

# Jokowi's Minister Ward Off Radicalism

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All elements of society witnessed a number of ministerial names announced by the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin cabinet (Minister Jokowi), on Wednesday (09/23/19). On the occasion that took place, President Jokowi often emphasized the duties and functions of the ministers in an effort to solve the problems of the nation and state.

Towards the finalization of volume II cabinet, we are merely gifted with a very high collective awareness. Because President Jokowi's message cannot be separated from its relationship with economic affairs, and certainty in the posture of law enforcement in Indonesia. Especially the most important thing to do with national security and resilience.

The steps of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin now take an important role in building a stronghold of national security and resilience in the context of resolving issues of radicalism and terrorism. Where the spirit of the movement of the group spreading this understanding of violence (extremist, radicalism, terrorism) requires that there is a reaction and realization by the government.

Because radical Islamic groups nowadays are actively campaigning for violent notions which are interpreted as a religious mission or jihad in fighting for religion, especially Islam. The true Islam itself displays a friendly religious face in the joints of the life of the nation and state.

In this position, we need to read further the map of political leadership or the

track record of Jokowi and kiai Ma'ruf Amin. While today Jokowi is a leader who is attached to his nationalist ideology. While kiai Ma'ruf Amin is a leader and cleric who was born from a boarding school. So that with qualified religious skills have high nationalism and religious principles.

Both reflect nationalist and religious leaders who are able to create social conditions and conditions that are more harmonious, friendly and full of civilization. This is what later Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin did a grand design of volume II cabinet to make his ministers enthusiastic in seeking deradicalization.

### Facing the Challenges of Radicalism

After the government dismissed one of the extreme Islamic organizations (Hizb ut-Tahrir Indonesia) this would certainly be a valuable lesson for the President. The Minister of Home Affairs, the Menkopolhukam, the Minister of Law and Human Rights, the National Police Chief, and the Commander in Chief of the TNI, especially in the era of volume II, faced challenges from radicalism to terrorism.

Therefore, radicalism is not just a rejection of the implementation of a system (hakimiyah) that exists in government. But it also has a high attitude of fanaticism. And the most dangerous takfiri jihad is often incited. Whether it's, through sites on mass media and social media.

According to Masduqi (2013) radicalism is fanatical about one opinion and negates the opinions of others, ignores the historical nature of Islam, is not dialogic, likes to disbelieve other groups who are not in agreement and textual in understanding religious texts without considering the essential objectives of sharia (maqasyidus sharia).

Especially since running the wheels of the previous government, many of most Islamic organizations have been netted by radicalism. Ironically, the religion of Islam has always been used as a tool to play its interests, making noise so that the life of the nation and state goes disorderly, and is haunted by fear and violence that makes society insecure.

### The steps of the Ministers of Jokowi

Before the challenge of radicalism began with various approaches to law, economics, politics, security, and religion. Cabinet volume II Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin can be considered capable of taking human resources (ministers) in accordance with the quality of capabilities possessed in carrying out their duties.

At the very least, we appreciate the political policies of the government which today open new spaces or new breakthroughs in preventing and eradicating (deradicalizing) the issue of radicalism, especially in order to be more diligent and keen to promote anti-radicalism and terrorism movements to all elements of society, and educational institutions.

Even more rational, when appointing employees in every government institution. Starting from the employees at the ministerial level, and non-governmental organizations must examine in more detail about their track record. This effort is at least for the sake of avoiding intruders from radical Islamic groups who become workers.

The politics of the ideas of Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin is very appropriate to choose Moh. Mahfud MD as Menkopolhukam, and Fachrul Razi served as Minister of Religion. Both of these human resources in addition to figures also have their respective advantages in combating and warding off radicalism in Indonesia.

The program that has to be re-branding from the two ministries is related to the optimization of deradicalisation whose purpose is to improve the security and order of the nation and state, and to counter the issue of religious radicalism with a legal and economic approach, to socialize how to understand religion with textual and contextual aspects.

As a result, because the de-radicalization is within the jurisdiction of Menkopolhukam, while the business of counteracting radicalism and spreading religious propaganda in a friendly, polite, and polite manner is the Minister of Religion's territory, so that in the future it will require the excellence of proclaiming superior human resources and progressing to counter the swift flow of radicalism.