

Student Movement and Radicalization before Indonesia Independence until Present Time

Azis Andriansyah^{*}, Retno Saraswati, Irma Cahyaningtyas
Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract. This study analyzed the threat of radicalism in Indonesia, leading to terrorism. The threat of radicalism at all levels of the nation, especially for the student movement in Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative research type. The study results show that radicalism is an understanding that wants drastic social and political changes or reforms using violent means. Students are an essential part of the threat of radicalism. Therefore, efforts are needed if students can do, among others. The first is prevention, where the government and campus prevent the entry of radicalism into the student environment. The second is through education, namely strengthening the knowledge learned in college and deepening religious understanding. The third is to create an environment that can support students to develop their potential and stay away from the environment of radicalism. The fourth is to create student independence so that students can actively have the correct understanding and spread this proper understanding.

Keywords: deradicalization, movement, terrorism, education, student

Introduction

The threat of radicalism is a threat that can lead to terrorism. Radicalism can infiltrate all levels of society. One layer of society that is prone to radicalism is students. Students who are studying and have an open mind can be infiltrated by the mindset of radicalism. What is meant by radical polka thought is a mindset that is not in accordance with the spirit of the Indonesian nation and is against the values of the state, even in the end it is a movement against the state itself through the terrorism movement (Zulkarnain, 2016).

According to the root of the word terrorism, this word comes from the Latin word *terere* which means to vibrate or make something or someone vibrate. Meanwhile, when referring to the definition from the Indonesian Dictionary, terror can be interpreted as an attempt to create fear or horror through cruelty by a handful of people or certain groups (KBBI, 2016).

The United States Department of Justice emphasizes the use of force to achieve an illegitimate goal that opposes legitimate government and results in the intimidation of civil society. The National Counterterrorism Agency which has been handling terrorism cases in Indonesia stated that among students, the environment around students can be used as a means to persuade students to enter into radicalism thinking.

Brigadier General (Pol) Hamli stated that the campus is at the forefront of preventing terrorism. By providing understanding from an early age, the campus can prevent misunderstandings about various issues, both religious and political issues, so that a student falls into radicalism. He also stated that students who had been exposed could be given a persuasive approach.

Defense Minister Ryamizad Ryacudu even stated that as many as 23 percent of students had been exposed to radicalism. One of the consequences of this radicalism is that students agree to the establishment of a caliphate state which, of course, is against the basis of the Indonesian state. Therefore, Ryamizad (2018) encouraged the revival of the Student Regiment with the aim that this number would not be doubled.

The Importance of Radicalism Prevention

In Indonesia, the student movement has an essential role in politics. Young people in Indonesian history have played an essential role in changing the direction of politics. The colonial government even realized this and tried to prevent youth from getting an education by limiting access to education. However, due to pressure from the development of ethical politics at that time, the Dutch government eventually opened several high schools in Indonesia. What the colonial government feared has been proven. These students then founded youth movements which later became the motor of independence. After independence, the students again made youth movements that became the pioneers of regime change. In the first era after independence in Indonesia, there was still a political ideology that wanted a religious state and a communist state even when it was stated that the basis of the Indonesian state was Pancasila. The pressure from the student demonstrations finally changed the ruling government, and the Indonesian government returned to the state foundation, namely Pancasila. The opposite can happen when the student movement is driven by, for example, communist ideology. It is not impossible that what will happen is that the regime that replaces it will be a regime that has a communist ideology. Likewise, when the regime was later changed. Unarmed student demonstrations eventually replaced the regime that had a firm grip on the military. The regime changed to a reformative government. However, this reform can shift towards replacing the state ideology if a radical ideology drives students. In the reform era, amendments to the 1945 Constitution became the basis of the state. Moments like this can be used to include ideologies that are contrary to the philosophy of the nation. Because of the importance of the role of students, it is important to keep students from being exposed to radicalism. This study looks at how the relationship between developing ideologies affects students and then tries to see the patterns that existed in the past. Patterns that occurred in the past are used to analyze the present conditions. If radicalism is not countered, the student movement in the current era may change the direction of the nation's politics in a direction that is not following the nation's philosophy (Ryacudu et al, 2021).

