Building Students State Defending Awareness in Preventing the Radicalism

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Abstract—The awareness of national defense for the students is crucial, given the emergence of radical groups that were trying to recruit members from the students. This research was conducted at Jakarta State University, which aimed to explore the readiness of the university in building awareness of defending the country among students. Students are vulnerable to being influenced by radicalism because they are in the transition period from adolescence to adulthood. In general, students do not have emotional stability, and they are readily volatile, so they are sometimes unable to filter and choose the information. It often made students easily carried away by the negative influence of the radicalism movement. This study applied the qualitative method. Data gained by distributing questionnaires to students, after distributing questionnaires, researchers conducted the interviews with student and policymakers on campus, in this case, the deputy dean for student affairs and the deputy chancellor for student affairs. The results of the study concluded that the need for cooperation of all parties in building campus resilience from the threat of radicalism that began to spread in the campus environment is urgent.

Index Terms—Awareness, state defending, radicalism, education environment.

1 INTRODUCTION

Radicalism is the biggest threat to the stability of a country which must be watched out by building awareness and maintaining national security [1], [2], [3]. Maintaining national security is the obligation and responsibility of all Indonesian people by their authority. After the cold war, the definition of national security became more dynamic and complex. In this paper, the researchers were inspired to explore the problem of building student awareness in defending the country in the fight against radicalism, given that if the movement is not handled correctly, it can be a threat to Indonesia's national security.

Radicalism can lead to an attitude of mistrust of the public to the government or the state; radicals in any country usually tend to impose their will, either through social-political means or violence [4]. Before and after Indonesia's independence, many organizations whose ideology of radicalism grew and developed in Indonesia, such as the Indonesian Communist Party and Darul Islam, were founded by Marijan Katosuwiryo [5].

In the era of democracy which provided space for freedom of association, opening up opportunities for the emergence of various political parties, in the New Order era with the Pancasila democratic system only consisted of three parties, whereas in the reform era, Indonesia was better known as multiparty [6]. The euphoria of this reform provides an opportunity for social organizations, including radical ideologies, to develop again. In the era of the New Order government, which had extreme powers, and was supported by the TNI and Polri, radicalism organizations did not have room to grow and develop, the excessive euphoria of democracy had caused various organizations, both those with the ideology of Pancasila and those who were anti-Pancasila to grow and competing with each other to recruit members.

In Indonesia, it is complicated to distinguish between organizations that understand radicalism and not radicalism, because sometimes organizations with the Pancasila label do radical actions, radicalism in the sense of violence and arrogance has spread to all organizations. In order not to expand the discussion, the researchers will limit the radical notion in the title of this paper, because until now there is no similarity in public perception about what is meant by radicalism. Radicalism in this paper is the understanding or teachings that justify the use of methods of violence and deception to achieve goals.

Some of the results of previous studies have revealed the danger of radicalism in order to strengthen national vigilance [7], both through mass media and social media [8], even radicalism which has firmly rooted and spread in the world of education [9], [10]. So that research on radicalism at the Jakarta State University is also significant to be carried out, bearing in mind that the Minister of Research and Technology on various occasions always states that the chancellor as head of the university must always be alert to the threat of radicalism on campus. If we look at the understanding of radicalism intended by the Minister, it is more aimed at radicalism in the sense of religion that occurs on campuses.

Based on our observations, after 1998, social, political and religious movements in the campus thrived, the universities and the government seemed to allow the entry of various groups and student organizations, especially religious. The euphoria of reforms has made the campus seem to be an open house that anyone can enter. In the New Order era, government control of the dynamics of the student movement was dominant in campus, with the concept of Normalization of Campus Life, extra-campus student organizations were not
given space to move on campus, intra-campus organizations were all under the strict supervision of the rector. At present, there are no boundaries between the other and intra-campus organizations. Extra campus organizations are given space to develop and mobilize cadres on campus. Based on this background, the researcher wants to focus his research on the awareness of the defense of State students in facing the threat of radicalism.

2 Method

The problem examined in this study is the extent to which efforts to build awareness of the defense of the state among students of the State University of Jakarta in the face of radicalism. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of the role of universities in dealing with the radicalism movement on campus and to determine students’ perceptions of the problem of radicalism.

