

PROFILE OF MODERATE ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN EAST PRIANGAN

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Abstract

This study explores the profile of religious moderation among university students in East Priangan, Indonesia, through a quantitative survey approach. The research method involved university students as respondents who were randomly selected using stratification techniques with a total of 463 people, covering various study programs and semester levels. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on views on controversial issues, such as Pancasila-religion relations, the caliphate state, respect for national symbols, and perceptions of violence. The analysis yielded an in-depth understanding of the dynamics of religious attitudes among university students. The results of this study provide a comprehensive picture of religious moderation at the academic level, providing a foundation for designing effective educational strategies. The implications of the findings can assist policy makers, educators, and practitioners in understanding and responding to the development of religious attitudes in academic communities.

Keywords: university students, religious moderation, moderation

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a country rich in cultural, religious and ethnic diversity, requires a spirit of multiculturalism that becomes the main pillar of its social life (Muslih et al., 2021). This diversity is reflected in the inter-religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony that have characterized this nation (Syarif, 2021). Although this diversity is a cultural wealth, it also raises the potential for interreligious tensions if it is not

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followed by a moderate attitude among the population. Religious moderation is becoming increasingly crucial amid globalization and the complexity of social challenges faced by society. The trend of polarization and extremism in some communities shows the need for understanding and promoting moderation, especially among the younger generation. Students, as agents of change and future leaders, have a strategic role in building an inclusive and harmonious society.

Students, as agents of change and young intellectuals, have a crucial role in shaping the future direction of the nation. In this context, the importance of a moderate attitude among students becomes increasingly evident (Fuad, 2022). A moderate attitude not only creates an inclusive campus environment, but also encourages interfaith dialog and mutual respect for differences. Students with moderate attitudes tend to be defenders of peace, build intercultural bridges, and show that diversity can be a positive force. In facing the challenges of globalization and social dynamics, a moderate attitude opens space for students to develop as critical, tolerant, and responsible individuals (Lubis & Bahri, 2022). Therefore, understanding and encouraging moderate attitudes among students is not only relevant for personal development, but also important for realizing a harmonious and competitive society. In addition, the gap between religious beliefs and moderate attitudes is often a central point of conflict in society. Differences in interpretation and implementation of religious teachings are often a source of disagreement and tension between individuals and groups. This phenomenon can be found at various levels of society, including in East Priangan, which, despite its rich tradition of tolerance, is not immune to the challenges of harmony.

Conflicts arising from the gap between religious beliefs and moderate attitudes create the need for in-depth studies related to how university students in East Priangan respond to and manage these differences. In the face of different religious views, university students play a strategic role as agents of change who can build bridges of dialog and promote respectful understanding. Therefore, this study aims to explore how the profile of student attitudes in religious moderation. It is important to recognize that interfaith conflicts do not always stem from fundamental differences in beliefs, but are often triggered by misunderstandings, stereotypes, and unequal access to resources and rights. In the context of East Priangan, where religious diversity is a distinctive feature, this research can make a significant contribution to efforts to build tolerance and harmony. This condition presents its own challenges, as students in this region are not only faced with religious differences, but also with local cultural heritage that enriches the diversity (Masturin, 2023).

In addition, this research can open a discussion on the role of education in mitigating the gap between religious beliefs and moderate attitudes. Religious education that is inclusive and respectful of differences can be the key to building better understanding between individuals. Therefore, the results of this study can

provide impetus for efforts to update curricula and learning approaches that value religious diversity and promote attitudes of tolerance among university students. The research is expected to provide policy recommendations for educational institutions and local governments to create a supportive environment for the development of moderate attitudes among university students (Ashoumi et al., 2022). By involving various related parties, including religious leaders, lecturers, and policy makers, a joint effort can be created to build awareness of the importance of moderate attitudes in maintaining harmony in society. In conclusion, through this research, it is hoped that constructive solutions can be found to overcome the gap between religious beliefs and moderate attitudes, and strengthen the foundation of diversity as a wealth and strength for the Indonesian nation (Umami, 2023).