Relevant Scholarship

Uba and Bosi (2022) state that the younger generation is vulnerable to being exposed to radicalism. One of the reasons is that young people are looking for an identity. Sometimes in the search process, young people seek and learn an ideology different from the ideology around them. In Indonesian history, the student movement has played an essential role in changing the political landscape of the Indonesian nation. One of the events that significantly changed the nation's political direction occurred in 1998. Unarmed youths demonstrated on a large scale and occupied Jakarta's House of Representatives building. This movement succeeded in overthrowing General Suharto, a powerful general with a firm grip on the military (Supriyanto, 2022).

The student movement can be influenced by the religious values adopted by the student. Some examples are the Christian Student Movement, a student association with a Christian ideology, and the Islamic Student Association, which is a student association with an Islamic ideology (Alitmeta & Jatningsih, 2021). Nevertheless, apart from that, there is a student movement that claims to have a fundamentalist ideology that tends to lead to radicalism. As'ad et al. (2021) stated, there was an ideological battle between students. This ideological battle is related to which religious values are acceptable and must be compromised in the state's life. Indonesia is a country based on Pancasila, where the ideology of various religions is respected, and there is a separation between the state and religion. One of the things that makes preventing the spread of ideology more challenging is that in the

information technology era, radicalism ideas spread through social media (Hariningsih, 2021).

The government is aware of the dangers of radicalism that can penetrate the younger generation, which is dangerous to the nation's life (Adi et al., 2021). The government has issued various regulations prohibiting organizations from gathering and carrying out their activities. Nevertheless, as stated by Fajriyah et al. (2021), radicalism is a change in mindset that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Therefore, it is necessary to make systematic efforts to prevent its spread in Indonesia. Learning from Indonesian history, what has been done can be adapted to the present context to prevent radicalism.

Hypotheses and Their Correspondence to Research Design

This study aims to analyze the patterns of student movement in the past, specifically in the era before Indonesia's independence until now. The selection of the era before Indonesia's independence was due to the early establishment of modern higher education institutions in Indonesia. The hope is that by analyzing the periods in which there were student movements and political changes, we can conclude the pattern of student movements. This research also relates to the ideologies that developed in that period. Currently, one of the threats to the student movement is radical ideology which can spread rapidly through the internet. Therefore, the question of this research is how does radicalism in this information technology era spread and affect students? After that, this research tried to find a structured way to prevent the development of radicalism among students.

Method

Types of Research

This qualitative research discusses the student movement's development and its relationship with radicalism in Indonesia. Psychologically the younger generation is a generation that is in the process of searching for identity. The process of self-discovery is carried out in various ways. Some follow religious movements because they feel that religious values are paramount values for them. Some seek alternative values such as thoughts from abroad. These ideas are interesting because they offer a new idealism. Therefore, the youth movement cannot be separated from the spirit of the times experienced by this generation. When we look to the past, the perspective used is often the perspective of today. This action will give a distorted point of view. History needs to be understood with the socio-cultural context of the event. Historical actors are not passive people but people who interact with the conditions of their time. This research is aware of this and tries to relate the conditions of the era movement to its social context.

Research Method

It is necessary to use historical sources to find historical conditions in the past. The historical sources can be either primary sources or secondary sources. Primary sources can come from historical actors or eyewitnesses who lived and experienced the event. Secondary sources can come from writing or secondary historical sources such as children of historical actors. This study uses literature sources. This research is not purely historical but uses a historical point of view to discuss social issues, namely the development of radicalism. Looking at various events involving radicalism and student movements in the past can be used as reflection material to see how current conditions are different from the past. However, the current condition cannot be separated from the various developments that occurred in the past.

