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THE IMPACT OF IDEOLOGICAL RADICALIZATION ON THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Radicalism is a major threat to the security and peace of society, as well as the survival of a nation. This phenomenon has an impact on the welfare of society and can trigger conflict both in social relations (horizontal) and between society and the government (vertical). Radicalism can be positive or negative, as well as constructive or destructive. It is considered positive and constructive if it is accompanied by tolerance or social control. In Indonesia, negative radicalism becomes a threat when many young people are influenced by thoughts that tend to be violent and threaten state ideology

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INTRODUCTION

Radical understanding tends to develop in society when there is social and legal injustice, poverty, and a narrow interpretation of Islamic teachings. Therefore, active participation is needed from various parties, including community stakeholders and the Indonesian government. The state is expected to be present quickly and responsively to reduce conflicts with religious backgrounds and provide security and welfare guarantees for all levels of society.

State administrators are obliged to consistently uphold the values of Pancasila to create a just society in law enforcement, ease of service, and meeting the needs of citizens. Apart from that, mental and spiritual development of the younger generation in formal and non-formal educational institutions is very important to prevent the spread of radical ideas.

In everyday life, religious radicalism appears as a movement that seeks to change the social and political order as a whole by using violence justified by religious reasons or jargon. According to Vedi R. Hadis, radicalism in Indonesia is often associated with political radicalism, and he emphasized the importance of caution in defining radical politics. In Indonesia, radical politics is usually associated with Islamic radicalism, which is influenced by the country's social and political history. This caution is important because discussions about radicalism easily have connotations of fundamentalism, militancy, or Islam.

The collective task of the Indonesian people is to unite against the threat of radicalism, by reducing its negative impacts and encouraging the government to proactively identify and address the root of the problem. One important step is to strengthen the Republic of Indonesia's defense against ideologies that conflict with religious and human values.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach through literature analysis. Sources used include books, journal articles, websites, and related writings that are relevant to the research topic. Furthermore, a sociological approach is used to understand the social and dynamic aspects of the research object, which relates to society as the main focus of analysis.

This research applies a qualitative descriptive method with a focus on data in the form of words and not numbers. This approach was chosen because of the application of qualitative methods. Furthermore, this research is in-depth research with a descriptive stage which aims to describe the current situation. Data collection was carried out analytically by paying attention to the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of techniques according to the chosen method (James P. Spradley, 1997: 43).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Radicalism is an ideology fought for by a group of individuals whose aim is to change or reform the social and political order through acts of violence.

The concept of radicalism has various interpretations among various interest groups. In a religious context, radicalism involves movements that attempt to completely overthrow existing social and political structures using violence as a means. The social science approach describes radicalism as a view that desires fundamental transformation in accordance with an individual's interpretation of social reality or the ideology they believe in.

The radicalism movement is a form of enthusiasm that encourages change in the status quo with new ideas, often through actions aimed at destroying and replacing the existing system. This movement can take the form of violence and try to impose a narrow religious view, and believe that only their understanding is correct in accordance with the teachings of the Koran and hadith (Muhammad AS Hikam, 2017: 143).

Islamic radicalism in Indonesia is increasingly taking root and gaining greater support, especially because political dynamics continue to change. As time goes by, the goals of radicalism in Indonesia are increasingly diverse and do not have a consistent pattern. There are those who only struggle to implement Islamic law without the desire to establish an Islamic state, but there are also those who want to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. Apart from that, there is also an ideology that seeks misunderstanding by promoting the concept of the caliphate with various different organizational patterns.

1. **Radicalism Ideology**

   Radicalization ideology refers to a set of beliefs, doctrines, or views that encourage individuals or groups to carry out fundamental and drastic transformations in political, social, or religious structures through extreme actions, including violence. In this ideology, peaceful and democratic approaches are often rejected, while extreme and violent actions are seen as the only effective way to achieve desired goals. The following are some of the core elements of radicalization ideology:

   a) Extreme Point of View

      Willingness to Collapse Radical ideology often arises from deep disappointment with the current social, political or economic situation. Rejection of Customs, Belief that the existing system (whether political, economic or social) is corrupt or unfair and needs to be completely replaced.

