

## National University's Strategy For Preventing The Threat Of Radicalism To Support Non-Military Defence

Andy Charman Gartika<sup>1)</sup>, F. G Cempaka Timur<sup>2)</sup>, Ahmad G. Dohamid<sup>3)</sup>, Alsodiq<sup>4)\*</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3,4)</sup> Asymmetric Warfare / Faculty of Defense Strategy, The Republic of Indonesia Defense University

\*Corresponding Author

Email: [andycharmanrizqy@gmail.com](mailto:andycharmanrizqy@gmail.com), [fgcempaka@gmail.com](mailto:fgcempaka@gmail.com), [ahmaddohamid@gmail.com](mailto:ahmaddohamid@gmail.com),  
[alsodiq.007@gmail.com](mailto:alsodiq.007@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

*The problem of the threat of the Radicalism movement in the Campus environment is a form of non-military threat that can shake the joints of community life. This research discusses the strategy and synergy of the National University in Preventing the Threat of Radicalism in Higher Education seen from three aspects namely Ways, Means and Ends as a way through existing facilities and infrastructure to ward off acts of radicalism in the campus environment that can affect the non-military defence system. This research was conducted to answer 2 research questions related to how strategies and synergies were carried out by the National University in preventing potential threats of radicalism to support the non-military defence system. The results showed that 3 aspects must be considered when the National University Campus makes efforts to prevent the threat of radicalisation among students through the Organizational Synergy, Policy Synergy and Operational Synergy approaches. All three will form an answer resulting from the research. The suggestion that needs to be done is how the campus can implement and integrate campus policies/policy strategy and student activities/operational strategy in the Student organisation/organizational strategy.*

**Keywords:** Strategy, Synergy, Radicalism, Non-Military Defence

---

## INTRODUCTION

Non-military defence is the participation of Ministries/Institutions (K/L) outside the defence sector in dealing with threats that have dimensions of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, technology and public safety. These threats include radicalism and terrorism, natural disasters, border violations, piracy, theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, cyber attacks, espionage, drug trafficking and abuse (State Defence White Paper 2015). The threat of radicalism and terrorism can affect security and defence stability in the dimensions of ideology, political economy, socio-culture, technology and public safety, which must be examined in more depth and watched out for by every Indonesian citizen whether they are in state agencies, universities, private bodies or community organisations.

Radicalism is a narrow way of seeing a person or group of people as a potential threat to national defence, inseparable from the existence of religious polarisation that creates a tangible anti-cultural sentiment and narrow interpretation of doctrine, ideology or theology. Radicalism occurs in Indonesia because many groups of people in this country have failed to integrate the values of plurality-based nationalism. Radical ideas in society that enter through formal educational environments such as schools and universities are a very interesting phenomenon to study because the infiltration of these ideas is relatively unnoticed or not understood by the extended family of the academic community in the educational environment. The rapid development and spread of radicalism that occurred in the country in the scope of education and higher education as well as the wider community that has been influenced by transnational radical groups.

The transnational radicalism movement can be prevented by efforts to increase awareness of state defence among students and academics, leaders of educational institutions need to understand the potential threats of radicalism and how to prevent the dangers of developing this

ideology, if not implemented it will hinder the goals of national education, and create a situation that destabilises the nation. Because it can lead to the collapse of the joints of nationalism in the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Hakim (2017) in the article by Iis Sugiarti and M. Roqib (2021) higher education institutions are the Center of Excellence for development and a place for the formation of the nation's morals, students as the first component of development successors, so they need to be equipped with various competencies, including moral competition which is marked by behaviour that is in line with the rules, norms, personality and identity of the nation.

Imron Rasyid et al (2019, p 7) in their research study found that several factors have made various higher education institutions in Indonesia and their students a source of recruitment and support in the development of radicalism. Firstly, by recruiting students as cadres, terrorist group networks will be able to build a support base among the group that will influence the wider community in the future. Secondly, these young people are also considered to have various skills and knowledge, especially in the field of engineering, which is proven to be useful for terrorist activities, including bomb-making. Thirdly, students are considered a group or segment of society whose thinking and mentality are still raw and unstable, making them easier to influence and be exposed to radicalism.

