

## Strategy Pencegahan Radikalisme Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) di Indonesia = Strategy for Preventing Radicalism of State Civil Apparatus in Indonesia

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### Abstrak

Aksi yang mengarah pada ekstremisme dan teror yang melibatkan Aparatur Negara adalah bagian dari fenomena puncak akibat dari paparan paham radikalisme dan terorisme di Indonesia. Beberapa Anggota TNI, Polri, PNS/ASN terbukti terlibat tindak pidana terorisme dan telah diputuskan bersalah oleh Pengadilan serta menjalani hukuman. Maraknya kasus radikalisme Aparatur Negara ini memberi peringatan akan bahaya radikalisme sehingga perlu dilakukan analisis mendalam serta evaluasi terhadap upaya pencegahan radikalisme yang dilakukan Pemerintah Indonesia. Penelitian ini melakukan analisis terhadap praktik radikalisme Aparatur Negara, khususnya Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) serta memberikan hasil analisis atas relevansi teori terhadap strategi pencegahan radikalisme ASN di Indonesia. Teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Teori Identitas Sosial (Social Identity Theory), Teori Pembelajaran Sosial (Social Learning Theory), Teori Pencegahan Kejahatan Sosial (Social Crime Prevention Theory) dan Teori Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini, diketahui bahwa praktik radikalisme pada Aparatur Negara masih terjadi walaupun sudah diterbitkan Surat Keputusan Bersama 11 Kementerian. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia dituntut melaksanakan strategi pencegahan yang komprehensif, diantaranya melalui penegakan hukum, pelibatan tokoh agama, kontra terorisme, kolaborasi antar instansi dan komunitas intelijen serta partisipasi aktif seluruh komponen masyarakat, memperkuat demokrasi dan counter-messaging (kontra narasi)

.....Actions that lead to extremism and terror involving State Apparatus are part of the peak phenomenon due to exposure to radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia. Several members of the TNI, Polri, and PNS/ASN have been proven to be involved in criminal acts of terrorism and have been found guilty by the Court and are serving their sentences. The rise of cases of radicalism by the State Apparatus warns of the dangers of radicalism, so it is necessary to carry out an in-depth analysis and evaluation of the efforts to prevent radicalism by the Government of Indonesia. This study analyzes the practice of State Apparatus radicalism, especially the State Civil Apparatus (ASN). It provides analysis results on the relevance of theory to the strategy of preventing ASN radicalism in Indonesia. The main theories used in this research are Social Identity Theory, Social Learning Theory, Social Crime Prevention Theory, and Human Resource Management Theory. The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach. The results of this study show that the practice of radicalism in the State Civil Apparatus still occurs even though the Joint Decrees of 11 Ministries have been issued. To resolve the issue, the Government of Indonesia is required to implement a comprehensive prevention strategy, including law enforcement, involvement of religious leaders, counter-terrorism, a collaboration between agencies and the intelligence community as well as the active participation of all components of society, strengthening democracy and counter-messaging (counter-narrative).