b) Audacious Goals

Deep Change The goal of radical ideology is substantial change that involves destroying or replacing existing systems. Utopian Vision of the Future, namely an idealistic vision of society that is considered more just or correct from an ideological perspective.

c) Justification of Violence

Legitimacy in Violence Seeing violence as a legitimate and important step to achieve desired change. Neglect of Humanity towards Opponents, Treating groups or individuals with different views as enemies who deserve to be attacked or eliminated.

d) Spreading Propaganda and Accepting Members

Indoctrination, the use of propaganda to spread ideology and recruit new members, often through social media, the internet, and certain publications. Community Mobilization, Building a strong sense of solidarity and group identity to attract and retain members.

e) Refusal to Speak

Anti-Dialogue Approach, Rejecting talks and negotiations as a means of achieving change, because they are considered ineffective or a betrayal of ideological goals.

f) Fanaticism and Dogmatic Attitudes

Firmness of Belief, Having firm beliefs and not wanting to accept views or compromises from other parties. Dogmatic Attitude, Following certain doctrines or teachings rigidly and without raising questions or doubts.

2. Ideological Radicalism

The ideology of radicalism is a set of beliefs or principles that encourage individuals or groups to carry out fundamental and drastic changes in social, political or religious structures, often with extreme and violent approaches. Usually this ideology has several main characteristics:

a) Dissatisfaction with the Status Quo: Radicalism often stems from deep disappointment with current conditions, whether related to social injustice, corrupt politics, economic inequality, or cultural or religious oppression.

b) Revolutionary Goals: Radical ideologies advocate fundamental change that cannot be achieved through gradual reform. They want drastic and

comprehensive change, replacing the existing system with a new order that is considered more fair or correct.

c) Justification of Violence: Violence is considered a legitimate and sometimes the only means to achieve goals. Extreme measures are considered necessary to promote change or overcome enemies perceived as major obstacles.
d) Dogmatism and Fanaticism: Ideological beliefs held firmly and absolutely. There is no room for compromise or dialogue with parties with differing views. This fanaticism often leads to the dehumanization of opponents and the justification of brutal actions.
e) Strong Group Identity: Radical ideology often forms a strong group identity, where its members feel part of a larger and noble mission. This solidarity is reinforced by rhetoric that emphasizes unity against a common enemy.
f) Propaganda and Indoctrination: The use of propaganda to spread ideology and recruit new members is a common tactic. Social media, the internet, literature and secret meetings are often used to spread radical messages.

1) Equality:

Radicalism and violence are often associated with extreme ideas and aspirations to bring about fundamental changes in social, political or religious structures. Both expressed rejection of the status quo, viewing the existing system as unfair, corrupt, or ineffective.

2). Difference:

Radicalization Ideology refers to the process of changing individuals or groups towards radical attitudes. This involves a deep understanding of the steps and stages that transform individuals from moderates to supporters or perpetrators of extreme actions. The primary focus is on psychological and social change, describing a shift in individual thinking and behavior from moderate attitudes to supporting or engaging in radical action. Furthermore, this ideology analyzes the causal factors that encourage a person or group to engage in radicalization, including social, economic, political dissatisfaction, or personal experiences.

The ideology of radicalism focuses on its intellectual essence, especially the principles, beliefs and teachings adhered to by radical individuals or groups. The focus includes the goals that the ideology seeks to achieve, such as concrete and fundamental political, social or religious transformation. Apart from that, it also

describes the variations of radicalism that exist, ranging from religious, political, ethnic, to social radicalism.

Meanwhile, Radicalization Ideology places more emphasis on the processes and elements that cause individuals or groups to become radical. This approach highlights how the principles, beliefs and goals of radical ideology influence the radicalization process.

These variations are important to understand in order to design efficient strategies for preventing and dealing with radicalization and radicalism. Preventing radicalization requires an approach that focuses on the root causes and pathways of the radicalization process, while overcoming radicalism emphasizes a deep understanding of the underlying ideological principles and doctrines.

