

The Phenomena of Radicalism in the Modern Era (Case Study of Higher Students)

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Abstract: In order to find out what forms of radicalism and the driving factors for it, especially among students, is the author's goal to conduct this research. The research method used by the author is normative juridical research where the research method is a statutory approach, as for the data sources used are primary and secondary data sources. Related to the results of research conducted by the author, he stated that riots often occur in demonstrations among students, this is because the demonstration is a form of radicalism whose triggering factor is the desire to carry out a rebellion. In addition, this study also uncovers the fact that a social movement that was born from conditions that provided an opportunity for the movement; over dissatisfaction with something a social movement arises from it; the birth of a social movement from the leadership ability of a character; The three things described by the author are factors that trigger the emergence of radicalism among students. However, not everything is said to be radicalism if the act is a demonstration that ends in chaos. These acts of radicalism can basically be avoided if the authorities in the university and government circles can carry out their obligations as well as possible. In addition, in responding to a policy issued by the government, students should not use violence.

Abstrak: Untuk mengetahui apa saja bentuk radikalisme serta faktor pendorong hal tersebut terjadi, terutama dalam kalangan mahasiswa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis ialah penelitian yuridis normatif dimana metode penelitian ini adalah dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, adapun terkait dengan sumber data yang digunakan ialah sumber data primer dan sekunder. Terkait dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan, penulis menyatakan bahwa sering terjadi keributan dalam aksi demonstrasi di kalangan mahasiswa, hal tersebut disebabkan karena demonstrasi tersebut merupakan salah satu bentuk radikalisme yang faktor pemicunya adalah keinginan untuk melakukan pemberontakan. Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini juga menemukan fakta bahwa suatu gerakan sosial yang lahirnya dari kondisi yang memberikan sebuah kesempatan terhadap gerakan tersebut; atas ketidakpuasan terhadap suatu hal timbul suatu gerakan sosial dari hal tersebut; lahirnya suatu gerakan sosial dari kemampuan kepemimpinan seorang tokoh; ketiga hal yang dijabarkan penulis tersebut merupakan faktor yang memicu timbulnya radikalisme dalam kalangan mahasiswa. Akan tetapi, tidak semua hal dikatakan radikalisme apabila perbuatan tersebut merupakan sebuah aksi demonstrasi yang berujung keributan. Perbuatan radikalisme tersebut pada dasarnya dapat dihindari apabila pemangku kewenangan dalam kalangan universitas maupun pemerintah dapat menjalankan kewajibannya sebaik mungkin. Selain itu dalam memberikan respon terhadap suatu kebijakan yang dikeluarkan oleh pemerintah hendaknya mahasiswa tidak menggunakan kekerasan.



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INTRODUCTION

An act to fight for democracy in the country of Indonesia by always firmly holding the principle of democracy is the definition of a student movement (Supriyanto, 2022). As a counterweight to a system mechanism established by the government and also as a prerequisite for a democratic process is an important significance of the student movement. With all the dynamics in Indonesia, it is good that the process of forming a nation of youth inequality, namely students, is a thing that is usually said to be their own color. However, in line with a change in the national system of Indonesia, the function of the student role since entering the reform era began to shift.

The obstacles or challenges faced in this era are many outsiders who doctriate students with bad things, and these bad doctrines are very easy to enter among students, as students have high curiosity and are highly susceptible to being influenced (Yamin, et al., 2021). Several studies show the emergence of radicalism among young Indonesians is influenced by psychological factors, homeland and international political conditions, textual religious texts, loss of role model figures, and thus finding new charismatic figures (Qodir, 2014:90).

The development of science and technology also contributed to the development of various factors that led one to engage in religious radicalism. Social change causes degradation of morality to occur easily, in addition to the lack of understanding of religion and the continued impact of incomplete reading, causing radicalization to find great opportunities by manipulating religious emotions and sentiments to defy the established atmosphere in society's development. Young people as agencies have a stronger tendency and are more likely to engage in radical social move-

nts than adults due to the transition phase in age growth that is prone to identity crises. It was this crisis that allowed cognitive opening so that they could accept radical new ideas. Another path that allows young people to participate in radical movements is the "moral shock".

There are many demonstrations that should be carried out to convey aspirations from the community, even though they often end up clashes and cause anxiety in the community. As a representation of the pro-community segment, educated and cultured should be shown by students. However, student actions often feel disadvantageous for the community by tweeting pro-community actions. Students today are very closely related to radical attitudes, it has grown in the perspective of the general public.

Mulyadi (2017) argues radicalism as a social movement that rejects the ongoing social order and is characterized by strong moral resentment against and hostile to the privileged and powerful. According to Freire in Kesuma (2016) the more radical a person is, the more necessary he enters reality so he can understand it better. This man is not afraid to confront, listen, see the world exposed. This guy's not afraid to face people or engage in dialogue with them. This man does not consider himself the owner of history or the owner of all men, or the liberator of the oppressed; But he devoted himself, in history, to fighting on the side of the oppressed.

Radicalism is one of the deviant attitudes in which this behavior does not match the values of decency or propriety, either in a humanitarian perspective (religion) individually as well as its justification as part of the social being, so in understanding the radicalism of Robert K. Merton (1957) in Kesuma (2016). The factors that build Radicalism among

students, according to Prawista (2011) there are three conditions for the birth of social movements such as student movements; First, social movements are born by conditions that provide opportunities for the movement. Moderate governments, for example, provide greater opportunities for social movements than highly authoritarian governments. Second, social movements arise due to the widespread dissatisfaction with existing situations.