The context of globalization and evolving social dynamics, understanding the attitude of religious moderation among university students is not only locally relevant but also has an impact on a wider scale. Therefore, this study will help fill the knowledge gap by providing a comprehensive picture of the religious moderation attitudes of university students in East Priangan, which is expected to serve as a foundation for the development of educational policies and programs that support religious moderation in higher education. However, the times and globalization cannot be avoided, so challenges arise related to the attitude of religious moderation among students. A balanced understanding of the values of democracy, Pancasila, and the principles of religious moderation is essential in ensuring the existence of diversity without sacrificing national unity.

The importance of understanding the attitude of religious moderation among students is not only limited to religious aspects, but also closely related to social stability, tolerance, and the sustainability of national development. Therefore, this study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the religious moderation attitudes of university students in East Priangan. In the face of contemporary issues, such as the understanding of democracy, the position of Pancasila in the context of religion becomes the main determinant in maintaining balance and social peace. social peace. This research is also relevant to the global context where there are complex dynamics between religion, politics and national identity.

Research on religious moderation has been the focus of studies in various global contexts, and several previous studies have made valuable contributions to understanding these dynamics. The analysis of previous research covers important aspects such as views on democracy, understanding of Pancasila, attitudes towards the caliphate state, selection of religious leaders, respect for national symbols, and rejection of radical organizations and terrorism. Previous research has also explored views on destroying other religions houses of worship and understanding Islam in the Indonesian context.

Some previous studies have produced interesting findings related to religious moderation among university students. For example, Aminullah's research (year) highlighted the importance of understanding democracy as the political ideology of the Indonesian nation and its relationship with religious moderation attitudes. The findings are an important basis for developing educational strategies that promote democratic values without overriding religious diversity.

Similarly, research by (Anwar, 2023) revealed that students' religious moderation attitudes are reflected in views towards the caliphate state and the application of Islamic sharia as the basis of law. This finding provides a more detailed picture of the complexity of moderation attitudes in a predominantly Muslim society. Other research, such as that conducted by (Hanik & Noviana, 2023) highlights the importance of tolerance and rejection of radical organizations and terrorism as indicators of religious moderation. These findings provide valuable insights into prevention efforts against potential radicalization among university students.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is an important foundation for achieving research objectives and obtaining valid and reliable data. This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach as its methodological framework. This approach was chosen because it can provide a comprehensive picture of the religious moderation attitudes of students in East Priangan, by measuring and analyzing data quantitatively.

The research population was students from various universities in East Priangan. In selecting the sample, a random sampling method was used with a sample size of 463 students. The use of this technique is expected to produce a more accurate representation of the student population in the region.

The main instrument used in this study is a scale questionnaire containing statements related to religious moderation. The questionnaire was developed based on related literature and discussions with education and religious experts to ensure its validity and relevance. The process also involved pilot testing on a number of university students to identify possible improvements and adjustments.

The data collection procedure began by randomly distributing the questionnaire to 463 students. Students are expected to fill in the questionnaire honestly and in accordance with their personal views on the statements. During data collection, the researcher will explain to the respondents the purpose of the study and ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive statistical methods. Descriptive statistics such as mean, median, and standard deviation will be used to summarize the data and identify common patterns and identify common patterns. Bivariate analysis will also be conducted to evaluate the relationship between variables, for example, whether attitudes towards democracy correlate with views towards the caliphate state.

In assessing the validity of the instrument, validity tests will be conducted to ensure that the questionnaire effectively measures what the study intends. Reliability tests will also be conducted to assess the extent to which the questionnaire provides consistent results.

In addition, research ethics will be considered by ensuring compliance with the principles of research ethics, including data security and respondents' privacy. The researcher will provide information to respondents regarding their rights as research participants and ensure that participation is voluntary. The results of data analysis will be interpreted thoroughly to profile the religious moderation attitudes of university students in East Priangan. The findings will then be used as the basis for formulating conclusions and recommendations for relevant policies or actions to improve religious moderation among university students. Thus, this research methodology is geared towards providing a deep understanding and significant contribution to the research theme (Silfani, 2023).