In obtaining the answers to research questions, this paper uses a qualitative method by obtaining data by distributing questionnaires and in-depth interviews [11]. Questionnaires were distributed to Jakarta State University students in various faculties totaling 125 students as research subjects chosen by simple random sampling. In-depth interviews were conducted with policymakers, namely Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at the State University of Jakarta, leaders of intra-campus organizations, such as Scouts, Student Regiments, Campus Executive Bodies, Mosque Administrators. Researchers also conducted library research to obtain various data on radicalism on campus. The data that has been collected is analyzed descriptively and presented in tables and narratives [12].

3 Results and Discussion

The terrorist movement in Indonesia, which has involved educated circles, has caused various parties to worry about the development of radicalism in various campuses in Indonesia. The Government, in this case, the Minister of Research and Technology, reminded the leaders of the University to conduct supervision and guidance to students so that they would not be involved in radicalism that could lead to terrorism.

Director of Prevention of the National Counterterrorism Agency, National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) Brigadier General Hamli delivered a statement on 7 campuses exposed to radicalism, namely the University of Indonesia (UI), Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), Diponegoro University (Undip), Surabaya Institute of Technology (ITS), Airlangga University, and finally Universitas Brawijaya. Although objectivity of BNPT data is entrusted by many parties, at least, the data from BNPT is an early warning to the campus to be more severe in conducting coaching to students.

The Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Mohamad Nasir, responded to public information from BNPT by gathering all the chances. On June 25, 2018, gathered the Chancellor of Higher Education to discuss campus prevention measures from various radicalism movements that have now entered the university area. University leaders are asked to be responsive to radicalism movements on campus.

The issue of the campus radicalism movement coincided with the capture of five of the seventeen members of the Pepi Fernando network with a bachelor's degree, three of whom were graduates of the Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta. Even the case of the arrest of terrorists who carry out their activities at Riau State University. The Minister of Research and Technology asked university leaders to clean up the campus of the radicalism movement and could become the seeds of the emergence of a terrorist movement that targets network recruitment from the campus community. The decisive attitude of the Ministry of Research and Technology in freeing the campus from the radicalism movement was responded by various campuses in Indonesia. This study looks at the extent of the role of the campus and UNJ students in preventing radicalism.

3.1 Rector’s Step in Preventing the Radicalism Movement

The Minister of Education's assertion that asked the chancellors throughout Indonesia to clean up the campus from the radicalism movement was welcomed by university leaders. Jakarta State University is not included as a University included in seven universities that are exposed to radicalism. However, University leaders and faculty leaders make information from BNPT an early warning so that university leaders are more vigilant and continue to coordinate and provide guidance to various student organizations to prevent the spread radicalism teachings.

Prevention of radicalism is not supposed to be contemporary in nature; it must be well-patterned and involve all elements of the campus; there must be a shared understanding and awareness of all academics about radicalism. Because our interviews with lecturers and students there are no similarities in perception about what radicalism is, in general, believes that radicalism cannot be identified with the symbol of dress and appearance of a particular religious identity. During this time, the media seemed to build the image of terrorism synonymous with Islam, especially those using veils and beards. The movement of radicalism in a negative sense can occur in any religion. A good and correct understanding of religion must be developed early on. Religious education must be taught by families and the Government. The government (Department of Religion) must have official religious education standards, which serve as guidelines for all formal and non-formal religious education institutions. Most of our findings are students who follow religious groups that are radical, those who since childhood are not equipped with religious education in a direction; they learn the science of religion after taking lectures in college.

The interview conducted with the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at Jakarta State University (UNJ). The efforts made by UNJ in countering radicalism by coordinating with student organizations (Student Executive Board) and Student Activity Units such as Student Regiments, Scouts, Nature Lovers, Campus Da'wah Institutions. Student Organizations are expected to become a significant force in.
building campus resilience from the radicalism movement.

The dynamics of the campus after the reformation, more dynamic and open, many religious groups and organizations within the campus that are connected and structured with organizations or political parties off-campus. This causes conflicts or differences outside the campus can be carried into the campus; the position of the intra-campus organization becomes a practical political struggle outside the campus groups. For example, the position of Chairperson of BEM will be a struggle for activists from the Indonesian Islamic Student Association (HMI), Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM), Indonesian Muslim Student Movement (PMII) and the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI).

