

ARTICLE

Community Empowerment Governance for Ex-Terrorists: Deradicalization Efforts Through Social Capital

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is an extraordinary crime that has a profoundly negative impact on society, with the Cirebon area having the highest red-zone level in West Java Province. This region is highly vulnerable to the spread of radical ideologies and terrorist activities within the community. Ex-terrorists get difficulty in finding job after imprisonment and face negative stigma from the society. Therefore, community governance through empowerment of ex-terrorists is required. The research employs a qualitative method, collecting data through interviews with six informants. The results of this study indicate that, according to social capital theory, which encompasses three dimensions, the process for ex-terrorist convicts involves soft-power strategies in the form of microeconomic empowerment conducted by the Social Identification (*Idensos*) Team and the Class 1 Probation Office (*Bapas*) in Cirebon. This approach is applied because all of them are members of JAD, which has low economic conditions. The second dimension, bridging, involves these former convicts actively participating in community service activities, remaining open, and no longer isolating themselves as part of efforts to eliminate societal stigma. The third dimension, linking, involves collaboration with private companies in the agricultural sector, including mentorship for agricultural activities. Looking forward, challenges identified include the lack of local regulations in Cirebon aimed at preventing terrorism and post-sentence rehabilitation, as well as the limited presence of counter-terrorism activities in the media. These two challenges could provide useful input for future research.

A. INTRODUCTION

West Java Province is classified as a red zone for the highest spread of radical ideology on the island of Java (Affandi et al., 2019; Marjani & Herlina, 2024). This province is particularly vulnerable to the spread of terrorist ideologies due to cultural factors deeply rooted within the community, where the acceptance of such ideologies has reached a point of open dissemination in public environments (Arrobi, 2018). The approach used to introduce these ideas to the community includes religious gatherings, Islamic boarding schools, and other religiously affiliated practices (Effendi & Oktavia, 2020). West Java Province has experienced several terrorist incidents; according to research by Effendi & Oktavia (2020) these include a suicide bomb in 2011, the burning of a statue in Purwakarta, and the controversy surrounding the use

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of the greeting “*sampurasun*” (*Sundanese Language*) which was deemed incompatible with Islamic beliefs.

Cirebon has become a focal area for deradicalization efforts related to this issue, as it has seen numerous terrorist-related arrests. In 2023, the Anti-Terror Special Detachment 88 (*Densus 88*) arrested a 28 year old man in Talun District in connection with terrorist activities (Ashari, 2023). Earlier, in 2019, Densus 88 also thwarted a chemical bomb plot by a young man in Pleret District, who was the leader of “*Jamaah Ansharut Daulah*” (JAD). The intended targets of this attack were places of worship and military and police facilities (news.detik.com, 2019). Additionally, in 2017, Densus 88 and West Java Regional Police apprehended a terrorist suspect just hours before President Joko Widodo's (*Jokowi*) visit to Cirebon. This suspect, affiliated with JAD, had targeted the police as part of the planned attack (Persada, 2017).

Due to these various terrorist incidents, Cirebon and its surrounding areas have become designated red zones for the spread of radicalism and terrorism. According to the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT), these terrorist cases place Cirebon in a high-risk red zone, with the statement further extending to Cirebon Raya = Ciayumajalengka (Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka, and Kuningan) as regions under heightened surveillance (cnnindonesia, 2022). Terrorism is considered as an extraordinary crime, as it not only harms the local community but also instills fear among the public. Common targets of terrorist actions include entertainment venues, military and police facilities, business centers, places of worship, and high-ranking government officials, who are often selected as targets for their operations (Supriyadi & Manessa, 2020).

Terrorism suspects in Indonesia are, of course, subject to penalties by national law. Under Law No. 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorist Crimes. The harshest sentences include the death penalty and life imprisonment, with other sentences ranging from a maximum of 7 years, 4 years, to up to 15 years. Sentencing is carried out under strict supervision by police agencies, including Densus 88 and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), specifically through the Directorate General of Corrections (*Ditjen Pas*). Detention facilities are located on Nusakambangan Island, given the extraordinary nature of these crimes and their extensive social impact (Fuad, 2020; Prabowo, 2020).

