Counterradicalism in Efforts to Prevent Radicalism in Rechtsbewutstzijn-Based Universities

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***Abstract**.*
The target of the spread of radical terrorism that has infiltrated the university environment needs to be prevented and become a common concern, especially university leaders. The development of the radical flow of terrorism in universities can endanger the unity of the state because universities are a place for education candidates for intellectuals, entrepreneurs, bureaucrats, technocrats, and professionals. Counter-radicalism is an effort to prevent the entry of the seeds of radicalism in the transformation of terrorism in universities. Prevention and control efforts can be carried out through a soft education approach by instilling the spirit of nationalism and defending the country to students and academics in the Higher Education environment. Rechtsbewustzijn is closely related to legal compliance and the effectiveness of the law, so it is hoped that the values of legal awareness that are built strongly in the Higher Education environment will be successful in supporting counter-radicalism programs in preventing radicalism in Higher Education. All components in Higher Education in obeying the law are not a compulsion but because the law is by the values that exist in society and by the needs of the Higher Education environment which is a safe and comfortable place to study

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I.   INTRODUCTION

The Problem that is public unrest today is the spread of radical understanding of terrorism which is systemic and disturbing. The target of the spread of radical terrorism that has infiltrated the university environment needs to be prevented and become a common concern, especially university leaders. The development of the radical flow of terrorism in universities can endanger the unity of the state because universities are a place for education candidates for intellectuals, entrepreneurs, bureaucrats, technocrats, and professionals.In his essay 'On terrorism' Hare commences by offering two distinctions: first, between nationalism and fanaticism: and second, between terrorism and revolution. The first distinction is roughly this: the prescriptions of the nationalist are not universalizable and cannot be counted as moral prescriptions, while those of the fanatic is universalizable and hence must be seen as moral prescriptions. Through this distinction, Hare seeks to dismiss terrorism of the nationalist variety while establishing that the terrorism of the fanatic at least merits serious consideration from the moral point of view.

Hare's distinction turns upon his definition of nationalism as having to do with the self-interested pursuit of the interest of any group where such a group, like a self-interested individual, is not prepared to claim or do for other groups having 'precisely the same universal properties' (Hare's phrase) what it is prepared to claim or do for itself. By contrast, fanaticism as defined by Hare is prepared to extend the claims it makes to all groups which have precisely the same universal properties as the individual group it happens to be defending. The second distinction Hare makes is between terrorism and revolution. He excludes 'the attempt by violence to depose a government in coups d'état and revolutions of the ordinary kind' from the category of terrorism. According to Hare, terrorism is engaged when there is 'no immediate hope' of deposing the government; it may be considered a prelude to but is not a revolution. [1] Etymologically, radicalism comes from the term radix which means root. Radicals aim to bring about changes to the roots and for this, they always use violent methods and oppose the existing structure of society. Have a careful program and have a philosophical foundation to justify dissatisfaction and introduce innovations. Radicalism is closely related to the revolution.

Radicalism wants the overthrow of everything to its roots so always use violent methods and oppose the existing structure of society. This group of critics is intended to attract others who hate and are dissatisfied with the existing conditions. Some of them want a gradual change in forming a new society through violence. Dealing with fundamental changes and a new order of social-political life. This radical society dares to demand the overthrow of the initial state of the government that can be shaken because there are factors that are not or not yet clear from the state of a strong government. So that a group of people dare to attract and gather other people who can also have criticisms of the State and they unite to be able to overthrow the existing situation and of course this group of people has strong foundations to justify the dissatisfaction of community groups without violence. Radicalism rejects the government so that a group of people unites to fight the government and they reject the power of government which is contrary to the opinions held by some people because they have the nature of discontent, full of revenge and hatred. Their perspective is contrary to the state of the existing government.

The threat of radicalism in the transformation of terrorism that has infiltrated the university environment needs to be a concern and efforts to overcome and prevent it, especially with the development of information technology that is so fast that it becomes a medium for the spread of radicalism in the transformation of terrorism. Various regulations already exist in Indonesia in countering the development of terrorism radicalism, such as Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in place of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Laws and Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2017 concerning Strengthening Character Education and various other implementing regulations. In the

implementation of various existing regulations, there are still weaknesses that need the support of various parties so that they can be effectively applied with various programs and cooperation in tackling radicalism, the transformation of terrorism in universities. Radicalism is a threat to ideological resilience that has an impact on national security.

II.   METHODS

The method is a logical and systematic study of principles as a scientific way of seeking truth.[2] This research is the main tool in the development of science and technology related to counter-radicalism in overcoming radicalism, the transformation of terrorism in the university environment that endangers state security. The research aims to reveal the truth methodologically, systematically, and consistently which is carried out through a process with analysis and construction of the data that has been collected and processed. The instrument of data collection carried out in this study was through structured interviews with various parties related to lecturers, students, law enforcement, community leaders, and in-depth observations which were also supported by library data and field research through interviewing respondents. . Data analysis in this study was carried out by analyzing qualitative data through efforts to collect data, classify it and connect it with theories relevant to this research and then make conclusions to obtain the results.