Research Design

The researcher divides the student movement into several periods in the third part of the study's results. This division method is carried out by using an event in that era as a starting point. The student movement in Indonesia is not passive. This means that at one time, these students will voice their aspirations by taking to the streets. This has happened over and over again from time to time. The students felt that the situation was difficult. A change was needed by organizing the masses to take to the streets. This organization can sometimes significantly impact and pressure the authorities to make changes. Even in the history of Indonesia, this has happened at least twice. Namely, during the era of President Soekarno and President Soeharto, students took to the streets to suppress the government, which led to the change of the ruling regime. This is an extraordinary achievement considering that students are a small part of society. In addition, students also do not have military power and limited political power. If the student movement can cause significant political changes in Indonesia, the student movement with a radical ideology can also cause changes that damage the structure of the Indonesian state.

The fourth part is the discussion section of the results of the reflection on the history of the student movement. The reflection is used to analyze the current condition of the student movement. After that, this research tries to formulate systematic steps to overcome the growth of the radicalism movement in the current era. Currently, with the internet and the globalization of information, there will inevitably be a transformation of the student movement. How to prevent radicalism developed in the previous period will be challenging to apply now. Therefore, it is necessary to adapt to the process of preventing radicalism in the digital era.

Results

Students have a role as agents of change, meaning that students are the motor of movement. However, it is hoped that the changes brought about are positive changes and not the other way around. In terms of radicalism, students also have a role to be able to counteract radicalism in Indonesia. If you look at the history of the student movement, you can see how the role of students from time to time and from generation to generation has changed the direction of life for the Indonesian people.

Therefore, to discuss the radicalism of the student movement, it is necessary to discuss several stages of the student movement period as follows:

The Moving Age 1912-1926

The ethical politics that developed in Europe also affected Dutch society. There was encouragement from the Dutch community to not only view Indonesia as a colony squeezed out for the Dutch interests but also that there had to be something the Dutch could give their colony. This action was then known in Indonesia as ethical politics. One of the changes in ethical politics is the provision of access to education for indigenous people.

When the natives received education, they began to be able to write and understand the issues that were happening in the Dutch East Indies. So began to arise discussions both through correspondence and through the media of newspapers. This era is known as the beginning of the resurrection of the Bumiputera.

At this time movement in Indonesia are still looking for shape. There is already an awareness that there is a need for a force that is mobilized together to achieve a political goal, namely Indonesian independence. The organizations that were born at that time were still regional in nature. The youths call themselves Jong and the names of their regions, for example Jong Java, Jong Sumatra and Jong others.

The Dutch were aware of the Bumiputera movement through these youth organizations. This organization is mass based and when an organization has a large mass base then the colonial government is worried that this will trigger a rebellion. One of the organizations that emerged at that time was the Sarekat (Trade) Islam. The use of the word trade here is to avoid the impression that this organization had political aims that were not favored by the colonial government.

In practice, the founder of this organization, Hadji Samanhoedi, intends to establish various branches of this organization in the regions. Thus, this organization actually has a structure that can become the forerunner of an Islamic party. However, as more and more people join this organization, groups appear within it.

The first group wanted to bring the organization's direction towards nationalism. The general direction at that time was that of a national organization that aspired to independence. The second group aspires to an organization that creates equality for the people that can be achieved through communism. At the same time the ideas of communism also developed into the minds of students at that time, especially students who agreed with the ideas of Karl Max. The third group is a group that wants to establish an Islamic-based state with the leader of Sekamadji Maridjan Kartosoewiryo (Suryana, 2019). This third group then declared itself to be the red Sarekat Islam.

In the end, at the Sarekat Islam Congress, the Sarekat Islam Merah was deemed to be disciplined and there should not be two colors in one organization. This is what later became the dividing line between Sarekat Islam and the Indonesian Communist Party. This split then continued with the section that aspires to a Muslim state turning into an Indonesian Islamic Political Party while the first group remains moderate.

This era is an important era because it gave birth to youth figures who became the motor of the movement such as Ir Soekarno, Semaun and Sekarmadji Maridjan Kartosoewirjo. When viewed from the background, all three were educated by Haji Oemar Syariffudin Tjokroaminoto. The three of them eventually founded political parties with different ideologies. Ir. Soekarno founded the Indonesian Nationalist Party, Semaun with the Indonesian Communist Party, and Kartosoewirjo with Darul Islam (Rusdiana, 2017).

