

Deconcentration of General Government Affairs in Support of National Unity and Integrity in Indonesia: a Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

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This research aims to conduct a systematic literature review of deconcentration policies on general government affairs (GGA) to support National Cohesion (NC) in Indonesia. This research used Kitchenham and Charters' (2007) systematic literature review (SLR) protocol and bibliometric analysis. The SLR results are then mapped by developing an actor-based conceptual model with roles that can be implemented as a quintuple helix diagram according to expert validation. The findings of this study indicate that the deconcentration policy model in GGA consists of 3 dimensions and 11 sub-dimensions. The three dimensions are governance, public policy, and NC. The 11 sub-dimensions are as follows: residual power; national insight; national politics; national alert; conflict management; central and regional relations; policy implementation; deconcentration; national identity; National defence; politics and stability. The main actors in this model are the government, legislature, private sector/investors, universities/academics, GGA support forums, and representatives (religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional leaders). The originality of this research is that it can map the results of previous research related to the implementation of GGA in a comprehensive systematic manner by presenting the network of actors involved in implementing GGA in Indonesia based on prior research.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the deconcentration principle serves as a counterbalance to the decentralization principle in the regions, aiming to maintain National Cohesion (NC) (Aritonang, 2016; Zheng, Shen, Wang, & Lombardi, 2015). NC is one of the fundamental goals of the state (Bader, Schuster, Bader, & Shaffer, 2019; Siahaan & Risman, 2021). The disruption of NC can lead to conflict; therefore, a state management system that considers power, time, scale, and environmental connectivity is required (Mac Ginty, 2021). Through Law No. 23 of 2014, the Central Government integrated the national vigilance system and social conflict management into General Government Affairs (GGA). GGA refers to matters related to national insight, domestic politics, national unity, and conflict management in the regions.

To ensure that the GGA functions effectively, the authority to manage it is vested in the President. The President then delegates the implementation of GGA in the regions to governors and regents/mayors. This delegation is stipulated in Article 25 of Law No. 23 of 2014 (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). This delegation has implications for the dual role of regional heads—on one hand, as representatives of the central government in implementing the GGA, and on the other, as heads of autonomous regions.

The GGA policy aims to achieve NC, defined as the social and political integration of a nation within a unitary state (Brigg, Wilson, de Jalong, & Sugiono, 2016; Soesatyo, Rajagukguk, & Wahyudi, 2023). NC can be strengthened by optimizing the management of affairs related to GGA policies at the regional level. Therefore, a systematic literature review on the implementation of GGA deconcentration in Indonesia is crucial. Such a study can provide adaptive, contextual, and sustainable insights for improving GGA policies in Indonesia.

This research focuses on three main objectives. First, it maps the key topics related to GGA. Second, it examines the relevance of these topics in previous GGA-related studies. Third, through this mapping, it provides recommendations for future research to create a clearer and more sustainable research framework on GGA. This is expected to have a positive impact on GGA implementation in Indonesia and contribute to strengthening NC.

The aforementioned phenomena provide an academic rationale that the implementation of GGA in Indonesia deserves further research. In academic discourse, studies specifically addressing GGA policy implementation remain limited. Most research on GGA focuses on central–local government relations (Blunt, Mamundzay, Yama, & Afghan, 2015; Djuyandi, Bainus, Sumadinata, & All, 2018; Rahyunir Rauf, Munaf, Zakaria, Arifm, & Razman, 2019; Y Uzun & Koch, 2020). Meanwhile, studies focusing on GGA deconcentration in relation to NC remain scarce (Aritonang, 2016; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Alamsyah, 2023).

Therefore, this study is entitled **“Deconcentration of General Government Affairs in Supporting National Unity and Integrity in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review.”** Based on the above discussion, the research questions are as follows:

1. What topics are related to GGA and NC?
2. How has the GGA policy monitoring or research network been conducted so far, and what evaluations are needed for future studies?

RESEARCH METHOD

This study utilized Kitchenham's (2007) Systematic Literature Review (SLR) protocol in conjunction with bibliometric analysis. The combination of these two methods serves complementary purposes within this study. The SLR protocol structures the systematic search, screening, and synthesis of the literature, ensuring transparency and replicability in identifying studies relevant to GGA and NC. Bibliometric analysis, in turn, is applied to the resulting corpus of selected articles to quantitatively map keyword co-occurrence and thematic clustering (see Figures 3–5), thereby identifying the dominant research topics and their interrelationships (RQ1). The qualitative synthesis within the SLR protocol then builds on these bibliometric patterns to interpret the substantive meaning of each theme and to construct the actor-based conceptual model (RQ2). In this way, bibliometric analysis provides the structural, data-driven overview of the research landscape, while the SLR protocol provides the interpretive depth needed to translate that landscape into a coherent conceptual model.

The review process was conducted in a structured manner (Figure 1) by collecting, reviewing, and analyzing literature relevant to the specific research topic. In the first stage, the researchers developed an SLR protocol that incorporated the PICOC criteria (Table 1), which included the steps, inclusion and exclusion criteria, literature search methods, and procedures for evaluating the quality of the selected studies.

Table 1. PICOC Criteria

Population	deconcentration policy model, general government affairs
Intervention	general government affairs, deconcentration policy, conflict management, ideology, social conflict issues.
Comparison	absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs
Outcome	national cohesion
Context	politic, public policy, administration

PICOC (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and Context), as shown in Table 1, served as the framework used in this study to formulate the search keywords. The population analyzed in this study consists of the deconcentration and GGA policy models, including the subjects involved in their implementation and the actors engaged in GGA. The intervention considered refers to the context of GGA affairs and deconcentration policy in Indonesia. The expected outcome of this intervention is to understand how the implementation of the deconcentration policy on GGA affairs in Indonesia supports

NC. The research context includes politics, public policy, and public administration, as well as previous studies on the deconcentration of GGA affairs. The next stage is the implementation phase. At this stage, the researchers conducted a literature search based on the inclusion criteria specified in the SLR protocol. The search was performed using a highly reputable database, namely **Scopus**.

