



Counter-Radicalization At University

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abstract

The counter-radicalization program has not yet fully targeted preventive measures, both real and in cyberspace. Especially in universities, to neutralize the radical ideologies of terrorism with a soft approach through education of the national spirit. This problem must receive serious attention, to study and analyze and find the potential of radicalism in universities. Then to study and analyze and find alternatives and models of prevention and eradication of terrorism that are suitable for the university environment. So that it can provide a theoretical study regarding the prevention of criminal acts of terrorism committed by people or groups that develop, especially in change universities. In this study, a sequential mixed methods strategy is used, especially a sequential explanatory strategy. The conclusion of this study is the potential for radicalism in the university environment in the form of absolutism, a fanaticism and an understanding of aggression. So it needs to be minimized so that the understanding of exclusivity and extremism does not complement each other which can cause radicalism and terrorism. Then the alternative model for preventing radicalism in higher education with a soft approach based on law and government and by involving the role of the community in the era of terrorism 4.0. So that the researcher recommends carrying out further studies by measuring the effect of the five potential variables of radicalism on acts of radicalism and terrorism then the role of the community is needed in promoting soft approach techniques, especially in tertiary institutions, given the importance of shared awareness of the community in supporting the spread of radical acts of terrorism.

Keywords: Radicalization, University, Preventive





1. INTRODUCTION

Counter-radicalization is one of the strategies of the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) in the context of preventing terrorism in Act Number 5 of 2018. Counter-radicalization is defined as an effort to prevent terrorism movements and understandings in order to increase public awareness and resilience from the influence of radical terrorism. The target of this counter-radicalization program is the general public, especially those who are vulnerable to the influence of radical terrorist groups. In the practice of the counter-radicalization program is carried out by: 1) Coordinating government agencies in efforts to prevent the radical understanding of terrorism through various activities such as socialization, dialogue, workshops, intelligence activities and other activities in order to increase awareness, sensitivity and early detection of the community towards the understanding and movement of terrorism and 2) Empowering the strength of civil society (religious organizations, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, religious leaders, traditional leaders, the younger generation) of the mass media, and former terrorists in counteracting the radicalism of terrorism in society (Tahir, 2016).

Radical understanding is different from terrorism because both are having different practical implications. However, acts of terrorism are closely related to radicalism and fundamentalism. The origins of the contemporary use of radicalization in policy-making and academic debate on terrorism can be traced to the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. The previously popular “root of the problem” approach to discuss the origins of terrorism gradually paved the way for “radicalization”, in part because the former was thought by some to imply a degree of understanding of the perpetrators' motives (Sedgwick, 2010).

The downstream from radicalism is acts of terrorism (understanding the choice of using violent methods that cause fear and intangible threats as a legitimate way to achieve a certain goal which is usually in the name of a religion or ideology) (Bakri, 2004). Terrorism is a transnational crime and organized of crime against humanity, national peace and security as well as detrimental to the welfare of society, so that it is categorized as an extraordinary crime, so that requires an extra ordinary measure (Khamdan, 2015).

As is still closely remembered, the case of bombing in Surabaya in May 2018 added to the series of acts of terrorism in Indonesia and revealed a new mode of terrorism perpetrators in which including the biological children of the perpetrators who were 9 years and 11 years old (Damarjati, 2018). They were given a bomb belt, escorted by his father and dropped off with his mother then detonated himself in front of the church. A heinous and very unfortunate incident that has jolted the public in Indonesia and abroad, bombs





exploded in three churches, police stations and flats in Surabaya and Sidoarjo, East Java, in the near future a series of incidents regarding acts of terrorism in Indonesia. In other words, terrorism is known as a well-organized organization. Can be seen in acts of terrorism that are able to organize, plan, raise funds, communicate, recruit, train, transit and operate in relative security due to insufficient government capacity, political will or both (Byman, 2009). From data obtained by the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), the research on 110 perpetrators of acts of terrorism shows that most are in the age range of 21-30 years old (47.3 percent), the next are vulnerable to 31-40 years old (29.1 percent), and the last 21 years old (11.8 percent) [Bnpt, 2019]]. It can be seen from the cases behind this, the fact that terrorists are getting younger is hard to deny. A survey in the same year on the potential for radicalism among students showed 26.7 percent agreed with the violence jihad (Akbar, 2018).