Of course, apart from figures in Indonesia, Indonesian students who study in the Netherlands are also encouraged to form an organization that aspires to an independent Indonesia, such as Bung Hatta, who is currently studying in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

The Age of Independence and Revolution

In the next period the students who had graduated then entered politics. There are changes in perspective. These changes can be seen, among others, by changing semantics, such as changing the name of the Dutch East Indies to become Indonesia, the mention of Inlanders to refer to the Bumiputera people as Indonesians. There has been one goal among youth organizations in Indonesia. The difference is what will become the form of an independent Indonesia, whether it is the ideology of nationalism, communism or religion (Budi & Hidayat, 2019).

The world's political landscape changed at the same period. The Japanese nation, which was formerly considered to be inferior to the Western nation and was a part of the Asian nation, has now advanced. Japan has a formidable military even in terms of power. Japan's capacity to rule China, which was a greater empire in terms of both territory and population, served as a demonstration of its dominance. The resurgence of Asia is being fueled by Japan's rising. The Pearl Harbor incident, in which Japan unexpectedly attacked the American military installation in Hawaii, was one of the key occasions.

Colonialism underwent a transformation at the same time. Japan established a colony in Indonesia. Japan arrived with the attitude that it was the elder brother of the Indonesian

people, in contrast to the Dutch who came to trade and then colonized with their military might. Japan aims to impart Asian-style tastes. The United States definitely retaliated against the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor by losing one of its military bases. After that, the US replied by launching atomic bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

After the bombs were dropped, the Emperor of Japan declared his country's surrender to the Allies. As a result, the allies have received automatic surrender orders from every colony in Japan. So now would be a good time to declare political independence. Soekarno-Hatta was abducted by the teenagers represented by the Wikana, Soekarni, and companions. They urge these leaders to announce Indonesia's independence right away without having to make many political calculations and to capitalize on the current enthusiasm.

Student Movement 66: Counter Revolutionaries

Political parties emerged from student-led political organizations during the period of independence. Parties that embraced nationalism, communism, and religion existed. It is challenging to harmonize these three views with one another. As Indonesia's president, Soekarno attempted to bring these three philosophies together through the ideology known as Nasakom, which stands for nationalism, religion, and communism. But ultimately, none of these philosophies could be combined. Finally, Sekarmadji attempted to create an Islamic state through a rebellion led by the Indonesian Islamic Army. In a similar vein, the Indonesian Communist Party carried out the September 30 Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party in an effort to discredit its rivals.

The students demanded Tri Tura, or the three demands of the people, following the movement of the Indonesian Communist Party that claimed the lives of the army generals. The people asked for the dissolution of the Indonesian Communist Party, a price cut on basics, and the dissolution of a 200-member cabinet as their three demands. The background to this Tritura is the human anguish brought on by ambiguous economic realities (Prakarsa, 2017). Politics served as Ir. Sukarno's commander in chief. To quickly bring about significant changes for the Indonesian people, a large movement or revolution is required.

This significant adjustment necessitates giving something up. It is hoped that economic stability would come after there is political stability. Due to President Soekarno's efforts to take into account the interests of all parties, one of the back altars has a cabinet with 200 ministers. However, despite the fact that the people are suffering as a result of the rise in the cost of needs, this has actually caused the burden on the state to grow.

Students view the revolution as going in the wrong direction. Evidence of this wrong direction is political instability which results in economic instability. At the same time, Indonesia is also in the midst of a competitive world political map in which the two great powers of communism with the axis of the Soviet Union and China are against the axis of America and its allies. The Americans and their allies were worried that there would be a domino effect, namely when Vietnam fell into the hands of the communists, its neighbors would follow suit, resulting in the whole of Southeast Asia falling into the grip of communism. Therefore, the student movement in that era was known as the counter-revolutionary movement not to fight the revolution but against the ideals of the revolution which did not create prosperity for the Indonesian people.