The radicalism movements on campus make the Campus Mosque have a strategic role. The campus mosque must be the center of Islamic studies, scientific, enlightening, humanist (rahmatan Lil Alamin). The existence of a mosque in UNJ in the guidance of the Rector. The interviews we conducted with students; they felt the benefits of the Campus Mosque, with the Campus Mosque, students can hold congregational prayers and deepen religious knowledge. The presence of the Campus Mosque was first in the era of President Sukarno, where President Sukarno supported the establishment of the ITB Campus Mosque named by President Sukarno, Salman Al Farisi. Various coaching programs are carried out by the rector of UNJ at the Campus Mosque which aims at fostering faith and piety and fostering leadership and nationality.

Deputy Chancellor for Student Affairs hopes that building awareness of the national defense to students must be the responsibility of all policymakers. Student regiments and Boy Scouts at UNJ are expected to be the main components of defending the country. The obstacle faced by the UNJ in fostering State Defense among students is the budget problem in coaching. UNJ students’ interest in joining the Student Regiment is very high, but due to budget constraints each year, UNJ can only include 40 students in the student regiment education. The budget for the student regiment education is funded by UNJ. The government should prepare a state defense budget for students to be used for Student Regiment education.

3.2 Student Perceptions of the Radicalism Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Existed</th>
<th>Unexisted</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there radical movements on campus?</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</table>

To get data on students’ perceptions about state awareness and radicalism awareness, researchers conducted interviews and took data using questionnaires. The results of interviews and questionnaires can be presented as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Existed</th>
<th>Unexisted</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there terrorist movements on campus?</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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UNJ students generally think that there is no radicalism movement on campus. In UNJ, there were more demonstration movements aimed at criticizing campus and government policies. General students think that radicalism must have a clear definition, so as not to experience unilateral misinterpretation that harms the dynamics of the campus movement that criticizes the government’s public policies. The following question asks is there a terrorism movement on Campus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Existed</th>
<th>Unexisted</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are the Pancasila values implemented well?</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>

The terrorist movement that has been happening in Indonesia does not involve UNJ students and alumni, and this is the reason why the majority of respondents answered that UNJ does not have a Terrorism movement. The next question asks whether the value of Pancasila default has been run well.
this can be seen in law enforcement in Indonesia, which is still far from a sense of justice. Economics in Indonesia that does not practice cooperative principles even tends to capitalism and liberalism. Next, students were asked about social inequalities.

The informant 100% stated that there are social and economic disparities in Indonesia; the issue of economic disparity in Indonesia has always been an issue in every government. Students always think that if the government runs Pancasila consistently, there is no significant economic gap in Indonesia, because Pancasila applies the concept of social justice. The next question asks about the dissolution of Hizb'ul Tahir Indonesia (HTI).

78% of informants agreed to disband HTI organizations because they were considered to want to establish a state with a Khalifa system. While 22% said they did not approve of the disbanding of HTI because HTI had not been involved in radicalism and terrorism movements, HTI always conveyed action in fighting for its ideology. The government was asked to provide guidance to HTI before dissolving it.

4 CONCLUSION

Building awareness of national defense for students must involve all policymakers and be holistic across ministries. During this time, the issue of radicalism is more temporary if there is an incident of terrorism. Higher Education must build awareness of defending the country to students through intra-campus organizations such as the Student Executive Board, Campus Da’wah Institute, Student Regiment, and Scouts. Awareness of national defense will not be awakened if students do not develop a sense of belonging to the nation and state. Economic inequality, legal injustice is examples of government and policymakers failing to embody the values of Pancasila.

There is a need for cross-ministerial cooperation in dealing with the issue of radicalism and terrorism, so far the handling of the issue of terrorism is rife when there are events or bombing incidents that are covered by the media, when the media no longer highlights the issue of terrorism in the preaching, planned to handle of terrorism, programming is no longer an important issue.

The rapid growth of information technology and the control used by radical groups in Indonesia poses a threat to the life of the state in Indonesia and requires acute treatment by involving all elements of society. One of the difficulties faced by the government in handling radicalism in Indonesia is that radicalism in Indonesia is hiding in religious movements and community organizations.


table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you agree with the disbanding of HTI?</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22 %</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
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REFERENCES