Concerns about radicalism in the world of education including universities are not excessive. Many reports and research results have described how there are serious symptoms of massive radicalization in tertiary institutions, especially those targeting students (Rahardjo, 2017). In 2018, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) detailed that seven state universities were exposed to radicalism. In the same year, the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) also said that 39 percent of students in 15 Provinces were exposed to radicalism (Akbar, 2018).

Head of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Police Commissioner General Drs. Suhardi Alius, MH, was present as one of the speakers in the 2017 Public Lecture at the admission of New Students at Jenderal Soedirman University (UNSOED). In his presentation, the Head of BNPT discussed about national vigilance in facing radicalism movements, especially among the younger generation. We must take this precaution, because currently the target of terrorists is against the younger generation, so that it is not only moral that we instill from an early age but also regarding the radicalism movement that has getting in universities either through lecturers, or students or to the related officials because there is one case in college in Central Java, who was a former dean and will become a Rector, was indicated by the ISIS group.

Further information was given by Hamli, Prevention Director of BNPT in a seminary on radicalism held by the Center for the Study of Religion and Culture (CSRC), UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta (25/5/18). According to Hamli, almost all State Universities (PTN) and Private Universities (PTS) have been exposed to radicalism understanding and praxis. In fact, he mentioned the names of seven state universities which were clearly infiltrated by





radicalism. Hamli revealed that the PTN and PTS sections that were most vulnerable to being infiltrated by radical understanding were the exact and medical study programs.

Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Mohamad Nasir (2014-2019 Working Cabinet) said that as many as 10 universities were exposed to radicalism for a long time. For now the ten universities are still exposed. The ten colleges are the University of Indonesia, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Bandung Institute of Technology, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University in Bandung, Bogor Agricultural University, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta State University, Brawijaya University, Airlangga University, and Mataram University.

Radicalism does not develop by itself but there are parties that orchestrating the radicalization agenda in a planned manner. One part that often becomes the media for spreading radicalism is educational institutions which are traditional media or places where radicalism is often spread (hotspots) (Halili, 2019). The use of educational institutions as a medium for incubation as well as to sow radicalism in the background by the strategic position of this institution as a social institution that determines the social conditions of society in the present and in the future through the young generation who are educated there Radicalization in the education sector targets students who are psychologically still in the search for identity who are thirsty for knowledge and truth.

As in June 2018, he was surprised by the discovery of four ready-to-explode bombs on one of the universities in Indonesia, to be precise at UNRI (Riau University)(Hermawan, 2018). It is difficult to imagine a terrorist suspect who goes in and out of campus so easily, carrying a bomb that is said to be detonated at the DPR Jakarta Building and the people's representative office in Pekanbaru. It sets off alarms, sirens alarming the terror groups are now looking for new ways to trick detection by intelligence agencies. Imagine if that could not be revealed, the bomb was ready to use and only 150 meters from the Riau University's Rector building. If it exploded in the process of carrying it, it could cause a lot of casualties from the students.

Students, as the younger generation who are still vulnerable in the search for identity, are often the target of spreading radicalism. Apart from students, educators and education staff can also be affected by radicalism and movements that need to be watched out for. Students are the young generation who are educated and are the nation's potential and hope as agents of development in the future. Therefore, it needs to be directed and nurtured into a young generation who master science and technology, but also have a personality and a spirit of nationalism that upholds the unity and integrity of the nation and state.





Students, as a preparatory generation who will color the development of advanced and modern civilizations, actually need comprehensive knowledge about radicals. Higher education institutions are tasked with producing progressive, civilized and free cadres of the nation. In Higher Education, students are taught to be nationalist and religious. To avoid students from hardline thoughts, it is important for students and campuses to recognize the urgency of knowledge, students' views on radicalism, at least at the campus level. Student activities are reflected in their behavior and life while on campus. The universities also has detectors that can monitor the development of hardline ideologies that can damage the younger generation of a better nation so that students must really recognize their era in all its facts. Student activities can be managed as early as possible so that moral messages can be conveyed properly and become student habits. The ideological factor is one of the reasons for the vulnerability of radicalism in Indonesia. Student affairs with radicalism on campus can occur at any time, this can occur from various things including the communication factor between students and other networks.¹

In knowledge to understand, that the world is not only a philosophical foundation, but it needs a process to form human character which is implied in his life. The emergence of terrorism must be understood as one of the interpretations of the reality that greatly affects individuals and institutions. In the context of the meaning it carries, there is a reality it wants to achieve. Simultaneously with this reality, where a country with an established ideology, needs a companion force that is positioned as an "opponent" and the resistance itself arises as a result of each party's need for each other to strengthen its ideological existence. The emergence of radicalism of ideological movements caused by disappointment and provoked by opponents so that the two poles of different social systems were split and subsequently chose to become rivals.

