DYNAMICS IMPLEMENTATION OF DE-RADICALISM POLICY TO PREVENT TERRORISM IN INDONESIA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

a Aswin Sipayung, b Sumartono, c Choirul Saleh, d Siti Rochmah, e Mochammad Rozikin

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to evaluate and describe the dynamics of deradicalization policies in preventing terrorism. Terrorism has caused security disturbances, and damage in many countries. Various theories and perspectives regarding de-radicalization policies have been developed in many countries to avoid acts of radicalism and terrorism. Case studies regarding de-radicalization policy initiatives in various nations must be researched in greater depth in order to find the optimal synthesis model.

Theoretical framework: Radicalism and terrorism are two types of international crimes that are extremely damaging to society and the Nations (Nashir & Si, 2019). Radicalism is not the same as terrorism, but both of them are closely connected (Nashir & Si, 2019). This crime has a substantial and catastrophic impact on individuals, communities, and the state (Taskarina et al., 2022). The United Nations Session in Vienna, Austria in 2000, concluded that acts of extremism and terrorism are serious crimes that must be dealt with swiftly via international collaboration (Phelps, 2021). In different nations, the De-radicalization policy program has shown to be a successful method of reducing radical activities and terrorism. De-radicalization is accomplished by increasing understanding among perpetrators of radicals, terrorists, through socialization and education (Petrus Reinhard Golose, 2009; Safil, 2019; Sembiring, 2019).

Method: This study uses a systematic literature review technique, in the field of de-radicalization policies to prevent acts of radicalism and terrorism. Our research strategy is based on the idea that a full understanding of research findings requires comparison with other research findings. The author searches the database with Scopus; PubMed (Medline); Google Scholar; JSTOR; CONTENT Web of Science for papers. And using the following inclusion criteria: (1) articles in Indonesian and English with a full text published in open access journals, peer-reviewed, and in the last 5 (five) years of publication in 2019-2023; (2) related articles with titles and abstracts; (3) keywords: Deradicalisation; Radicalism, Terrorism; Policy Implementation; National Counter Terrorism Agency; and (4) research methods. Titles and abstracts were checked to see if the inclusion criteria were one, two, three, and four. The results are obtained based on the integration of evidence from previous studies that have been...
identified and analyzed through patterns, trends, or conclusions that can help strengthen understanding in the field of De-radicalization policy research.

**Results and Conclusions:** The synthesis research show that the success rate of De-radicalization policy implementation, will depend on the design of the program on the variable content of the policy. De-radicalization must be interpreted as work that emerges after the basics of radicalism have been identified. Because every perpetrator of radicalism is different and varied, further studies are needed to produce a more comprehensive and adaptive De-radicalization module. The combination of hard tactics and soft approaches adopted by the government in dealing with radicalism and terrorism has advantages and disadvantages. In the context of the fight against terrorism and radicalism, the concept of De-radicalization must be used for the fight against “the ideology”, for “counter-radicalism and/or counter-terrorism”.

**Implications of the research:** The De-radicalization policy strategy is oriented towards persuasive, proactive, and adaptive actions, as well as protecting human rights. It is carried out using the “ideological awareness” approach through education and outreach. The concept of De-radicalization must be strengthened by the government's commitment to eliminating social and economic inequality. The De-radicalization program is carried out holistically and inclusively, by involving all levels of society and cross-sectoral collaboration.

**Originality/value:** The novelty of this research is the establishment of a theoretical model for De-radicalization programs based on a synthesis of case studies with various complexities and variables originating from different countries with different origins and different challenges. In order to provide suggestions for decision-makers that are more comprehensive, adaptable, and representative.

**Keywords:** de-radicalisation, radicalism, terrorism, policy implementation, national counter-terrorism agency.

---

**IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DINÂMICA DA POLÍTICA DE DESRADICALISMO PARA PREVENIR O TERRORISMO NA INDONÉSIA: REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DA LITERATURA**

**RESUMO**

**Objetivo:** Este estudo tem como objetivo avaliar e descrever a dinâmica das políticas de desradicalização na prevenção do terrorismo. O terrorismo tem causado distúrbios de segurança e danos em muitos países. Várias teorias e perspectivas sobre as políticas de desradicalização foram desenvolvidas em muitos países para evitar atos de radicalismo e terrorismo. Estudos de caso sobre iniciativas políticas de desradicalização em várias nações devem ser investigados em maior profundidade a fim de encontrar o modelo de síntese ideal.

**Quadro teórico:** O radicalismo e o terrorismo são dois tipos de crimes internacionais que são extremamente prejudiciais para a sociedade e as Nações (Nashir & Si, 2019). Radicalismo não é o mesmo que terrorismo, Mas ambos estão intimamente ligados (Nashir & Si, 2019). Este crime tem um impacto substancial e catastrófico sobre indivíduos, comunidades e o Estado (Taskarina et al., 2022) A Sessão das Nações Unidas em Viena, Áustria, em 2000, concluiu que os atos de extremismo e terrorismo são crimes graves que devem ser tratados rapidamente através da colaboração internacional (Phelps, 2021). Em diferentes nações, o programa político de desradicalização tem mostrado ser um método bem-sucedido de reduzir as atividades radicais e o terrorismo. A desradicalização é conseguida aumentando a compreensão entre os autores de radicais, terroristas, através da socialização e da educação (Petrus Reinhard Golose, 2009; Safil, 2019; Sembiring, 2019)
**Método:** Este estudo utiliza uma técnica de revisão sistemática da literatura, no campo das políticas de desradicalização para prevenir atos de radicalismo e terrorismo. Nossa estratégia de pesquisa é baseada na ideia de que uma compreensão total dos resultados da pesquisa requer comparação com outros resultados de pesquisa. O autor procura artigos no banco de dados com Scopus; PubMed (Medline); Google Scholarship; JSTOR; CONTENT Web of Science. E utilizando os seguintes critérios de inclusão: (1) artigos em indonésio e inglês com um texto completo publicado em revistas de acesso aberto, revisados por pares, e nos últimos 5 (cinco) anos de publicação em 2019-2023; (2) artigos relacionados com títulos e resumos; (3) palavras-chave: Deradicalização; Radicalismo, Terrorismo; Implementação de políticas; Agência Nacional de Combate ao Terrorismo; e (4) métodos de pesquisa. Títulos e resumos foram verificados para ver se os critérios de inclusão eram um, dois, três e quatro. Os resultados são obtidos com base na integração de evidências de estudos anteriores que foram identificados e analisados através de padrões, tendências ou conclusões que podem ajudar a fortalecer a compreensão no campo da pesquisa política de desradicalização.

