Policy Analysis of Counter-Radicalism Movement Through Religious Harmony Forum (Descriptive Study in Tasikmalaya District)

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Abstract

Phenomenon of radicalism has been in the spotlight for decades, reviewed from various cases in 2018 including the greja bomb terror in Surabaya and terror attack on Mako Brimob, West Java. Acts of terror are one of the consequences of radicalism, but not every movement of radicalism leads to acts of terror. Prevention of radicalism movement should be through comprehensive government policies, from the national level to the District level. Tasikmalaya Government has its own way of unraveling regional problems that arise in the region, including the radicalism movement. The strategy used to prevent radicalism by forum religious harmony. Central role of forum that includes prevention and countermeasures of radicalism movement, as analyzing the movements that can cause this radical action that becomes the background of researchers to study the policy of countering radicalism in Tasikmalaya. The method in this paper use a case study method. With this method, the analysis on countering radicalism applied by Tasikmalaya Government through the Forum Religious Harmony as a situation. The results showed that religious harmony forums became a bright spot in prevention of radical movements. The strategy that executed certainly uses an approach in solving problems such as soft approach and hard approach.

*Keyword:*radicalism, forum of religious harmony, policy analisis

1. Introduction

Indonesia is currently in a non-conducive condition. Judging from the terror cases that occurred throughout 2018, there are several cases that have been in the spotlight including : The three greja bomb terror in Surabaya which occurred in May 2018, the Terrorist Attack at Mako Brimob Kelapa Dua, Depok, West Java which occurred in May 2018, The attack Terrorists at the Riau Police Headquarters which occurred in May 2018, the suicide bombing at the Surabaya Police and the murder of bridge workers in Papua. Of these cases, only one is located in West Java Province. The currently developing ideology will continue to develop and influence other ideologies, radical ideologies usually grow and take root in marginalized communities (Khamid, 2016), which then will grow and spread to influence others to dissolve into their radical ideologies.

One of the cases that surfaced in Tasikmalaya was the Ahmadiyah issue. As we know that Ahmadiyah is a sect that follows the teachings of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Al Qodiyani and was founded on March 23, 1889. There were many conflicts, so the

government issued a Joint Decree of the Three Ministers of 2008 which warned the Indonesian Ahmadiyah Congregation to stop all activities that are not in accordance with the interpretation of the Islamic religion, one of which is Ahmadiyah Qadiyani believes that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad is a prophet after the Prophet Muhammad. Tasikmalaya is one of the areas in Indonesia with the majority of the population being Muslim, this is the reason Tasikmalaya as a city of students has always been Tasikmalaya's signature slogan.

The Tasikmalaya Regency Government has a distinctive way of dealing with regional problems. Having a culture that is very thick with respect for the religious figure as well as the active role of actors who care about conflict, makes the conflict can be suppressed immediately. One of the actors playing an important role in the resolution of the Ahmadiyah conflict is the Tasikmalaya Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB). FKUB is formed by the community and facilitated by the government in order to build, maintain and empower religious communities for harmony and prosperity. FKUB, in conflict resolution activities, makes various efforts through various work programs and approaches to two conflicting parties. FKUB's efforts in conflict resolution in Tasikmalaya did not guarantee that conflicts would not happen again. However, this is important to research because the efforts made by FKUB through these programs and various approaches can provide real examples and become hopes for resolving conflicts in other areas (Utami, 2016).

FKUB has a central role in preventing and overcoming radical movements and even radicalism. The radicalism movement that was generated did not only lead to radical terror, but radical thought or radicalism (Malthaner, 2013). This is the background for researchers to studypolicies counter-radicalism Tasikmalaya Regency through the establishment and operation of FKUB programs which are considered very central in countering radicalism with the aim of analyzing the strategic efforts made by FKUB in counteracting radicalism in Tasikmalaya Regency.

2. Research Method

This research basically describes and analyzes phenomena. social activity events, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually or in groups. Solving existing problems in research requires in-depth, regular and continuous investigation, in order to find out how the research steps should be. This is very important in the research process carried out in a planned and systematic manner. Qualitative research principles are naturalistic or natural. Called naturalistic because the research field situation is "natural" or natural, as it is without being manipulated, arranged by experiment or test. This study does not test a hypothesis but only wants to know the state of the independent variable, not to systematically link one variable to another, therefore the research method uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach in this research is to match the actual data with the prevailing theory using descriptive methods. The formulation of the problem to be studied determines the observation and research in depth. Creswell (2016: 4) explains that qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meaning that some individuals or groups of people think come from social or human problems.