To ensure the relevance and quality of the literature included in this study, explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied at each stage of the selection process, following the identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion stages of the SLR protocol (Kitchenham & Charters, 2007). At the identification stage, articles were retrieved from the Scopus database using the search keywords derived from the PICOC criteria in Table 1. At the screening stage, articles were excluded if they did not address GGA/deconcentration/national cohesion based on title and abstract review.

At the eligibility stage, the remaining articles underwent full-text assessment, and those that were not substantively relevant to the research questions despite topical similarity were excluded. Finally, a quality assessment was conducted on the remaining articles using a structured appraisal checklist adapted from Kitchenham & Charters (2007), evaluating clarity of research objectives, methodological rigor, relevance of findings, and credibility of the publication source. Articles that did not meet the minimum quality threshold were excluded from the final synthesis. Through this process, the initial pool of 876 articles was reduced to 445 articles after duplicate removal and initial screening, 265 articles after the eligibility assessment, and finally 90 articles that met all inclusion criteria and passed the quality assessment, as illustrated in Figure 2.

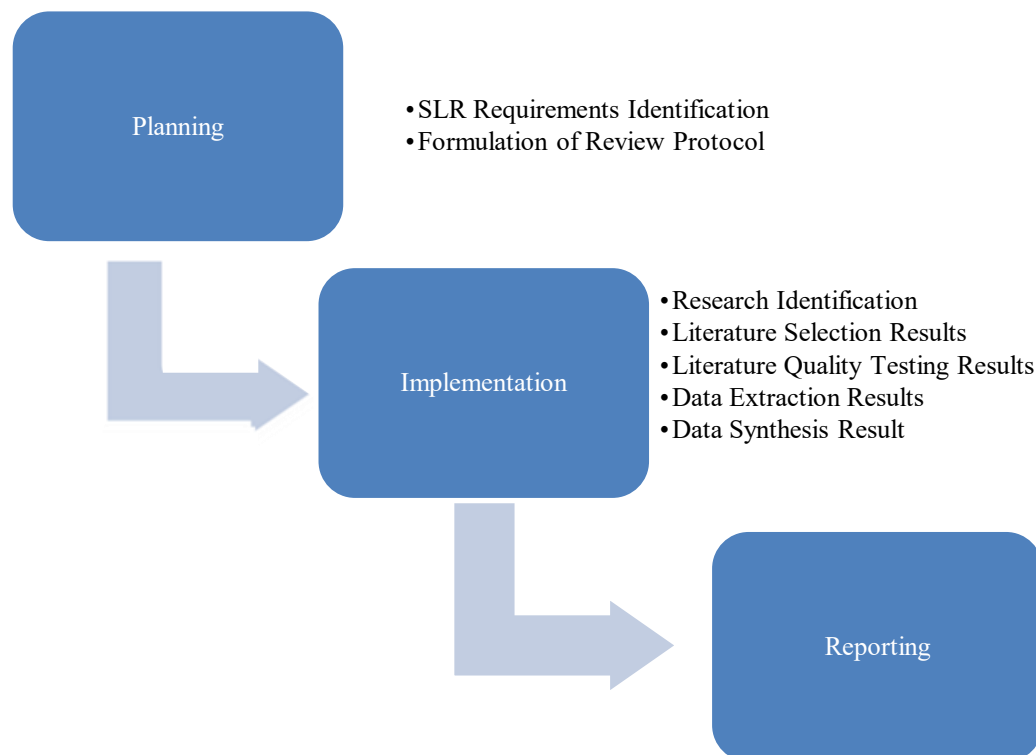


Figure 1. SLR Methodology (Kitchenham & Charters, 2007)