A.**History of Radicalism**

During the period of the spread of Islam in the archipelago carried out by the Songo saints, there was an atmosphere of peace and tolerance that was fostered through interactions between various local cultures. In fact, at that time Islam could coexist peacefully with other people and beliefs. However, after the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, separatist movements in the name of Islam began to emerge, as seen in the Kartosuwiryo rebellion in 1950 with the DI/TII movement. Recently, due to certain factors, new sects, sects and schools of thought have developed rapidly that adhere to the Islamic religion, in accordance with the culture and environment in their regions. After the 1998 reforms, which were marked by an emphasis on democracy and freedom of expression rather than law enforcement, radicalism increasingly flourished. This is reflected in the emergence of new groups that adhere to radical beliefs in the name of Islam (Agus Surya Bakti, 2016: 113).

The understanding of radicalism among Muslims is often equated with religious belief, even though the two have different contexts and goals in Islamic teachings. Radicalism not only arises due to factors such as economic, political, social injustice and legal issues, but also due to marginal problems in society. Organizations that adhere to radical ideologies have diverse patterns, ranging from moral and ideological movements to militant groups that adopt military structures. Even though they have different goals, one thing they have in common is an attempt to overthrow the legitimate government and political system to take over state power.

The failure of Marxism in the political arena in the Islamic world not only opened up opportunities for the emergence of radicalism, but also inspired resistance.

Although its contribution to industrialization and liberation efforts from colonial rule in several Muslim countries deserves recognition, Marxism failed to reach the core of society due to its lack of adaptation to the Islamic context. In the midst of the new penetration of colonialism and aggression from Western countries, the need for resistance has emerged again by utilizing the spirit of jihad which is rooted in the tradition of Islamic thought, as a response to foreign military threats such as Zionism and modern colonialism (Bambang Pranowo, 2007: 209)

Discussion

The Impact of Ideological Radicalization on Community Social Welfare

1) Acts of Radicalism

Radicalism includes extreme views or actions that support fundamental changes in social, political, or economic structures. This often involves drastic measures to replace or modify existing systems, even at the risk of compromising stability and security. Examples of acts of radicalism include physical violence such as terrorism and bombings, the spread of extreme propaganda that incites hatred, the formation of militant groups that are ready to use violence for political purposes, the destruction of property as a symbol of protest, and mobilization efforts. masses for rebellion or revolution.

Extremism can emerge from various schools of thought, both in the political, religious and social realms. The consequences can be very detrimental, both for individuals and society as a whole, because they often use methods that violate the law and applicable social values. Steps to prevent and overcome extremism usually involve a cross-sectoral approach, including through education, law enforcement, and efforts to encourage tolerance and dialogue between various groups (Mardenis, 2019: 71).

The widespread influence of radical ideology in the social structure is very worrying. This propaganda is spread through various channels, ranging from da'wah activities in places of worship to public educational institutions such as schools and universities, both openly and secretly. Online media such as websites, newspapers and magazines are also a means of disseminating the teachings he adheres to. They reject Pancasila as an ideology that should be adhered to because it is considered not religious. These efforts continue to be intensified, especially targeting the younger generation aged 16-30 years, with the aim of replacing Pancasila with Islamic ideology, and threatening the social stability of society.

Negative Impact of Radicalism

Radicalism has a number of significant detrimental impacts, not only affecting individuals, but also communities and the country in general. The implications cover various areas of social, economic and political life, thus disrupting overall social stability. The following are a number of the main detrimental impacts caused by radicalism:

a) Social and Political Instability

The development of conflict and violence is often caused by radicalism, giving rise to political instability and prolonged armed conflict both between communities and with the government. This can result in riots, civil war, and social fragmentation that trigger polarization between various ethnic, religious, or political groups.

b) Economic Impact

The negative impact of radicalism on stability has an impact on investor and tourism confidence, thus hampering economic growth and development of the tourism industry. In addition, acts of violence can also result in physical damage to public and private infrastructure, requiring large investments for recovery.

c) Trauma and Loss

Radical attacks often result in fatalities and injuries, and leave deep physical and psychological trauma for victims and their families. Affected communities live in fear and uncertainty, often experiencing mental health disorders such as post-traumatic stress (PTSD).

d) Violations of Human Rights and Freedoms

In an effort to tackle radicalism, governments often implement security measures that limit civil rights and individual freedoms. This can result in stigmatization and discrimination against certain groups or individuals, thus further exacerbating social injustice.

e) Disruption of International Relations

Countries considered hotbeds of radicalism often face international isolation, economic sanctions and a decline in diplomatic relations. Conflicts triggered by radicalism also often result in people being forced to

leave their homes, giving rise to refugee crises and complex humanitarian challenges (Muladi, 2006: 90)

Thus, radicalism causes major and destructive damage that has an impact on various areas of society's life. Solutions to confronting radicalism must involve comprehensive strategies, including educational efforts, interreligious and intercultural dialogue, strong law enforcement, and sustainable economic development.