When former convicts complete their sentences, they are naturally concerned about how they will reintegrate into society, socialize, and avoid becoming repeat offenders. This issue raises questions for many, and previous studies have addressed similar topics. One such study by Subagyo (2021) recommends involving various stakeholders in deradicalization efforts for former terrorist convicts. Additionally, Widya (2020) found challenges in implementing deradicalization at the community level, where stigma against former terrorist convicts often persists. Robby et al., (2022) suggest entrepreneurship as a solution, encouraging former convicts to live independently and engage with the community to help dispel negative stigmas. Meanwhile, research by Zulfahri & Auliya (2023) notes that since 2018, the “*Gemar NKRI program*” run by the Ministry of Social Affairs, BNPT, and Social Identification (*Idensos*) has focused on self-sufficiency programs for former terrorist convicts. However, there are still cases of recidivism, which have drawn public criticism regarding the sustainability and success of these deradicalization efforts (Masithoh et al., 2022).

The issue of former terrorist convicts is crucial due to its massive negative impact on society and the state. This problem cannot be fully addressed through policy or surveillance alone. Preventing recidivism among former terrorist convicts requires more than monitoring. If this issue is not effectively handled, it may lead to repeated offenses. Considering this, the researcher believes that it is urgent to formulate sustainable solutions for the future of former terrorist convicts. The researcher proposes an alternative solution based on the concept of community governance and social capital theory, as this theory aligns with the phenomena and conditions in the field, which identify opportunities for the social reintegration of former

terrorist prisoners, enabling them to participate in development and play a positive role in society.

Various experts have applied this concept in research on issues such as reintegrating former sex workers (Sudarmo, 2019), equitable energy solutions (Van Veelen, 2018), urban governance and tackling marginalization (e.g. da Cruz et al., 2019; Muluk et al., 2020), smart cities (Zhu et al., 2023), poverty alleviation (Sudarmo, 2016), conflict resolution in tourism (Rocca & Zielinski, 2022), and community participation in coastal forest conservation (Gayo, 2022). Meanwhile, this research discusses former terrorist convicts and directs them to one approach to public management, namely Social Capital. Data collection in this study involved direct interactions with former terrorist convicts, whereas previous studies relied on literature reviews, databases, surveys, telephone conversations, and other means. Therefore, this research presents a novel and distinctive approach, both in its focus and its participatory method. This makes the research is different from previous research, especially in the field of public administration.

This paper will employ a qualitative method, drawing on social capital theory. This is because an approach with this theory has not been applied in previous studies in dealing with the problems of former terrorist prisoners, so this is a novelty in this paper. The purpose of this study is to explore on how to empower former terrorist convicts through social capital to support deradicalization.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of terrorism has drawn significant attention from many parties, especially within academic circles. In 2023, at least nine former terrorist convicts are undergoing a support program by the *Bapas* Cirebon. This study is noteworthy because all these former convicts had served time on Nusakambangan Island, known for its super-maximum-security facilities in Indonesia, which earned them respect and status within their respective circles. They are now receiving standard guidance at the *Bapas*, aimed at helping them reintegrate into society. Former terrorist convicts must be empowered and beneficial members of society, removing negative stigma and avoiding recidivism, as many parties hope (Muhammad & Hiariej, 2021; Rachmawati, 2022). Community empowerment programs that aim to provide a stable income and financial management skills are highly needed. In the context of this study, the majority belong to JAD, whose members typically come from low to middle-income backgrounds, making them more susceptible to radicalization. In contrast, members of *Jemaah Islamiyah* (JI) are generally from higher educational and economic backgrounds, making them more prone to radical influences through ideology and radical thought (Rohayana & Sofi, 2021; Widya, 2020).

Perspectives on terrorism cases, especially in Indonesia, remain largely poor and negative, particularly as social awareness among communities has declined (Choiruzzad, 2013). Although, in reality, many people hope for successful and effective deradicalization efforts for former terrorist convicts, so that the impacts can be minimized (Sujudi, 2014). Moreover, Indonesia is committed at the national level to combating radicalism and terrorism through regulations, law enforcement by the police, and the involvement of qualified community leaders (Windiani, 2018). Several studies focusing on community governance in managing and reducing terrorism are relevant here, including (Briggs, 2010; Clubb, Davies, et al., 2024; Ike et al., 2022) all of which discuss public perspectives on deradicalization in Indonesia. While future challenges will not only involve the government and related actors, they must also engage communities, as this will have a significant impact on the deradicalization effort (Anindya, 2019).

