THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION IN THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISM BY THE NATIONAL AND POLITICAL UNITY AGENCY IN CIMAHI CITY, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The author's interest is in acquiring the title due to the discovery of a Khilafatul Muslimin group in Cimahi City that has been actively disseminating radical beliefs since the 2000s. In contrast, Cimahi metropolis, known as the Army City, can be presumed to be a secure metropolis free from radicalism. The objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of early identification and preventative measures in mitigating the spread of extremism. Furthermore, it is crucial to identify the barriers that develop during the implementation of early detection and prevention, as well as the measures taken by the Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency to address these hurdles. The research employed a qualitative descriptive methodology, utilizing an inductive technique. The data sources utilized in this study encompass both primary and secondary data sources. The employed data analysis procedures encompass data reduction, data display, and data verification. Common methods of data collection are interviews, observations, and documentation. According to the findings from interviews, field observations, and documentation collecting, the current implementation of early detection and prevention measures to combat extremism in Cimahi City has not been effective due to a lack of intelligence expertise. The current challenges encompass the scarcity of skilled personnel and constrained financial resources to facilitate the execution of early identification and prevention measures. Efforts to address current challenges including incorporating members into intelligence science education and training programs, as well as enhancing supervision in the community settings that are exposed to extremism. To implement early detection and prevention effectively, it is necessary to enhance the directing function by assigning competent individuals to vacant positions and providing them with additional education and training in the field of intelligence science. Furthermore, close coordination with the Cimahi City Regional Leadership Coordination Forum is essential to facilitate the deradicalization program.

Keywords: Early detection and prevention; Khilafatul Muslimin; Radicalism.

ABSTRAK

Penulis tertarik mengambil judul tersebut dikarenakan ditemukan adanya kelompok Khilafatul Muslimin di Kota Cimahi yang sudah aktif menyebarkan ajaran radikalisme sejak tahun 2000-an. Hal ini bertolakbelakang dengan Kota Cimahi yang dijuluki sebagai Kota Tentara yang bisa diasumsikan kota yang aman dari radikalisme. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan deteksi dan cegah dini dalam pencegahan radikalisme. Disamping itu juga untuk mengetahui hambatan apa saja yang muncul dalam pelaksanaan deteksi dan cegah dini serta upaya apa yang dilakukan oleh Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Cimahi dalam mengatasi hambatan yang ada. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan induktif. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah sumber data primer dan sekunder. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi data. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara, pengamatan di lapangan, dan pengumpulan dokumentasi, sejauh ini pelaksanaan deteksi dan cegah dini dalam pencegahan radikalisme di Kota Cimahi belum maksimal karena keterbatasan ilmu intelijen. Hambatan yang ada diantaranya masih kurangnya kualitas SDM dan keterbatasan anggaran penunjang pelaksanaan deteksi dan cegah dini. Upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi hambatan yang ada diantaranya anggota diikutsertakan pendidikan dan pelatihan ilmu intelijen serta memperketat pengawasan di lingkungan masyarakat terpapar radikalisme. Adapun langkah-langkah yang dapat diterapkan guna pelaksanaan deteksi dan cegah dini ialah meningkatkan fungsi *directing* untuk mengarahkan anggota berkompeten mengisi kekosongan jabatan dan mengikuti pendidikan dan pelatihan tambahan di bidang ilmu intelijen serta berkoordinasi lebih lanjut bersama Forum Koordinasi Pimpinan Daerah Kota Cimahi untuk fasilitasi program deradikalisasi.

Kata Kunci: Deteksi Cegah Dini; Khilafatul Muslimin; Radikalisme.

INTRODUCTION

Early detection and prevention refer to the proactive measures taken to identify and address any issues that may disrupt public peace and order. Anticipating peace in advance, with sensitivity, is crucial due to the potential emergence of various forms of economic, ideological, political, religious, and social conflicts at any given moment. Prompt identification and proactive measures are crucial for any community to sustain harmony and stability in the surrounding milieu. (Sudirman, 2022).