The impact of the radicalization process on society, if seen historically, is manifested in conflicts arising from radical groups who use various violent methods to oppose and clash with other groups, which are ultimately rooted in socio-political problems. Radicals hold the view that Muslims have historically not benefited from globalization, so they fight dominant forces by bringing religious language, symbols and slogans to stimulate religious emotions and gather support to achieve political goals they consider "noble". . Although it cannot always be called religious manipulation, some of their behavior is motivated by religious interpretations of historical phenomena. This happened because of seeing the many deviations and social disparities that were detrimental to Muslims, so that radical movements emerged which were driven by religious sentiments and emotions, which ultimately influenced the nation's ideology (Sendari, 2012: 31).

The increasing prevalence of radical ideology in society requires serious attention from various groups, including community leaders, religious leaders, the government, and especially parents as part of the family. Actions to overcome radicalism must involve a comprehensive approach, starting from preventive efforts to handling, deradicalization and law enforcement. In terms of prevention, the family environment has an important role in preventing and overcoming radicalism.

The emergence of seeds of radicalism indicates the need to recognize signs of radicalism movements from an early age, especially in the family environment. The role of parents is very important as the main defense to protect children from the threat of radicalism. Careful monitoring of children's various activities is a step that needs to be taken so that parents can know if their children start to show suspicious behavior. Parental control and sensitivity towards children's activities is a key factor in preventing the spread of radicalism.

The presence of radicalism in the family environment has quite a big impact because the family is the closest environment for a child. As the first and main environment, the family is the place where children are born and where they first

interact with other family members. Apart from that, the family is also considered the most important environment because most of a child's life is spent in it (Azyamurdi Azra, 2016: 208)

When radicalism penetrates the family environment, the impact can be very destructive, causing divisions and loss of harmony between family members. This especially impacts children and the elderly, as they are vulnerable to such influences. Parents, as the figures who first provide values, rules and norms in everyday life, have a big role in forming a personality that is in accordance with the correct values before children are exposed to the wider society.

Apart from that, the implications of radicalization for the welfare of society are also reflected in internal diversity which includes differences in ethnicity, religion, culture, as well as economic and social disparities which further increase the possibility of the spread of radical ideology. This invisible threat poses a serious threat to the future of Indonesian society. Currently we are witnessing the emergence of various new social organizations that are free to express ideas without considering the positive and negative impacts. Increasingly widespread demonstrations also open up opportunities for infiltration by individuals with radical views, who claim to be defenders of community welfare (Ahmad Faozan, 2022: 44)

The Occurrence of Radicalization in Society and Its Factors

Radicalization which continues to be rampant in society is caused by various complex and interrelated factors. This phenomenon is influenced by various aspects, including social, economic, political, psychological and cultural conditions. Here are some of the main reasons why radicalization remains a relevant problem:

a) Economic and Social Demands

Economic instability, such as poverty and unemployment, can encourage individuals to take radical approaches as a way to overcome life's difficulties. Additionally, feelings of social injustice and marginalization can also drive them to seek extreme solutions.

b) Influence of Ideology and Religion

The spread of certain ideologies by radical groups is often carried out by depicting their struggle as something noble and important. Additionally, extreme religious interpretations can be used to legitimize acts of radicalism, thereby attracting individuals seeking spiritual meaning and identity.

c) Political Dynamics

Political instability, internal conflict and corruption in government often provide a fertile environment for the development of radicalism. Radical groups can take advantage of the state's weaknesses to achieve their goals, while repressive actions taken by the government can trigger radical protests or resistance.

