

Map of Religious Radicalism in Students of Central Java Indonesia

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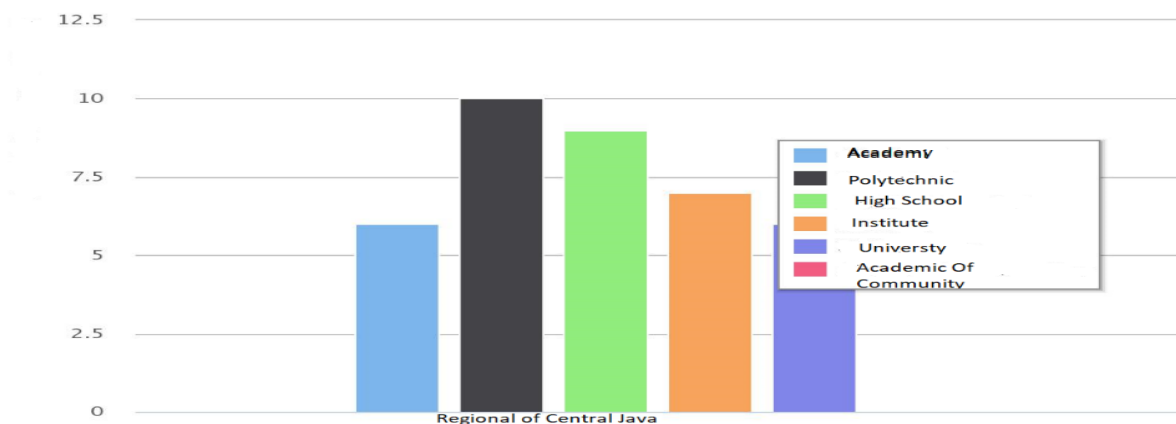
Abstract---Acts of terrorism in various regions were alleged to be directly proportional to the flourishing and proliferation of radicalism ideology, including radicalism among students. The great campuses precisely become targets of operations in spreading radicalism. The proliferation of the spread of radicalism among students has become a phenomenon required for in-depth study. During this time, students become one of the interesting elements to derail into radical agents. In plain view, students indicated to be radical are no different from students in general. Although their styles of clothing are slightly different, yet it cannot be linearly interpreted to be included into radical groups. Tarbiyah groups (KAMMI-Salafi) are very domineering public universities (PTN) campuses in Indonesia. There is a tendency, following the dismissal of HTI, the HTI exponent assembled and affiliated with KAMMI. In general, they take control the mosque and Islamic prayer rooms (mushola) in campuses. In addition, they also dominate the majority of student organizations (LK)/student organizations (Ormawa) and the Student Activity Unit (UKM) on campus. Their regeneration is quite good to foster as from new students to the boarding houses outside the campus.

Keywords---Spread of Radicalism, Students

I. PREFACE

Radicalism has recently emerged in every direction and threatens all elements of the nation, including among students on campuses. This radicalism is the fertile seed for sowing to be the perpetrators of terrorism.

Several great campuses have been indicated as the basis of the movement and spread of radicalism. Central Java which is geographically territorial which stretches very wide of 32,548 km², with 260 Higher Educations (7 Public PTN, 4 Religious PTN, and 249 PTS) has great potential for infiltrating radicalism in students.



Source: <https://forlap.ristekdikti.go.id> (2018)

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Nationally, radicalism and terrorism have significantly increased. Compared to data in 2017, radicalism and terrorism in 2018 have increased by 42%. In 2017 there were 12 cases of radicalism and terrorism, while in 2018 it increased to 2018. Throughout 2018 there were 396 terrorists arrested. (<https://news.okezone.com/read/2018/12/27/337/1996594/aksi-terorisme-meningkat-42-persen-396-pelaku-ditangkap-di-2018>). The surprising fact is, in general, perpetrators of student age.