**Resultados e Conclusões:** A pesquisa de síntese mostra que a taxa de sucesso da implementação da política de desradicalização dependerá da concepção do programa sobre o conteúdo variável da política. A desradicalização deve ser interpretada como um trabalho que surge depois de identificados os fundamentos do radicalismo. Uma vez que cada perpetrador de radicalismo é diferente e variado, são necessários mais estudos para produzir um módulo de desradicalização mais abrangente e adaptativo. A combinação de táticas duras e abordagens brandas adotadas pelo governo para lidar com o radicalismo e o terrorismo tem vantagens e desvantagens. No contexto da luta contra o terrorismo e o radicalismo, o conceito de "desradicalização" deve ser utilizado para a luta contra "a ideologia", para o "contrarradicalismo e/ou contraterrorismo".

**Implicações da pesquisa:** A estratégia política de desradicalização é orientada para ações persuasivas, proativas e adaptativas, bem como a proteção dos direitos humanos. Ela é realizada usando a abordagem de "consciência ideológica" através da educação e divulgação. O conceito de desradicalização deve ser reforçado pelo compromisso do governo de eliminar a desigualdade social e econômica. O programa de desradicalização é realizado de forma holística e inclusiva, envolvendo todos os níveis da sociedade e a colaboração intersetorial.

**Originalidade/valor:** A novidade desta pesquisa é o estabelecimento de um modelo teórico para programas de desradicalização com base em uma síntese de estudos de caso com várias complexidades e variáveis oriundas de diferentes países com diferentes origens e diferentes desafios. Fornecer sugestões mais abrangentes, adaptáveis e representativas aos responsáveis pelas decisões.

**Palavras-chave:** desradicalização, radicalismo, terrorismo, implementação de políticas, agência nacional de combate ao terrorismo.

1 INTRODUCTION

The unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a broad range of tribes, religions, dialects, and cultures, as well as a diverse range of natural resources. This diversity, if not managed equitably and fairly, has the potential to become a source of conflict, jeopardizing the nation’s integrity, unity, and integrity. One of the most important concerns to Indonesia is the rapid spread of extremism movements in various parts of the country, which is out of control at present. The emergence of the
sinking of radical groups through time may be described as a phenomenon indicating that radicalism is both a "contemporary enemy" and an "eternal enemy".

The notion of radicalism often occurs among Muslims (Fathani & Purnomo, 2020). It is often equated with a religious understanding, but the context and purpose are different from those of Islam (Wahyudi et al., 2023). The originators of radicalism were born from various contingencies, starting from economic problems, political conditions, social and legal injustices, as well as marginal issues in people's lives. Radicalism is not the same as terrorism, but the two are closely related (Nashir & Si, 2019). Both are based on the same concepts and feature violence and dangers to mankind. They construct radical movements geared at fundamental sociopolitical changes for these movements to endure multiple shocks from governmental resistance, religion is frequently employed as a foundation, which is interpreted anarchically (Prasetyo, 2021).

Recently, due to existing contingency elements, new religious groups, sects, and schools of thought have developed in the name of Islam or under the pretense of Islam with varying objectives, purposes, and special interests (Asrori, 2017). After the reform that was marked by the free filter of democracy and the prioritisation of freedom of opinion over law enforcement, radicalism became a fertile ground marked by the emergence of new understanding groups, including religious understanding in the name of radical Islam (Rizkianto, 2021).

The De-radicalization program aims to eliminate and prevent the spread of ideology that is not true, which leads to efforts and acts of coercion using violence that are destructive, disruptive and threatening, both to individuals, groups and even the State. So it is necessary to re-awareness and re-understanding the correct ideology through education and outreach to the perpetrators of acts of radicalism and/or terrorism, even to those who have the potential to do (Sembiring, 2019). Wrong ideology must be eliminated through a De-radicalization program (Petrus Reinhard Golose, 2009). This ideological change is the main way to raise awareness and ideological reorientation to return to the true teachings (Safii, 2019).

The purpose of deradicalisation is, in particular, for terrorists to wish to abandon acts of terrorism and bloodshed. Second, radical movements advocate for rational and tolerant thought. Third, radical and terrorist groups can help the national program create the life of the country and state within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia's unitary state. A counter-radicalisation approach is implemented for persons who have the
potential to be impacted by extremism by religious leaders offering the proper understanding as defined by religious leaders who are oriented to Islam. Counter-radicalism is defined as attempts to include community stakeholders in preventing radicalism in society via multiple channels (Hairul Anam, 2017).

The development of international anti-terrorism legislation has followed a consistent development path in line with the increasing threat of acts of global terrorism. Each country has a specific social, political, and cultural situation, making it impossible to create a uniform anti-terrorist law. At the same time, the use of positive international and national experiences in countering terrorism has been developed in various countries. This will have a positive impact on increasing the effectiveness of counter-terrorism both in individual countries and on a global scale (Borichev et al., 2022).

By examining these facts and dynamics, it is vital to examine the execution of the deradicalisation policy, which is beneficial for gaining an objective appraisal as an instance of the program's success. The author employs an analytical and theoretical research approach to the Grindle model known as Implementation as a Political and Administrative Strategy (Grindle, 1980). The stage of policy implementation, in particular, relates to the collaboration between administrative substance and the political environment. This model appears to be more comprehensive than previous models in that it considers the context implementation traced through "where and by whom" the policy was implemented, as well as the state of the required implementation resources.

The execution of a policy requires policymakers to influence the conduct of bureaucrats as executors so that they are willing to offer services and manage the behavior of the target group. Because government agencies implement public policy in different political systems (Iralanda, 2020). However, there appears to be little empirical research that adds to understanding, contextualizing, or explaining the design of such programs or their outcomes. As a result, there is a lack of control of existing policy practices in nations with the potential for extremism and terrorism (Hamdi Sakti Wibowo, 2023).