d) Influence of Media and Technology

Digital platforms such as the internet and social media have become tools for radical groups to spread their ideology, recruit members and coordinate their activities. Social media also facilitates the spread of propaganda and inaccurate information, while algorithms that amplify extreme views can fuel the process of radicalization.

e) Psychological and Social Factors

Individuals who seek identity or meaning in their lives are vulnerable to the influence of radical groups that offer a sense of belonging and meaning. Pressure from peers or social groups can also encourage someone to take radical views and actions in order to feel accepted or respected.

f) Cultural and Historical Context

Regions that have a long history of conflict or oppression often harbor grudges and hatred that are passed down from one generation to the next, fueling a cycle of radicalization. Additionally, certain cultural norms and values may also support extreme or violent views as part of their lives.

In responding to radicalization, an effective solution must include a comprehensive approach and involve various sectors, such as government, community organizations, educational institutions and the international community. Key steps include inclusive education, equitable economic development, intercultural dialogue, and fair and transparent application of laws.

Radical ideology has a very detrimental impact on the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely affecting various aspects of people's lives such as economics, religion, politics, social and security. One of the triggering factors for radical ideology is the inability to resolve social conflicts properly, which ultimately gives rise to anarchic behavior and hatred between groups. This attitude slowly changed into antipathy towards the government and society. In the midst of conflict,

militancy from radical groups often emerges, especially if they receive support from figures or clerics (Aghuts Muhaimin, 2020: 75)

Radicalism is an interpretation that emerges as a response to problems that affect human life or as a strategy used by a society to overcome the challenges it faces. The essence of understanding radicalism is a fundamental perspective in responding to various problems that exist around it. Therefore, the concept of radicalism does not always have to be associated with negative connotations. There is a view that states that radicalism can have positive and negative sides. Currently, the term radicalism is considered less relevant because it is considered outdated. Because, the origin of the word "radicalism" comes from Latin which means "root", which indicates a deep and internal understanding. Radicalism can be a form of fanaticism towards an ideology, which can be beneficial or detrimental depending on the direction and values one adheres to. Radicalism may have a positive meaning if it is based on an attitude of tolerance or restraint in a social context. The important thing is that radicalism must be accompanied by an attitude of tolerance, meaning a focus on deep and internal understanding, not external (Turmudi, & Sihbudi, 2005: 74).

This view is in line with the concept of radicalism in an academic context which distinguishes two main types, namely constructive radicalism and destructive radicalism, similar to the terms positive radicalism and negative radicalism. Thus, not all forms of radicalism are considered negative. For example, the Dwitunggal Soekarno and Hatta were considered radical because they were pioneers in the struggle for Indonesian independence, through war efforts and political diplomacy to expel the invaders. However, negative radicalism refers to an approach that seeks to change fundamental structures through violent and inhumane means. However, this type of radicalism can be a threat to all individuals.

Radicalism is often seen as a social deviation or unconventional behavior, a societal aspiration to carry out transformation, but in an unconventional way. In this context, what is meant by "unusual" is change that occurs suddenly or quickly, without going through a gradual process, and often violates applicable norms (Nuria Reny, 2019: 61)

Radicalism often creates a strong urge to change something, but this change must be tied to a set of rules. Those who want quick and immediate change, with extreme understanding, can be called radicals. It starts with extreme understanding and follows with specific actions. For example, when a person or group has a shallow

understanding of their religion but imposes their views as the only true one, and pushes for socio-political change with violence based on these beliefs. Hardline agents generally have a shallow understanding of religion, for example when they use bombings to force ideological change (Ismail Hasani & Bonar, 2010: 23)

Even though radicalism arises from an ideological background, it will not lead to violence if it is not triggered by welfare inequality. Therefore, the key to preventing radicalism and terrorism is ensuring that economic needs are met and improving overall welfare. This view emphasizes the need for the state to be present in its optimal capacity to achieve these goals (Abuddin Nata, 2008: 52)

In simple terms, a country's effective capacity shows its ability to provide various public goods and services, especially in the fields of law and order, education, social welfare, and assistance to citizens in need. Through carrying out these duties, the state confirms its existence. Radicalism often arises as a result of social exclusion of certain groups in society, so it can strengthen anti-system ideology, especially if it receives a repressive response from the authorities.