With this reason factor, it is necessary to have a strategy and synergy from universities and academicians to collaborate with Ministries / Institutions, related Agencies and Community Organisations including the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), Regional Governments (Pemda), TNI, Polri, community organisations, religious organisations, youth organisations and the Terrorism Prevention Coordination Forum (FKPT) in their respective regions to prevent the potential for radicalism which is a threat to the internal sector within the scope of the education unit. Elements of higher education leaders and staff in facing the development of the situation in the era of globalisation must be able to make a policy and steps in preventing the potential for radicalism movements that have recently been able to affect educational goals in higher education institutions, therefore the management of educational institutions is expected to be able to make policies in the form of providing more flexible guidance on student organisation activities and providing awards or scholarships to students who excel in academic and non-academic fields.

The policy and concrete steps from the elements of the leadership and staff of higher education in the form of the actualisation of strategies and synergies that have been implemented by the National University are expected to produce students who have and understand the values of Pancasila and national insight that has achievements as the next generation of the nation that has a spirit of nationalism, patriotism, moderate and tolerant, alert to provocation and incitement, networking in the peace community, and join in peace.

There are problems in this research to answer two problem questions on phenomena related to the threat of radicalism, namely:

- a. What is the National University's strategy in preventing the threat of radicalism to support non-military defence?
- b. How is National University Synergy in preventing the threat of radicalism to support non-military defence?

Based on the problem formulation above the title of this scientific work, it can be said that the research objectives are:

- a. Analysing National University Strategies and Synergies in preventing potential threats of radicalism to support the non-military defence.

Providing guidelines for building university strategies in preventing the potential threat of radicalism by synergising cooperation between agencies, local governments, TNI / Polri and

community organisations in the regional scope to be able to overcome common security issues, to support non-military / civil defence more broadly

## RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative research, which is research conducted in natural conditions (natural setting) where the objects and subjects of this research will discuss how educational institutions can form an empirical answer about strategies and synergy in preventing the potential threat of radicalism on campus. The research design used according to Ismail Nurdin, Sri Hartati (2019, p 33) explains that the design for descriptive and analytical studies is a research design that can be divided into descriptive research and analytical research.

The data collection technique in this scientific work according to Sugiyono (2019, pp 224-225) is the most strategic step in research, namely data collection can be done in various settings, various sources and in various ways. At the natural setting activity stage, where data collection techniques in this study were carried out using several methods, namely interviews, documentation studies and literature studies.

The use of natural research objects will view the threat of radicalism as a social reality that is holistic/whole, complex, dynamic, full of meaning and interactive/reciprocal symptom relationships (Sugiyono 2019, p 8-9). In addition, data collection activities are carried out in triangulation (combined) and data analysis is inductive, so qualitative research will produce a more meaningful emphasis on the threat of radicalism on the National University campus.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Transnational radical groups that claim to adhere to Islam are groups that want to change the basis of the state and ideology of the Indonesian nation into a Sharia state based on the caliphate. These radical and terrorist groups want to realise their ideals and desires by using many ways, one of which is by influencing students to join the ideology of the radical groups they adhere to with hidden movements. Students are a young generation that is heading towards a phase of maturity, has an unstable attitude of identity and an innocent mind that is considered more easily influenced by radical terrorist groups.

Imron Rasyid (2019 p 13), in his research study, produced a conclusion that the recruitment process towards radicalisation of students in Indonesia, as an object to foster radical movements on campus is divided into several, namely Ways, Strategies and Approaches. Radical groups use methods referring to whether it is *open (open)* or covert (*underground*). Meanwhile, the strategy used includes whether it is *private face-to-face*, public *face-to-face*, private *mediated* or public *mediated*. The approach is done through social media networks (friends, alumni, family members, and so on) and various campus activities, both formal and informal, or a combination of both.