III.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) it is stated that the word radicalism is related to political activity and is defined as follows: (1) a radical understanding or flow in politics, (2) an understanding or flow that wants social and political change or reform. violent or drastic ways, and (3) extreme attitudes in politics. Radicalism is defined as an attitude or understanding that is extreme, revolutionary, and militant aimed at fighting for change from the mainstream embraced by society. Radicalism does not have to appear in the form of physical violence but rather on ideological attacks, ideas, massive campaigns and demonstrations of opposing attitudes, and wanting to change the mainstream which can be classified as a radical attitude.

Radicalism is related to the desire of certain groups to gain power or also to change the form of power of a country using violence by using certain religious symbols to achieve its goals and obtain benefits through the use of religious symbols. Radicalism is an understanding that requires replacement, change, and penetration of the existing system in society to its roots. Radicalism requires a total change in conditions or all aspects of people's lives.[3] Radicalism is currently increasingly prevalent in Indonesia and many young people are starting to contract radicalism, even terrorism. The act of radicalism that develops is caused by not being able to accept differences and considering differences as a threat so that they must be destroyed. This requires understanding tolerance and respecting differences, in this case, it is focused on preventing radicalism, transforming terrorism in the university environment. Two

factors make radicalism enter the university environment, one of which is caused by a lack of religious understanding and the second factor is because students lack national insight.

In contrast to the moral arguments for tolerance which we have just considered, epistemic arguments for tolerance emphasize the contribution that tolerance makes to knowledge. Such arguments find their most systematic articulation in the work of John Stuart Mill. According to Mill,16 tolerance is necessary because (1) discovering the truth (or believing what is true in the right kind of way) contributes to overall utility; and (2) we can only discover the truth (or believe what is true in the right way) in circumstances where different beliefs and practices are permitted to flourish. The first premise in the Millian argument for tolerance is, quite, obviously a moral one: we should care about the truth (or believing the truth in the right kind of way) because of the contribution that makes to the morally valuable end utility. Nietzsche, among others, denies the moral premise: the "truth is terrible," says Nietzsche, by which he means precisely that sometimes knowing the truth is incompatible with life, a fortiori, with utility (though utility was not, of course, Nietzsche's particular concern).[4]

There are several factors that allow the emergence of radicalism among young people in religion, including:

a. An Mental health According to Michael McCullough and Timothy Smith in Zuly Qodir, mental health exists in young people in a very vulnerable position, so that young people are easy to experience mental shocks (depression) caused by various factors in life.

a. Economic unequal The economic disparity that has occurred so far will easily create social anger. If this economic injustice continues and afflicts a small portion of society, and they transform the younger generation so that they will easily move to fight against systematic economic injustice.

b. Socio-political conditions that influence changes in behavior and forms of religious organizations According to Peter Bayer in Zuly Qodir, providing an explanation that now and in the future due to changes in world political policies, as part of the politics of globalization will cause changes in the pattern (form) of religious attitudes. and religious organization. Changes in society will affect the attitudes and religious views of individuals and groups in responding to globalization which sometimes does not benefit larger groups, but benefits small groups as owners of large capital and global policymakers.

c. Religious commitment from religious understanding Certainties of people and groups in life are demands that are almost always present. There are many reasons why people want certainty in life.[5]

Counter-radicalism is an effort to prevent the entry of the seeds of radicalism in the transformation of terrorism in universities. Prevention and control efforts can be carried out through a soft education approach by instilling the spirit of nationalism and

defending the country to students and academics in the Higher Education environment. BNPT as the National Counterterrorism Agency in the field of prevention has a counter-radicalization strategy, namely efforts to inculcate the values of nationalism and non-violent values so that counter-radicalization is carried out through formal education and non-formal education. Cooperation efforts in counter-radicalism between the general public and supported by educational leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders and various stakeholders in strengthening the state minded in action and understanding of nationality and the values of defending the state. In addition to the counter-radicalism strategy, there is also a de-radicalization strategy aimed at sympathizers, supporters, core and militant groups that are carried out inside the Correctional Institution and also outside the Penitentiary including former terrorist convicts who have been released from the Correctional Institution. Counter-radicalism in Indonesia is regulated in Article 43 letter an in Law Number 5 of 2018 which states that the government is obliged to prevent criminal acts of terrorism. Counterradicalization is a planned, integrated, systematic, and continuous process that is carried out against people or groups of people who are vulnerable to being exposed to radical ideas of terrorism which are intended to stop the spread of radical ideas of terrorism. Counter radicalization can be done either directly or by counter-narrative, counter-propaganda, or counter ideology.