The transformation from traditional society to modern society, for example, can lead to a widening economic gap tempo-rarily between the rich and the poor. These changes may also lead to a crisis of identity and the weakening of social values that have been celebrated. This change will cause adverse events and then widespread destruction a social movement. Third, the social movement is simply a matter of the leadership ability of the driving force. A driving force capable of inspiring, creating networks, building organizations that cause a motivated group of people to get involved in the movement. Students' movements actualize their potential through moral appealing attitudes and statements, encouraging change by emphasizing moral issues according to their ideal nature.

In recent years, the student's actions have become a disturbing act for residents and certainly cause anxiety. One of the worst records in student history is the clash between students and police officers. The clash occurred because of the radicalism that students carried out. Surely this act of radicalism is quite contrary to the values contained in the Pancasila and is a deviant and inappropriate act to be exemplified. Both from a religious and decency perspective, this radicalism is a bad act done by students (Rani, 2017).

With this, it is clear that there is no harmony between the existing legal means and the distribution of the aspirations of residents' aspirations. Based on the above description, the author is very interested in taking the title "Radicalism Phenomena in the Modern Era".

METHOD

The research method used in this paper is the normative juridical research method. The research approach used is qualitative. And the legal material used is the primary legal material of books, articles, and secondary legal material of electronic dictionaries, news, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Phenomenon of Radicalism In The Modern Earth Especially Among Students

An ideological understanding of violence in order to demand an update as well as changes related to political systems and social systems, it is the definition of radicalism (Mulyadi, 2017). An act of bringing about a change is the essence of this radicalism. A significant change to the prevailing system was the demand for change under which radicalism was perpetrated. Here are some demonstrations and demonstrations that took place among students: (a) An act aimed at realizing an aspiration or other thing that is considered to have value by society and related to one's willingness to conform to existing norms is a definition of conformity; (b) An act performed non-conventional or unusual for the realization of an aspiration that is considered to have value, is the definition of Innovation; (c) A person's feeling that there are obstacles to achieving desired success is a definition of ritualism (d) An act that a person feels is a hindrance to success that is done by a deed that does not violate the norm, it is a definition of retreatism (e) An act of rebellion aimed at

rejecting a thing that is considered to be of value in a society order, it is the definition of rebellion. (Robert K. Merton in Kesuma, 2016).

A collection of individuals who are intellectual so as to be the main culprit and agent of change is the meaning of a student. These students usually always provide innovations related to the usual renewal movements of their piker patterns are critical, clear, and positive because they will later be required to have their academic responsibilities so that they have an adult attitude (Sugiyono, 2017).

Students are expected to be able to become millennials who are useful to society and produce works. However, in fact, often students convey their aspirations, the idea is that the innovation is actually colored with radical actions. In this writing, the author will describe several actions that are categorized as radical actions among students.

An attempt made by ignoring the prevailing norms in society in making a decision determining the idea to be implemented or implemented to achieve a goal, it is the definition of innovation. If a student's actions do not have a bright spot then he will perform another form of extreme actions such as chaos, whereas usually the student's actions are performed with simple variants such as reading poetry or poetry.

Usually, there can be a chaotic action that has been prearranged and also planned by students before it is done. Due to too many times, there is often a condition that encourages the time to take action suddenly and end up chaos due to lack of coordination. In addition, an action that ended Chaos was also triggered by uncontrolled field conditions and provocateurs between them. If all the efforts or actions made by previous students do not

reach the point of light, then there is a final step in doing an action that ends chaos where previously planned by consolidation (Yamin, et al., 2021).

Therefore, this innovation indicator is often abused so that it ends chaos, and can be used. It was concluded that these actions were biased to be categorized as radical student actions. The next student action classified as radical was rebellion. A form of adaptation of a person who attempts to create a new social structure and ignores existing social structures is the definition of rebellion. The action has the purpose of undermining the authority held by policyholders and rejecting the policies it creates, because what is expected is considered irrelevant and inappropriate.

Therefore, in this case students seek to advise and critique, and improve the existing understanding of a policy issued and also seek to correct the policy deemed irrelevant, and eventually result in a resistance from students. From several explanations related to the attempted rebellion, it further strengthened indicators that the action was radical. A form of rebellion is categorized as a radical act because it is violently committed in rejecting a policy and forcing it to replace it. The student demonstration that ended in chaos was an example of a nonprofessional policy demonstration against the people as well as students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the author's explanation and view of radicalism indicators, it can be inferred that innovation and rebellion are actions classified as a form of radicalism. Both acts were classified as radical acts due to anarchist and riotous and disturbing public sentiment. Therefore, students are expected to be able to become millennials who are useful to society and produce works because actual actions have good goals but are actually colored by radical actions.

Therefore, the author suggests that in discussions related to a policy implemented in society should adhere firmly to the concept of democracy, one of which involves students in it. Students should be invited to dialogue and also discuss about various policies in the campaign promises and have not yet been realized, causing disappointment from various parties. In addition, the author also suggested that students who perform demonstration actions should be carried out in a way that reflects that they are educated people, especially if the demonstration aims to represent the people's aspirations for policies that are considered less relevant. Some aspiration distribution measures included in the innovation indicators as well as insurances should no longer be carried out because they will harm many parties and include radicalism.

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