So, to overcome radicalism, we can consider ways of deradicalization that are inclusive and persuasive by involving all parties in society. Apart from that, the importance of developing a comprehensive ideology for the entire Indonesian population in a structured and planned manner cannot be ignored. Without these steps, efforts to fight radicalism will become very difficult (Jauzi, 2017: 84)

To avoid radicalism under the guise of religious organizations, there are several steps you can take. First, we must be critical and not easily believe in any religious organization without careful consideration. Next, it is important to explore the background and identity of the religious organization before getting involved further. Healthy religious organizations must be open, not save themselves from interactions with the community, and avoid suspicious actions such as asking for large donations, asking to change their identity, or separating themselves from their family environment.

Signs of suspicion can also be seen in the way the organization directly touches on sensitive issues such as state political affairs or assessing heretical beliefs. However, it is also important not to go to extremes by completely denying the existence of religious organizations, considering that not all of them carry out radical practices. In this way, we can minimize the impact of radical ideology in a heterogeneous and multicultural society, and maintain harmony within the framework of the national ideology contained in Pancasila. (Arif Syaiful, 2016: 42)

Example of Radicalization

The following are several examples of manifestations of radicalization from various backgrounds, both in historical and contemporary contexts:

a) Terrorist Radicalization

ISIS(Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), is a prime example of radicalization that leveraged extreme religious ideology to recruit members from around the world and carry out a series of brutal terror attacks in various countries. Al-Qaeda, the terrorist organization responsible for the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States, also uses ideological indoctrination and propaganda to recruit members.

b) Political Radicalization

In various countries, including Europe and the United States, far-right extremist groups have emerged with white supremacist and anti-immigrant ideologies that often trigger domestic violence and terrorist attacks. Meanwhile, leftist extremist groups such as the Red Army Faction in Germany and the Weather Underground in the United States used violent tactics to achieve their political goals.

c) Religious Radicalization

Boko Haram, a terrorist group in Nigeria, uses extreme religious ideology to carry out terror attacks, kidnappings, and violence against civilians. In Afghanistan, the Taliban use extreme interpretations of Sharia law to enforce their rule and carry out violence against those who resist.

d) Ethnic and Nationalist Radicalization

Instances of ethnic radicalization between Hutu and Tutsi groups led to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, in which approximately 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were murdered in about 100 days. The brutal civil war in the former Yugoslavia, which occurred in the 1990s, was fueled by nationalist and ethnic radicalization, including ethnic cleansing and other war atrocities.

e) Radicalization in Local Contexts

In the Philippines, groups such as the Abu Sayyaf use radicalization to recruit local fighters and carry out attacks against the government and civilian population. Meanwhile in Kashmir, radicalization has triggered armed conflict

between separatist groups and the Indian government, giving rise to prolonged tension and violence.

f) Individual Radicalization

The terror attack in Christchurch, New Zealand in 2019 carried out by a radical right-wing armed group against two mosques is an example of individual radicalization through white supremacist ideology and hatred of immigrants. Likewise, Anders Behring Breivik, the perpetrator of the Oslo bombing and mass shooting on Utøya Island in 2011, is an example of an individual who was radicalized by right-extremist ideology.

Each case mentioned illustrates how radicalization can originate from various ideologies and complex factors such as social, political, economic and cultural. Efforts to prevent and overcome radicalization require an in-depth understanding of the specific situations and elements that trigger radicalization, as well as sustainable strategies.

CONCLUSION

Radicalism refers to a movement that aims to be rooted in a certain political ideology with full fanaticism and lack of tolerance for other views. This movement tends to reject differences in understanding and encourage rapid change by using violence or threats of violence, thus creating a frightening atmosphere of terror and causing major damage to the environment, public facilities, or even international facilities. The motives can vary, from political ideology to security disturbances.

Radicalism arises due to various factors such as thought, education, economics, social, psychological and political. The negative impact cannot be denied: it takes lives, creates a sense of insecurity in society, harms the economy, and even threatens nationalism. Radicalism is a serious threat to Indonesia; its rapid spread raises concerns. Therefore, let us unite to oppose and fight this ideology, and encourage the government to reduce its impact. One step is to protect the Republic of Indonesia from the influence of ideas that conflict with the religious values adhered to.

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