3   Results and Discussion

3.1 Approaches to Handling Radicalism and Conflict in Tasikmalaya District

FKUB Tasikmalaya Regency is the best District FKUB in Indonesia which has received the Harmony Award in 2018, this information was obtained when the researcher visited the FKUB office and there was a certificate. awards at the national level, so that it has collaborated with various countries such as the UK (Natural Religion Laboratory) with one product in the form of a grouping of tolerance levels spread across 6 Zones in the Tasikmalaya district which is then developed into 9, of course this is unique about the strategies used in dealing with radical movements, thus creating a conducive condition for society. Talking about counter-radicalism can be interpreted as an effort to prevent and control the emergence of a radicalism movement.

Sandler stated in (safi'i, p. 201 2019) that there are two main categories in anti-terror policies, namely proactive and defensive. A policy that is shown to terrorists in the form of their resources or that directly supports their activities is called a proactive (offensive) policy, the most important of this policy is to weaken some of their activities by reducing their frequency and their ability to carry out several attacks against those who considered their opponent. This action is classified as an action that is militaristic or what we usually call hard power. Meanwhile, the defensive (passive) effort is a policy aimed at protecting several potential targets from external attacks in the form of, for example, damage done by terror groups and friends. Among such efforts are the addition of crime prevention technology (Safi'i 2019). From here, a concept of Soft Power Approach and Hard Power Approach wasdeveloped. In general, the Soft power approachsoft power approach is ain which deradicalization, disengagement, or incapacitation can also be carried out. Then the Hard power approach means several actions in the form of military operations against campterrorists, killing of terrorist leaders, freezing terrorist assets and imposing sanctions against terrorist supporting countries and others.

The two approaches are very different, of course in application it must be an option or integrated into a separate program, but in Indonesia itself through the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) sees that the handling of radicalism movements must be through hard power or the use of weapons as a form of legal action with ancategory. extraordinary crime . On the other hand, organizations such as FKUB which include Muhammadiyah, NU, FPI and other organizations stand across from this policy and try to provide a discourse on the handling of deradicalization and cases of terrorism with a soft power pattern (Rapik, Permatasari & Anisya, 2020). These two approaches are considered to be a growing discourse and are also hot debates among security experts, practitioners, observers, and academics who are concerned with preventing and combating radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia. Soft Approach this in the form of:

- Formation of the Rukun Life Movement Task Force starting from the district level to the sub-district level, even if necessary up to the RT level with the main task of conducting early detection of prevention of radicalism and conflict by developing a tolerant attitude. In Asahan District there is a Pakem Volunteer Team.
- Fostering and Development of Rahmatan lil 'Alamîn Islamic Religious Understanding to all levels of society, religious organizations, Islamic mass organizations, government agencies, TNI / Polri, and others. In the form of seminars, workshops, workshops, Halaqoh, and others.

- Evaluation and Monitoring of Radical and Conflict Prone Areas. This takes the form of direct zoning or territorial development which is considered prone to radicalism and conflict.
- Prevention and Resolution of Radical and Conflict Cases in an integrated manner by involving all relevant elements such as the Regional Government, Ministry of Religion, the Pakem Team, Kajar, the Police, the TNI, Kesbang and Linmas, MUI, Community Organization Leaders, Religious Institution Leaders, Islamic Boarding School Leaders, and others.
- Guidance and Management of Mu'allaf through fostering religious ideology and providing productive venture capital.

models Soft Approach include: Re-education / Reorientation, Religious Education, Politics, Economics, Media, Rehabilitation, Spirituality, Psychology, Skills / Crafts Education, Social / Family, Art Creativity, Family / Community Program Reintegration, Conflict Management. The targets include:

- Prevention through: Islamic Boarding Schools, Religious Colleges, Public Universities, Madrasah Teachers, Religious Teachers in Public Schools, Dai / khatibs / administrators of mosques.
- Rehabilitation through: Riot perpetrators of destruction of houses of worship, families, and preachers / missionaries / jending who provoking riots in the name of religion

Reintegration through: perpetrators of violence in the name of religion, family perpetrators of violence in the name of religion, and Mubaligh / missionary / jending provoking unrest in the name of religion Hard approach form of enforcement by:

- Actions Firm against the perpetrators of blasphemy.
- Enforce laws and regulations on the prohibition of religious organizations that violate the rules of religious broadcasting.
- Cut off the influence of foreign aid against religious propagation movements that destroy harmony.

