



THE CONTRIBUTION OF FANATICISM, ISTHIQOMAH AND RADICALISM TO MASLAHAH THROUGH THE MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN THE RIAU ISLAND

Chablullah Wibisono*, 

Sharia Economics Professor of the Faculty of Economics
Batam University, Riau Island
Indonesia
chablullahwibisono@gmail.com

Jon Kenedi

Faculty of Economics
University of Batam
Indonesia
kenedijo39@gmail.com

Fitri Astriani 

Faculty of Economics
University of Batam
Indonesia
fitriastriani71@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author email: chablullahwibisono@gmail.com

Submitted: 18 March 2023

Revised: 25 May 2023

Accepted: 30 May 2023

Peer-review under responsibility of 8th ASIA International Conference (KLCC, Malaysia) Scientific Committee

<http://connectingasia.org/scientific-committee/>

© 2023 Published by Readers Insight Publisher,

Office # 6, First Floor, A & K Plaza, Near D Watson, F-10 Markaz, Islamabad, Pakistan,

editor@readersinsight.net

This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



ABSTRACT

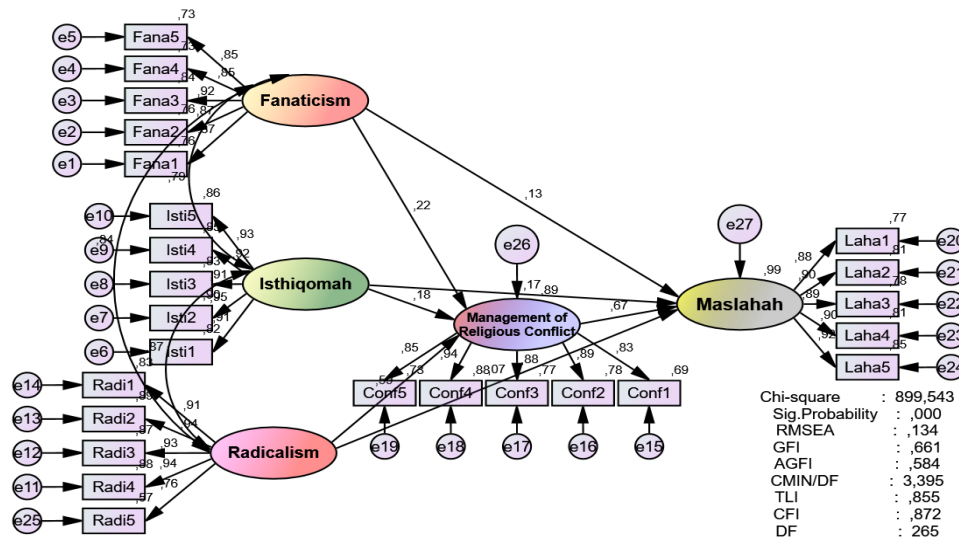
Radicalism in some societies can arise for many reasons. One of them is because of the need for more understanding of religion. This radicalism is the right target for people who aim to distort religious teachings or teach misguided religious ideas. People who are weak in performance are usually easily tempted by material inducements to do things that deviate from spiritual teachings. This study used Mix Method with Analysis Tool using AMOS version 24. Respondents and sample using the census method consisted of Members of the Riau Island Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB), totaling 135 Respondents. The results: The determination of the Ithiqomah on the Management of Religious Conflict is significantly positive, the Fanatics m resolution on the Management of Religious Conflict is highly positive, the Radicalism determination on the Management of Religious Conflict is very positive, the Management of Religious Conflict determination on Maslahah is a positive sign, the decision of the fanaticism on the Maslahah is positive important, the determination Radicalism on the Maslahah is positive but not significant, the determination isthiqomah on the Maslahah is positively influential. Square Multiple Correlation for Management of Religious Conflict =89.5%, Maslahah = 99.0%. It is suggested that there is no bias in understanding Radical and Radicalism. It is necessary to enlighten the people in the Riau Island Province. Fanatical is to hold strong, unwavering convictions in the face of evidence to the contrary, whether those convictions are positive or bad. Istiqomah is like having constancy, victory, courage, and glory in the conflict between obedience. When religious texts are understood superficially, they can birth to radical ideas and movements. Radicalism was used by national revolutionaries in the Western world to seize political power, as well as the flow used by anti-colonial nationalists and later used by social activists to achieve social goals.