Compiling and evaluating individual studies undertaken at various times and locations of conflict is one approach to contribute to enhancing the information base on de-radicalism policy efforts. In a variety of areas, systematic literature reviews (SLRs) have been used to assess whether practices or intervention designs have contributed to a set of goals. The use of systematic literature reviews in the social sciences has increased in recent years, and this technique is becoming increasingly appreciated by policymakers.
due to the promise of giving solidity to the discussion over current knowledge (Miljand, 2020). Systematic reviews enable the synthesis of huge volumes of data while eliminating bias and enhancing openness in the study selection process.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Data collection techniques are by exploration of numerous sources and the most recent literature, including government papers and reports from print and electronic mass media, journals, and publications relevant to public administration and the execution of deradicalisation initiatives. This is done to reduce the bias caused by the small sample size. As a result, the sample for this study was representative and accurate.

Our research strategy is founded on the idea that full comprehension of a study's findings requires comparing them to the findings of other studies. The author searches the databases by Scopus, Google Scholar, and PubMed for papers using Harzing's Publish or Perish (Windows GUI Edition) 8.6.4214.8378 program. Using the following inclusion criteria: (1) articles in Indonesian and English with a full text published in open access journals, peer-reviewed, and within the last 5 (five) years of publication on 2019-2023; (2) related articles with titles and abstracts; (3) keywords: Deradicalisation; Radicalism, Terrorism; Policy Implementation; National Counter Terrorism Agency; and (4) and research methods. Titles and abstracts were checked to see if inclusion criteria one, two, three, and four (shown in Figure 1) were satisfied. The results are obtained based on the integration of evidence from previous studies that have been identified and analyzed through patterns, trends, or conclusions that can help strengthen understanding in the field of De-radicalization policy research.

These combinations were designed to identify the most comprehensive list of literature relating to policy deradicalisation of all forms of terrorism and extremism. In this search, each issue of the chosen journal is examined for relevant papers published between 2019 and 2023.

Researchers identified several sample countries with the potential for acts of radicalism and terrorism, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria. This is intended as a comparative study to broaden knowledge about policy implementation studies between countries with similar potential problems.
By calculating the search results for papers published before 2019, n=1.015, and published between 2019 and 2023, n=946, we identified a total of 1,961 articles with "aim and scope of deradicalisation and anti-terrorism".

The search for sample data focuses on publications that are relevant for research on the execution of de-radicalism strategies to minimize future terrorist attacks. Researchers identified several sample countries with the potential for acts of radicalism and terrorism, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria. This is intended as a comparative study to broaden knowledge about policy implementation studies between countries with similar potential problems.

Screening for the articles published in the last 5 years (2019-2023) has the results n=946, for the screening articles that have relevance to the title, abstract, and keywords...
have the results $n=97$ results, the results of screening articles that could not be accessed as a whole by researchers $n=24$, the articles do not meet the criteria (2), (3), (4), was found $n=45$, and the search results for article data that can be continued in become $n=28$.

To determine articles that are relevant and of good quality, researchers have studied all articles in full text, the final results found that articles that did not meet the quality target were $n=4$, and articles that could be further processed as research study material were $n=24$. Filtering the reference list of articles to be processed $n=0$, Previous studies that are relevant to this research are $n=24$ articles

3 METHODOLOGY

To answer research issues, this study used a systematic literature review strategy. A systematic literature review (SLR) is a research design that is used to systematically synthesise existing research evidence through research article search, critical assessment (critical appraisal), and research findings synthesis to answer a topic (Kitchenham et al., 2010). Defining systematic review as a scientific process guided by a clear set of principles, requiring full substantiation, avoiding bias, being transparent, having accountability, methodology, and execution (Dixon-Woods, 2010).

According to scholars and expert, completing a systematic literature review consists of five steps: (1) subject preparation and formulation; (2) literature search; (3) data collection and assessment; (4) data analysis and interpretation; and (5) presentation of results and future discoveries (Wang et al., 2020).

This study used open-access journals and other sources. His topic of study is social science; the document kinds are articles and books; and the publishing stage is complete. The essential words are implementation of policy, radicalism, deradicalism, terrorism, anti-terrorism, national counter terrorism agency; and country/territory is all nations. Using comparative study literature on ‘policy implementation’ from various nations to compare the deployment of deradicalisation strategies, notably in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria.

The study of policy implementation is the theory employed in this research. To get notions that are applicable to these concepts and theoretical research, public policies in the framework of de-radicalism in preventing criminal acts of terrorism must be developed (Ismail et al., 2016). Public policy must be viewed as a process of social interaction that allows for the distribution of consensus-building processes between the
interests of government and society, not just as the notion of government intervention in public concerns (Alaslan, 2021).

3.1 GAP ANALYSIS

This article compiles and examines current empirical research on the application of deradicalisation programs in averting terrorist actions in various nations, finding themes and practices that have arisen in the existing literature. Our research is the first step toward building an empirically based theory for deradicalisation policy implementation initiatives in nations where terrorist activities are possible. Thematic analysis was utilised to uncover emergent themes in the collected data, while systematic literature reviews were employed to discover existing research, select and assess contributions, and analyse evidence.

In addition to synthesising knowledge regarding deradicalisation policy measures for avoiding terrorism, the writers gathered individual empirical study topics in the form of research-proposed practices. As previous research has shown that studies of terrorism or violent extremism frequently have methodological limitations, such as a lack of primary data and reliance on anecdotal evidence and reasoning, assessing the quality of the literature and basing analysis on empirical evidence is critical to consider, particularly in terms of practice (Schuurman, 2020).

The literature is dominated by single-country case studies, with just two publications attempting to be general (Grip & Kotajoki, 2019). To give the reader an overview of the prevalent approach in the current literature, each surviving article was classified by nation and whether qualitative or quantitative approaches, or both, were utilised. Previous terrorist research review studies discovered an overrepresentation of qualitative research, leading to skewed understandings.

3.2 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The researcher did a theme qualitative synthesis based on the remaining 24 articles after gathering, filtering, and grading the quality of the articles. The synthesis yields 7 (seven) themes: (1) policy objectives; (2) achievable targets; (3) the policy's components include: interests, benefit types, expected degree of change, decision-making location, program implementation, and resources involved; (4) powers, interests, and tactics of the parties concerned, institutional and governmental characteristics, compliance and
responsiveness; (5) policy outcomes: societal impact, individuals and groups, change and acceptance by society; (6) is the program running as planned?; (7) a success metric. The synthesis's seven topics are based on a study of 'Grindle's (1980) theoretical model'.