In addition to being aware of the recruitment process towards radicalisation of students in Indonesia, the National University implemented a strategy to prevent the potential threat of radicalism in higher education by involving not only the internal campus environment consisting of students, lecturers and education personnel a large family of academicians. But it is also done in synergy with related agencies such as the Ministry of Education and Culture through the Director General of Higher Education and Director of Student Affairs, the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), Territorial Army Kodam Jaya, Polda Metro Jaya, community organisations, community leaders, religious leaders and other agencies that have deradicalisation and counter radicalisation programs.

Collaborative strategies can be carried out by implementing student development programmes to prevent radicalism based on the Tri Dharma of Higher Education and Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 55 of 2018. It mandates the establishment of student organisations as a forum for implementing Pancasila ideology development in student activities in higher education. National University students have an organisational forum that can be a place for positive activities in the field of reasoning and creativity as well as interests and talents, where it makes university resources a unifier of nationalism, patriotism, and love for the country to erode the potential for radicalism that is contrary to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

### **National University's Strategy to Prevent the Threat of Radicalism**

In accordance with the concept of Strategy theory from Arthur F. Likkey (1989) in the book Marsono, Tri Legiono (2020), in general, strategy is the art of action of organisational leadership elements to regulate and translate the three elements, namely *ways*, resources (*means*) and goals (*ends*) systematically, strategies are used as guidelines to achieve goals, with the formula:

$$ST = W + M + E$$

Meaning:

- a. ST (*Strategy*) = Strategy
- b. W (*Ways*) = The means taken to achieve the goal
- c. M (*Means*) = Resources, facilities/infrastructure that can used to achieve the goal.
- d. E (*Ends*) = Objectives that have been determined in the policy

Related to the prevention of potential radicalisation activities in the National University environment can be done according to the concept of Strategy theory from Arthur F. Likkey (1989) in the book Marsono, Tri Legiono (2020), in general, strategy is the art of action of organisational leadership elements to regulate and translate from three elements, namely methods/*ways* (*ways*), resources or means/infrastructure (*means*) and goals (*ends*) systematically, strategies are used as guidelines in achieving goals with the following:

- a. The strategy used by the National University is a **Ways** activity is a way/method taken in achieving goals to prevent potential radicalisation movements in higher education as follows:
  - 1) The Introduction to Academic Environment and Culture (PLBA) for new students is to prepare new students to become a young generation that is self-sufficient and independent, as well as to shorten the time of the process of orienting students' insights with the environment and culture and providing knowledge for success in taking learning in educational institutions.
  - 2) Religious activities and spiritual guidance at the National University is a way/method taken to achieve the goal of increasing religious values among students to reduce the impact of the influence of radicalism on the National University campus.
  - 3) Organising a seminar themed "Preventing the Development of International Radicalism in Indonesia's Young Generation" is a way/method taken to achieve the goal of reducing the influence of Radicalism among National University students.
- b. The strategies developed by the National University are **Means** activities as resources/infrastructure carried out to achieve goals to prevent potential radicalisation movements on the National University Campus are:
  - 1) The field of student reasoning and creativity aims to instil scientific knowledge, stimulate creativity and innovation, develop research skills, produce scientific work, professional development and student group cooperation within the institution, is a

- student activity in the field of knowledge acquisition, in the internal scope of domestic and foreign universities.
- 2) Interest and Talent activities are activities in the campus environment that aim to improve students' ability to participate in activities to achieve competence, in the fields of sports and arts, journalism and social care, and improve the management of student organisations in student activity programs.
  - 3) The provision of National University Scholarships is an award and appreciation for students who excel in a positive activity, namely a resource/infrastructure used to achieve the goal of preventing and countering the development of potential radicalism on campus.
  - 4) The Internal Policy Strategy with the National University Student Knowledge and Ability Development Pattern is a resource/infrastructure that can be used to achieve the goal of reducing the influence of radicalism on campus.
- c. **The Ends strategy** is the goal that has been set as a result of the entire process carried out to ensure the quality of National University graduates based on the values of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education (Indonesian Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education), by using *ways/methods (Ways)* and utilising Resources/Supplies (*Means*).