The rise of radicalism and terrorism around the world raises vigilance in daily life. As reported by the Global Terrorism Index 2022, it was recorded that acts of terrorism have exceeded 5.226 acts of terrorism around the world throughout 2021 and claimed 7.142 lives. Currently, Indonesia is in a radicalism emergency status, which is mentioned in the Global Terrorism Index 2022. Indonesia ranks 24th out of 162 countries with potential terrorism threats (Public Relations of the National Police, 2022; Sindo News, 2022). The Director of Prevention of the National

Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) said that in 2022, radicalism infected a total of 33 million people in Indonesia. In addition, the most significant number of terrorism inmates in Indonesia is dominated by the age range of 18-30 years, where the age range is the younger generation (Kompas TV, 2022; CDS Terrorism Database, 2022).

On the other hand, the National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) said that five provinces have the highest radicalism potential index in Indonesia in 2022. The five provinces include West Java, East Java, Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and Central Sulawesi. West Java Province ranks first with the highest radicalism potential index and contributes to the most perpetrators of terrorism in Indonesia (CNN Indonesia, 2022).

Prevention and handling of the spread of radicalism has become part of the affairs of the general government as stated in Article 25, paragraph 1 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government. In addition, in article 43A of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, the government is obliged to prevent terrorism crimes by implementing continuous preventive measures to prevent radicalism that can disrupt national security stability.

Thus, the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Warning in the Regions explains that the formation of the Regional Government Early Warning Team by the Regional Head who has the task of carrying out early detection and prevention is a form of effort to maintain the stability of public order and security in the community.

The Agency for National and Political Unity in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 11 of 2019 concerning Regional Apparatus Carrying Out Government Affairs in the Field of National Unity and Politics has a role in the implementation of early detection and prevention. To implement the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions as amended by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions

To strengthen these duties and functions, the Mayor of Cimahi issued the Decree of the Mayor of Cimahi Number 300/Kep.1070-*KESBANG*/2020 concerning the Early Warning Team of the Cimahi City Regional Government, which instructs the

Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency as the secretary or daily implemener in carrying out early detection and prevention of ATHG in Cimahi City.

Based on the results of general observations by the author and analysis from various online media sources such as news and social media, the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has become a top priority. It can be seen by the many socialization movements that are focused on the young generation of students as a form of early detection and prevention of radicalism. This action is in line with the opinion of *Mantri* and Siwi in Rahmadanita that the maintenance of public order can involve community participation (Rahmadanita, 2023)

Several previous studies, both in the context of early detection and prevention and in the context of radicalism, inspire this research. Fakhrul and Khairulyadi's research entitled "Early Detection in Conflict Resolution by Aceh Provincial *Kesbangpol*" found that the role of *Kesbangpol* in the field of FKDM was not running optimally because there were no clear steps from the institution in early

detection of potential conflicts and resolution steps were carried out only according to existing conflict conditions and members' abilities. (Razi, 2017)

Research by Hagung et al. entitled "Implementation of the Early Awareness Program of the Regional Intelligence Community (Kominda) in Overcoming Radicalism in the Depok City Area" found that the implementation of the early awareness program for radicalism has been running but has not been maximized due to obstacles related to coordination between state intelligence agencies in the exchange of intelligence data information as well as the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure and human resources who do not have intelligence education qualifications as well as experience in intelligence assignments. (Prayogo, 2021)

The author conducted different research that has not been carried out by previous research, where the context of the research carried out is focusing on the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism by the National and Political Unity Agency in Cimahi City, West Java Province. In addition, the measurements/indicators used are also different from previous research, namely using one of the theories from George R. Terry, namely actuating in the theory of

management functions, which states that program implementation can be seen through four aspects, namely (Sukarna, 2011) motivating, directing, communicating, and leading.

Along with the implementation of early detection and prevention carried out by the National and Political Unity Agency in various regions, there are still cases where radical groups are found. For example, in Cimahi City, groups are found that are indicated by radicalism even though Cimahi City is dubbed as the City of Soldiers because of the many army education centres and facilities and military headquarters that can be assumed that Cimahi City is a safe city from radicalism (Kompas Bandung, 2022).