The management of a community is fundamentally carried out in the name of its members and is limited to the community level. Therefore, social capital is the foundational element of

community governance (Armstrong et al., 2005; Pretty, 2003; Putnam, 1995). This study applies the theory of social capital, which is considered effective in assessing and analyzing not only the quantitative effectiveness of empowering former terrorist convicts, but also their qualitative impact. This theory encompasses three interrelated components: bonding, bridging, and linking (Schuller, 2007). Bonding refers to shared ideologies, mutual ties, and equality in status (Pretty, 2003). Bridging, on the other hand, involves connecting with other groups as a form of support in areas like technology and knowledge (Pasban & Nojedeh, 2016; Trigilia, 2001). Lastly, Linking refers to the group's capacity to access resources from other groups or elements outside the community context (Coleman, 1990).

Therefore, this research uses social capital theory with its three indicators as an analytical tool, where, in the broader theoretical context, social capital is viewed as a form of public management within the scope of public administration (Halpern, 2004). According to Putnam (1995) Community organizational life reflects formal resources that may include community-based organizations and other social groups. Thus, it is hoped that the public management discussed in this article will contribute to society. On the other hand, several previous studies support the argument that problem-solving can be undertaken by communities, including studies related to freedom of expression at the grassroots level (Guo & Lyu, 2024), community involvement in environmental decision-making (McIntyre & Halsall, 2011), poverty alleviation (Kushandajani, 2014), post-COVID-19 behavioral habits (Haryani, 2021), strengthening fishing communities (Anwar et al., 2014), entrepreneurship (Ciptosari et al., 2019) and various other studies (Alpino & Mehlum, 2023; Antoci et al., 2012; Aprilia & Wibowo, 2017). According to Andrews (2012), it is also emphasized that social capital is very important in public management and for increasing the capacity of society itself. All of these studies demonstrate the existence of external networks and resources that empower communities to address their challenges effectively.

C. METHOD

This study was conducted at the Class 1 Probation Office (*Bapas*) in Cirebon, a unit within the Directorate General of Corrections (*DitjenPAS*). A qualitative method was applied, with data collected through interviews with former terrorist convicts at this location, as they are temporarily housed at *Bapas* after their release from prison (*Pembebasan Bersyarat*). Interviews, observations, and documentation were also utilized for data collection. The study took place in August 2023, involving six informants with a participatory approach (Cresswell, 2016). Three former terrorist convicts identified as "D" (the Sarinah Plaza bomber, interview 01), "Y" (D's associate, interview 02), and "I" (a suspect in possession of 35 kg of chemical explosives and sharp weapons, interview 03). We have obscured the identity of these former terrorist convict informants, considering that they are still in the process of being released on parole and are required to report to *Bapas*. After consulting with *Bapas*, we agreed to keep the informants' identities confidential.

Additionally, one informant was a probation officer or *Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan* (Interview 04), another from Social Identification (*Idensos*) (Mr. S, Interview 05), and an official at *Bapas* (Interview 06), specifically the Head of the Adult Client Guidance Section (*Kasi Bimbingan Kliem Dewasa*). Conversations with the informants focused on their actions, thoughts, and statements. We carried out data mining very carefully, witnessed by *Idensos* and the Head of Adult Client Guidance Section as supervisors of these former terrorist convicts. Therefore, confirmation of the information will be sought directly from other informants to ensure the accuracy of the data. Unless there is information that needs to be proven, we are waiting for further information from other informants. This method provides broader insights into former terrorist convicts and serves as triangulation with informants from different perspectives. A purposive sampling technique was used, combining insights from informants

directly related to the former terrorist convicts, along with reviewing local newspapers and previous studies on issues concerning former terrorist convicts. Data validity was ensured by using diverse sources, including reliable data from informants and related literature, as well as rigorous data collection and interpretation (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Stakeholder Involvement in the Empowerment of Former Terrorist Convict