Regarding the facts and reality of the existing radicalism and terrorism acts, the government has definitely carried out a number of steps, mainly the penal measures. The issuance of Law No. 5 of 2018 on Amendment to Law Number 15 of 2003 on Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on Eradication of Terrorism Criminal Acts into Laws, was expected to be a strategic measure in mitigating the massive terrorist movement and its spread. However, there has not been seemingly sustainable synergistic preventive effort.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research used sociological/empirical/ non-doctrinal research method, although it still overlooked no normative domain. This was due to perfect legal research constantly synergizes various scientific disciplines (Nawawi Arief, 1995: 6).

III. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

This research used three ways of collecting data, which were literature/document study, interview, and questionnaire:

a. Literature/document study

This technique was directed to obtain secondary data from primary, secondary, and non-legal material. The tool used for the study of documents is the documentation form (Faisal, 2005: 53).

b. Interview

Interview is a process of obtaining information for research purposes by way of question and answer in face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee, both with or without using interview guides (Bungin, 2001: 133). Kerlinger formulated an interview as a situation of interpersonal role in face to face when someone—interviewer—asks questions designed to obtain answers relevant to the research problem, to someone as the interviewee (Kerlinger, 1990: 770). Interviews were conducted with HTI activists, KAMMI, Salafi (Semarang); campus organization officials/activists (UNDIP Semarang, UNNES, Polines, UNS Surakarta, UNSOED Purwokerto, ISI Solo and UNTID Magelang); campus organization officials/activists (UIN Walisongo Semarang, IAIN Kudus, IAIN Surakarta, and IAIN Pekalongan);

c. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was used to explore forms of radicalism spread on campus.

IV. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The exact method for understanding the meaning of texts is hermeneutics. Legal hermeneutics is a method of interpretation of a legal text, statutory regulations, and the results of legal studies. It includes the interpretation of one's perception of doctrine and outlook on life.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

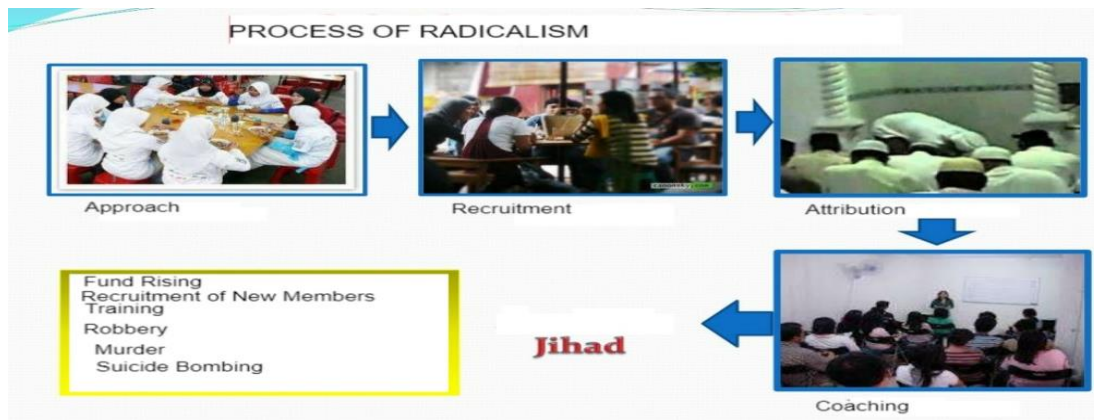
STUDENT RADICALIZATION MODEL

Campus has become one of the quite interesting places that are used as a seedbed for the spread of radicalism. The realm of students who are still going through process of searching for identity has become one of the factors of which makes campus as a target. Several ways are generally used by recruiters to spread radicalism among students, which generally begin by inviting targets to:

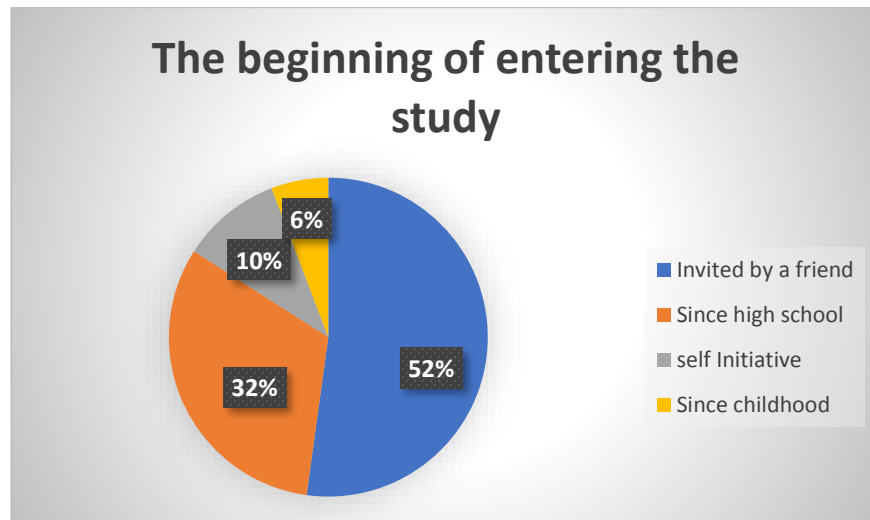
1. Meet friend who just returned from distant places;
2. Find job, as they feel empathy for the targets' fate;
3. Have common hospitality;
4. Accompany for hanging out.

Generally, the recruiters look for targets on campus, shopping centers, bookstores, Islamic prayer rooms (mushola) or mosques. Sometimes the targets are determined, for example, high school students, college students or workers. For the target of high school students or college students, the recruiters are generally required to recruit a certain number of people.

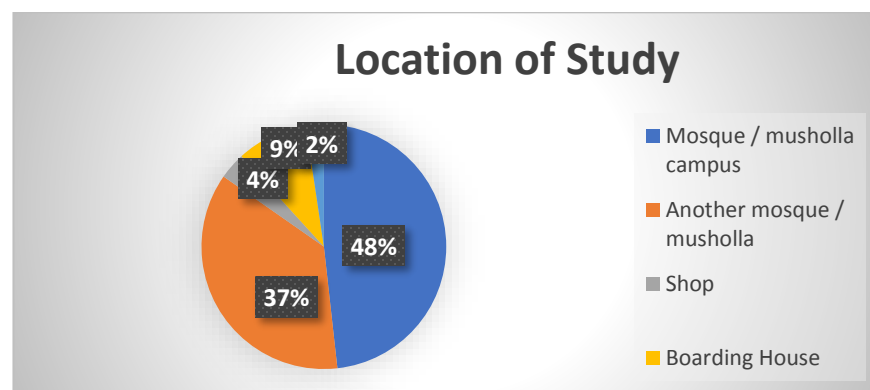
In general, the recruitment model always revolves on the following models:



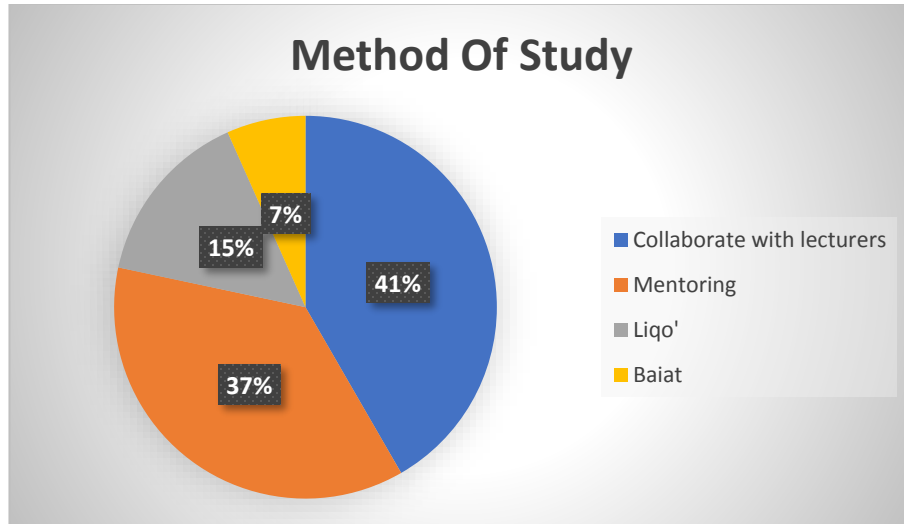
Generally, the process of radicalization among students begins with religious activities (Abdullah, 2019, The Jakarta Post, 2002). As many as 52% people participated in the study due to an invitation from friends. Self-initiative is about 10%, and is a continuation of the study since childhood (from the family environment) by 6%. The quite surprising fact is that the concept of religious (radical) studies actually has also been started since high school (32%).