Even so, it was found that a group called Khilafatul Muslimin had its headquarters in a prayer room located on Jalan Sadarmanah, Gang Unjani Number 33B, RT. 005 RW.006, Cibeber Village, South Cimahi District, Cimahi City. The group is considered contrary to the ideology of Pancasila because it spreads the ideology of the caliphate through recitations, convoys, mass media, and leaflets distributed to the surrounding community. Based on the news, it can be said that the implementation of early detection and prevention carried out by the

Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency is still not optimal. This is because the group is reported to have been active for a long time since the 2000s (Detik.com, 2022).

In today's modern era, radicals, which were initially synonymous with violence, have now evolved by switching strategies without using violence. Therefore, this study aims to find out the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. In addition, it is also to find out what obstacles arise in the implementation of early detection and prevention and what efforts are made by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency to overcome existing obstacles.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Implementation

The concept of implementation, according to Westa, can be described as activities that are carried out in a planned manner by a body or forum that has certain goals that have been set together. Meanwhile, Siagian defines implementation as the entire process of activities carried out to increase work morale so that members work sincerely to achieve organizational goals.

George R. Terry stated that management is a series of activities that include planning, organizing, *actuating*, and controlling to achieve organizational goals.

The actuating stage is an important element in the management process because there is direct interaction with people at the implementation stage. As an additional step, implementation involves executing the plan, mobilizing members to actualize those goals, and motivating members to do so by giving them the motivation and direction they need to carry out their duties as best as possible.

The following aspects of actuating, according to George R. Terry:

A. Motivating

Leadership support refers to the amount of effort put in by a leader to guarantee that his followers enthusiastically carry out their duties. A leader's job is to get people excited to do their jobs by creating a positive work environment, rewarding appropriate behavior, and meeting the needs of members.

B. Directing

The process of communication, both verbal and written, between the group leader and its members outlines everything from the broad scope of work that needs to be done to the specifics of how the work should be completed, either in oral or written format.

C. Communicating

A successful internal communication system will allow members to update their employers on the status of projects or jobs on a regular basis.

D. Leading

Leaders must have power over their subordinates so that they can help achieve the goals of the organization. A successful leader is someone who can inspire those under his command with his vision and optimism and has the respect of those under him.

2. Early Detection and Prevention

The concept of early detection was developed during the Cold War and was later embraced by the military intelligence community to predict a potential enemy attack. Currently, early detection is used to anticipate and respond to the occurrence of natural disasters and potential social conflicts (Arnado, 2012).

Suppose you want to know what will happen in the future (forecasting). In that case, you can use a technique called early detection, which is similar to estimation because it involves estimating what might happen before a more concrete plan is implemented. Long-term predictions and short-term forecasts can be made in early detection procedures. Typically, short-term forecasts are used as a guide for the development of implementation plans, while long-term forecasts are used to give more weight to strategy formulation. Insights into better management points can be gained from looking at forecasts for the near future.

(Eriyanto & Sofyar, 2007)

METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative method with an inductive approach and analyzes data using data reduction, data presentation, and data verification. The authors collected data through interviews, observations, and documentation. The selection of informants or resource persons in this study uses (Sugiyono, 2015) purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques, namely the consideration of informants who have special expertise, authority, and authority have a relationship with research problems and the determination of informants who are initially small. Then, the initial informant can identify other people to become the next informant, which will have an impact on increasing the number of samples. In collecting qualitative data, the author conducted in-depth interviews with ten informants consisting of the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, the Head of the General and Personnel Sub-Division, the Head of the National Vigilance and Conflict Management Division, the Head of the Early Warning and Intelligence Cooperation Sub-Division, the Cimahi City Regional Government Early Awareness Team as many three people, and the people of Cimahi City as many as three people. The analysis uses the implementation theory initiated by George R. Terry in the management function theory, which states that the implementation of the program can be seen through four aspects, namely motivation, directing, communicating, and leading. (Sukarna, 2011)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of Early Detection and Prevention

The author analyzes the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism by the Agency for National Unity and Politics in Cimahi City, West Java Province, using the theory of George R. Terry, which states that implementation can be seen through four aspects, namely motivation, directing, communicating, and leading. The discussion can be seen in the following subchapters:

A. Motivating

The author analyzes how the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency creates conducive working conditions and meets the needs of its members in order to motivate members 5 to carry out their duties, especially the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. The motivating aspect has several indicators, as follows.