Keywords: *Fanaticism; Isthiqomah; Radicalism; Management of Religious Conflict; Maslahah*

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

1. Rituals. The historical legacy is that world religions have traditions, so often, religious traditions justify violence and war in the name of God (McTernan, 2003). Religious conflicts generally do not have a single motive due to religious factors alone. Other factors are often intertwined, including cultural, social, economic, and political. For this reason, conflict management efforts must be carried out through a policy, directed program, and simultaneously. Steps to overcome these conflicts must be carried out not only during or after the match but even before it occurs.
2. Liberal and non-liberal Islam debate continues, even though it tends to subside at this time. Still, the bipolarity differences in understanding between the two can continue in conflict.
3. Radicalism in some societies can arise for many reasons. One of them is because of the need for more understanding of religion. This radicalism is the right target for people who aim to distort religious teachings or teach misguided religious ideas.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



The Contribution of Fanaticism, Isthiqomah, Radicalism to Maslahah through the Management of Religious Conflict in the Riau Island

Fig. 1. Full Model

Research Objectives

- What is the contribution of fanaticism to the Management of Religious in the Riau Archipelago.
- What is the contribution of Isthiqomah to the Management of Religious in the Riau Archipelago.
- What is the contribution of fanaticism to the Management of Religious in the Riau Archipelago.
- How does fanaticism contribute to Maslahah in the Riau Archipelago.
- What is the contribution of Isthiqomah to Maslahah in the Riau Archipelago.
- How does fanaticism contribute to Maslahah in the Riau Archipelago.
- How does the Management of Religious Conflict contribute to Maslahah in the Riau Archipelago.

Methodology

The strategy employed is a descriptive qualitative approach to research (Zaluchu, 2018). A population sample is the entire thing that is being measured (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). There were 135 total respondents, all of whom were members of the Riau Islands Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB). By conducting a census, we were able to collect data from 135 participants. In total, 135 FKUB officials and religious leaders on the Riau Islands participated in this survey. Both primary and secondary sources were used in the research data collection process. To collect primary data, researchers first send out questionnaires to the population under study. The cumulative weighted scores of survey respondents' responses to any additional statistical indicators Results from full Structural Equation

Modeling (SEM) were displayed in the style of image processing using AMOS for Windows, version 24.0. According to recent research (Wibisono, 2017). This method of sampling falls under the heading of "non-probability sampling" (Black & Champion, 2001)

Results

1. Standardized estimate of 0.218, Cr of 2,783, and probability of 0.00, statistically significant.
2. We find that the Determination of Istiqomah on the Management of Religious Conflict is statistically significant with a standardized estimate of 185, a Cr of 2,176, and a probability of 0.030.
3. The standardized estimate for the effect of radicalism on the management of religious conflict is 0.587, Critical ratio = CR5,686at CR value5,686>2.00 and probability = ***<0.05, is statistically significant.
4. There is statistically significant positivity between the Determination of Isthiqomah and the Maslahah, with a standardized estimate (regression weight) of 0.668 and a Cr of 5,834 probability = ***.
5. The determination Fanaticism on the Maslahah has a standardized estimate of 125with Cr of 2,161at probability = 0,008CR value2,161≥ 2.00 and Probability = 0.031≤ 0.05, is positively significant.
6. The Determination of Radicalism on the Maslahah is positive and not significant, with a standardized estimate (regression weight) of 0.070, a Critical ratio (CR) of 0.749, and a Probability (P) of 0.454.
7. The Determination of Isthiqomah to the Maslahah is significantly positive with a standardized estimate of 0.169 and a Cr of 2.778 at a probability of 0.454.

Findings

1. To a large extent, the Istiqomah's decision on the handling of religious conflicts is encouraging.
2. Fanaticism's resolve in the matter of religious conflict management is noteworthy.
3. Radical ideology's impact in resolving religious conflicts is strikingly good,
4. The Management of Religious Conflict's verdict on the Maslahah is overwhelmingly favorable.
5. Fanaticism's focus on the Maslahah is a very promising development.
6. Though the impact of radicalism on the Maslahah is favorable, it is not enormous.
7. Istiqomah's verdict on Maslahah is extremely favorable.
8. Management of Religious Conflict: R2 = 0.895, Maslahah: R2 = 0.990.

References

- Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2003). Business research methods. 11th Edition. New York: Mc. Graw-Hill/Irwin.
- Black, J. A., & Champion, D. J. (2001). Metode dan masalah penelitian sosial. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

McTernan, O. (2003) *Violence in Gods Name Religion in an Age of conflict*, London: Darton, *Longman*, and Todd, <https://www.amazon.com/Violence-Gods-Name-Religion-Conflict/dp/0232524947>

Wibisono, C. (2017). *Research Methods (Based on Quantitative and Qualitative)*, Publisher K-Media, Yogyakarta

Zaluchu, S.E. (2018). *Systematic Research and Quantitative Data Analysis*. Semarang: Golden Gate publishing.

Author's Biography



Prof Dr Ir Chablullah, M.M. *Sharia Economics Professor of the Faculty of Economics at Batam University Has research experience in the field of management.*



Jon Kenedi, *HRD Doctoral Student, Faculty of Economics, University of Batam, Indonesia. Has research experience in the field of management.*



Fitri Astriani, *HRD Doctoral Student, Faculty of Economics, University of Batam. Has research experience in the field of management.*