The Revolutionary Era of Independence of the Post-1966 Student Movement: Criticism of the New Order State and Anti-New Order State

The fall of the Sukarno regime was then replaced by a new regime. This new regime calls itself the New Order or the new order. This regime intends to create political stability and economic prosperity. One way to create political stability during the New Order era was to simplify the number of political parties. Political parties with various ideologies were

changed into two, namely those with religious and nationalist views. Religious parties are united into the United Development Party. Meanwhile, the parties with the ideology of nationalism were merged into the Indonesian Democratic Party. Then the New Order government created a separate political force called the Working Group (Aspinal, 2022).

The economic crisis was the most urgent issue at the start of the Suharto administration, following the simplification and further stabilization of political parties. President Soeharto delegated responsibility for handling economic matters to economists. These economists are college students at the University of California, Berkeley in the United States. These economists also served as members of the Berkeley mafia, a group of economic bureaucrats.

The use of foreign investment is one method for economic stabilization. The Japanese government was then rapidly changing its industrial sector as it attempted to recover from the Second World War. Japanese factories are established in Indonesia with Japanese investment. Of course, incentives must be offered to entice foreign investors to be willing to invest. Foreign investors are granted a number of benefits. However, despite being excluded from development initiatives, the lower classes do not experience economic stability. The students started to move once more to carry out demonstrations at this point. The Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to Indonesia on January 15th, 1974, served as the culmination.

The New Order government understood that there was a chance that a dictatorship may be overthrown by the student movement. A campus normalization program was implemented in the 1980s while Daud Joesoef was the minister of education. This incident occurred not just in Indonesia but also in China, where the Chinese Communist Party, which was in absolute power at the time, at the time. Chinese Communist Party military retaliation followed the Tiananmen Square-based student protest. Indonesian students also reject the same idea. This rejection can be seen in the way people move physically, specifically when they demonstrate. Student organization movements, student press movements, and numerous discussion forums are additional ways that non-physical activities are carried out. There hadn't been a sizable mass gathering since 1998 due to multiple campus normalization initiatives and strict government regulation of higher education.

Friend and Fight 1998—2000

Political and economic stability served as the cornerstones of the New Order government. Not just student movements but all movements that lead to ideologies other than Pancasila ideology are striving to be controlled. The Tanjung Priok incident on September 12, 1984, was one of the occasions when the New Order and the Islamic movement clashed.

There were pamphlets being distributed at the mosque in Tanjung Priok, which caused this movement to take place. Knowing this, the administration launched a repressive movement (Akmaliah, 2015).

The New Order's critics were like little fires trying to light the husks on fire. Indonesians are known as the husks. However, the majority of Indonesians view this as reciprocal while the economy is stable. Although there are authoritarians, there are no economic issues on the one hand. In 1998, this situation started to alter. Several factors contributed to this transformation. The decrease in Indonesia's oil reserves is one example among many others. The primary source of funding for state subsidies across the board and price stability is oil and gas profits. Economic stability starts to be disturbed when the fuel economy, namely the value of oil, declines. Indonesian businesspeople who borrow a lot of money from abroad to attain low interest rates exacerbate this issue. In Indonesia, interest rates are higher to encourage people to save more money and to keep the economy growing. A rise in interest rates should cause the value of the Rupiah to decline. Inflation happens when the rupiah's value declines. The value of the Rupiah is pegged by the government in order to avoid this. As a result, the Rupiah's value does not correspond to its true worth. An

international arbitrator named George Soros observed this and purchased dollars in Southeast Asia. The Thai Bath was initially impacted at the moment, and over a short period of time, like a domino effect, other Southeast Asian currencies were also hit. The collapse of the Rupiah currency caused a disruption in the Indonesian economy. Numerous Indonesian businesses were directly impacted by the decline in the Rupiah currency. Companies with foreign debt have negative equity since their debt obligations exceed their assets. These businesses eventually went out of business. Lending to domestic enterprises causes banks' assets to quickly depreciate. Customer mistrust develops from the customer's perspective. Customers hurry to withdraw their money or withdraw it in large amounts when they don't trust the banking system. An economic meltdown is inevitable given all of these circumstances. For pupils, this circumstance couldn't be more ideal. The students occupied the People's Consultative Assembly Building and sought a change in the government with the help of the populace (Antlov & Cederroth, 2021).