The publications in this review are all tailored to a given environment, time period, and set of participants. We try to retain context by referencing the nature of the research. As a comparative research, the author discusses deradicalisation policy strategies from three countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria. Systematic reviews, like theme syntheses, typically aim to organize the results in the form of a synthesis best proof (Grant & Booth, 2009). Included literature in this systematic review fulfilled appropriate quality requirements to support evidence-based designs in deradicalisation initiatives in nations where radical and terrorist activities are possible.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study begins by analysing the literature on the practice of deradicalisation policies in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria, and then asks if the potential for terrorism may be lowered by deradicalisation initiatives. This document provides an overview of the counter-terrorism policy framework. Investigate the methods and processes of interaction between government and non-government institutions. Unravel the program's problems and opportunities. A thorough examination of the program's strengths and limitations will allow policymakers and government officials to devise a better plan to assure the program's success. In addition to offering results that propose policy recommendations to boost the effectiveness of this program and prevent indoctrination and radicalisation.
Figure 2. Grindle Model Diagram (1980)

The authors used an analytical approach theoretical study of the Grindle model (1980) to synthesise the results of this study, which can provide a comprehensive understanding of the policy context, particularly regarding implementers, recipients of implementation, and the arena of conflict that may occur between implementing actors, as well as the condition of the required implementation resources. (See Figure 2.)

4.1 THE PRACTICE OF DERADICALISATION POLICIES IN COUNTRIES

4.1.1 Case Study in Malaysia

Deradicalisation programs are implemented in numerous nations to reduce radical actions and neutralise radical understandings for terrorists and their followers, as well as members of the general public who have been exposed to radical terrorist beliefs.

Malaysia is not immune to the threat posed by Daesh. Several vulnerable Muslim groups have already been targeted by Daesh to satisfy a terrorist objective (Saidin & Khalid, 2023). Previous studies of previous Islamic activism in Malaysia frequently allude to the Darul Arqam movement, which has consistently faced government pressure.
aimed at dissolving the movement, which is founded on disparities in basic Islamic principles that endanger national security (Abdul Hamid, 1999).

Several operations against terrorist organisations, including Al-Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiyah, and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), have been launched since the formation of the 'Task Force'. In June 2009, a 'task team' detained four Jemaah Islamiyah members in Johor who were active in efforts to activate and recruit new cell members for jihad abroad (Police Royal Malaysia 2015).

The 'Task Force' arrested two Al-Qaeda militants in Kuala Lumpur on October 9th 2009, who were responsible for recruiting suicide bombers to carry out strikes in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Iraq. The 'Task Force' was disbanded in 2013 and integrated into the Special Branch Department, where it is currently known as the Counter Terrorism Division or Unit E8. These units are currently present in every state in Malaysia, with thousands of personnel stationed in various locations.

However, there are now over 100 Malaysians who have joined the war in Syria and have been implicated in terrorism plots here, with more than 60% being youths aged 16 to 30 (Royal Malaysia Police 2019). By specifically targeting and recruiting susceptible Muslim groups in Malaysia, such as high school students and youngsters in Islamic institutions, would-be 'Daesh supporters' can be brainwashed and subsequently instructed to carry out terror activities with the express purpose of spreading danger and disruption.

Following a study of the problems connected with Daesh and its potential effect in the region, concerns about terrorism, radicalism, and extremism were raised. Currently, the Malaysian government, do collaboration with non-state entities, is pursuing a "top-down" policy with a "soft approach". Without the use of force or coercion by government authorities.

Currently, the Malaysian government has adopted a counter-terrorism mission policy, with the aim of developing expertise to deal with terrorism threats and terrorist network money laundering. The Counter Terrorism Division is tasked with planning, coordinating, monitoring, and recognizing the dangers posed by the behavior of individuals or groups in public spaces. It conducts intelligence analysis and recommends legal action against individuals and groups involved in extremist threats and violence that may endanger national security.
4.1.2 Case Study in Nigeria

Nigeria has seen an increase in violent conflicts in recent years, especially over the Boko Haram faction. Since 2009, the cult's heinous activities have killed about 30,000 people and displaced more than 2.3 million (Felbab-Brown, 2020). These terrorists are notorious for massacres of civilians in villages and towns, public executions, kidnappings of women, children, and aid workers, and systematic attacks on mosques, churches, markets, and government buildings. The government has responded to the growing threat of violent extremism by introducing a succession of military strategies and operations (Ogunnubi & Aja, 2022).

An examination of several counter-insurgency measures finds that, rather than lessening the threat of terrorism, they have generated a new generation of radical youngsters (Omenma et al., 2023). Given the significance of ideology and radical indoctrination in the growth of violent extremism, as well as Boko Haram's expanding impact, non-military tactics such as deradicalisation initiatives are required to prevent the group from recruiting new members.

Theoretically, Nigeria's counter-terrorism policy reflects Abuja's commitment to eradicating terrorism and is a reflection of global best practices. Counter-terrorism measures, however, are not always consistent with policy directions. According to Ugwueze and Onuoha, it is induced by a preference for a forceful approach over a delicate approach. Given the military plan's poor effectiveness in combating Boko Haram, the government implemented a soft power strategy in the shape of a deradicalisation campaign with three strands: the Prison campaign, the Yellow Ribbon Initiative, and the Operation Safe Corridor (OPSC) (Onuoha et al., 2023).

OPSC was initiated in response to appeals from academics, security professionals, and human rights advocates for the government to minimize the use of disproportionate military force and seek channels for discussion. This is due to the knowledge that military power alone would not be able to eradicate the danger presented by Boko Haram (Crisis Group, 2021; Onuoha et al., 2023). Instead of deterring radicalisation, overwhelming military force has produced a new generation of radicals eager to perpetrate violent extremism (Omenma et al., 2023). This was followed by allegations of illegal detention, extrajudicial executions, human rights breaches, and torture. Operation Safe Corridor arose from the necessity to engage these terrorists constructively.
The theme of the OPSC is deradicalisation, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DRR), as opposed to disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration (DDR). This is because "aspects of disarmament and demobilisation are regarded as military involvement." The OPSC's mission is to guarantee a smooth transition from terrorist surrender to deradicalisation, rehabilitation, and reintegration. This initiative only applies to situations of voluntary surrender, and members of Boko Haram who are apprehended by the military, Joint Civilian Task Force (CJTF), or other paramilitary forces would not profit from it.