*Figure 1 proposed by the authors

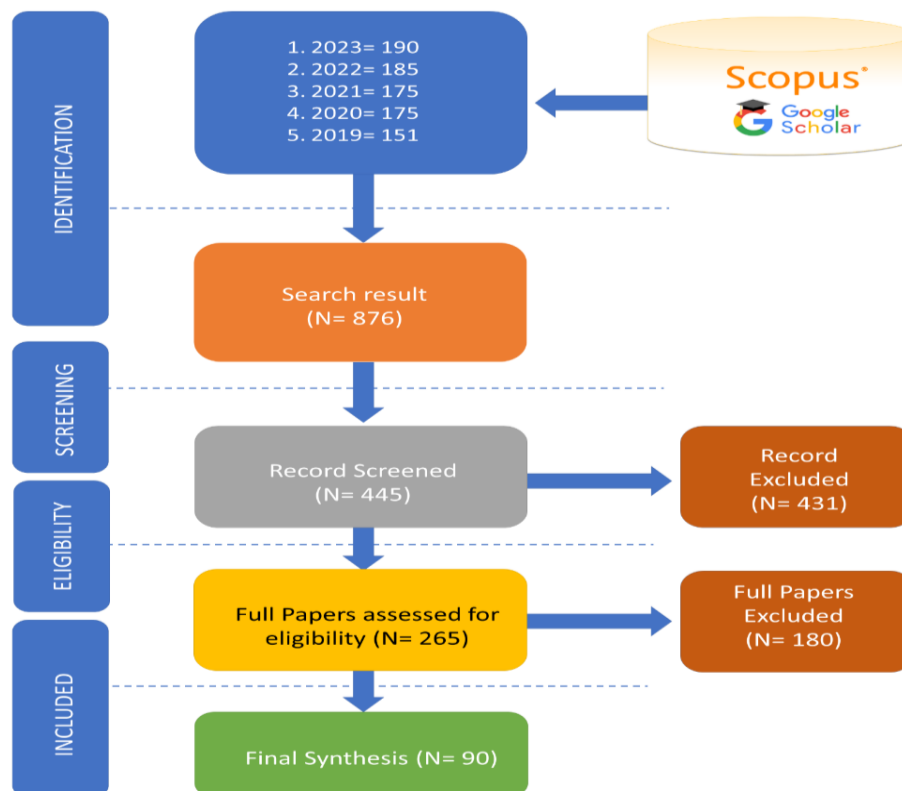


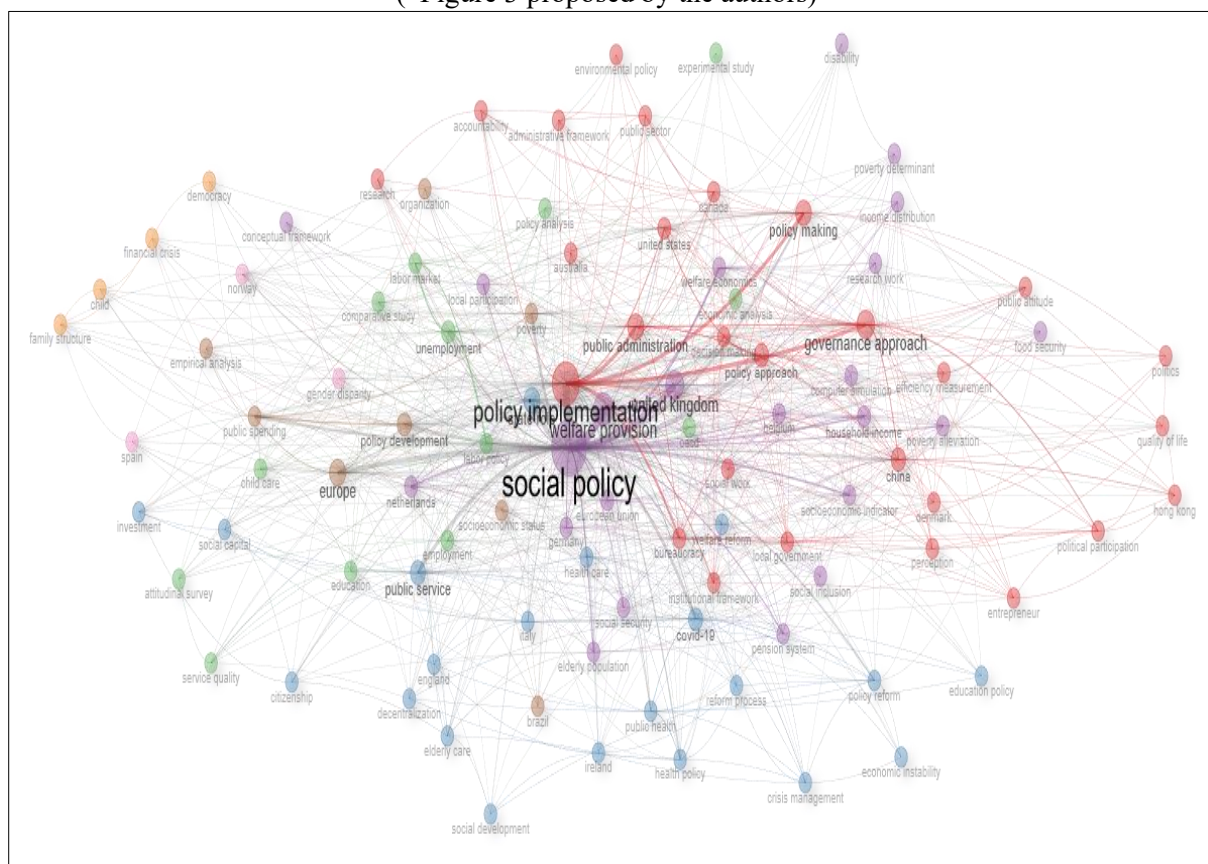
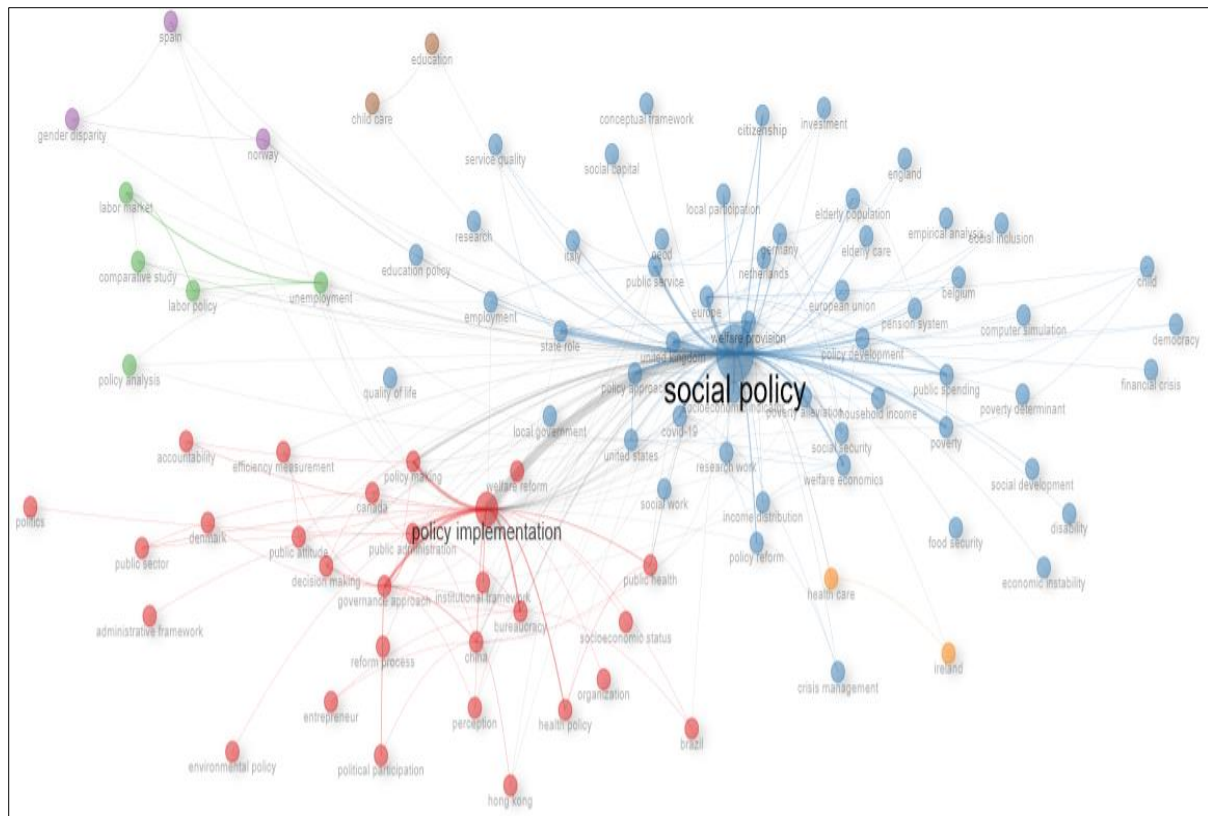
Figure 2. SLR-based literature selection workflow
(*Figure 2 proposed by the authors)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Topics related to GGA and NC.