Table 1: Student Moderation Questionnaire Instrument

Pancasila does not conflict with religion
The Indonesian state should establish a caliphate state by implementing Islamic ideology and sharia as the basis of law
Leaders in Indonesia must be Muslims
Honoring the red and white flag is part of excessive activities that lead to shirk. leading to shirk
Suicide bombers are martyrs
Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, so it is only natural that Indonesia should form an Islamic State
Destroying other religions' illegal houses of worship is a normal attitude in our the frame of our democracy
Is it permissible for a local leader who is a Muslim to wish other religions happy holidays?

Each statement will be given a rating scale, for example from 1 to 5, where respondents are asked to rate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement. A score of 1 may indicate total disagreement, while a score of 5 indicates total agreement.

The instrument was designed by considering related literature, discussions with education and religious experts, and pilot testing on a number of students to ensure clarity and relevance of the statements. Prior to distributing the questionnaire to the main respondents, validity and reliability tests were conducted to ensure that this instrument could properly measure the variable of religious moderation that was the focus of the study.

In addition, the instrument also includes demographic questions such as gender, age, study program, and college of origin to gain further understanding of the respondents' characteristics. This demographic data can provide the necessary context in interpreting the results and understanding whether there are differences in religious moderation based on these characteristics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data calculations, the results of this study are

Table 2. description of research results

No.	indicator	strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	strongly disagree
1.	Pancasila does not conflict with religion	39,7%	46,4%	3,50%	8,90%	1,50%
2	The Indonesian state should establish a caliphate state by implementing Islamic ideology and sharia as the basis of law	10,4%	25,9%	32%	25,1%	5,8%
	Leaders in Indonesia must be Muslims	40,8%	32,8%	12%	13,2%	1,3%
	Honoring the red and white flag is part of excessive activities that lead to shirk. leading to shirk	3%	7,3%	12,5%	14,9%	62,2%
	Suicide bombers are martyrs	0,9%	3,9%	7,8%	40%	47,5%
	Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, so it is only natural that Indonesia should form an Islamic State	8,6%	20,1%	25,7%	38,9%	6,7%
	Destroying other religions' illegal houses of worship is a normal attitude in our the frame of our democracy	1,3%	5,4%	12,5%	47,3%	33,5%
	Is it permissible for a local leader who is a Muslim to wish other	6,75	49,5%	25,9%	13,6%	4,3%

	religions happy holidays?					
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Source: MTS Al-Durasah Islamic Student Book

Analysis/Discussion

Pancasila does not conflict with religion agreed 46.4%, strongly agreed 39.7%, disagreed 8.9%, undecided 3.5%, strongly disagreed 1.5%. The survey data on views towards Pancasila shows some interesting results. The majority of respondents, 46.4%, agreed, while 39.7% strongly agreed. This reflects a fairly high level of support for the view that Pancasila does not conflict with religion. A small proportion of respondents, 8.9%, disagreed, and 3.5% were undecided. There is potential complexity or uncertainty in respondents' understanding of the alignment of Pancasila with religious values. Further analysis could help identify factors that might influence this view. It is important to note that only a small number of respondents, 1.5%, strongly disagreed with the statement that Pancasila does not conflict with religion. This percentage indicates a low level of resistance to the idea.

This data may provide an initial insight into how university students in East Priangan understand the relationship between Pancasila and religion. These results may also have important implications in the context of religious moderation attitudes, as Pancasila is often regarded as the foundation of a state that respects and accommodates religious diversity (Anggara, 2023).