Fulfillment of conducive working conditions

The number of personnel will determine how the activity can run as it should. It is in line with the statement from the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, which stated that the condition of personnel is minimal due to the change of office to an agency at the end of 2021, which affects the conduciveness of work. In addition, the Head of the General and Personnel Subdivision has increased the number of personnel. However, in terms of designation in accordance with the terminology, it is still insufficient to activate the organization. It can be concluded that the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has less conducive working conditions due to the change of office to a body that causes vacancies so that the organization becomes less conducive in carrying out its duties. (Salsabila, 2022)

Meeting the needs of members

The National and Political Unity Agency must look at the welfare and competence of its members so that the performance of each member can be maximized. In an interview with the Head of National Vigilance and Conflict Management, he stated, "In meeting the needs of members, as a rule, it can be used

through official trips. For rewards, it is more about motivation, appreciation and attention but not in the form of material. For competence, we lack human resources who have expertise in the field of intelligence." In addition, the Head of the Sub-Division of Early Warning and Intelligence Cooperation said that official trips can be a vitamin to increase motivation in work but still have scientific limitations on intelligence and lack of competence in FKDM. In line with these two statements, the Cimahi City Regional Government's Early Warning Team stated that they were always given gasoline and food money when they went to the field but often had difficulties when digging up information because they did not have the basics in intelligence.

The following table supports the statement from the interview results.

Table 1.
Number of Bakesbangpol Employees based on Position, Class, Education, and Participation in Intelligence Training

No	Jabatan	Pangkat/Gol	Jumlah	Jenjang Pendidikan	Diklat Intelijen
1	Kepala Badan	IV/b	1	S1	√
2	Sekretaris				
3	Kasubag Umum dan Kepegawaian	III/d	1	S1	
4	Kasubag Program, Anggaran, dan Keuangan	-	-	-	
5	Kabid Ideologi, Wawasan Kebangsaan dan Ketahanan Ekonomi, Sosial, Budaya, dan Agama	-	-	-	
6	Kasubid Ideologi dan Wawasan Kebangsaan	III/d	1	S1	
7	Kasubid Ketahanan Ekonomi, Sosial, Budaya, dan Agama	-	-	-	
8	Kabid Politik Dalam Negeri dan Organisasi Kemasyarakatan	-	-	-	
9	Kasubid Politik Dalam Negeri	-	-	-	
10	Kasubid Organisasi Kemasyarakatan	IV/a	1	S2	
11	Kabid Kewaspadaan Nasional dan Penanganan Konflik	IV/a	1	S2	√
12	Kasubid Kewaspadaan Dini dan Kerjasama Intelijen	III/c	1	S1	√
13	Kasubid Penanganan Konflik	-	-	-	
14		III/d	1	S1	
15		III/b	2	S1	
16		III/b	1	D3	
17		II/d	4	SLTA	
18		II/c	2	SLTA	
19		II/b	-	-	
20		II/a	-	-	
21		THL	3	-	
Jumlah			19		

From the results of the interviews and the table above, it can be concluded that the fulfilment of the needs carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency for its members is not suitable due to the lack of competence of members who do not have intelligence capabilities that can hinder the smooth running of work in the field.

B. Directing

The author analyzes how the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency directs its members to implement early detection and prevention in the form of written orders and oral orders. In this case, it was analyzed using two indicators as follows:

Written commands

The Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has written binding rules that are used as a reference or benchmark to carry out an activity. Based on the results of observations made by the author during research at the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, written orders are used when assigning its members to go to the field in the form of warrants or orders through WhatsApp groups.