Figures 3 and 4 present the selected bibliometric literature in the form of a keyword thematic network visualization. The keyword network consists of two main clusters: *social policy* and *policy implementation*. Both clusters include keywords related to governance, public policy, politics, nation, power, state, conflict management, local government, decentralization, inclusivity, participation, multiculturalism, local culture, local economy, sustainability, security, society, environment, media, and resilience. All of these keywords are interconnected, forming a complex network. The researchers then analyzed this keyword set to address RQ1, which resulted in the thematic topics presented in Table 2.

Table 2 and Figures 3–4 illustrate topics related to GGA and NC, including state governance, public policy, residual power, national insight, national politics, national vigilance, conflict management, central–local relations, policy implementation, deconcentration, community participation, civil society engagement, security management, community empowerment, national identity, national resilience, and political stability. The keyword network consists of two main clusters, namely *social policy* and *policy implementation*, with additional keywords related to *governance*, which refer to the topic of state governance. The *social policy* cluster focuses on policies that impact a country's social sectors, such as education, health, and social welfare. Meanwhile, the *policy implementation* cluster pertains to how the government executes and enforces these policies.



Good governance is a key element encompassing the policy-making process, the government's role in managing relationships with local governments, and public participation in decision-making. Moreover, *public policy* serves as an instrument through which governments pursue national objectives (Sager, 2007). *Politics* involves decision-making processes at both national and local levels (Biela, Hennl, & Kaiser, 2012). Political stability and public engagement are essential components of effective governance (Grindle, 2017). The term *national* refers to the level of government that encompasses the entire state, while *power* represents a fundamental dimension of governance, shaping how governments implement policies and allocate resources (Freemark & Steil, 2022).

Local government and *deconcentration* describe the relationship between central and local authorities in managing policies and resources that directly influence national governance (Blunt et al., 2015; Khambule, 2021; Santagati, Bonini Baraldi, & Zan, 2020). Deconcentration within the GGA framework is essential to strengthen vertical coordination, ensure consistent policy implementation, and promote democratization at the local level (Lopizić & Manojlović Toman, 2023). Consequently, this keyword network reflects the interconnections among governance, policy, politics, power, and central–local relations within the context of state administration. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework for understanding how the state is managed and governed.

Another major topic in the network is *public policy*, which plays a central role in GGA. GGA-related policies address areas such as nationhood, democratic governance, national unity, and conflict management. *Policy implementation* and *deconcentration* are critical in this regard, as they determine how policies are executed at the local and regional levels. The capacity of local governments to implement these policies effectively influences national cohesion (Edney, 2015; Y Uzun & Koch, 2020; Zang, 2017). In addition, *state conflict management* represents an essential aspect of GGA, as effective conflict management sustains national stability and social cohesion (Mac Ginty, 2021). Hence, GGA, deconcentration, and conflict management policies are key components in fostering national cohesion (NC) in Indonesia.

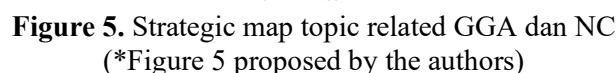
Public policy thus functions as a central instrument in implementing GGA in Indonesia. Policy implementation frequently involves local and regional governments, whose contextual knowledge supports effective decision-making (Fischer, Miller, & Sidney, 2006). Deconcentration enables local authorities to participate actively in GGA policy execution, thereby reinforcing NC. Conflict management is also vital, as the state's capacity to manage conflict effectively determines its ability to maintain cohesion and stability.

