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## ROLE OF CENTRAL JAVA POLICE KESBANGPOL AGENCY IN PREVENTING AND COMMANDING EXTREMISM THROUGH DIGITAL CONTENT

By

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### Abstract

*This research was carried out because of the problems of acts of terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia, especially in the Central Java Province, although there were no acts of terror but there were indications of the spread of radicalism that occurred in the community. In order to discuss this problem, the researcher wants to raise the role of the National Unity and Political Agency (Kesbangpol) of Central Java Province in preventing and overcoming extremism through digital content in this study. This study uses a descriptive method and a qualitative approach. From the results of the study, researchers found the fact that the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency succeeded in preventing and overcoming extremism through digital content uploaded on platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. Based on the discussion presented, it can be concluded that the efforts to prevent and overcome extremism have been carried out properly and correctly. It is proven through the YouTube channel that the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency has uploaded and posted posters on the Instagram, YouTube, Facebook platforms related to efforts to prevent and overcome extremism in Central Java Province.*

**Keywords:** *Efforts, Prevention, Countermeasures, Extremism*

### PENDAHULUAN

Extremism is something that is beyond common sense or something that is not reasonable for someone to do something in accordance with belief.

The opinion of Muhammad Abed al-Jabiri (in Rahmat, 2008) suggests extremism in order to describe Islamic groups or groups with extreme views that lead to hostile conflicts against the more moderate middle schools of Islam.

From the socialization activities that we have participated in regarding Increasing Awareness and Early Detection for Youth for the 2022 Fiscal Year on May 21, 2022 in Kendal,

Central Java with resource person Dr. H. Awaludin Pimay, Lc, M.Ag explained that the root causes of extremism are poverty, indifference between people due to the nature of individualism, and the failure of Muslims to face the current of modernization which is considered to have marginalized Muslims. From the factors that occur in extremism, it

can be explained that extremism can develop rapidly due to propaganda via the internet, arranging a trip to attend protests, coordinating combat training and other events. Through the internet, members of extremism collect and recruit members, raise funds, as well as personal and group interactions. Extremism can develop anywhere, anytime and with anyone, as is the case with Indonesia. For example, various acts of terror by perpetrators who have a radical understanding of religion, then adjusted to the goals set by a group as a reference or the direction of its adherents. Extremism begins with radicalism and then leads to terrorism which caused by many things, namely hopelessness, dissatisfaction, feeling marginalized. Indeed, radicalism, terrorism, and extremism are problems of cultural conflict that occur in plural societies (According to the Ulumul Quran Journal No. 3 Vol.IV, 1993). Extremism is the third stage in the spectrum of religious expression. Extremism makes violence the main element



to bring about political change. Platzdasch in Politics in the Emerging Democracy reveals that the cause of conflict is due to changes that trigger socio-political instability. This is in line with the era of the industrial revolution which manifests diversity through social media.

Central Java Province as the province with the highest population density ranks third in Indonesia according to BPS data in 2020, has a high risk of spreading extremism. Data from the Department of Public Works, Water Resources and Spatial Planning, Central Java Province, Central Java covers 6 cities and 29 districts. According to the Head of the Kesbangpol Agency for Central Java Province, he stated that Central Java Province had entered the area of spreading radicalism, terrorism, and extremism. This is evidenced by data on ex-convicts in Central Java in 2021 – 2022 as shown in the table below:

**Table 1.1 Data on ex-convicts in 2021**

Magelang	2 Persons
Semarang	1 Person
Batang	1 Person from
Kebumen Regency	1 Person
Demak Regency	1people
Cilacap Regency	5 people
Banyumas Regency	5 people
Purworejo Regency	1 people from
Brebes Regency	3 people
Tegal	people
Tegal Regency	3 people
Pemalang Regency	4 people
Pekalongan Regency	3 people
from Pekalongan City	7 people from

Purworejo Regency	2 people
Temanggung Regency	3 people
Wonogiri Regency	7 people
Kabmagelang	1 person from
Karanganyar Regency	17 people
Klaten Regency	26 people
from Sukoharjo Regency	17 people
Sragen Regency	5 people
Boyolali Regency	10 people
from Surakarta City	38 people
Rembang Regency	1 person from
Kudus Regency	9 people
Kendal Regency	1 person from
Semarang	20 people

Source: National Unity and Politics Agency Central Java Province, 2021

Based on the table data of ex-convicts in 2021, the number of ex-convicts in Central Java province is 197 people. The ex-convict data shown in the table above contains ex-convicts who are already NKRI and also those who are still in the process of being NKRI

**Table 2. Data of Ex-Napiter in 2022**

Semarang	2
Batang	1 Person
Kebumen	Person
Demak	1 Person from
Banyumas Regency	5 People
from Purallinga Regency	4 people

from Brebes Regency	6 people
from Pemasang Regency	4 people
from Pekalongan Regency	3 people
from Pekalongan	5 people
from Wonogiri Regency	2 people
from Karanganyar Regency	12 people
from Klaten Regency	25 people
from Kendal Regency	5 people
from Semarang City	5 people
from Temanggung Regency	4 people
from Kudus Regency	2 people
from Kabbanjarnegara	1 people from
Salatiga	2 people
from Surakarta City	27 people

Source: National Unity and Political Agency of Central Java Province, 2022

Based on the data above it states that the number of ex-convicts in Central Java province in 2022 is 117 people and this includes those who are already NKRI and the process NKRI.