Therefore, the government revised the act No.15 of 2003 to become act No.5 of 2018. In Act No.5 of 2018 Article 43A paragraph 3; prevention as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented through: National Preparedness, Counter Radicalization and De-radicalization. In Article 43 B paragraph 4, national preparedness as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through community empowerment, improvement of infrastructure, development of terrorism studies, and mapping of areas prone to understanding radical terrorism.

In the Act of the Republic of Indonesia No.5 of 2018, there is a Counter-radicalization program. This program must be run by the government, expanded and strengthened, and





actively involve the community. The counter-radicalization program has not yet fully targeted preventive measures, both real and in cyberspace. In university especially, to neutralize the radical ideologies of terrorism used a soft approach through education of the national spirit. This problem must receive serious attention, to study and analyze and find the potential of radicalism in universities. Then to study and analyze and find alternatives and models of prevention and eradication of terrorism that are suitable for the university environment, so that it can provide a theoretical study regarding the prevention of criminal acts of terrorism committed by people or groups that develop especially in tertiary institutions.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method which used in this research is mixed methods. This research is a research step by combining two pre-existing forms of research, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. According to Creswell, mixed research is a research approach that combines qualitative research with quantitative research (Creswell, 2010). According to Sugiyono's opinion, the combination of research method (mixed methods) is a research method between quantitative methods and qualitative methods to be used together in a research activity, so that is more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data are obtained (Sugiyono, 2012).

In this study, a sequential mixed methods strategy is used, especially a sequential explanatory strategy. In this research, in the first stage, it collects and analyzes quantitative data in answering the formulation of the first problem, namely how the potential of radicalism in tertiary institutions.

Then the second stage, the type of research used is normative-empirical legal research. Collecting and analyzing qualitative data in this case so as to answer the second problem formulation, namely, the Counter-Radicalization Program based on the law becomes an alternative and preventive model in the Higher Education environment.

3. RESULT

3.1. Analysis And Discussion

The important thing before going far to discuss radicalism in Universities is to reinforce the understanding of radicals because there are different understandings related to radicals themselves. So as not to cause anomalies in discourse related to radicalism in universities. In general, the researcher divides it into two theoretical points of view as will





be described below. By describing these radical differences, this research will understand what point of view the meaning of radicalism in tertiary institutions is.

The first point of view reveals that a radical is a denote a concerted attempt to change the status quo, which is an attempt to change the status-quo (Julia, 1991). The status quo that the radicals have to change is one that is considered inconsistent with the original principle, so it is important to return to their original roots, which may be for other parties what is called "root" and "original" are different. According to Giddens, being radical was mean having certain insights to escape the grip of the past. Some of those who were radical were revolutionaries, although not identical with all revolutionaries. In the second point of view, radicalism as an understanding or ideology is taking things by the roots (Giddens, 1994). In Schmid's findings in recent years, the term "radicalization", like the term terrorism, has become highly politicized, that is, it has been used in the political game of labeling and blaming. The Academic Association has come up with a number of definitions that often seem imprecise (Schmid, 2013).

In the view of Wertheim (1999) such radical attitudes and thoughts are a form or form of "regional chauvinism" which is deeply rooted in past feudalism which rests on customary law and tradition and not on the law of the general public or the common people. Trends in radicalization research have moved it beyond its narrow conceptual origins. However, apart from the interpretation of radicalization which sees it as essentially encompassing the processes that can lead to involvement in terrorism, a second and perhaps more general perspective sees radicalization as the internalization of radical or extremist beliefs (Borum, 2003).

Neumann, for example, argues that "at the most basic level, radicalization can be defined as the process by which people become extremists (Neuman, 2001). Likewise, Sloodman and Tillie, as well as Buijs and Demant, see radicalization as a process centered on the "de-legitimation" of an established social and political order, leading to a desire for radical change that in its most extreme form could include the use of violence (Buijs, 2008). Horgan distinguishes "violent radicalization" from "radicalization", with the latter signifying "a social and psychological process of gradually experienced commitment to extremist political or religious ideology." Radicalization, understood as a cognitive process in which the adoption of extremist beliefs precedes involvement in terrorist violence, therefore seems to offer a compelling explanation of the pathways leading to the death of terrorist actors.