### **National University Synergy in Preventing the Threat of Radicalism**

An understanding of the synergy of the National University in preventing the potential threat of radicalism in higher education is to combine aspects of Regulatory Rules, Management of Higher Education with the Nuances of State Defense / Love for the Motherland, Mentoring Program for Student Association Activity Units in each Faculty and Study Program, collaborative cooperation with relevant agencies in the prevention of radicalism and Socialisation of Awareness and Knowledge in Choosing Friendship or Groups for Students.

The synergy will be able to produce better or greater output/results, according to Najiyati and Rahmat (2013) in the article Kiki Rasmala S & Syamsul Alam (2019), synergy will easily occur if the existing components can think synergistically, there is a common view and mutual understanding of values. Synergy occurs when two or more independent things combine into one that is greater than the sum of its parts. The synergy of National University Cooperation with policies and related agencies is Strengthening Nationalism and National Insight Programme is part of the synergy of Communication and Coordination between the two Agencies.

- a. National University's State Defence Character and Leadership Training (PKKM) Cooperation Synergy Welcomes the State Defence Reserve Component Program is an inter-agency communication synergy between the National University and Kodam Jaya and the Ministry of Defence on State Defence and reserve components.
- b. Policy Synergy, through the policies of Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Eradication of the Crime of Terrorism, Law No. 17 of 2011 on State Intelligence, Law No. 3 of 2002 on State Defence, especially rules that discuss defence issues and threats that are non-military, Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 on the Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 55 of 2018 on fostering the nation's ideology in student activities.
- c. The synergy between Universitas Nasional and Polda Metro Jaya in Preventing Radicalism and Terrorism among the Young Generation is a synergy of Coordination and Communication between the two Agencies Polda Metro Jaya and Universitas Nasional.

The Synergy of Cooperation between the National University (UNAS) and Narotama University (UN) Surabaya is a Synergy of Coordination and Communication between the two National University Institutions and Narotama University to achieve Optimal Goals in the implementation of the Curriculum



## CONCLUSION

### National University's Strategy in Preventing the Threat of Radicalism

- a. The **Ways strategy** used as a way/method taken to achieve the goal of preventing radicalisation movements on the National University campus is the Introduction of Environment and Academic Culture (PLBA) for students, Religious Activities and Spiritual Guidance for students and the holding of seminars themed "Preventing the Development of International Radicalism in the Young Generation of Indonesia".
- b. **Means strategies** developed as resources or facilities/infrastructure used to achieve goals in preventing radicalisation movements on the National University Campus are Reasoning and Creativity Field Activities for students, Interest and Talent Field Activities for students, Providing National University Scholarships for students who excel and Internal Policies with Patterns of Knowledge Development and Student Ability.
- c. **The Ends strategy** is the goal that has been set as a result of the entire process carried out to ensure the quality of National University graduates based on the values of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

### National University Synergy in Preventing the Threat of Radicalism

- a. **Organizational Synergy** by National University is through collaborative activities with related agencies such as Kodam Jaya, BNPT, Metro Police, Ministry of Religion, Narotama University, religious organisations/figures and organisations/community leaders.
- b. **Policy Synergy** by the National University is through the policies of Law No. 15 of 2003 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism, Law No. 17 of 2011 on State Intelligence, Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defence, especially rules that discuss defence issues and threats that are non-military, Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2010 on the Establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) and Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 55 of 2018 on fostering the nation's ideology in student activities.

**Operational Synergy**, by the National University, is the implementation of the Strengthening Nationalism and National Insight Program activities as part of the synergy of Communication and Coordination between the two Agencies, State Defence Character and Leadership Training (PKKM), the State Defence Reserve Component Program, holding Seminars on Terrorism and Radicalisation issues and cooperation in the preparation of an independent campus curriculum.