The use of WhatsApp social media at the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency really helps members communicate well with each other, both superiors and subordinates with superiors so that communication continues that the orders that have been given to each member can be completed properly. The results of data findings and interviews with the Head of National Vigilance and Conflict Management corroborate this assumption. "We issued a warrant to the staff to conduct monitoring and closed interviews, and the results were submitted to Mr. Kaban as material for cooperation with intel. If it is urgent, often directly via the WA Group, just call members to go to the field." This statement is supported by the results of the author's interview with members of the Cimahi City Regional Government Early Warning Team on Friday,

January 20, 2023, at the Cimahi City Government office, namely: "There is a warrant for us to be ordered to go to the field more directed through the WhatsApp Group so that it is fast." It can be concluded that the written order has been well implemented by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency because the written order is carried out through a warrant, and the use of WhatsApp Group social media makes it easier for the leadership to convey orders to its members.

Verbal commands

The Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency gave a verbal order after giving a written order to members to hold a briefing to discuss the follow-up of the written order, in this case, related to the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. Based on the results of the observations that have been made, the author assumes that the oral order by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency to its members was carried out when holding a briefing. The author interviewed the Head of National Vigilance and Conflict Management, who stated: "We coordinate with the ranks of the police, *satintel*, *kodim*, and the prosecutor's office by holding a meeting directly to discuss the development of the incident and the steps

that must be taken. The meeting is also based on a written order first." The statement was reinforced by a statement from a member of the Cimahi City Government's Early Warning Team, which stated: "After there is an order via *WhatsApp*, it is usually immediately gathered in the meeting room for a briefing to discuss the follow-up of the order on *WhatsApp*, such as what future actions to take, the division of duties in the field, and who is responsible in each section. Therefore, the order is more clearly understood."

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that the oral order carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency was carried out during a meeting with the relevant ranks to follow up on the written order that had been conveyed to the members to discuss the actions that needed to be taken. Verbal orders are made to clarify written orders that have been given before, such as actions to be taken and the division of responsibilities and duties of each member.

C. Communicating

The author analyzes the National Unity and Political Agency of Cimahi City in creating good communication with members and the people of Cimahi City by holding formal meetings on a regular basis and providing facilities as a medium to accommodate aspirations, in this case, related to the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. In

this case, the author analyzes the aspect of communication using the following indicators:

Procurement of formal meetings

The Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency held a formal meeting for the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. Based on the results of observations made by the author, the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, in carrying out routine communication, holds an internal briefing once a week to evaluate the activities that have been carried out during the previous week and the activities that will be carried out for the next week. A statement from the results of an interview with the Head of the Early Warning and Intelligence Cooperation Sub-Division supports it. "We usually have a briefing that is scheduled once a week to report the events of the week before and the plan for the week ahead. The briefing is not scheduled according to the level of emergency." The statement is in line with the information provided by members of the Cimahi City Government Early Warning Team, which states that: "In the implementation of early preventive detection, if it turns out that something dangerous is found, a meeting is usually held outside the regular meeting to discuss it and we are only the

moderators." This evaluation activity is in line with Chika's opinion, namely that various aspects of human life need ordinary evaluations in an effort to increase effectiveness and productivity, where accurate data and information are necessary for the evaluation process as a reference for a decision to be taken (Hartanto, 2023).

Based on observations in the field, in addition to internal formal meetings, the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency held regular meetings with the people of Cimahi City, who are members of a forum called FKDM (Community Early Awareness Forum) to exchange information about the situation and conditions that occur in the community, especially regarding the issue of radicalism so that a collaboration with the community is created.

The community, which is a member of the Cimahi City Community Early Awareness Forum, said: "The Cimahi City *Kesbangpol* always collaborates with FKDM regarding the exchange of information on the situation, conditions, and community developments. Especially during yesterday's radicalism case, *Kesbang* and we were active in digging for information and often had meetings to find a way out." Based on the results of interviews from several sources above, it can be concluded that the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency holds regular formal meetings and emergency

meetings, both internal meetings of the organization and with the community who are members of the Cimahi City Community Early Awareness Forum.