The inclusion of the topics *residual power*, *politics*, and *stability* in the keyword network highlights their critical role in GGA implementation. *Residual power* refers to authority over governmental functions not yet specifically assigned. *Politics*, as a core element of governance, shapes the exercise of power and influence at the sub-national level (M. H. Siregar & Sahrul, 2022). Within the GGA framework, these themes are central to sustaining NC. Effective regulation of residual powers helps preserve national unity while democratic and stable politics provide a foundation for achieving NC (Mietzner, 2024). Political engagement under the GGA model should therefore be inclusive and experienced by all segments of society.

The topics *national insight*, *national politics*, *national vigilance*, *national identity*, and *national resilience* were also identified as major themes in the keyword network, reflecting their importance in the GGA context. *National insight* refers to a shared understanding of identity and collective purpose (Suparno, 2017). A stable and democratic national government provides the basis for NC (Ufen, 2021; Zang, 2017). *National vigilance* represents the preparedness of society in facing threats to state security, while *national identity* encompasses the cultural, historical, and value systems that define the nation (Rizkiyani, 2018). *National resilience* involves efforts to maintain stability, security, and public welfare (Puspitawati, Prakoso, Kusumaningrum, & Harahab, 2023). Within the GGA framework, these themes collectively support NC in Indonesia.

The inclusion of *conflict management* and *social empowerment* in the keyword network also aligns closely with the GGA framework. Conflict management involves preventing, managing, and resolving social conflicts, and is crucial to sustaining NC (Carmona & Silva, 2020; Nulhaqim & Adiansah, 2023). Similarly, *community participation* and *civil society engagement* reflect the

As shown in Figure 5, the strategic map of the bibliometric results indicates that *policy implementation* is the dominant topic in GGA research. Its prominence suggests that scholars and practitioners recognize the critical importance of effective policy implementation in governance. By focusing on implementation-related factors, researchers can better understand the challenges faced by governments in executing GGA policies that contribute to NC in Indonesia.



The first dimension, **State Governance**, encompasses *Residual Affairs*, *National Insight*, *National Politics*, *National Vigilance*, and *Conflict Management*. The concept of *Residual Affairs* refers to the distribution of authority between the central and local governments to strengthen NC (V.M.Platonov, 2020). *National Insight* is essential for reinforcing unity and shared national values. *National Politics*—including effective decision-making processes—can directly influence the quality of NC (S. N. Siregar, Raffiudin, & Noor, 2022). Political engagement should not be limited to elite groups but must involve broad public participation (Mietzner, 2013, 2024). *National Vigilance* plays a vital role in maintaining NC by ensuring preparedness against threats to stability (Djuyandi et al., 2018).

Finally, *Conflict Management* supports NC by creating a stable and cooperative sociopolitical environment.

The second dimension, **Public Policy**, represents the government's primary mechanism for implementing GGA. A strong and collaborative relationship between central and local governments is critical for sustaining NC (Charbit & Michalun, 2009; Kipo-Sunyezi, 2022). Active local involvement in policy implementation and resource management enhances the effectiveness of GGA in Indonesia. Through *Deconcentration*, the central government can delegate implementation authority to local governments, improving efficiency and responsiveness (Jouen, Lete, & Hornung, 2016). Well-designed deconcentration policies can thus strengthen NC, aligning with studies that show deconcentration contributes to policy efficiency and effectiveness (Aritonang, 2016).

The third dimension, **National Unity**, encompasses *National Identity*, *National Resilience*, and *Political Stability*. A strong sense of national identity, resilience, and a stable democratic political system reinforce NC by providing citizens with a meaningful role in policymaking (Pylypenko et al., 2022). Moreover, *National Resilience* is closely linked to *National Vigilance*. Previous studies indicate that vigilance programs—such as national security information systems—significantly enhance resilience and overall stability (Sandjojo, Zuhriyanto, & Pradnyana, 2020).

Based on these findings, future research should develop a policy model for GGA implementation in Indonesia focusing on three key aspects: (1) the relationship between central and local governments, (2) deconcentration mechanisms, and (3) national unity. These aspects are integral to building a cohesive and effective governance framework that supports national stability and cohesion.

Table 2. Dimensions and factors affecting GGA and NC

No	Dimensions	Factors	References
1	State Governance	Residual power	(Djuyandi et al., 2018; Duncan & Goodwin, 1988; Jouen et al., 2016; Lopizic & Barta, 2022; Mac Ginty, 2021; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Deliaroor, 2023a; Sager, 2007; Sandford, 2020; Yuliia Uzun & Koch, 2020; V.M.Platonov, 2020)
		nationality insight	(Alexandra, 2017; Ali, Sofyan, & Arenggoasih, 2020; Hanif, Mukhroji, Suwito, Mubaroq, & Dharin, 2024; Lestari, Kertamukti, & Ruliana, 2019; Nurdin, 2017; Ocaña, 2023; Rizkiyani, 2018; M. H. Siregar & Sahrul, 2022; Suparno, 2017)
		National politic	(Adjei, 2022; Brigg et al., 2016; La et al., 2020; Mietzner, 2024; Putra et al., 2022; S. N. Siregar et al., 2022; Tahalele, 2022; Ufen, 2021; Zang, 2017)
		national vigilance	(Carmona & Silva, 2020; Nulhaqim & Adiansah, 2023; Puspitawati et al., 2023; Pylypenko et al., 2022; Sager, 2007; Sandjojo et al., 2020)
		Conflict management	(Alexandra, 2017; Carmona & Silva, 2020; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Lestari et al., 2019; Nulhaqim & Adiansah, 2023; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Alamsyah, 2023; Sayogo, Yuli, & Wiyono, 2020; Sumarto, 2021; Syaban & Appiah-Opoku, 2024; Toruan, Riyadi, & Gusti, 2023)