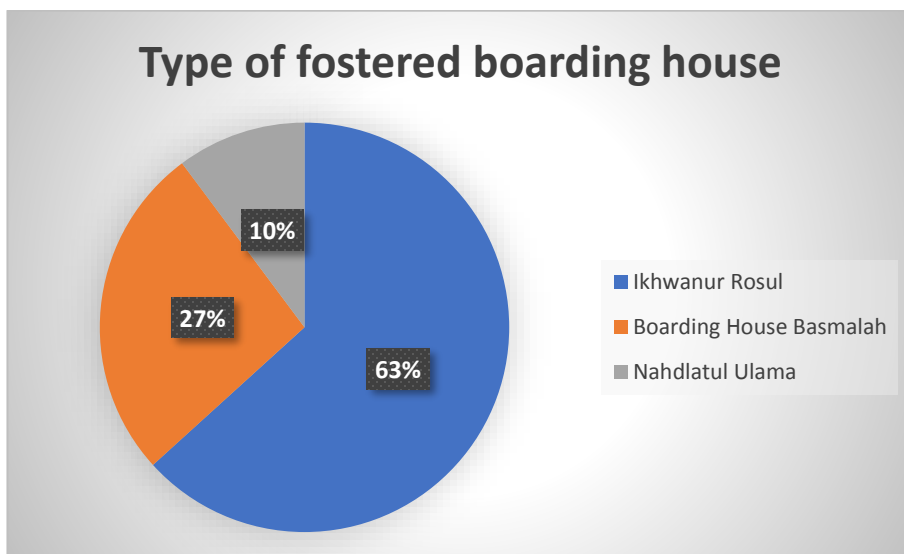
Regarding location of the study, in general, they use the campus mosque/musholla (48%), other mosques/musholla also become a place of study that has been conducted.



On campus, they collaborate with lecturers/teachers (41%), both those who are indeed affiliated with their study groups or also because of the lack of concern from the available lecturers/tendics. Mentoring is also an effective means for conducting radical studies.



Besides on campus, coaching of recruitment is also carried out in fostered boarding houses. Even in the campus environment of state universities in Central Java, there have been many established types of boarding houses which have become places of development for radicalization. The following figure presents the fact that the boarding houses in the Central Java State Universities (PTN) have spread.



In order to have their sustainable regeneration, they generally capture their target when 84% of new students are registered, while others are dragged and maintained since high school (13%).