The Hard Approach is: Enforcement of the rules regarding the prohibition of committing blasphemy or insulting other religions. Law enforcement regarding the rules of religious broadcasting procedures. Law enforcement regarding the procedures for the construction of houses of worship. in the presentation of the FGD Analysis of Policies for Countering Radical Terrorism Movement in Tasikmalaya Regency (Wijaya, 2019)

2.1. Strategies for Handling Radicalism and Conflict in Tasikmalaya District

Conflict will occur if there is a difference in understanding between two or more people regarding various disputes, tensions, difficulties between disagree. Conflict can also lead to opposing attitudes (opposition) between the two parties where each party sees each other as opponents / obstacles and is believed to interfere with efforts to achieve goals and fulfill each other's needs. Regardless of the many causes of conflict, differences in the backgrounds of the two parties to conflict, differences in interests between individuals in groups / communities, all of which are interrelated in a complex social reality. Conflict is not something that must be avoided, it is considered a frightening specter in organizational life through t-shirts, is seen as a dynamist in every activity of the organization itself, without organizational conflict it will die and with the presence of conflict the organization will live and develop. (Wahyudi, 2015).

The soft power approach plays a role not only in overcoming, but in taking precautions. Conflict occurs because of disputes between groups or individuals, then conflicts can also be prevented and resolved. Then in dealing with the conflict, the FKUB Tasikmalaya Regency has a special strategy. The policy process, starting from formulating, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, is an integral part that cannot be separated in a policy, and is a cycle that must be passed by the government in implementing policies. In this research, not all public policy processes are discussed, but in accordance with the object of study from researchers related to policy implementation as an effort to realize the results and formulation of these policies in social reality. A policy without implementation is meaningless, as stated by Suradinata in Sofyan (2016):

> "The implementation of policy is a series of activities after a policy is formulated. Without implementation, a formulated policy will be useless. Therefore, the implementation of policies has an important position in state policy".

The implementation stage is very important in a policy, because the aspects of the assessment carried out are central to implementation. This is also stated by Grindle (in Dunn, 1981) who argues that the actual implementation of policy is not only related to the mechanism of translating political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, but also regarding the impact that occurs from policy implementation. such as conflicts and targets that are the target of the policy.

Radical thinking is a very basic problem and must be resolved, in this case the BNPT at the national level then the FKPT at the provincial level with the Regional Government of Tasikmalaya Regency to collaborate in several programs and annual activities of the Tasikmalaya FKUB, including:

a) Development of religious and community leaders in conflict areas
b) Paradigm Workshoop Activities and Implementation of religious harmony.
c) The Study of Interfaith Dialogue at FKUB Tasikmalaya Regency

4. Conclusion

FKUB (Forum for Religious Harmony) Tasikmalaya Regency is the best District FKUB in Indonesia which has received the Harmony Award in 2018, so it has collaborated with various countries such as the UK (Natural Religion Laboratory) with one of the products in the form of grouping of tolerance levels spread over 6 Zones in Tasikmalaya district which are then developed into 9 Zones. FKUB has programs including making maps of conflict-prone areas, this is due to the closed knowledge of radicalism thinking, because of the fear of exploitation of the perpetrators. FKUB had studied this when conducting a study on radicalism and it did not come to the surface. Then to see with the naked eye, you have to go through a special strategy to reveal this study, this strategy begins by gathering around 30 people consisting of former activists / former radical groups in various regions with a sample of Prov. West Java, including Kab. Tasikmalaya in Karangnunggal and Bantarkalong subdistricts, it turns out that until 2018 it still exists and is institutionalized in educational institutions and religious groups. The approach taken is an approach that is carried out on two principles which

are divided into two groups. First, thegroup Soft Power Approach educational institutions, community leaders, ulama assemblies, mass organizations including mandatory organizations such as FKUB. The twogroups Hard Power Aproach approached agencies such as the police, prosecutors, intelligence, army and etc.

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