No	Dimensions	Factors	References
2	Public Policy	central and regional relations	(Adjei, 2022; Charbit & Michalun, 2009; Chunmei & Zhaolan, 2010; Csomós, 2012; Diamantina, 2018; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Fischer et al., 2006; Jouen et al., 2016; Lopižić, 2020; Lopizic & Barta, 2022; Yuliia Uzun & Koch, 2020; V.M.Platonov, 2020).
		Policy Implementation	(As'ari et al., 2021; Kipo-Sunyehezi, 2022; Ocaña, 2023; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Alamsyah, 2023; Razin & Shachar, 2007; Santagati et al., 2020; Sayogo et al., 2020; Syaban & Appiah-Opoku, 2024; Wiryawan & Otchia, 2022)
		Deconcentration	(Adjei, 2022; Aritonang, 2016; Csomós, 2012; Diamantina, 2018; Khambule, 2021; Lopižić, 2020; Lopizic & Barta, 2022; Moloney, 2021; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Deliarnoor, 2023b; Rahyunir Rauf et al., 2019; Razin & Shachar, 2007; Sandford, 2020; Yuliia Uzun & Koch, 2020; Xhindi & Vilela, 2022)
3	national cohesion (NC)	national identity	(Ali et al., 2020; Aritonang, 2016; Brigg et al., 2016; Dhuhri, Hasan, Sakni, & Ismail, 2021; Edney, 2015; Hanif et al., 2024; Holtug, 2020; Khambule, 2021; Nurdin, 2017; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Deliarnoor, 2023b; R Rauf, Munaf, Zakaria, Arifm, & Razman, 2019; Rizkiyani, 2018; M. H. Siregar & Sahrul, 2022; Soesatyo et al., 2023; Tahalele, 2022; Yuliia Uzun & Koch, 2020)
		national resilience	(Alexandra, 2017; Ali et al., 2020; Berewot, Fibra, & Supria, 2019; Blum, 2014; Dhuhri et al., 2021; Djuyandi et al., 2018; Edney, 2015; Lestari et al., 2019; Puspitawati et al., 2023; Putra et al., 2022; Sandjojo et al., 2020; Soesatyo et al., 2023; Toruan et al., 2023)
		Politics and Stability	(Adjei, 2022; Biela et al., 2012; Brigg et al., 2016; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Faiz, Isra, & Augustine, 2023; Grindle, 1980; Meier, Compton, Polga-Hecimovich, Song, & Wimpy, 2019; Mietzner, 2024; Ufen, 2021; Zang, 2017)

*Table 2 proposed by the authors

Linkage Analysis of GGA Deconcentration to Support NC Based on Previous Studies

Table 3 presents the roles of various actors involved in the GGA deconcentration policy to support NC, as identified in previous research. The central government plays a role in formulating GGA policies to ensure that there is no overlap in the implementation of GGA deconcentration policies at the regional level. Legislative institutions (parliaments) function to absorb public aspirations and facilitate political communication in the formulation of GGA policies.

Table 3. GGA Key Actors to support NC based on previous studies

No	Main Actor	Sub Actors	Role (authority)
1		Central Government	Formulate GGA policies (residual power) (Amin & Isharyanto, 2022; Aritonang, 2016; Chunmei & Zhaolan, 2010; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Fischer et al., 2006; Fleurke & Hulst, 2006;

No	Main Actor	Sub Actors	Role (authority)
	Government and Legislative		Grindle, 2017; Kipo-Sunyehti, 2022; Li, Yang, Wei, & Zhang, 2019; Lopizic & Manojlovic Toman, 2023; Malesky, Nguyen, & Tran, 2014; Morrow, Kabala, & Hartness, 2023; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Deliarnoor, 2023a; Rahyunir Rauf et al., 2019; Roudo, Campbell, & Delay, 2018; Suhardi, Husni, & Cahyowati, 2019; Sujatmiko, 2012; D. A. Wicaksono, 2015).
			Formulating center-region relations policies in the context of GGA deconcentration in the regions. Prevention of overlapping GGA implementation policies in the region (Cho, Youn, & Kweon, 2022; Grindle, 2019; Li et al., 2019; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Alamsyah, 2023; Santagati et al., 2020; Sweinstani, 2016).
			Formulation and socializing of national insight, resilience and political policies (Berewot et al., 2019; Freemark & Steil, 2022; Grindle, 2017; Lay, 2017; Meier et al., 2019; Morrow et al., 2023; Müller, 2022; Ogata, 2006; Siahaan & Risman, 2021; M. H. Siregar & Sahrul, 2022; Suparno, 2017; Swianiewicz, 2021; Syam, Mangunjaya, Rahmanillah, & Nurhadi, 2020; Tippe, 2013; Zang, 2017).
			Formulation of national vigilance and conflict management policies in the regions (Alexandra, 2017; Ali et al., 2020; Bitschnau & Mußotter, 2022; Brigg et al., 2016; Carmona & Silva, 2020; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Krause, 2018; Puspitawati et al., 2023; Sandjojo et al., 2020; Sujatmiko, 2012; Sumarto, 2021; Tan, 2008)
		Legislative/Parliament	Absorbing people's aspirations for GGA policies (Asrinaldi, Yusoff, & Karim, 2022; Diamantina, 2018; Soesaty et al., 2023)
			Formulating legislation, budgeting, and socializing for GGA policies (Alonso & Iglesias, 2018; Asrinaldi et al., 2022; Diamantina, 2018; Febrian, 2022; Grindle, 2017; Hindrayani & Purwanto, 2018; Struberga & Kjakste, 2017; Suhardi et al., 2019; Sutaryo, Sahari, Jakpar, & Balia, 2022)
			Carry out political communication functions for GGA policies (Bitschnau & Mußotter, 2022; La et al., 2020; McClintock, 2017)
			Together with the executive formulate GGA policies that will be implemented by local governments
		Regional Government	Implementation of GGA policies (residual power) at the regional level (Bénit-gbaffou, 2018; Boyer, Rogers, & Slyke, 2018; Djuyandi et al., 2018; Martín & Rosario, 2015; McClintock, 2017; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Deliarnoor, 2023a; Rahyunir Rauf et al., 2019; Roudo et al., 2018; Ruvalcaba-gomez, 2019; Zhang & Shen, 2022)
			Together with the central government, formulate a budget for the implementation of GGA at the regional level (Bilge, 2015; Cho et al., 2022; Khambule, 2021; Roudo et al., 2018; Steinbach & Süß, 2018)
			GGA administration system at the regional level (R. Diprose & Ukiwo, 2008; Rachael Diprose, 2022; Rahyunir Rauf et al., 2019; Yuliia Uzun & Koch, 2020)
			Implementation of GGA policies at the regional level