Provision of member input facilities

The Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency must provide facilities for receiving input both from its members and the people of Cimahi City. With the feedback obtained, the input can help the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency in improving policies. Based on the results of an interview conducted by the author with the Head of the Sub-Division of Early Warning and Intelligence Cooperation and members of the Cimahi City Government's Early Warning Team who stated that apart from reports, intelligence information, and input suggestions are sent weekly or monthly through their *WhatsApp group*. Furthermore, the author conducted interviews with people who are members of the Cimahi City Community Early Awareness Forum. "For input, more suggestions are made when there is a direct meeting. There, we convey to the *Kesbang* suggestions that can be used for their consideration. We forward the suggestions entrusted to them from the surrounding community as well. Yes, I hope that the community will hear the suggestions from the community."

Based on the results of interviews obtained from the various sources above, it can be concluded that the provision of input facilities by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency is available, including through reports, the use of WhatsApp social media, and direct meetings.

D. Leading

The author analyzes how the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency must set targets to be achieved in the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism, as well as provide good examples to its members during the implementation of activities. In this case, the author analyzes the leading aspect using the following indicators:

What we want to achieve

The Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency, in carrying out its duties, needs to determine what it wants to achieve, which, in this case, is related to the implementation of early detection and prevention of radicalism. Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, who stated, "The end is how to create a conducive situation in Cimahi City; there is no issue of radicalism. From these objectives, we compile targets that are used as a reference in carrying out early preventive detection. More details are presented in the form of a series of tasks." It can be concluded

that the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency understands the purpose of implementing early detection and prevention of radicalism.

Personalities that can be used as role models

The Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency needs to show an attitude that can be used as an example for its members in carrying out their duties, especially during the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism. Based on an interview conducted with the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, which stated: "As long as there are no activities, every Monday we have a meeting. The goal is to continue to monitor the performance of colleagues. Second, what activities will be carried out immediately, and what things must be completed immediately? For this coaching in stages, it means that not all staff are directly fostered by the head of the agency. If the staff is directly superior, the Head of *Subbid* to the Head of Division. For other things, everything right away." It can be assumed that the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has shown his attitude as a leader who has planned activity management and supervises each course of activities so that it should be used as an example by

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members.

In line with the above statement, a similar thing was conveyed by a member of the Cimahi City Regional Government's Early Warning Team, who stated: "Every Monday, Mr. Kaban always holds a meeting for performance evaluation. He is a visionary person, always sets targets for each program, and controls the development of each meeting. Therefore, if something is not implemented, he immediately reprimands him. However, the reprimand is tiered, not directly to all members." Based on the results of interviews from some of the informants above, it can be concluded that the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has set an example for its members by showing that he has clearly set goals and targets that the Cimahi City National Unity and Politics Agency wants to achieve in the future.

2.   **Inhibiting factors**

A.   Quality of Human Resources

The Cimahi City Government, especially the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, must have superior human resources to support the success of the implementation of early detection and prevention carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency. Thus, the targets that have been determined can be achieved. Based on the results of interviews

with the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, the Head of the National Alert and Conflict Management Division, and the Head of the Early Warning and Intelligence Cooperation Sub-Division, the author concludes that the quality of human resources (Human Resources) of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency in the implementation of early detection and prevention can be assumed to be inadequate due to the lack of understanding of its duties and functions in the implementation of early detection and prevention as well as the limitations of intelligence knowledge they have. Based on the author's observations, the limitations of knowledge possessed by members of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency have an impact on the optimal implementation of early detection and prevention of radicalism. It is supported by data as shown in Table 1.1 regarding the number of National Unity and Politics Agency of Cimahi City employees based on position, class, education, and participation in intelligence training.

B. Budget Limitations.

From the results of interviews and observations that have been conducted by the author with several informants, the author found that there were no repressive

efforts made by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency against people exposed to radicalism due to the absence of a budget regulated for this. It can affect the results of the target of the early detection and prevention program, which should make Cimahi City conducive and free from radicalism.