The Nigerian government's deradicalisation strategy is a bold attempt aimed at decreasing the use of military force and boosting the use of alternative conflict settlement procedures. It is an admission that depending just on military tactics would not suffice to fight Boko Haram. Thus providing another option for putting an end to the sect's devastation. The government believes that the OPSC was successful in meeting its objectives.

4.1.3 Case Studies in Indonesia

The spread of extremism and terrorism in Indonesia is extremely harmful to Indonesia as a whole. Acts of radicalism and terrorism that happened compelled the government, in this instance law enforcement officials, to enact measures to ensure that such detrimental acts of radicalism and terrorism do not occur again in the future (Setiawan et al., 2020).

Terrorism is a type of crime having an international component (transnational crime) that is extremely distressing to society (Natarajan, 2019). The crime had a significant and devastating impact (Taskarina et al., 2022). Recognizing the problem, the United Nations approved the subject "The Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" in its 2000 assembly in Vienna, Austria, which said, among other things, that terrorism is a progression of violent actions that require attention (Phelps, 2021).

According to Global Terrorism Database (2013) statistics, Indonesia ranks third, including the country with the most terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia from the 1970s to 2013 (Nainggolan et al., 2019). According to the Global Terrorism Index, Indonesia is rated fourth in the Asia-Pacific area most impacted by terrorism in 2020 (Prabandari et al., 2021). Indonesia received a score of 4.629. Indonesia is rated 37th in the world. The
GTI employs a scale ranging from 0 to 10. The number 0 denotes no impact of terrorism, whereas the number 10 denotes the worst impact of terrorism (Habibi, 2022).

In response to these circumstances, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia issued Law Number 5 of 2018 Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the stipulation of government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2002 Concerning Eradication of Acts of Criminal Terrorism Becomes Law. Article 43D of the Indonesian Constitution (Law of Indonesia, 2018).

This deradicalisation campaign is not only based on the aforementioned law but also on particular institutions established to assist it. It was carried out in this case by the BNPT (National Counter Terrorism Agency). The deradicalisation program, which should be a technique for resolving the problem of terrorism, tries to restore radical thinking to moderate thinking because the goal of avoiding crime by preventative action is deemed ineffective (Kamal, 2023).

In terms of prevention, terrorist activities cannot be carried out only through a legal approach but rather cover all aspects of society (Combs, 2022). Acts of terror are usually motivated by feelings of being treated unfairly, oppression, and certain beliefs, so prevention must be able to eliminate them by realizing justice and liberation from poverty which at an operational level can be done with an early warning system (Sirin, 2021). Whereas counter-terrorism regulations aim to eradicate, reveal and deal with cases of criminal acts of terror and the perpetrators in the form of determining actions that are included in criminal acts of terror, handling procedures, from investigation to court, as well as sanctions to threaten terrorist perpetrators (Samud, 2021).

Terrorist acts cannot be prevented just by a legal strategy but must encompass all sectors of society (Combs, 2022). Terrorist acts are frequently driven by sentiments of injustice, oppression, and particular ideologies, therefore prevention must be able to eradicate them by attaining justice and emancipation from poverty, which may be done operationally with an early warning system (Sirin, 2021). Whereas counter-terrorism regulations seek to eradicate, reveal, and deal with cases of criminal acts of terror and their perpetrators through determining actions that constitute criminal acts of terror, handling procedures from investigation to court, and sanctions to threaten terrorist perpetrators (Samud, 2021). In investigating suspected acts of terrorism, stick to the principle that the dignity of the human person will be respected as a basic principle of the
legal system, as a reflection of the dignity of the state apparatus (De Oliveira Mendes, 2013).

4.2 DERADICALISATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

The objective of deradicalisation is an attempt to make those who formerly had radical beliefs (supporting terrorism) no longer hold these radical views or, at the very least, not practically act on these views (the terrorist act itself). Deradicalisation is a tool or device that aims to halt, eradicate, or at the very least neutralize extremism. Deradicalisation was first intended in the context of counter-terrorism to persuade terrorists and their sympathizers to refrain from using force (Parawansa, 2020).

Deradicalisation refers to any attempts to counter radicalism using an interdisciplinary approach, such as law, psychology, religion, and socio-culture, for individuals impacted or exposed to radicalism and/or are pro-violence. As a result, deradicalisation encompasses all attempts to counter radical ideologies using a persuasive manner (Petrus Reinhard Golose, 2009). The concept of deradicalisation aims not only to restore radical ideology/ideology but also to provide protection and education, as well as to develop terrorist perpetrators, particularly ex-convicts so that they have strength and power, deterrence, and even capable of transmitting the idea of nationalism to other colleagues who are still involved in the radicalism movement (Kamaludin, 2021).

According to the case studies, the Malaysian government can effectively manage contemporary threats of terrorism, radicalism, and extremism by non-state actors through a proper 'top-down' strategy with a soft approach,' without resorting to armed response or coercive force (Saidin & Khalid, 2023).

The case study in Nigeria further demonstrates that Nigeria's counter-terrorism policy is a clear reflection of Abuja's commitment to eradicating terrorism as well as worldwide best practices. Counter-terrorism measures, however, are not always consistent with policy directions. According to Ugwueze, it is induced by a preference for a forceful approach over a delicate approach. Given the military plan's poor effectiveness in combating Boko Haram, the government implemented a soft power strategy in the shape of a deradicalisation campaign with three strands: the Prison campaign, the Yellow Ribbon Initiative, and the OPSC (Onuoha et al., 2023).

Meanwhile, case studies in Indonesia reveal that this deradicalisation program is not only based on rules and regulations but also emphasises the engagement of specific
government institutions and the collaboration of all stakeholders in supporting this program. The deradicalisation program, which should be a strategy for addressing the problem of terrorism, aims to restore radical thinking to moderate thinking to avoid terrorist activities as a preventative intervention, although it is still regarded as ineffectual (Kamal, 2023).

4.3 THE TARGET TO BE ACHIEVED BY DERADICALISATION

The existence of a radicalisation understanding that leads to terrorist activities is a major hazard that can harm the safety of the nation, state, and national interests at any moment (BNPT, 2021). The government then used hard power (repressive) and soft power (preventive) deradicalisation tactics such as severance and deideologisation.