No	Main Actor	Sub Actors	Role (authority)
2	Private	Private	Grants for the implementation of GGA Policy (Boyer et al., 2018; Kipo-Sunyahzi, 2022; Spoann, Fujiwara, Seng, & Lay, 2018)
			Involvement of the private sector (owners/employees) in the implementation of state defence, national insight, vigilance and national resilience in their respective regions (Bryson, Quick, & Crosby, 2012; Khambule, 2021)
3	Education/ Academics	Education Stakeholders	Education, research, creating modules, handbooks, and community service in the field of GGA (Hwang, Ko, Shim, Ok, & Lee, 2023; Nurdin, 2017)
			Review of academic papers in the field of GGA (Nte, Teru, & Putri, 2022; Ubaedillah, 2018)
			Education and training in the scope of GGA (Nurdin, 2017; Rizkiyani, 2018; Ubaedillah, 2018)
4	Related Stakeholders	GGA Support Forum	Synergy and collaboration with the government in socializing GGA Policy to the community (Adawiyah, Tobing, & Handayani, 2021; Priyanda, Ningrum, Buchari, & Alamsyah, 2023; Sagita, 2018)
		Representative (Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, and Traditional Leaders)	Socialization of GGA policy to society (Bitschnau & Mußotter, 2022)
			Identification and reporting of GGA issues in the community (Djuyandi et al., 2018)
			Identification and reporting of GGA issues in the community; Synergy and collaboration with the government in socializing GGA Policy (Jha, 2007; M. H. Siregar & Sahrul, 2022)
5	Society	Society	GGA literacy (national insight, domestic politics, vigilance and national resilience); Participatory in policy (Blomkamp, 2018; Greenhalgh & Engebretsen, 2022);

*Table 3 proposed by the authors

The references presented in Table 3 were then transformed into a helical diagram, as illustrated in Figure 6. Figure 6 depicts local governments as the primary implementers of GGA policies at the regional level, encompassing administrative functions and resource management. The industrial and private sectors also contribute by providing stimulus grants to support GGA policy programs. In addition to financial support, the private sector can participate in GGA initiatives through the involvement of business owners and employees in GGA-related activities.

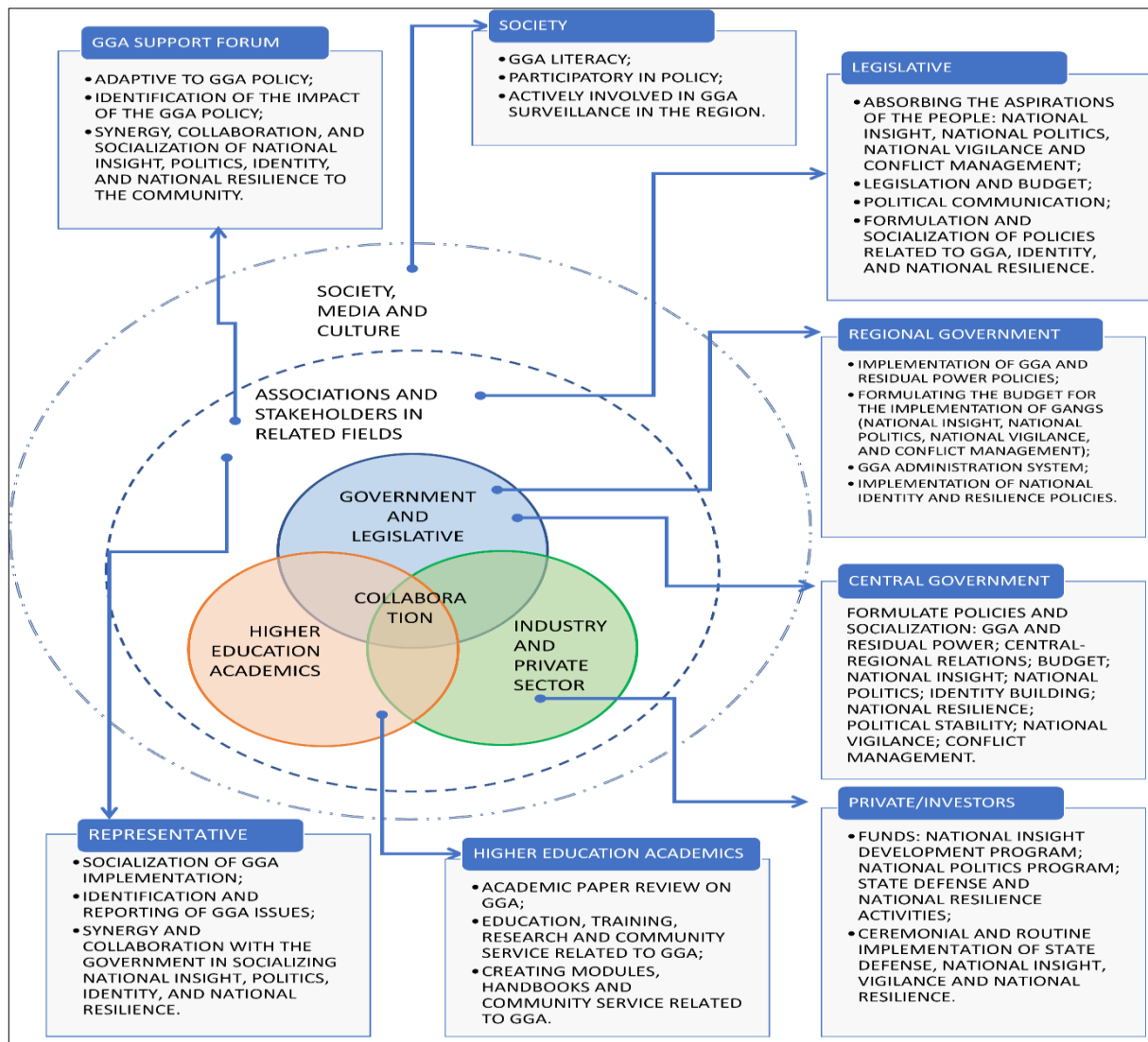
Educational institutions play a vital role in providing education, conducting research, and engaging in community service related to GGA through universities and research centers. They organize training programs, workshops, and courses designed to enhance practitioners' understanding and competencies in managing GGA effectively.