3. **Efforts to Overcome Inhibiting Factors**

The Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency took action to overcome the obstacles that had been found. The efforts that have been made by the Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency are as follows:

A. Education and Training

The Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency in overcoming the constraints of Human Resource competence through education and training. The Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency said: "Yesterday, we conducted technical guidance for FKDM members both in the district and sub-district and also tried to equip them with basic skills regarding communication and early detection efforts. For *Kesbang*, we recruit and then include training, where training is only once a year held by the Ministry of Home Affairs in February or March and is limited to only one person. If you want to run your training, it costs a lot of money, and it's not enough to do

it."

Based on the interview, the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has tried to overcome obstacles to Human Resources through education and training for its members. However, this is still inadequate because the training is only provided by the central government, and the budget is limited in organizing the training.

B. Supervision

Due to budget limitations, the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency, in overcoming the problem of deradicalization of people exposed to radicalism, seeks to increase supervision of people exposed to radicalism. It was conveyed by the Head of National Vigilance and Conflict Management that the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency has tried to overcome budget limitations in carrying out deradicalization for people exposed to radicalism teachings by increasing supervision around the environment to prevent the spread of radicalism teachings. This activity is in line with the purpose of supervision, which is to reduce or eliminate various forms of disturbances and threats to order in society so that the implementation of government activities and community activities can run smoothly and safely. (Hakiki et al., 2022)

Discussion of Key Findings of the Study

The author found an important finding, namely that the implementation of the early detection and prevention program carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency requires the participation of people from all levels of society who are members of forums such as the Community Early Awareness Forum. It is similar to the findings of Fakhrul and Khairulyadi in 2017 that in the early detection of potential conflicts, it is adjusted to the understanding possessed by forum members so that those who are used as members of these forums are significant community figures understand the strategic steps of conflict identification in their circles. In addition to community involvement, intelligence science is an important factor in analyzing the process of early detection and prevention. However, in this study, it was found that the members of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency had very little mastery of intelligence. The same is true for the Aceh Provincial Agency for National Unity and Politics, where the settlement steps are only carried out according to the ability of the members. (Razi, 2017) (Razi, 2017)

In the implementation of early detection and prevention in prevention of radicalism, the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency needs to coordinate with related issues such as the Police, Kodim,

Satintel, Prosecutor's Office, and others. It is the same with the findings of Hagung et al. in communicating with various agencies that have not been maximized in exchanging information due to confidentiality reasons. The quality of human resources is still minimal in terms of intelligence knowledge, so education and training are needed so that early detection and prevention activities run optimally in accordance with the findings of Hagung et al. (Hagung et al., 2021; Prayogo, 2021)

CONCLUSION

The author concludes that the implementation of early detection and prevention in the prevention of radicalism carried out by the Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency is as follows:

1. The implementation of early detection and prevention of radicalism carried out by the Cimahi City National and Political Unity Agency is said to have not been optimal.

2. The obstacles faced are: 1) The quality of human resources (Human Resources) of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency is inadequate due to a lack of understanding of its duties and functions in the implementation of early detection and prevention as well as the limitations of its intelligence knowledge. 2) The availability of inadequate budgets causes the deradicalization program not to run for people exposed to radicalism.

3. Efforts to overcome the inhibiting factors that have been carried out by the Cimahi City National Unity and Politics Agency include education and training provided to members of the Cimahi City Community Early Awareness Forum and members of the Cimahi City National Unity and Politics Agency from the central government, as well as stricter supervision around the environment of people exposed to radicalism teachings to prevent the spread of radicalism teachings.

The author realizes that the research findings are still in the early stages, therefore, the author suggests to the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency to improve the directing function. The Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency can use his authority to direct competent members to fill vacancies to create conducive working conditions so that the implementation of early detection and prevention can run well. In addition, the Head of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency can direct members to take part in additional education and training intended to improve the competence of members of the Cimahi City National Unity and Political Agency regarding intelligence

science so that it is useful in the smooth running of tasks in the field. In addition, further coordination should be made in the Cimahi City Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (*Forkopimda*) regarding the facilitation of deradicalization programs for people exposed to radicalism teachings.

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