The deradicalisation program is a planned, coordinated, systematic, and ongoing process that aims to eradicate, decrease, and reverse radical terrorist beliefs (Oktadhika, 2020). The program's goal is to reduce the rate of radicalisation through the stages of identification and evaluation, rehabilitation, re-education, and social reintegration.

In Indonesia, the deradicalisation program comprises several tactics directed toward terrorist offenders. One option is to educate terrorist prisoners about the meaning of jihad and the idea of kafir. Another strategy is to separate individuals from terror-convicted groups. The third strategy is to assist these persons in re integrating into mainstream society. A deradicalisation program that encourages reintegration via activities such as counter-terrorism, preventing radicalism, contrasting points of view, avoiding hate provocations, antagonism in the name of religion, stopping individuals from being brainwashed, and community engagement opposing terrorism.

These deradicalisation programs attack the ideology of terrorist convictions, and many programs aim to give economic incentives and social help to program participants. The deradicalisation program for imprisoned terrorist offenders aims to modify the ideology held by these terrorism prisoners, eventually allowing release from jail and the reintegration of rehabilitated terrorism convicts into mainstream society. The concept of deradicalisation has been applied to perpetrators of terrorist criminal acts in Indonesia, but the implementation of the deradicalisation program has not touched the substance of the root of the problem, namely efforts to stem the rate of radicalism, one of which is due to the minimal involvement of civil society substructures.
According to Surowicki, involving various competent stakeholders in policymaking may strengthen policy justification. In this circumstance, including several competent parties in deradicalisation would strengthen deradicalisation programs and have a bigger effect on deradicalisation goals (Apriansyah & Munandar, 2019).

4.4 THE CONTENTS OF DERADICALISATION POLICY

Many analyses are performed while assessing the contents of deradicalisation policies, such as the aspects of interest, types of benefits, predicted level of change, location of decision-making, program execution, and resources involved in deradicalisation programs.

The government is a strategic decision maker in the deradicalisation effort, and policy institutions design deradicalisation methods and policies. While the initiative is being implemented by government agencies, non-governmental groups, and educational and rehabilitative institutes are all involved.

Deradicalisation program has some interest features, including: prevention; identification and evaluation; intervention; collaboration; recovery and reintegration; and evaluation and monitoring. Meanwhile, the benefits obtained from the deradicalisation program include: community protection; individual rehabilitation; community restoration; promote tolerance and intercultural understanding; collaboration and cooperation; reducing the risk of terrorism threats.

Deradicalisation refers to activities or behaviors or counter-terrorism preventive techniques that use a non-violent manner to neutralise radical and hazardous beliefs (Saputra et al., 2021). So the expected levels in deradicalisation programs might include: change in individual behavior; reduction of radical networks; recovery and reintegration; social and cultural change; security and stability.

The National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) in Indonesia has legislated the deradicalisation program, which has roles and functions in prevention, protection, and deradicalisation. In addition to developing, coordinating, and implementing national anti-terrorism policies and initiatives. In its tasks, the BNPT collaborates with academics, practitioners, organizations, religious leaders, and community leaders in deradicalisation activities.

Meanwhile, the Attorney General's Office and the Police, who play a role in law enforcement and assisting in its implementation, are involved in BNPT operations, as are...
the relevant ministries or agencies involved: the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian National Police, and the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

4.5 DERADICALISATION IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

Several analyses are conducted in the context of deradicalisation policy execution, including power, interests, and tactics of the players involved, features of institutions and authorities, compliance, and responsiveness.

The following are some of the key factors that can influence the implementation context of a deradicalisation program: (1) the legal framework: a country's legal framework plays an important role in shaping the implementation of deradicalisation programs, legal framework forms the basis for the establishment of related institutions, procedures, and mechanisms; (2) Political Will: strong political leadership can provide the necessary support, resources, and coordination to address issues of radicalization effectively; (3) the Security Situation: high levels of violence, ongoing conflicts, or the presence of active extremist groups can pose significant challenges and require a comprehensive approach that integrates security measures with preventive and rehabilitative efforts; (4) Collaboration and Cooperation: the effective implementation of deradicalisation programs often requires collaboration and cooperation between various stakeholders; (5) Risk Assessment and Individual Approach: implementation of a deradicalisation program must involve a comprehensive risk assessment process to identify individuals at risk of experiencing radicalization and adapt interventions based on their specific needs; (6) Multi-Discipline Approach: this multi-disciplinary approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics of radicalization and enables the design and implementation of targeted interventions; (7) Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services: psychological counseling, vocational education and training, employment support, social support networks, and community involvement programs. Tailoring these services to the specific needs of individuals is critical to successful reintegration into society; (8) Monitoring and Evaluation: routine evaluation helps to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement, enabling adjustments and improvements in program implementation.
4.6 RESULTS OF DERRADICALISM POLICIES

In the study of policy outcomes-radicalism there are several analyses including the impact on society, individuals and groups, change, and acceptance by society. The outcomes of deradicalisation policies can vary based on a variety of circumstances, including the specific technique utilised, the context in which the policies are implemented, and the program goals. The following are some results from deradicalisation policies: disengagement from radical ideas; prevention of radicalisation; rehabilitation and reintegration; reduction in extremist violence; strengthening community resilience; improved security and public safety; international collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Deradicalisation specifically aims to make terrorists want to abandon acts of terrorism and violence, radical groups support moderate and tolerant ideas, and radicals and terrorists can support national programs in building the life of the nation and state within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia (Safira, 2022). The goal of deradicalisation is to restore those with radical beliefs to a more moderate style of thinking (Lantz et al., 2022).

