and group radicalization are the two components of the radicalization process. Individuals become radicalized as a result of exposure to online resources and charismatic individuals who hold extremist beliefs. This is what came to be characterized as a "lone wolf" who radicalized himself. He does not have to be a part of the terror network, but being one makes him

extremely vulnerable. Group radicalization is the process through which organizations look for and persuade weak people to join terror networks. This group is more systematically organized and top-down in its recruiting for radicalization. Radical categories come in a wide range of forms for both people and communities. Some organizations or people advocate violence as the sole viable option. These organizations not only use violence but also ideologically justify it as a tool for social transformation, whether it be against the apparatus or civil society. Extremists or radical terrorists are common terms used to describe this group. Other organizations engage in violence without justification. It is for this reason that deradicalization programs are given to the entire family unit in addition to current and former offenders.

The second theme. Two tactics are employed in the policy to avoid terrorism: deradicalization and counter-radicalization. The goal of the counter-radicalization program is to improve and fortify the community's capacity to resist the effects of radicalism. It is aimed at society as a whole. To increase public understanding of the impact of extremism and terrorism, this program's activities include dialogue, training, workshops, and other events. Activities aimed at preventing radicalization need to involve a range of stakeholders, including the public, the private sector, and society at large. The deradicalization program, on the other hand, is solely intended for those who have been exposed to radical beliefs or to disrupt each stage of the radicalization process, beginning with pre-radicalization selection, identification, and indoctrination. The National Counterterrorism Agency was granted a mandate by the government to try to restrict people's and groups' access to radicalization. This can be accomplished through communication forum activities as a strategic partner of the National Counterterrorism Agency in the regions, which must intensify counter-narrative, counter-ideological, and counter-propaganda activities, particularly in pockets of vulnerable zones where terrorist acts frequently occur. Regulations pertaining to terrorist crimes address two different issues: prevention and eradication. Terrorist acts cannot be stopped alone via legal means; they must also be stopped through all facets of society. Terrorism must be prevented by establishing justice and emancipation from poverty, which at an operational level can be accomplished through an early warning system. Terrorist acts are typically motivated by sentiments of being treated unfairly, oppression, and particular ideologies. As a result of defining what constitutes criminal acts of terror, handling procedures from investigation to trial, and the threat of sanctions against terrorist perpetrators, counter-terrorism laws seek to eliminate, uncover, and deal with cases of criminal acts of terror and the perpetrators.

The third theme. The Indonesian nation as a whole suffers greatly from the terrorism situation there. Following terrorist attacks, the government, in this case law enforcement officials, was forced to implement a strategy that will increase security in order to prevent more terrorist attacks. The rule of law should therefore be respected, particularly when it comes to situations involving acts of terrorism, which have a profoundly negative effect on human survival. The extremist ideology associated with these terrorists cannot be eliminated by coercive prosecution or the arrest of terrorism-related criminals alone. Contrary to popular belief, there are signs that the terrorist prisoners actively encouraged radical thought among their fellow detainees. The conditions of the Correctional Institutions themselves are inextricably linked to the phenomena of the propagation of radical understanding inside (Lapas). The fact that prisons play a significant part in the narrative of militant radical movements in the modern era is one of the jail issues that is receiving attention. Radicalization can occur more easily in prison. The process of "radicalization" in question involves either the recruitment of prisoners into extremist groups within the prison or the process by which already-involved prisoners radicalize further and spread their radical ideologies among other prisoners. Terrorism is an artificial catastrophe. Terrorism typically takes the shape of organized criminality. According to criminal law, terrorism is a serious social issue since it is a type of transnational crime, which has an international component. The crime had a significant and horrifying effect.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

De-radicalization of terrorism realizes social welfare and equality with other communities for people who have been involved in terrorism and for supporters through programs of re-orientation of motivation, re-education, re-socialization, as well as seeking social welfare and equality with other communities. The implementation of de-radicalization must be done concurrently with de-ideology because the de-radicalization program must be able to

release the ideologies held by the terrorists or stop the propagation of those beliefs. The understanding and process of reorienting terrorist ideology to adhere to its original precepts rely heavily on this de-ideology. Deradicalization is essentially a procedure that reverses the radicalization process, which begins with recruitment, self-identification, indoctrination, and an incorrect perception of jihad. Therefore, the identification and classification of prisoners and ex-prisoners is the first step in the deradicalization process, with a focus on integrated treatment, disengagement from a humanist approach, soul approach and ideology, multiculturalism and independence. Combating terrorism is carried out through resocialization and reintegration while also demonstrating that the government's actions are impartial and that the fight against terrorism is an urgent necessity to protect Indonesian civilians. On the other hand, it takes guts on the part of the larger community to come forward right away when they discover clues or circumstances that point to terrorist attacks. According to the explanations provided above, it appears that the government must operationalize all existing policies, concepts, and proposals immediately in order for them to have a direct positive impact.