Empowering former terrorism convicts is a form of deradicalization initiated by the government, primarily aimed at helping them learn how to live constructively (through counseling), even if certain aspects of their lives may differ from societal norms (Kelly et al., 2024; von Lautz et al., 2023). Empowerment in the context of this study is also a means to counter the radical ideologies that may have influenced these former convicts (Gitaningrum & Ahnaf, 2021; Ismanto & Syah, 2021). In practice, these individuals often joined terrorist networks due to economic factors and lack of employment opportunities, making them vulnerable to extremist group influence, which altered their perspectives on governance and the state (Antwi-boasiako et al., 2022; Drake, 1998). Field research findings indicate that radicalism tends to spread in areas with a heterogeneous population, weak economic conditions, limited religious guidance, and a low level of human development. This was also conveyed by informant 05, he said:

“Based on mapping in the Cirebon area, there are urgent issues related to radicalism, particularly the socio-economic conditions, limited religious knowledge, and the low quality of available human resources” (was interviewed on 2 August 2023)

This aligns with research by Intan & Bangun (2022) which shows that violence-based (hard-power) approach has not been practical in these communities and can even backfire on the government. Thus, a slow-power approach, such as empowerment, has been more promising, especially considering that most former JAD terrorists in the Cirebon region are economically disadvantaged. Empowerment initiatives are not only conducted by the government specifically, the *Idensos* Team, and Bapas, but also require contributions from other parties. This was also confirmed by informant 06, who explained:

“JAD members generally have economic problems, so former prisoners with the JAD alliance need to be directed towards developing the creative economy and economic empowerment” (was interviewed on 1 August 2023)

Community involvement is crucial, as are partnerships with companies to improve economic conditions, as well as media participation. According to Subagyo (2021) the failure of deradicalization efforts in Indonesia can be attributed to the lack of involvement from private companies and media, which have not been directly engaged in these efforts. So far, only the government, academics, and community members have been involved. The roles of these additional elements are essential, such as providing business capital to former terrorists to prevent recidivism and promoting anti-terrorism messages through the media. Narratives in print, online, and social media have a significant influence on these activities (Firmansyah et al., 2022).

This study's findings indicate that Syang Hyang Seri Company has already initiated private sector support. Beneficiaries from informants 01 and 02 who stated that:

“support from all parties including PT Syang Hyang Seri really helps the economy of former prisoners with the scope of integrated agricultural activities” (was interviewed on 2 August 2023).

This company has taken a leading role in aiding the government and supporting deradicalization efforts by providing agricultural empowerment programs for former terrorism convicts. However, media support remains limited, as observed by the researcher. According to [Yani \(2021\)](#) nationalistic and anti-terrorism narratives in Indonesia are still underutilized and rarely address the root of the issue. Efforts so far have focused mainly on blocking harmful content, whereas implementing digital literacy programs across communities should be a priority.

Thus, this study identifies several key points that should be addressed in preventing radicalization, emphasizing that empowering former terrorist convicts requires the involvement of more than just government, community, and academic stakeholders. The role of private companies and media in Indonesia must also be enhanced to ensure a more effective deradicalization process. Not only would this improve the economic conditions of former terrorists, but it would also be more impactful if digital literacy initiatives were implemented to counter the spread of radical content on social media.

Community Governance Through Bonding

In this aspect, the study found that empowerment efforts for former terrorism convicts are closely aligned with their past radical affiliations. Since the majority were associated with JAD, empowerment programs based on economic development are well-received by them. The role of the Social Guidance Counselor is essential in this context, as they are responsible for these individuals in the field. Additionally, all of these former terrorism convicts have had their legal rights restored, specifically through Conditional Release (CR) granted by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This release is contingent upon their adherence to [Law Number 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing](#) which requires them to pledge allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia, thus making CR eligibility possible.

Thus, in their reintegration journey, former terrorism convicts are also accompanied by the Idensos Team, a police surveillance unit focused specifically on monitoring former terrorism offenders. Idensos not only provides oversight but also plays an intelligence role within the community. According from [Cui & Li \(2020\)](#), social network is an important aspect that is formed through bonds that will create a community where former terrorist prisoners can still connect with their past networks. The social network formed through this bonding creates a community where former terrorism convicts may still be connected to their past networks. Therefore, the role of Idensos and Community Guide is to maintain these connections. Informant 05, also said the same thing, that:

“Each region will have Idensos members supervising them and becoming their bridge in the community so that there will be intensive communication that will lead to positive activities” (was interviewed on 2 August 2023).