With the understanding of the point of view of this research which starts from the second point of view that assesses radicalization as a process that can initiate and involve a



person in internalizing extremist beliefs and thoughts that have the potential to act on theory. It will be very vulnerable to social activities related to beliefs and thoughts certainly, including students as a study group who are happy to seek experiences in their social interactions.

3.2. Potential of Radicalism in Higher Education Environment

It can be seen, based on research results, the potential of radicalism in Universities is measured based on several variables, such as absolutism, exclusivism, fanaticism, extremism, and aggression. These five variables are instrumental in analyzing the potential for radicalism. The following is a description as presented in table 1 below:

Table 1: Potential of Radicalism in University Environment

Statement	Absolutism		Exclusivism		Fanaticism		Extremism		Aggression	
	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Agree	2	3	0	0	10	16	0	0	9	16
Disagree	59	97	61	100	51	84	61	100	52	85
Total	61	100	61	100	61	100	61	100	61	100

Source: Analyzed from the primary source.

It can be seen based on table 1 that 59 respondents or with a percentage of 97% answered disagree with the statement items given with statements related to Absolutism. Then as many as 2 respondents with a percentage level of 3% answered agree on the statement items related to absolutism. Based on the responses of respondents related to exclusivism, as many as 61 respondents or with a percentage of 100% answered disagree with the statement items given with statements related to exclusivism. Based on the responses of respondents related to fanaticism, 51 respondents or a percentage of 84% answered strongly disagree with the statement items given with statements related to fanaticism. Then as many as 10 respondents with a percentage rate of 16% answered strongly agree with the statement items related to fanaticism.

Furthermore, based on the responses of respondents related to extremism that as many as 61 respondents or with a percentage of 38% answered disagree with the statement items given with the statement of extremism. Then, as many as 0 respondents with a percentage level of 0% answered items related to extremism. Finally, based on the responses of respondents related to aggression, 52 respondents or with a percentage of 85% answered



disagree with the statement items given with statements related to aggression. Then as many as 9 respondents with a percentage level of 16% answered agree on the statement items related to aggression.

From the table above, it is then found that there is potential for radicalism in university even though the number is not too large, which is consisting of Absolutism, Fanaticism and Aggression. As according to Armahedi Mahzar, as quoted by Adeng Muchtar Ghazali, he stated that absolutism, exclusivism, fanaticism, extremism and aggression are "diseases" that usually afflict religious movement activists. Absolutism is intellectual pride; exclusivism is social pride; fanaticism is emotional pride; extremism is exaggeration of attitude; and aggression is the exaggeration of physical action. The first three diseases are official representatives of pride. The last two diseases are official representatives of exaggeration (Azka, 2013).

In Zuly Qodir's book, absolutism in his writing can be understood as a substantial thing that makes humans weak, because they are unable to understand their existence. Where he has to carry out an understanding that he thinks cannot be changed. So that happy or unhappy, whether humans are calm or not in doing this, they still have to do it. Even though such an absolute view makes humans weak to understand their existence, so that it is necessary to get rid of that absolutism, so that humans can feel calm through *Sufistic* studies. Who will be able to answer, the most basic thing in man himself. However, the use of absolutism in Nurcholish Madjid's view is the specificity and absoluteness of Islam itself, not limited to Islam only. Because of absolutism causes Muslims to disown about anything outside Islam.

While fanaticism is a term that used to refer to a belief or a view about something, positive or negative, which view does not have theoretical or factual backing, but is deeply embraced so that it is difficult to express or change. Fanaticism is usually irrational; therefore even rational arguments can be used to straighten it out (Mubarok, 2006). It is a mistake if people think that fanaticism is something that is true, someone who is too fanatical is usually because he only interprets something from only one scientific point of view, it can be said that he lacks understanding of other sciences from that society.

In order for a person's behavior to qualify for aggression, it must be carried out with the intention of having negative consequences on the target and conversely giving rise to the expectation that the action will produce something as expected (Krahe, 2005). According to Berkoeitz, there are two kinds of aggression, such as instrumental aggression and hostile aggression.





Instrumental aggression is aggression carried out by a person as a means to achieve certain goals. Whereas hate aggression is aggression that is carried out solely as an outlet for the desire to hurt, or aggression for no purpose except to cause damage, pain or death to the target or victim (Koswara, 1991). Meanwhile, the types of aggression can also be differentiated according to the norms or opinions of the general public. According to the grouping according to the existing norm, aggression can be divided into two, which are pro-social and anti-social aggression.