GGA support forums such as the **Early Vigilance Forum (EVF)**, **Religious Harmony Forum (RHF)**, and **National Diversity Forum (NDF)** serve adaptive roles in the regional implementation of GGA by participating directly in policy execution. The RHF contributes to promoting interfaith harmony and tolerance at the local level by facilitating interfaith cooperation and dialogue. The NDF supports ethnic and cultural integration, fostering coexistence within society and strengthening national unity. Meanwhile, the EVF contributes to national vigilance and regional conflict management by identifying and reporting potential conflicts within communities. This function enables the government to respond promptly and take appropriate preventive actions. Collectively, these three forums play a crucial role in maintaining national unity and social cohesion in Indonesia.

Religious and community leaders also hold an important role in promoting social values that reinforce national identity. They strengthen NC by integrating religious principles with national values

and by serving as mediators in community conflict resolution. Furthermore, they help identify GGA-related issues arising in their communities and communicate them to the government. Citizens can participate in GGA implementation by ensuring that government policies align with local aspirations. Communities also contribute to fostering nationalism and patriotism through their involvement in programs related to national insight and civic defense.

Based on this analysis, the GGA conceptual network, derived from the roles of the actors, was developed into a helical diagram and subsequently validated through interviews with three experts. The



experts recommended that the conceptual model be refined into a **quintuple helix model**, reflecting interdependence and collaboration among key sectors (Hidayat, Sensuse, Elisabeth, Hasani, & Widyarto, 2022; Marta, Asrida, Amin, Febrina, & Harirah, 2024; A. D. Wicaksono, Agustina, & Hidayat, 2023). Accordingly, the researcher adopted the quintuple helix framework proposed by Rosenlund (2017). Figure 6 illustrates the aspects classified according to the involved actors and stakeholders, highlighting cross-sectoral collaboration that drives innovation and GGA policy development.

Figure 6. Key Actor-based GGA Conceptual Model helix diagram to support NC based on previous studies. (*Figure 6 proposed by the authors)

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, previous studies indicate that GGA plays a crucial role in realizing NC in Indonesia. The implementation of GGA requires collaboration among the executive (both central

and local governments), the legislature, universities, the private sector, mass organizations (citizen forums), and communities. Each actor has distinct roles and responsibilities in strengthening the implementation of GGA in Indonesia. Therefore, a cross-sectoral approach and active participation from all actors are essential to reinforce GGA implementation policies at the regional level, which in turn contribute to the establishment of NC.

Research on GGA deconcentration in Indonesia holds significant implications for achieving NC. Theoretically, this study contributes to the understanding of how previous research has conceptualized GGA within the Indonesian context. The literature indicates that the meaning of GGA in Indonesia is rooted in its nature as a unitary state. Consequently, the principle of deconcentration serves as a fundamental aspect of GGA implementation. This principle positions the central government as the primary focus of analysis in existing studies, leaving the roles of other actors in GGA discourse relatively unexplored.

Furthermore, previous studies tend to adopt a rigid interpretation of deconcentration, often viewing it as an extension of the central government's interest in maintaining exclusive national control. Hence, there is a need for a more inclusive interpretation of deconcentration within the GGA framework. Theoretically, the sustainability of GGA depends on cross-sectoral collaboration and active community participation in both the formulation and implementation of GGA policies in Indonesia.

From a practical standpoint, this research reveals that most studies on GGA implementation in Indonesia focus primarily on programs conducted at the central government level. Future research should explore the dynamic relationships between central and local governments within the GGA framework. In addition, further studies need to examine how central and regional governments can collaborate with universities, community organizations, community leaders, and the private sector to enhance GGA implementation, considering that GGA-related issues significantly contribute to national resilience and unity.

The practical implication of this study is that both academics and policymakers can use its findings as a reference for designing future research agendas or policy initiatives that strengthen the link between GGA and NC. Through this study, issues related to GGA implementation in Indonesia have been systematically mapped, providing a foundation for academics and the government to formulate evidence-based GGA policies in the future.

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