The monitoring and humanistic approach is an essential form of soft power approach in this process. The Government strongly supports empowerment with an economic approach and inclusive coaching in society. Research by [Ananta et al. \(2024\)](#) explains that an empowerment-based approach is one of the urgent priorities to be implemented by the Indonesian Government. On the other hand, according to [Riyanta \(2022\)](#), empowerment activities will be able to break the relationship between former terrorist convicts and their former colleagues. This process was conveyed by informant 02, who stated:

“We always support the deradicalization of fellow former terrorists, support each other, including active members for us to supervise so that they return to the right path” (was interviewed on 2 August 2023)

Community support may encourage behavioral and attitudinal changes among these individuals, thereby fostering community resilience and supporting the rededication of former terrorist convicts (Masmoudi et al., 2022; Syahputra & Sukabdi, 2021). The community can be expected to serve as a proper social control in monitoring information that can be relayed to the authorities. This informal monitoring is highly beneficial for stakeholders, such as Idensos, as they have established intelligence networks within the community. The bonding process also occurs due to a shared background, namely, former terrorist convicts. They not only coexist with the community but are also actively involved in community activities, assisted by Idensos as a partner. This support will enable former terrorism convicts to fully cooperate with the Government, leave their old groups behind, and refrain from reconnecting with them.

The government, through *Bapas* and *Idensos* Team, plays a crucial role in monitoring former terrorist convicts. The roles of these two agencies are vital, and although they operate across institutions, synergy must be maintained (Taufiqurochman, 2021). Mapping networks at the earliest stages is essential to ensure that solutions and policies effectively target the appropriate individuals when deradicalization programs are implemented, whether they are affiliated with JAD, JI, or other extremist groups (Mareta, 2018).

Community Governance Through Bridging

The social network in bridging refers to the trust given by the government to this community. This trust is granted because they have pledged allegiance to Indonesia and are willing to abide by Indonesian regulations without exception. Programs implemented in Indonesia must align with the conditions and cultural background of former terrorism convicts (Walanda, 2020). This approach has also been applied at the *Bapas*, where former terrorism convicts participate in positive community activities, including community guides like community clean-ups, religious activities, and other forms of community involvement. Explanation by informant 04 is as follows:

“Their activities in society are considered positive, during the parole period they have carried out several positive actions because of the reports we receive directly every month” (was interviewed on 1 August 2023).

Through home visits by community guides, these former convicts are also exhibiting significant behavioral changes and actively engaging with their communities. However, this is not without challenges, as they often face negative stigma, social exclusion, and even expulsion from society (Aisy, 2021). This situation presents a significant potential for new criminal behavior or recidivism. Therefore, former terrorism convicts must adapt to society, open up, and accept any form of societal judgment. However, this phase does not last long. The research also reveals a strong sense of motivation and enthusiasm among former convicts in Cirebon, who strive to be open and maintain consistent communication, leading some of them to be respected and even highly regarded within their communities. They gain acknowledgment and are accepted back by society.

The key to their successful reintegration into society is effective communication that fosters closer relationships among people. According to Clubb et al. (2024), emphasis is placed on the importance of personal and persuasive communication to eliminate negative stigma in the community regarding past actions. They also strive to remain close to society, adapting

positively without negative influences (Mykkanen, 2022). Society, as part of the government and a social control entity, plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' attitudes and perspectives, contributing significantly to changing the mindsets of former terrorists (Kaplan & Nussio, 2018). Field observations confirm that former terrorism convicts were indeed exposed to and "brainwashed" through uncontrolled social interactions. For instance, informant 03 experienced this process in a religious center, which eventually led to engaging in extremism after participating in religious activities. Moving forward, preventive measures should be emphasized, especially in places of worship. Research from Klausen (2016) emphasizes that such activities are typically not widely attended, usually involving only small, inconspicuous groups, which can grow if left unattended by the community. Recruitment by these terrorist groups is not carried out openly; it starts with personal approaches, followed by stages of introducing radical movements, highlighting the benefits of membership, and framing it in terms of "Jihad" (Ali et al., 2021).