3.3. Alternative Models of Prevention of Radicalism in the Higher Education Environment

According to Prof. Romli Atmasasmita, S.H., LL.M, there are two aspects to counter-terrorism actions; are the national aspect and the global aspect where the national aspect prioritizes preventive, preemptive and repressive efforts as well as global efforts in the form of comprehensive cooperation to tackle the movement of terrorism between countries (Firmansyah, 2010).

This situation is an anomaly in the era of democracy, where the development of globalization is increasingly unstoppable and demands to respect for human rights are also getting bigger. Human right slices always getting in and sometimes makes it difficult for the government to move to prevent the seeds of terrorism. The state of Indonesia is a country based on law or *rechtstaats*, one of the characteristics of the recognition and protection of human rights which contained in the constitution.

On the other hand, the demand for human rights has become very high in relation to the freedom of access to information through globalization. However, this development has also contributed to the easier relations between the world terrorism networks and the national ones. In addition, the development of each state condition also affects the terrorism root of problems. This is important for a democratic country to do, considering (1) democracy and political freedom are incomplete if they do not feel safe. Whereas the reform movement aims to make us safe in our own country; (2) terrorism is a crime against humanity in an organized form.

Referring to Article 29 paragraph (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 which stated:

"in exercising his rights and freedoms, everyone has to obey only to the limitations which established by law for the sole purpose of ensuring the recognition and respect that is





appropriate for the rights and freedoms of others and to fulfill the correct conditions of morality, general order in a democratic society."

From this provision, it is evident that the recognition of the provisions of Human Rights will not lead individuals to become free without any restrictions but are limited by the provisions of the applicable laws.

Stability management in this era of openness is necessary because we want a democratic development that accommodates harmony with freedom and openness, law enforcement and tolerance. Although stability is not inherent in democracy, the stability that is wanted to be created is stability in a democratic framework and not authoritarian stability.

This is where the law which function is to create certainty and order plays a central role in maintaining national stability. The constitutional reforms have made it explicit that Indonesia is a rule of law country. Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states: "The State of Indonesia is a constitutional state." This provision implies, among other things, that there is recognition of the principle of the rule of law and the constitution, the principle of a free and impartial trial which guarantees equality of every citizen in law, and guarantees justice for everyone, including against abuse of authority by the ruling party. That is, with a truly supreme law, it is hoped that order will give birth to a harmonious life and justice for the people, thus in turn the law can play a role in maintaining the stability of the country.

In the amendment of Act Number 15 of 2003 to Act Number 5 of 2018 there are important points in the preventive action that the government has attempted. Before the criminal act of terrorism occurs, it would be good for the government to try to prevent serious crimes, endanger state ideology, state security, state sovereignty, human values and various aspects of life as a society, nation and state, so that its eradication needs to be done specifically, planned, directed, integrated and sustainable. Actions carried out using violence or threats of violence that create an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, cause victims to cause damage or destruction to vital strategic objects, the environment, public facilities or international facilities using ideological, political or security disturbances.

The forms of violence that caused also vary, the abuse of physical force or without using the means illegally and causing danger. Actions against the law in the form of words, writing, pictures, symbols or body movements, either with or without using electronic or non-electronic means that can cause widespread fear of people or society and curb freedom that is a threat of violence.





According to Article 43A, in general, the government is obliged to prevent criminal acts of terrorism. The steps taken by the government are continuous anticipation which is based on the principles of protecting human rights and the principle of prudence. Prevention as referred to is 1) National Preparedness; 2) Counter Radicalization; and 3) De-radicalization.

In the discussion of the 2019 Government Regulation concerning the Prevention of Criminal Acts of Terrorism and Protection of Investigators, Public Prosecutors, Judges, and Correctional Officers that Counter-Radicalization is an effort to stop the spread of Terrorism radicalism which is carried out against people or groups of people who are vulnerable to direct exposure to the radicalism of Terrorism or indirectly through counter narrative, counter propaganda, or counter ideology.

It is also explained in article 22 in the 2019 Government Regulation that people or groups of people who are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism of terrorism are people or groups of people who meet the following criteria: 1). Having access to information that contains radical terrorism views; 2) Having a relationship with people / groups of people who are indicated to have a radical understanding of terrorism; 3). Having a narrow national understanding which leads to the radical understanding of terrorism; and / or 4) Having a vulnerability from economic, psychological, and / or cultural aspects so that it is easily influenced by the radical understanding of Terrorism.