The expected impact of the deradicalisation policy on society, individuals, and groups is a shift in acceptance of principles, comprehension, and the belief that in the Indonesian context, all parties must prioritize the life of the nation and state, respect each other, and contribute to the creation of harmonious atmosphere, as well as favorable. Get an Archipelagic perspective on life based on Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

4.7 IS THE DERADICALISATION PROGRAM PROCEEDING AS PLANNED?

The success and appropriateness of Deradicalisation programs with plans might vary based on a variety of criteria. Some deradicalisation initiatives may go well and achieve their objectives, but others may confront hurdles or encounter difficulty in attaining the desired results. Several factors that can influence whether the deradicalisation program goes according to the plan include careful planning; sufficient resource allocation; collaboration and partnership; multidisciplinary approach; evaluation and monitoring; by conducting periodic evaluations, the program can identify weaknesses, make improvements, and make adjustments according to emerging needs.
Deradicalisation is viewed as a social and psychological process that emphasizes individual commitment to reduce participation in violent activities to a low-risk level (Horgan, 2009). There are three components to the deradicalisation program: reduction, rehabilitation, and resocialisation and reintegration.

In Indonesia, the deradicalisation program is active, but not perfect. Several names previously associated with terrorist ideologies and operations, including Umar Patek, Abu Tholut, Abdul Rahman, Ali Fauzi, Khorul Ghazali, and Tony Togar, were subsequently made aware and returned to the Republic of Indonesia's bosom. Some deradicalised individuals are meant to be peace ambassadors to other terrorists who have not altered their radical beliefs.

However, it must be acknowledged that existing and ongoing deradicalisation programs are difficult to achieve. Because we are dealing with humans, not technology, deradicalisation requires extra patience. Therefore, it must be carried out holistically, integratively, and sustainably.

4.8 MEASURES OF SUCCESS OF DERADICALISATION PROGRAMS

Grindle emphasised, that the effectiveness of policy implementation is determined by two variables: the adequacy of the policy design and its execution, which relates to policy actions and the attainment of policy goals by examining the influence on society. The policy will be successfully implemented if the implementation level is high, as evidenced by the “content of policy dan context of policy” (Grindle, 2017).

This study's synthesis research shows that program design and execution in the variable content of policy will impact the level of efficacy and success of policy implementation in overcoming deradicalisation objects, as follows: assessing and evaluating risks; individual counseling and psychological support; anti-ideological education and communication; skill development and vocational training; socioeconomic support; community engagement and reintegration; monitoring and aftercare; assessment and ongoing improvement.

Meanwhile, the results of a synthesis study regarding the policy context show that the deradicalisation policy context refers to the specific circumstances surrounding the development and implementation of policies aimed at combating radicalisation and extremism. The policy context for deradicalisation policies may include the following aspects: threat assessment; social and political dynamics; legal framework; international
cooperation; community engagement; rehabilitation and reintegration; precautionary measures; evaluation and adaptation; national security considerations; research and evidence base.

5 CONCLUSION

Policy implementation is a policy design process that is equally significant in the context of attaining policy goals (Wahab, 2021). Even if a policy is adequately and elegantly formulated, its objectives will never be met if it is not effectively executed (Sutmasa, 2021).

Understanding the context of deradicalisation policies is crucial for tailoring methods and interventions to the various problems and intricacies of the radicalisation process in different situations. This assists policymakers in developing comprehensive and effective policies that address the underlying causes of radicalisation while also promoting long-term societal cohesiveness and resilience. It is critical to understand that the setting of deradicalisation efforts can be complicated and diverse. Understanding the underlying variables that contribute to radicalisation and adapting the strategy to unique situations is crucial to the effectiveness of these programs (Nur Aisyah & Kn, 2023).

When a policy is decided, the most crucial element is how the state will implement the policy so that the intended results are obtained (Sutmasa, 2021). Policy objectives will not be met unless they are successfully and consistently implemented. While implementing policies, expertise and the capacity to overcome problems are essential. The bureaucracy's function becomes strategic, necessitating major abilities and competencies in policy execution. Because the bureaucracy has the authority and responsibility to carry out the State's pledge (Sudrajat, 2022).

In terms of rehabilitation, the government's actions in the deradicalisation program for terrorism in Indonesia have not been properly represented (Wicaksono & Putrajaya, 2020). In truth, the deradicalisation of terrorists extends beyond the treatment of convicts to their families and wider community (Kamaludin, 2021). Similarly, in response to notions in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), rehabilitation actions in this context involve more than merely the restoration of individual rights. However, the Indonesian government's counter-terrorism effort is seen as successful and has garnered commendation, particularly in the area of prosecution (Yunanto, 2020). Terrorism is a broad and complex problem that requires the participation of several stakeholders to
tackle (Rahman, 2020). It is critical to identify stakeholders with terrorism-related duties and authority (Respati et al., 2020).

The government’s deradicalisation effort in Indonesia may be a leader in socialising and predicting the threats of extremism and terrorism. Deradicalisation can begin straight from the foundations of radicalism, to prevent and maintain deradicalisation. This strategy of deradicalisation is proactive and does not wait for circumstances, such as terrorist attacks, to occur. Furthermore, this model may be used to predict if an individual or group of people can think and act radical. Deradicalisation is a work that comes after the foundations of radicalism have been identified. Because each radicalizer is distinct and diverse, further study is needed to produce a more thorough and adaptable radicalism deradicalisation module.

The mix of harsh tactics and soft approaches, which the government began to adopt during the reformation period through the BNPT as a coordinating agency, had both benefits and drawbacks. The benefits include policies that better safeguard human rights by de-radicalizing terrorist convicts, emphasizing legal procedures for settlement, including the community in terrorism control, and playing a role in preventing and addressing the fundamental causes of terrorism.

In the context of the war on terrorism, the concept of deradicalisation must be used in the context of the fight on terrorism as a "counter ideology (radicalism) of terrorism" that is institutionalised and established in people's lives at the most fundamental levels. The concept of deradicalisation must be reinforced by the government's commitment to eliminating social and economic imbalance. The deradicalisation program should be expanded to encompass the entire population, rather than only terror inmates and former terrorists. This is where Indonesian civil society, particularly in a democratic society framework, comes into action, where Indonesian civil society comes into play, especially in a democratic society structure.