The role of Universities in contributing to the prevention and overcoming of developing radicalism on campus. So that legal awareness is also needed for all academics in the Higher Education environment. The problem of legal awareness is part of the scope of legal issues and contains social values. The opinion which says that the binding of the law mainly depends on one's belief is known as the rechtsbewustzijn theory.[6] Rechtsbewustzijn is closely related to legal compliance and the effectiveness of the law, so it is hoped that the values of legal awareness that are built strongly in the Higher Education environment will be successful in supporting counter-radicalism programs in preventing radicalism in Higher Education. All components in Higher Education in obeying the law are not a compulsion but because the law is by the values that exist in society and by the needs of the Higher Education environment which is a safe and comfortable place to study.

The source of law and binding power is the legal awareness of the community. Legal feelings and individual beliefs in society are individual awareness of a particular event.[7] Factors influencing the emergence of radical groups According to Dicky Sofjan, Lecturer at ICRS UGM, it is caused by low critical thinking skills, lack of understanding of reality and not accepting the real conditions of the current world, then the existence of inflexibility in thinking (cognitive inflexibility).[8]Higher Education is a strategic asset of the nation in printing the nation's next generation of human resources. Pancasila as the state ideology and the basis of the state must be used as a spirit to maintain the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia so that it becomes the responsibility of universities to counteract radicalism. Students are potential targets

in spreading radicalism in higher education, so it is necessary to instill Rechtsbewustzijn or strong legal awareness and the values of defending the country. Students who are still at a young age who have an open attitude in accepting new things so that they are vulnerable to issues related to radicalism are needed to prevent and prevent them through counter-radicalism. Various negative impacts that can affect students who are exposed to radicalism include students losing focus and the main purpose of studying in higher education, having problems with the law, and of course damaging the good name of the institution, and having an impact on society's losses. So don't let the campus environment become the target of radical groups for recruiting terrorist candidates. This radicalism is the embryo of the transformation of terrorism. The involvement of various parties in preventing and overcoming radicalism is very much needed. The significant role of higher education institutions in suppressing the rate of growth of radicalism.

Various strategies and efforts of Inter-Institutional Cooperation in efforts to overcome radicalism and transformation of terrorism. BNPT cooperates with ministries and institutions as clear proof of the government's seriousness in extraordinarily tackling criminal acts of terrorism.[9] Strengthening the value of nationalism for students is also very important as an effort to prevent radicalism from transforming terrorism in universities. The values of nationalism in the global era and the advancement of information technology that is growing so fast are the responsibility of universities and collaboration with schools in socializing them starting from education in elementary schools in providing a strong instillation of love for the homeland or nationalism. The emphasis of nationalism is, among others, love for the country, defending the country, independence, cooperation, honesty, and religiosity. So that cooperation from various sectors is very necessary for preventing radicalism from transforming terrorism so that children do not become victims of the cultivation of radicalism so that they have the potential to become perpetrators of terrorism.

Education can affect individual growth which can last for a lifetime and at any time as long as there is environmental influence, so Mangun Budiyanto said that life is "life is education, and education is life"[10]. Education is integrative and comprehensive with various aspects that are diverse and interrelated. Education not only aims at the quality of the mind but is also related to ethics and mechanical intelligence. Thus, educational success is not only measured by the success of aspects of cognitive or affective or psychomotor skills but also ethics and mechanical intelligence.[11] So, of course, preventing radicalism from transforming terrorism since school children need to be pursued and become part of the responsibility of higher education institutions to be able to cooperate and disseminate information to students in schools through various educational, research, and community service activities. The great hope is of course the creation of the nation's next-generation who has the attitude of rechtsbewutstzijn since they were in elementary school, as well as the strong character of the values of nationalism and the spirit of defending the

country. With various counter-radicalism programs pursued by various institutions and communities, of course, it can counteract the seeds of radicalism to be able to thrive which can threaten the security of the nation and state. In addition, the role of the family is very important in preventing radicalism, the transformation of terrorism, parental supervision of children, and the use of internet access must be applied in the family.

IV.   CONCLUSION

The problem that is causing public unrest today is the spread of radical understanding of terrorism which is already systemic and unsettling. The target of the spread of radical terrorism that has infiltrated the university environment needs to be prevented and become a common concern, especially university leaders. Higher Education as a strategic asset of the nation in printing the nation's next generation of human resources. Pancasila as the state ideology and the basis of the state must be used as a spirit to maintain the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia so that it becomes the responsibility of universities to counteract radicalism. The role of Universities in contributing to the prevention, and overcoming of developing radicalism on campus. So that legal awareness is also needed for all academics in the Higher Education environment. The problem of legal awareness is part of the scope of legal issues and contains social values.

Cooperation efforts in counter-radicalism between the general public and supported by educational leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and various stakeholders in strengthening the state minded in action and understanding of nationality and the values of defending the state. The involvement of various parties in preventing and overcoming radicalism is very much needed. The significant role of higher education institutions in suppressing the rate of growth of radicalism. Various strategies and efforts of Inter-Institutional Cooperation in efforts to overcome radicalism and transformation of terrorism. BNPT cooperates with ministries and institutions as proof of the government's extraordinary seriousness in tackling criminal acts of terrorism

V.   ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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