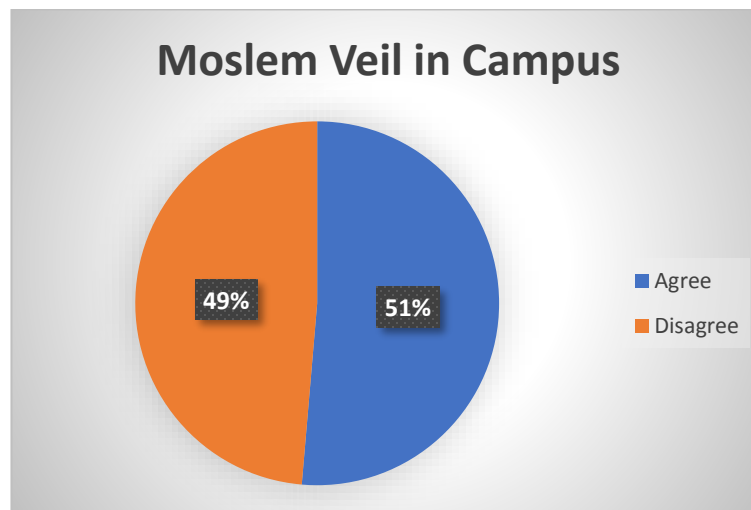
VI. MAP AND MODEL OF THE SPREAD OF RADICALISM IDEOLOGY

The Indonesian Higher Education Campus should have increased a degree of emergency against the rise of radicalism spread to students. According to a survey from the National Counterterrorism Agency (2017), as many as 39% of students in 15 Provinces in Indonesia are indicated to be interested in radicalism.

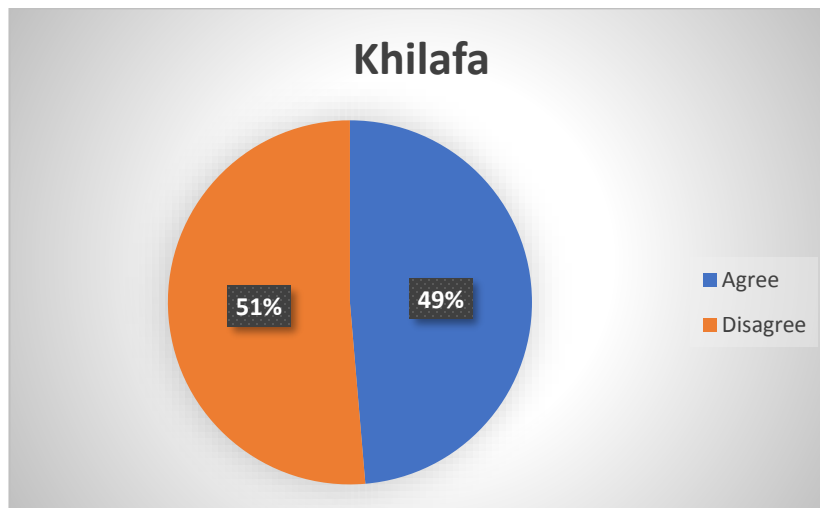
More massively, activist groups of tarbiyah and salafi teachings, generally control the campus mosque/musholla. Although other groups also vary, because of their small numbers, they do not seemingly stand out. KAMMI and ex-HTI groups still dominate campus mosques/musholla on PTN campuses in Central Java.

Likewise, Student Organization activists were also dominated by tarbiyah, wahabi and salafi groups. Almost all BEMs in Central Java PTN campuses were originated from/affiliated with tarbiyah groups. Only a few campuses were affiliated with PMII/NU.

Tarbiyah-wahabi-salafi groups have infiltrated many students, it was apparent from their view regarding the muslim veil on campus. There were 51% of students who agreed to the wearing of the muslim veil on campus, while 49% stated their disapproval.



Another example related to the view of the *khilafah*, 49% of students stated their agreement on the imposition of the *khilafah*. Even though it was less compared to those who rejected it (51%), but the pro-*khilafah* numbers are quite significant. And this is where the seeds of radicalism began to bloom. It is due to all these radical movements lead to the establishment of the *Khilafa* (International Crisis Group, 2003).



VII. CONCLUSIONS

The spread of religious radicalism to PTN students in Central Java can be mapped that tarbiyah groups (KAMMI-Salafi) are highly domineering PTN campuses in Central Java. There is a tendency, following the dismissal of HTI, the HTI exponents is assembled and affiliated with KAMMI. In general, they take control the campus mosque and musholla. In addition, they also hold the majority of student organizations (LK) and the Student Activity Unit (UKM) on campus. Their regeneration is quite good to foster since new recruits, to the boarding houses outside the campus. Early prevention from the start must be done immediately, thus the seeds of radicalism that begin to emerge will not grow larger and larger. If anticipation is not prepared from the beginning, it will be difficult to break the large radical movement.

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