The implementation is that in order to carry out early detection of radical terrorism ideology, the state must make provisions for all families and communities. Technology and internet networks enable propaganda to be spread to anyone without regard to boundaries and distances. Additionally, terrorist organizations spread ideologies through propaganda so that it will be very challenging to reverse their influence after they have done so. International organizations indoctrinate the public with their ideologies to mobilize them. People can be exposed even when they go alone because they believe in a common philosophy. There are a lot of people that are easily exposed and move independently due to ideology, even when they don't go in the direction of the organization. They can be referred to as the targets of mass propaganda. The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Violent-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism Actions for 2020–2024 is outlined in Presidential Regulation 7/2021. In the Perpres, individuals are encouraged to contact the police if they have any information about an individual or extremist group in order to prevent the emergence of intolerant organizations. Because if extremism is allowed to thrive, it may breed extremist ideologies and intolerance. In order to ensure its effectiveness, Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 is really put into practice. The National Counterterrorism Agency has worked together with all parties, domestic and foreign, in counterterrorism efforts, as one example of the kinds and examples of collaboration that have been carried out multinational parties working together to combat terrorism, including the UK through the Joint Working Group. The British Foreign Minister and the head of the BNPT also formally launched JWG operations. JWG improves bilateral ties between the UK and Indonesia. This demonstrates the value of cooperation among different groups in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. International collaboration is required since no one nation can defeat terrorism on its own. In April 2021, Indonesia and the UK agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding. Both parties committed to cooperating in the areas of information sharing, law enforcement, and national terrorism preparation. Elizabeth Truss, the foreign minister of the UK, is in favor of Indonesia and the UK working together to combat terrorism. Together, Indonesia and the UK battle extremism, defend the weak, and seek to put an end to terrorism. They must make sure that the nation does not serve as a refuge for terrorists. The BNPT was not the only organization represented at the JWG; furthermore, there were representatives from the LPSK, the Ministry of Defense, the BAIS, Detachment 88, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There were also representatives from the British Home Office, British High Commission, and British Embassy from the UK.

Indonesia has worked to prevent and defeat these crimes in light of the many terrorist actions that have taken place and the effects they have had. This is accomplished, among other things, by passing laws that govern efforts to end criminal acts of terrorism and approving a number of international accords connected to such efforts. Since terrorism is an unusual crime and is also considered a crime against humanity, it cannot be eliminated through customary strategies like prosecuting customary criminals. Indonesia has published Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism in relation to the prevention and eradication of criminal acts of terrorism. According to the legislation, it may be argued that Indonesia has done a good job of putting an end to illegal acts of terrorism preserving civil liberties and upholding and preserving individual rights should always be the cornerstones of any policy intended to prevent terrorism. Such limitations on democratic rights may only be imposed temporarily and in the public interest on those that are not covered by the nonderogable rights. Second, limiting and preventing state misuse of power. This can be accomplished by fully applying the concept of

checks and balances in the formulation and decision-making processes, specializing the roles of institutions that execute policies, and making public accountability mechanisms for policy implementers available. Counterradicalization is the second tactic. This strategy is used against those who might be susceptible to extreme ideas by describing how to obtain the proper understanding from religious authorities who have an Islamic religious viewpoint. In reality, there have been hiccups with this policy scheme. Through Law No. 5 of 2018, which amends Law No. 15 of 2003 on the stipulation of government regulation in lieu of Law No. 1 of 2002 addressing the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism to become law, this policy was made official in 2018. The only method of stopping terrorism up to this point has been formal law, which requires pressure from above rather than popular knowledge to be obeyed. As a result, government players dominate Indonesia's efforts to deradicalize its religious landscape. The implementation of the deradicalization policy is not made more effective by this relationship pattern. Governance, collaborative governance, and their connections to deradicalization policy focus have all been extensively studied.

Deradicalization is crucial to achieving the reduction of terrorist crimes. Because terrorists are ordinary people, not people with mental illnesses like psychopaths. As a result, handling this is also beneficial if it is done in a kind manner. Some of these methods include the soul approach, which seeks to deradicalize individuals through reorienting their thoughts toward aspects of Islamic culture without coercion or violence. By focusing on the advancement of moral principles, the reorientation process itself is a conversion or reversal of radical thinking to become non-radical. The understanding of religion is a very important orientation for reorientation. Deradicalization has lately become a reality as a new strategy to combat the threats and hazards of terrorism in Indonesia. The process by which people shift their perspective of the world from the circumstances of a society that tends to be normal to those of a culture that tends to be extreme is frequently referred to as radicalization. These people occasionally progress to the next phase of conducting violent acts after that. In addition to having an ideological foundation, radicalization is also influenced by other circumstances.