When Trisakti students were killed by repression, the ruling regime adopted the same tactic to halt the students. As opposed to Tanjung Periuk, this action sparked student enthusiasm rather than suppressing the student movement. The pivotal moment occurred when President Suharto, who was at the time away from home, came home and called a special assembly of the People's Consultative Assembly. Then, on public television, President Suharto announced his resignation. Once again, the student movement has been successful in overthrowing the current administration.

Reformation Age 2000

The Indonesian government transitioned from an authoritarian to a democratic one throughout the reform era. Gus Dur won the democratic presidential election organized by President BJ Habibie. Student involvement in numerous organizations, like the People's Democratic Party and the city movement, entered into established parties during this time. There are individuals who joined the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, like Budiman Sudjatmiko and Adian Napitupulu. Later, Fadli Zon, a fellow student activist, joined Prabowo's Gerindra movement (Fajrina, 2017).

Early in the new millennium, the United States likewise changed its stance toward Muslim-majority nations. The terrorist attack on the New York City's World Trade Center served as inspiration for this. The fact that this attack took place on American soil and struck at the center of the country's economy astounded the country. As a result, concepts like fundamentalism and terrorism are sometimes used interchangeably with the term radicalism.

Reform has brought about an era of transparency and freedom of speech in Indonesia. This independence is novel, especially in light of the severely constrained freedom of expression and the Ministry of Information's strict control over information. Community organizations started to have more freedom to operate in accordance with their philosophies (Salam, 2021).

At least four separate community organizations focus on various values. An organization called the Islamic Defenders Front advocates for the eradication of immorality. By giving political concerns top priority, particularly those pertaining to the influence of Western nations, the Indonesian Mujahideen Council. The extent of US influence in Indonesia is a problem that Hizb ut-Tahrir shares with the Indonesian Mujahideen Council. Compared to mass groups emerging from well-established religious institutions, such as Banser, a mass organization linked to Nahdatul Ulama, these mass organizations are relatively recent.

Discussion

Technology and Spread Radicalism in Current Years

Due to the world's rapid internet development, information may be shared easily and affordably. However, a sufficient telecommunications infrastructure is required for the internet to grow. The optical cable network and tower that transmit and receive internet traffic make up this infrastructure. People who utilize information technology in wealthy nations are beginning with desktop computers before moving on to smartphones. The high cost of desktop computers and gaps in internet connection still exist in Indonesia. In Indonesia, adoption of the internet very recently began in the 2010s. There was a jump in technology during this time, as Indonesian internet users started off on desktop computers before switching to smartphones. The arrival of low-cost, numerous option smartphone devices from China is one of the elements driving the quick adoption of smartphones. Additionally, the demographics of the country, where the majority of Indonesians are under 35, have an impact on the amount of internet use.

The pupils who make up this millennial age were born in the internet era, making them digital natives. Being accustomed to the internet since they were young, this generation is leading the way in the adoption of information technology. Positively, there are many informational resources available to pupils that are learning. However, when more information becomes available, new issues like hoax information and content with offensive themes, including material supporting extremism, start to appear. Radicalism is now being disseminated online rather than in open, public places. Every student in Indonesia with access to the internet and radical content is at risk.

However, kids continue to have strong opinions about a variety of political problems. One illustration is the significant protest known as Gejayan Calling that took place in Yogyakarta in September 2019. In reaction to several political problems that exist in Indonesia, this movement was created. The speed with which it sprang into existence and the sheer volume of participants at the demonstration venue on Jalan Gejayan Yogyakarta set it apart from this movement. The majority of this movement is created online, with information being shared through WhatsApp groups. In this instance, the protest was conducted without violence. It is possible, nonetheless, for organized online campaigns to mobilize large numbers of people and degenerate into pandemonium.

Lesson from History of Student Movement

Students' perspectives on history play a significant impact in deciding the course of Indonesian history. beginning with the first group of students who pursued higher education due to moral politics. The political organizations these students later founded represented a variety of beliefs. These views, however, were not all in agreement from the beginning. Ideologies exist that endorse the use of violence to further their objectives. President Soekarno's time period serves as evidence that conflicting philosophies cannot coexist. The dominant communist movement at the time precipitated a bloody incident, which resulted in student protests and people's movements that gave rise to the new dictatorship.