With this criterion, it is hoped that the task of the government in identifying people or groups who are vulnerable to being exposed to radical terrorism will be easier, but what must not be forgotten is the fact that the vulnerability of economic, psychological and / or cultural aspects can no longer always be used as an excuse or an indicator for someone vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism or not.

Many perpetrators of terrorism 4.0 are educated circles who are economically, psychologically and culturally not vulnerable. Another feature of terrorism 4.0 is the use of social media and information technology so that in as the digital era as today, if one of the criteria for people or groups who are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism is a person or group that has access to information that contains radical ideas about terrorism, then mapping people or this vulnerable group is becoming increasingly widespread because almost all levels of society who currently have access to online media.

Supported by technological sophistication, terrorism 4.0 can spread radical understanding through various online media platforms. The *lonewolf* acts of terror above are a new symptom where they self-radicalized by the teachings that were followed via social





media. They believe in radical teachings which obtained via the internet and are committed to carrying out acts of terror to the best of their abilities. They can also learn to assemble bombs on the internet (Sinaga, 2018). *Lonewolf* are actors who are motivated and able to plan and execute actions independently (Eby, 2012). In this context, the status of the actor or his organization is not too much to blame, because the most important thing is that acts of terrorism can continue. However, this phenomenon should be a major concern, because not only harming others, this action is also self-defeating.

So that even though the efforts made by the Indonesian government have been good so far, where the Indonesian government has shown its commitment and seriousness in overcoming terrorism through strengthening soft approach efforts by passing Act Number 5 of 2018 concerning The Eradication of Crime of Terrorism and issuing Indonesian Government Regulation Number 77 2019 concerning the prevention of criminal acts of terrorism and protection of investigators, public prosecutors, judges and correctional officers, however, in the counter-radicalization program that targets people or groups who are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism, there are criteria that contradict the characteristics of terrorism 4.0.

The terrorism network 4.0 which is getting wider and is also supported by the use of sophisticated technology makes identifying people or groups who are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism a difficult task. Therefore the Indonesian government cannot work independently, it requires good cooperation with friendly countries; bilaterally, multilaterally and regionally. Considering that the fourth generation of terrorism is now moving through spreading small cells and utilizing online and social media to communicate with one another and to spread the radicalism they believe in, cooperation in the form of information exchange is certainly not enough.

Indonesia can be a role model for countries in the world to use soft approach techniques in tackling and preventing terrorism. The efforts through the hard approach are prioritized in terrorism 4.0; efforts through the soft approach should take precedence. This is due to the wide network of terrorism 4.0 and the use of online media as a forum for exchanging information and spreading radical ideas, thus making identification of people who are vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism also difficult. The soft approach technique applied by the Indonesian government does not only target actors convicted of terrorism but also people or groups who are considered vulnerable by involving community participation.



4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the analysis and discussion above, the conclusion of this study is that the potential of radicalism in Universities is found to be an absolutism which assumes that there is absolute truth that must be carried out in any condition that considers other groups that do not have the same understanding as their groups are wrong and must be changed to be equated, while the notion of fanaticism that holds its views without rational considerations that it is impossible to change, the understanding of aggression is an understanding based on actions that have negative consequences in the hope that these actions will produce something as expected. Such actions can be not specific words to physical Actions. Therefore, these three potential understandings must be minimized before leading to inclusivism and extremism which can lead to acts of radicalism and terrorism at University Environment.

Alternative Models for Radicalism Prevention at University, is a soft approach which initiated by the government through The Act number 5 of 2018 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism and issuing Indonesian government regulation number 77 of 2019 concerning prevention of criminal acts of terrorism and protection of investigators, public prosecutors, judges and correctional officers, with community involvement certainly. Community participation is one of the important factors in tackling acts of terrorism and radicalism, the small cells of terrorism 4.0 which are increasingly difficult to detect have made the government unable to work alone without the support of community participation.

From these conclusions, the researcher provides the first recommendation, to conduct a more specific study of the five variables used in the analysis of the potential for radicalism to measure the level of influence of each of these variables on acts of radicalism and terrorism. Then it takes the role of the community in promoting soft approach techniques, especially in the environment of University. This becomes important because it requires joint awareness from the community that terrorism 4.0 is a shared responsibility between the government and also the community. In facing the threat of terrorism 4.0, the active role of the community is important to support and break the chain of dissemination of radical terrorism.

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