Both a hard and a soft strategy are used in Indonesia's framework for combating terrorism. The hard approach generally consists of a defensive framework, which encompasses all intelligence efforts, infrastructure protection, border security, and others, as well as an offensive framework, which involves force or military deployment. Going through a hard/repressive strategy alone is insufficient; in addition, a soft approach that directly addresses the social, political, communicative, and ideological components is required as support. The general strategy comprises deradicalization, rehabilitation, social reintegration, the involvement of civic society, and tactics for addressing radicalization and extremism. An effort is made to stop terrorism by using a gentle approach. Deradicalization activity, a type of preventative, has begun to be carried out by the government. Deradicalization can be understood as a straightforward procedure or endeavor to get rid of radicalism's philosophy. Deradicalization, on the other hand, is the process of neutralizing radical ideas for individuals who are impacted by them through an interdisciplinary approach, including law, psychology, religion, and socio-culture. Deradicalization is a follow-up study after radicalism's origins are understood. Deradicalization, however, can also be thought of as a preventative measure before radicalism develops. Deradicalization is a strategy used to curtail radical behavior and deradicalize understanding among terrorists, their supporters, and members of the general public who have been exposed to certain radical ideologies. Deradicalization's main objective is to persuade violent individuals or groups to dissociate themselves from terrorism. Deradicalization's primary goal is to persuade terrorists to stop engaging in violence and terrorism. Both extreme groups advocate for rational, tolerant thought. Third, radicals and terrorists may aid in the development of national policies that improve the state and nation's quality of life.

This deradicalization effort is supported by special institutions that were established especially for it, in addition to the law described above. In this instance, the National Counterterrorism Agency is in charge of it. As the goal of crime prevention is regarded as being less effective, the deradicalization program should be a strategy for combating the problem of terrorism by attempting to return radical thinking to moderate thinking. The deradicalism policy's substance still has issues, hence it needs additions from the substance side, in this case, the instrument. This instrument measures one's level of religion. Terrorist acts wear religious garb and the need for protective religious tools. Religious instruments have two purposes: on the one hand, they deter terrorism and, on the other, they offer genuine religious knowledge. Through examination of policy implementation activities that are

influenced by policy content and context, it may be determined that policy implementation in producing a policy is consistent with expectations and that environments have an impact on policies. In order to prevent incidents of radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia, policy implementation in deradicalization has been successful, as evidenced by the level of change that has occurred.

Reviewing the deradicalization program's execution is required in order to acquire impartial assessments and insights into determining the success of the policy. This may be done by taking a look at these facts and dynamics. This necessitates a staggered implementation strategy for policies that involves administration and political cooperation. This method seems extensive and all-encompassing because it takes into account the context of implementation, which is traced through the implementation of the policy, as well as the necessary implementation resource requirements, in addition to the factors that are present in the policy that can affect implementation and the dynamics of the relationship with the recipient, as done by several previous researchers. The execution of the deradicalization program as a policy objective has shown to be less than ideal in attempts to address two major challenges, namely violence and the movement to change state ideology, based on the description of the present conditions indicated above. In addition, it has been demonstrated that a relationship with an unequal pattern limits the ability of other subsystems to successfully contribute to the implementation of policy. Therefore, a more thorough partnership approach is required in order to better take into account the viewpoints and contributions of various stakeholders to Indonesia's deradicalization initiatives. By implementing basic adjustments in accordance with the interpretation of the adopted ideology or the current social reality, the findings of this research are anticipated to be able to address the issues of deradicalization and anti-terrorism measures. Deradicalization is a key policy that needs to be put into practice, but for that to happen, the deradicalization program and policy need to be continually reviewed in order to advance policy expertise.

Based on the analysis and discussion of the research result above, it can be concluded that Public Policy positively affects Deradicalization Program and Collaborative Governance positively affects Deradicalization Program. The results of this research are expected to be able to solve the problems of deradicalization and anti-terrorism policies by making fundamental changes in accordance with the interpretation of the adopted ideology or existing social reality. Deradicalization is a core policy to be implemented. In order to materialize, deradicalization program is to be re-analyzed so that the substance can be improved in form of policy.

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