The New Order regime recognized the power of students and kept trying to suppress it. Starting from the Malari incident to various other events that the government tried to suppress. But in the end history repeats itself. Again there was a massive demonstration by students who overthrew the ruling regime. Students are strong agents of change because students who are young at heart have a high spirit of determination. When this spirit is based on the wrong ideology, it can potentially cause chaos and can go against the state's principles that have been mutually agreed upon.

In this information technology era, students are bombarded with various information. This information not only provides benefits by providing access to extensive and up-to-date knowledge but also has the potential to spread illicit ideologies. Therefore, systematic and structured steps are needed in tackling the dangers of radicalism among students in Indonesia.

Measures to prevent radicalism need to be carried out by various parties, both from the government, private sector and educational institutions. The cooperation between these three parties can prevent the spread of radicalism in Indonesia. The first step is prevention. Prevention can be done by the government through regulations, namely banning sites that contain elements of radicalism. In addition, internet providers can also help to prohibit access to sites that have the potential to contain radicalism content. Meanwhile, the campus can prevent it by prohibiting the existence of organizations or associations that are not in accordance with the values of defending the country. One simple step that campuses can take is to require each student to report all invited speakers to campus. Thus the campus can prevent speakers who have a background that tends to be radical from speaking on the campus pulpit. Of course, this definition of radicalism needs to be mutually agreed upon between students and the campus because without this agreement, it seems that there is only a one-sided definition of the campus. This action will actually result in a form of campus normalization volume two.

The second step is the educational step. The educational step is to provide students with correct information and education on various issues that develop. The campus is a gathering place for intellectuals from various backgrounds. This gives the campus an advantage over other institutions. In college a student studies a discipline. His perspective is inevitably limited by the point of view of his scientific discipline. This limitation can lead to misunderstanding. There is great danger in drawing conclusions with limited knowledge. For example, when you are an engineering student, discussing religious knowledge will have a limited understanding of religion. Similarly, a student of health sciences when discussing issues regarding politics will also have limited understanding. Likewise, someone who studies religion will also experience limitations in dealing with issues related to technology. Things like this are a natural thing. Given these limitations, the campus can act as an institution that can spread knowledge so that there are no misunderstandings that can be used by radicalism to enter.

The third step is maintenance. Care in this case is to provide a support system for students. Students, especially students who are far from the environment that protects them, such as overseas students, will be more prone to falling into radicalism when they gather with a radical environment. Therefore, through various campus activities, students can be directed both their time and energy for positive things. The campus cannot completely replace the family environment, but the campus can provide a support system in the form of academic mentors, campus psychologists and spiritual mentors.

The fourth step is to encourage student independence to become agents of change. The ultimate goal of the campus is to create graduates who can be useful in society and can think independently and make responsible decisions. Therefore, the campus cannot always be a filter for information or continuously feed information to students. Students must be able to play an active role not only to avoid radicalism but also to prevent the spread of radicalism. One way that can be done is by supporting students to conduct scientific discussions and supporting students to carry out various activities that can be independent of themselves. There is a relationship between poverty and free time with the potential for a student to be trapped in radicalism. When a student has a clear map for his future, he will direct his thoughts, energy and time to achieve his goals. Thus, these students are not easily distracted by the issue of radicalism and utopian promises

The steps above are not new but a reflection of the current context. In the era of ethical politics, the campus became a place for student organizations to grow. And after that the students who will become the nation's leaders who devote all their thoughts, energy and time can achieve their goal of Indonesian independence. Indonesia is currently in a potential demographic bonus where the number of the younger generation far exceeds the generation above it. By taking advantage of this demographic bonus, Indonesia can make a development leap, especially when the younger generation focuses on building the nation. On the other hand, if students fall into radicalism, this golden opportunity will be wasted. From history, it can be seen that major changes by students can only occur when these students are united and not divided by their respective ideologies, let alone ideologies that lead to radicalism.

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