Community Governance Through Linking

Social networks through "linking," in social capital theory, allow for communication or collaboration beyond the community itself (Putnam, 1995). Such external networks can greatly benefit the community by helping it grow and become self-sufficient in addressing internal issues (Woolcock & Sweetser, 2002). This research found that efforts to establish partnerships outside the community have already been pursued with various parties, including the private sector, such as Syang Hyang Seri company, which has committed to assisting former convicts in Cirebon, particularly in the agricultural sector. Based on the narrative of informant 04, he said:

"The partnership network that we can rely on is PT Syang Hyang Seri as a strategic partner to support deradicalization in its program in the agricultural sector" (was interviewed on 1 August 2023).

In addition, religious and community leaders have shown commitment through socialization efforts, accompanied by former terrorist convicts (antaranews.com, 2024). Furthermore, universities/academics in the Cirebon area have adopted similar initiatives, particularly in academic contexts, with support from local government and Idensos. The efforts include seminars, public discussions, and research related to deradicalization programs in Cirebon (Arifin, 2024; Masmoudi et al., 2022). This partnership not only helps prevent terrorist activities but also addresses concrete steps for proper rehabilitation of former terrorist convicts. Synergy supports former terrorist convicts in becoming self-reliant and assists the government in assessing the effectiveness of ongoing deradicalization programs. Informant 03 also said:

"We support programs from the government for those of us who have made mistakes, we take actions that have been taught by various parties, including eliminating negative stigma in society" (was interviewed on 2 August 2023)

In this research, the researcher observes that commitment to community empowerment is crucial to the success of all deradicalization efforts. The government must commit to continuing activities deemed effective in these deradicalization efforts. Improving the economic status of micro-enterprises is an example of an initiative that can be implemented in the Cirebon area and its surroundings. A soft-power approach has proven effective in preventing the spread and growth of radicalization in Cirebon. According from Isya et al., (2024) post-incarceration support must be fully encouraged, especially in the Cirebon region.

Mapping red-zone areas is essential to prevent the recurrence of radicalism in society, particularly in Cirebon.

Former terrorist convicts need both material and non-material support, as well as legal assurance to sustain their livelihoods in society (Parry & Aymerich, 2023). Through various programs, it is essential to involve key stakeholders in future initiatives and agendas. This was also conveyed by informant 06, he said:

“Some programs that refer to regional regulations are still minimal, although there are, for example, governor's regulations regarding integration teams and governor's regulations regarding action plans for preventing extremism, which also mention empowerment and rehabilitation of former terrorists” (was interviewed on 1 August 2023).

Additionally, with [The Governor's Decree Number 460.05/Kep.573-Kesbangpol/2015](#) Concerning the Integrated Team for Handling Regional-Level Social Conflict in West Java Province, a systematic response from various stakeholders is required, along with the involvement of former terrorist convicts in future technical deradicalization efforts. Apart from that, the action plan for preventing and dealing with extremism for 2022-2024, as outlined by the Governor of West Java, must, of course, become a legal aspect that provides empowerment to former terrorists, which various parties must support. Reintegrating into society is not easy for former terrorist convicts, especially those with families who are already settled. The Cirebon Raya area, lacks specific policies from local governments regarding consistent counter-terrorism measures (Marjani & Herlina, 2024). Therefore, to suppress the growth of radicalism in West Java, particularly in Cirebon, the government should emphasize prevention through policies (Balombo, 2021).

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be understood that the empowerment of former terrorist convicts in Cirebon, using social capital theory, is mainly conducted through an economic approach (*wirausaha*). The majority of extremist groups in Cirebon, particularly *Jamaah Ansharut Daulah* (JAD), consist of members who generally have low economic status and limited education. Therefore, a soft-power approach is employed in Cirebon, with former terrorist inmates receiving assistance not only from the government, through *Idensos* and probation officers at *Bapas*, but also from academics through outreach, public discussions, and other academic initiatives. Private sector involvement includes Syang Hyang Seri Company, an agricultural company that actively engages former inmates and even provides them with farmland they can manage independently. However, the research also highlights the absence of specific policies from the Regional Government of Cirebon aimed at preventing terrorist activities, as well as a lack of media involvement in counter-terrorism efforts within Cirebon. This study is limited in scope to the empowerment efforts directed at former terrorist inmates within Cirebon alone. Future research could expand to a wider scope, focusing beyond Cirebon, and examining the regional government policies that do not yet prioritize terrorism prevention. Such findings could further encourage the Regional Government to take action.

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Contributorship

The authors in this article are all main contributors.

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