## REFERENCES

- Aisyahnur, N. (2020). *"Literacy of Radicalism in Indonesia The Concept of Khilafah in Hizbud Tahrir Indonesia and in the Islamic Concept Map, First Print. January 2020, Book Layout & Cover Dodi Isran ISBN: 978-623-7558-44-6 Hlmn 243+viii, 18x25 cm Published by CV. Zigie Utama IKAPI Member Number 003/Bengkulu/2019.*
- Arif Hidayat, Laga Sugiarto, *Strategies to Deter & Counter Radicalism through Cultural Reinforcement of Central Java Communities*; Journal of USM Law Review Vol 3 No 1 the Year 2020.
- Iis Sugiarti, Moh. Roqib (2021), *Dissemination of Islamic Moderation Education to College Students: A Strategy to Counter Radicalism in Public Universities*, Journal of Portrait of

- Thought Vol. 25, No. 2 (2021): 119-139 ISSN 2528-0376 (online) ISSN 1693-1874 (print), UIN Prof. K.H.Saifuddin Zuhri, Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 40 A Purwokerto 53126 E-mail: 191766029@mhs.uinsaizu.ac.id , Website: <http://journal.iain-manado.ac.id/index.php/PP>
- Imron Rasyid, et al (2019), *Radicalism in Indonesian Higher Education (Counter-Terrorism and Policy Studies)*, Published by The Habibie Center May 2019, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada through the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program (CTCBP), Edition 4 May 2019.
- Indonesian Law Number 12 the Year 2012 on Higher Education, Article 1 and Article 5
- Indonesian Law Number 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorist Offences
- Ismail Nurdin, Sri Hartati (2019, p 32), *Social Research Methodology*, Publisher Media Sahabat Cendekia address: Pondok Maritim Indah Blok PP-7, Balas Klumprik, Wiyung, Surabaya City 60222, Tel. 0881-3223-878, penerbitmsc@gmail.com, ISBN: 978-623-90984-3-8, Ach. Taufan, Editor: Lutfiah, S.HI, Cover Design: Muhamad Fakih, copyright©2019
- Iwan Satibi (2011, P 74), *Thesis, Thesis and Dissertation writing techniques*, CEPLAS Publisher, Jl. Lengkong Besar No. 68 Bandung, Telephone 4205945, ISBN 978-979-25-3527-3
- Kiki Rasmala S & Syamsul Alam (2019), *Synergy in the Implementation of Duties and Functions of the Civil Service Police Unit and Fire Department in Sinjai Regency*, STISIP Muhammadiyah Sinjai Administrative Scientific Journal, ISSN 2301-7058 Vol 10. No. 01. June 2019
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 on National Defence.
- Makmur Suprayitno (2014), *Buku Tentang Ilmu Pertahanan*, Yayasan Pustaka Obor Publisher, Member of IKAPI DKI Jakarta, First Edition, September 2014, Y.O.I: 779.32.16.2014, ISBN: 978-979-461-886-8, Jln. Plaju No. 10 Jakarta, email: Yayasan\_obor@cbn.net.id, website: [www.obor.or.id](http://www.obor.or.id)
- Marsono, Tri Legiono (2020), *Strategy Theory Book*, First Mould 2020. UNHAN RI
- Philip Suprastowo et al (2018, p 9), *Counteracting Radicalism in Education*, ISBN: 978-602-0792-06-4, Publisher Centre for Educational and Cultural Policy Research, BalitbangKemendikbud, Building E 19th Floor Jalan Jenderal Sudirman-Senayan, Jakarta 10270, Fax. +6221-5741664, Website: <https://litbang.kemdikbud.go.id> Email: [puslitjakbud@kemdikbud.go.id](mailto:puslitjakbud@kemdikbud.go.id), First printing, December 2018 , © Puslitjakdikbud/Copyright©2018
- Sirajuddin Saleh (2017, p 87-90), *Qualitative Data Analysis*, First Print, June 2017, Publisher: Pustaka Ramadhan, Bandung, ISBN: 979604 304 1 HP: 081355099674 - 082231099476, Email: [sirasaleh1971@gmail.com](mailto:sirasaleh1971@gmail.com), Editor: Hamzah Upu, Cover Design and Layout: Agus & Salmila
- Sugiyono (2019), *Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods*, Publisher CV. ALFABETA, 27th Print 2019, ISBN 979-8433-64-0, e-mail: [alfabetabdg@yahoo.co.id](mailto:alfabetabdg@yahoo.co.id)