Based on the two data tables above, it is stated that the number of ex-convicts in Central Java Province has decreased. The decline in the number of ex-convicts is due to the fact that

there are ex-convicts who have died, according to the results of a survey conducted by the Kesbangpol Agency for Central Java Province in 2021-2022.

This study uses a qualitative method based on the data obtained stating the potential for vulnerability to extremism in this region is still high, so that the Central Java Province Kesbangpol Agency must be responsive to such threats.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research method uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), qualitative descriptive method is this research technique by observing conditions in the field naturally, so there is no need to conduct experiments based on the philosophy of postpositivism, then the data collection that researchers use is a combined method, and based on the results of research with qualitative methods more generalizable. The purpose of the qualitative descriptive method is to explain, describe, and answer complex problems with more detailed solutions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Extremism is an extreme state. The point is an extreme action or view contained in radicalism. Thus, the government has implemented several policies and made regulations to maintain state security, namely Presidential Regulation No. 7 2021 which contains the RAN PE (National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Extremism) to promote and provide external protection to all citizens from the threat of violent extremism, and as a form of protection of Human Rights in maintaining national security stability based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The cause of the emergence of violent-based extremism is primordial and religious sentiments; economic inequality; the existence of different political views; the emergence of feelings of not being treated fairly; lack of tolerance in religious life.

Therefore, RAN PE as one of the countermeasures is complementary to national laws and regulations related to



terrorism. In all considerations, RAN PE is realized through steps, namely collaboration with ministries/agencies to eradicate extremism; there is participation with the parties involved for prevention and tackling extremism; development of human resources capacity in the prevention and control of extremism; surveillance of early detection, early prevention of extremism; pay attention to victims of extremism and the protection of infrastructure and other important objects.

The main target of the RAN PE is an increase in coordination as an effort to prevent and combat acts of extremism; foster participation and good relations in the implementation of programs to prevent and combat acts of extremism; developing instruments and data collection, monitoring to tackle extremism; improve performance and infrastructure to tackle extremism, enhance international cooperation of various types to tackle extremism.

National Action Plan for RAN PE 2020-2024 on the first pillar related to prevention (preparedness, counter-radicalization and deradicalization) which in action is by strengthening data supporting extremism, strengthening awareness and capacity of stakeholders regarding the risks of extremism, increasing the effectiveness of extremism prevention campaigns, increasing resilience of vulnerable groups to avoid acts of extremism, increase the effectiveness of securing vital objects, transportation and public areas from extremism, prevention of radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism, deradicalization carried out in prisons.

In the implementation of tackling extremism through the joint secretariat of the national action plan for the prevention and control of extremism in accordance with extremism countermeasures actions carried out according to the needs and conditions through the regulations of the agency that organizes affairs in the field of counter terrorism and in carrying out RAN PE activities, ministries, institutions, and local governments can carry out work and involving the community will be able to play a good role and all run well. RAN

PE funding is obtained from APBN, APBD and other legal sources based on applicable regulations.

In addition to the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021, there is also a Decree of the Governor of Central Java

Number 048/04 of 2021 concerning an Integrated Deradicalization Team and Secretariat for Former Terrorism Convicts of Central Java Province for the 2021-2024 Period, it is stated that local governments can assist the central government/ institutions in the deradicalization process carried out on ex-convicts, individuals, or groups who in this case have been exposed to radical ideas, which are carried out through fostering wasbang (national insight), entrepreneurship development, and also guidance on religious insight in a directed manner, planned, sustainable and integrated through the formation of an integrated team and secretariat in its implementation. Furthermore, the Decree stipulated the formation of an integrated deradicalization team and secretariat for ex-terrorism convicts of Central Java Province for the period 2021-2024, consisting of an integrated team that has the task of coordinating with institutions/organizations that handle former terrorism convicts; carry out identification, education and social reintegration activities against former terrorism convicts in Central Java Province; formulate a deradicalization program plan for ex-terrorism convicts in accordance with the working group; monitoring, evaluating and analyzing the results of program implementation, consisting of a national insight working group, an entrepreneurship working group, a religious insight working group, and an integrated team secretariat based in the Kesbangpol Agency of Central Java Province which has the main task of collecting materials, data, and information related to former convicts in Central Java Province; assisting the implementation of deradicalization activities for ex-convicts in Central Java Province; assist in the implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and analysis of results activities; report the results of the implementation of secretariat activities to

the head of the integrated team. As an elaboration of Presidential Decree 7 of 2021 concerning RAN PE which is then re-explained in the SE Minister of Home Affairs which has 3 Pillars to achieve the RAN PE target. However, there is only one pillar that is the main function of the Kesbangpol Agency of Central Java Province, namely the first pillar on prevention

there are eight points in the pillars as follows:

1. Strengthening supporting data in preventing violent extremism that leads to terrorism (preparedness). Action plan: Carry out early detection and upload on twitter, facebook, instagram and youtube Kesbangpol Central Java Province so that it can remind the public not to approach extremism.
2. Foster resilience to vulnerable groups in order to avoid being exposed to extremism, namely groups that are counter-radicalization. In the action plan carried out, namely through the community policing program process as an effort to prevent extremism, establish regional development that is used as a pilot accompanied by mentoring, creative campaign grants among youth. In this case, the Kesbangpol of Central Java Province applies digitalization by uploading digital content as an effort to prevent radicalism in order to grow the resilience of vulnerable groups to avoid exposure to extremism.
3. Increasing the effectiveness of handling vital objects, transportation, and public areas from the threat of violent extremism that leads to terrorism. With an action plan in the form of collecting a database of vital objects, transportation, and other public areas, socialization and capacity building of public places. In this focus, the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency assisted by the district/city Kesbangpol Agency conducted socialization to the public about the dangers of understanding extremism both conventionally and through electronic media facilities.
4. Efforts to prevent acts related to radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism, especially for groups of children. This focus is related to preventive measures because our country, Indonesia is very vulnerable to the spread of extremism and acts of terrorism because Indonesia is a multicultural country. On the basis of this vulnerability, the prevention of radicalism and criminal acts of terrorism carried out by the government coordinated by the BNPT and assisted by ministries/agencies and the community, of course, not to forget the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency also carries out a program of activities related to digital content whose contents educate the public, especially children. in order to avoid the notion of radicalism that continues to grow.
5. Deradicalization in prisons. The deradicalization process must be carried out through a positive approach from all aspects, both religious, psychological, economic, power (political), socio-cultural, and legal and requires a relatively long time. The government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) here has the task of carrying out the deradicalization process in prisons, for that in the NAP PE the government prepares early detection of radicalism and extremism in prisons by making SOPs for handling convicts. Actions taken by the government in tackling acts of terrorism carried out by the Special Detachment (Densus) 88, BNPT or the National Counterterrorism Agency, as well as prisons or correctional institutions. This is basically a step in fulfilling, respecting, and protecting human rights (HAM), so that in carrying out development against convicts of acts of terrorism must still pay attention to the



basic principles of human rights. For this reason, in the treatment (treatment) it faces a challenge, namely the lack of maximum deradicalization programs and guidance for terrorism convicts in prisons, so that this has become the concern of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights with the BNPT which has been implemented so far and in other efforts the government makes a Another coaching program for convicts of acts of terrorism is by applying individual treatment at super maximum security prisons. In this program, prisoners of terrorism act through coaching in the nation and state, religion, psychological counseling, and law.

6. Increasing deradicalization programs outside prisons is the eighth focus in pillar one, which in the action plan will be carried out, namely by making a map of the success of deradicalization programs outside prisons. In this case, the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency continues to monitor related to ex-convicts who have been released from prison to supervise so that the ex-convicts do not fall back into extremism. ex-convicts as resource persons. This is done so that people do not fall into the ideas of extremism that are developing. Therefore, in order to attract a wider community, the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency has also uploaded interviews with ex-convicts to the YouTube platform owned by the Central Java Provincial Kesbangpol Agency.

## CONCLUSION

Extremism activities in Indonesia, especially in Central Java, which have authority in the process of preventing and combating extremism, namely the Kesbangpol Agency has carried out prevention and countermeasures that continue to develop, as is the case today by using digital media to be able to provide education to the people of Central

Java, especially so that avoid the dangers of extremism. However, it should be noted that the process of preventing and overcoming extremism carried out by the Kesbangpol Agency for Tengah Java Province has been carried out properly and correctly. It is proven by the many activities carried out by the Kesbangpol Agency to carry out prevention and mitigation through digitalization such as Instagram accounts (@kesbangpoljateng), Youtube

@Badan\_Kesbangpol\_Provinsi\_Jateng), Twitter (@kesbangpoljtg), Facebook (@kesbangpoljateng), and conventionally.

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