A long-term deradicalisation strategy with a comprehensive approach, both a law enforcement approach and a soft power approach, involving several strategic aspects such as the economy, religion, education, and socio-culture, is required for the program to run properly, effectively, and successfully. As a result, the government, in this case the BNPT and POLRI (Indonesian Police), with the help of the TNI (Soldier), must design a comprehensive framework or road map for the major counter-terrorism strategy based on
Pancasila, diversity, and other humanitarian ideals. Furthermore, best practices must be followed.
REFERENCES


https://doi.org/10.2307/2619175


Dynamics Implementation of De-Radicalism Policy to Prevent Terrorism in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review


### APPENDIX

#### Table 1. 24 Studies Selected For Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Research Studies</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Size and Type of Data</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saidin, MIS, &amp; Khalid, KAT (2023). Combating Daesh: Insights into Malaysia's Counter-Terrorism Experience and the Deradicalisation of Former Detainees. Religions 14: 367.</td>
<td>qualitative approach</td>
<td>based on a focus group discussion and in-depth interviews with representatives from the Counter Terrorism Division, terrorism experts, government officials and former detainees.</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iswahyudi, US, &amp; Agustina, DA Deradicalisation of the Idea of An Indonesian Islamic State Through the Website. Dialogia: Journal of Islamic and Social Studies, 19, 1-31.</td>
<td>qualitative approach</td>
<td>This paper uses Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach. Fairclough was chosen because he has an in-depth study of language</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Al-Hashimi, MA, Kristianto, TA, &amp; Idrissa, AD (2022). Deradicalisation Through the Encouragement of Pancasila Values Education: Challenges for Indonesia and the International Community. Panjar Journal: Service to the Field of Learning, 4(1).</td>
<td>review literature</td>
<td>This paper use is focused on the causes of radicalism and terrorism and the role of Pancasila in countering radicalism and terrorism.</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ismed, DM, &amp; Ismed, SH (2021). Journal: Deradicalisation of Integrated Terrorism Handling in Indonesia. Journal of Legality Law Research, 15(2), 59-64.</td>
<td>Qualitative normative legal research method</td>
<td>This research uses a methodological approach applied, namely the legal approach, conceptual approach, historical approach, and philosophical approach</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Irawan, A., &amp; Runturambi, AJS (2022). Deradicalisation Policy in the Context of Combating Terrorism in the View of Several Stakeholders. Journal of National Resilience Strategic Studies, 5(2), 1.</td>
<td>qualitative methods</td>
<td>data from literature studies and the publication of existing deradicalisation programs</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jacobu, Y. (2021). Nigeria’s troubled history with demobilizing, deradicalizing and reintegrating armed non-state actors: an assessment of Operation Safe Corridor.</td>
<td>qualitative methods</td>
<td>The study assesses the various models of DDR (Demobilisation, Deradicalisation, and Reintegration)</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bakar, A., Zubaidah, S., &amp; Aslam, MM (2019). Ongoing IS radical ideology in Malaysia: Factors and counter strategies. International Journal of Islamic and Civilisational Studies, 6(3), 115-125.</td>
<td>qualitative approach</td>
<td>Combines historical and sociological methods of data collection document analysis, interviews and literature to better clarify the increasing radicalism of Muslim militarism</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Methods/Approaches</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hidayat, T. (2020).</td>
<td>Optimizing the participation of ulama in religious deradicalisation. Journal al-aqidah, 12(2), 68-78.</td>
<td>qualitative description method</td>
<td>In terms of radicalism, 72 percent of Indonesian Muslims refuse to be radical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Febriansyah, J. (2022).</td>
<td>Portrait of Deradicalisation in Indonesia: Has Pancasila Been Considered Effective?</td>
<td>qualitative approach</td>
<td>A religious understanding that is a piece of the verse of the Qur'an, misreading about the history of Islam and also over-idealisation of Islam. Pancasila has a very important role for daily life, nation and state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Permadi, L. (2019).</td>
<td>Extremist deradicalisation programs: a comparison perspective. Pafigura: journal of public administration, Government and Politics, 2(1), 120-145.</td>
<td>qualitative method analytical descriptive</td>
<td>This paper presents a comparative perspective on a sample of deradicalisation programs in different parts of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Riyanta, S., Rahayu, A., &amp; Mamoto, BJ (2021).</td>
<td>Revisiting The Deradicalisation In Indonesia: A Proposal For Better Implementation. Journal of Terrorism Studies, 3(1), 6.</td>
<td>qualitative method type Literature review</td>
<td>Collaborative Governance can be implemented as the main model or main framework of collaboration between the government and the civil society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Murshid, a., Main, I. S., &amp; Shobah, M. N. (2022).</td>
<td>The role of central java police kesbangpol agency in preventing and commanding extremism through digital content. Hospitality scientific journal, 11(1), 563-570.</td>
<td>descriptive method with a qualitative approach</td>
<td>Central Java Province as the province with the highest population density ranks third in Indonesia according to BPS data in 2020, there is a high risk of spreading extremism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Key Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ogunnubi, O., &amp; Aja, UA (2022).</td>
<td>The de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration project in Nigeria's counter-terrorism strategy: Operation Safe Corridor in context. African Identities, 1-17.</td>
<td>descriptive method with a qualitative approach</td>
<td>Recommended a combination of military and non-military strategies to deal with insurgencies. Non-military strategies include deradicalisation, disarmament, mament, amnesty, customary conflict resolution mechanisms, and other soft power measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Indrawan, J., &amp; Aji, MP (2019).</td>
<td>The Effectiveness of the National Agency for Combating Terrorism's Deradicalisation Program Toward Terror Convicts in Indonesia. Journal of Defense &amp; State Defense</td>
<td>August, 9(2).</td>
<td>qualitative methods with deductive and conceptual analysis, and data obtained through literature study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Maya Dewi &amp; Dyah Maharani (2019), Ismaniah</td>
<td>The Sustainability Of The Regional Government Directive Policy In Addressing Radicalism And Extremism In Indonesia. Jakarta Bhayangkara University.</td>
<td>qualitative approach</td>
<td>Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) and Analytical Hierarchy Processes (AHP). the MDS method for calculating the sustainability index and generating leverage attributes. Ace leverage attribute of giving opinion with Root Mean Square is 6.10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Putra, AM, Yuniadji, RB, Budianto, H., &amp; Putra, RD (2023).</td>
<td>When Civil Servants are Exposed to Radical Understandings: Analysis of State Apparatus Receptions about Reporting on Deradicalisation Terrorism Programs on Metro TV. KOMUNIKA: Journal of Da'wah and Communication, 17(1), 136-150.</td>
<td>qualitative approach used is reception analysis from the Stuart Hall model</td>
<td>The analysis used is reception analysis from the Stuart Hall model. The subjects of this research are civil servants in the Secretariat of the Vice President.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prepared by the authors.