Indonesia should establish a caliphate state with Islamic ideology and sharia as its legal basis. 32% agree, 25.9% disagree, 25.1% disagree, 10.4% disagree, 5.8% strongly disagree. The survey data regarding views on the establishment of a caliphate state by applying Islamic ideology and sharia as the basis of law shows a significant variation in attitudes among respondents. Most respondents, 32%, strongly agreed, while 25.9% agreed. This result reflects a relatively high level of support for the idea of establishing a caliphate state based on Islamic ideology and sharia.

In contrast, 25.1% of respondents disagreed, and 10.4% strongly disagreed. This data reflects that there are some respondents who reject or strongly reject the idea of establishing a caliphate state based on Islamic ideology and sharia as its legal basis. Meanwhile, around 5.8% of respondents stated that they were undecided. This may reflect uncertainty or complexity in their views on this idea. Further analysis may be needed to understand the factors that influence this uncertainty. This data provides a picture of the diversity of views on the form of the state and its legal basis among university students in East Priangan. There is a wide spectrum of views, from high support to significant rejection of the idea of establishing a khilafah state based on Islamic ideology and sharia.

The survey data includes views on statements without specification of agreement or disagreement. The survey results show variations in the level of agreement or disagreement with the statements. The majority of respondents, 40.8%, agreed, and 32.8% strongly agreed. This high level of agreement suggests that most respondents are leaning towards a positive attitude towards this unspecified statement. A number of respondents, 11.9%, expressed doubt. This may reflect uncertainty or confusion in understanding or responding to the statement. Further analysis may be needed to understand the factors underlying this uncertainty. In contrast, about 13.2% of respondents disagreed, and only 1.3% strongly disagreed. While these percentages are not very high, the rejection of the statement is still quite significant.

Respecting the red and white flag is part of excessive activities that lead to shirk 62.2% disagree, 14.9% strongly disagree, 12.5% undecided, agree 7.3 strongly agree 3% The survey results regarding views on the statement "Honoring the red and white flag is part of excessive activities that lead to shirk" show a variety of attitudes among students. Analysis of the distribution of responses leads to some key findings. The level of opposition to the view that honoring the red and white flag is an excessive activity that leads to shirk is quite high, with 62.2% of respondents disagreeing. In addition, 14.9% of respondents strongly disagreed. This high level of rejection illustrates that most students do not see the act as a form of excess that has the potential for shirk. There was a group of respondents who were undecided (12.5%), indicating complexity and uncertainty in the understanding of the statement. This uncertainty could stem from diverse interpretations of the concept of shirk or perhaps complex considerations related to religious beliefs.

Although a minority, a small number of respondents (7.3% agreed and 3% strongly agreed) expressed the view that honoring the red and white flag could be considered an excessive activity that leads to shirk. This reflects the variation in views among students, which may be influenced by religious beliefs or cultural values. Further analysis needs to explore whether this view of honoring the red and white flag is related to certain religious values or is more cultural in nature. Further understanding of the factors that influence these views could provide insight into the relationship between religion, culture and nationalism. The results of this survey contribute to an understanding of the complexity of university students' views on national symbols and values. The implications may help in the development of a more holistic approach to education, considering the diversity of views among students in the context of respect for national symbols (Mastuhi, 2023).

Suicide bombers are martyrs 47.5% strongly disagree, 40% disagree, 7.8% undecided, 3.9% agree, 0.9% strongly agree. The survey results show that the majority of students reject the view that suicide bombers are considered martyrs. With 47.5% of respondents strongly disagreeing and agreeing and 40% disagreeing, the level of

rejection of this concept is quite high. However, a small number of students (3.9% agreed and 0.9% strongly agreed) expressed a different view.

Undecided on the statement was expressed by 7.8% of respondents. This level of uncertainty reflects the complexity of students' understanding of the controversy and impact of suicide bombing. The implication is the need for a more in-depth educational approach to explain the context and consequences of such violent acts. These results have important implications in the context of anti-terrorism education and awareness in higher education. The high level of rejection suggests that efforts to shape non-violent attitudes may have been successful to some degree among university students. However, further analysis is needed to understand the factors that influence the views of the minority who agree or are undecided, so that more effective educational strategies can be developed (Prayona, 2023).

Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, so it is natural for Indonesia to form an Islamic State 38.9% disagree, 25.7% undecided, 20.1% agree, 8.6% strongly agree 6.7% strongly disagree. The survey results regarding views on the statement "Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, so it is natural for Indonesia to form an Islamic State" reflect the diversity of views among students. As many as 38.9% of respondents disagreed with the idea of forming an Islamic State. This high level of disagreement may reflect an appreciation of the principles of democracy and diversity that are the main characteristics of the Indonesian state (Munawaroh et al., 2022). Although the majority of the population is Muslim, most students do not see it as natural that the country should be Islamic-based.

The 25.7% of respondents who were undecided shows the complexity of views among students. This indecision could stem from the vagueness of the concept of an Islamic State or other complex considerations. Further analysis is needed to understand the factors that influence this uncertainty. While there were percentages of agree (20.1%) and strongly agree (8.6%), they did not reach a majority. Respondents who agree may consider that Islam should have a more dominant role in the formation of the state, while those who strongly agree may have more radical views in this regard.

A small number of respondents (6.7%) strongly disagreed with the establishment of an Islamic State. This could reflect a belief in the principles of secular democracy and diversity that already underpin the Indonesian state. Overall, the results of this survey have implications for students' understanding of the principles of democracy and diversity in Indonesia. While the majority disagree with the idea of an Islamic State, the complexity of views among university students highlights the need for further research to understand the nuances and background of these complex views. This analysis can assist in the development of diversity and democracy education in academia.

Damaging places of worship of other religions illegally is a normal attitude within the framework of our democracy strongly disagree 33.5%, 47.3 disagree, 12.5% undecided, 5.4% agree 1.3% strongly agreed The survey results regarding the statement "Illegally destroying places of worship of other religions is a normal attitude within the framework of our democracy" reflects the attitude of the majority of students who reject this view. As many as 33.5% of respondents said they strongly disagreed, and 47.3% said they disagreed, indicating that most students consider the act of destroying other religions' places of worship to be something that is unnatural in a democratic context. Only a small number of students, namely 5.4% agreed and 1.3% strongly agreed.

Although the percentage is low, the existence of this group suggests that there is a small portion of students who may have more radical views regarding religious rights (B & Anwar, 2023). Doubts about this statement were expressed by 12.5% of respondents. This state of doubt reflects the complexity of views among students regarding ethics and norms in a democratic context. Further analysis is needed to understand the factors causing this pollution. These results have an impact on educational efforts and awareness of tolerance in higher education. High level of opposition to the destruction of places of worship of other religions represents awareness of the importance of respecting religious freedom and harmony between religious communities in society (Putri, 2023). While the survey provides a general overview, further analysis is needed to understand the background to more radical views. Factors such as religious background, education, and personal experience can play an important role in shaping views regarding ethics in a democracy. The implications can help in the development of more effective educational programs related to tolerance and respect for religious freedom in a plural society.

Is it permissible for a regional leader who is Muslim to wish other religions a happy holiday? 49.5 agree, 25.9% undecided, 13.6% disagree, 6.7% strongly agree, 4.3% strongly disagree The survey results show variations in student views regarding the possibility of a Muslim regional leader wishing other religions a happy holiday. The majority of respondents, 56.2%, agreed or strongly agreed with this possibility, reflecting an inclusive and tolerant attitude towards religious plurality in society. The majority of students who expressed doubt, as many as 25.9%, indicated uncertainty or complexity of views on this issue. This variety of answers may reflect various ethical considerations, social norms, or even lack of clarity regarding the context and intention behind the congratulations. Meanwhile, a minority of respondents, as many as 17.9%, said they disagreed or strongly disagreed with this possibility. Although the numbers are relatively small, these views reflect differences in opinion among students. Factors such as interpretations of religion, political beliefs, or views on the relationship between religion and government can influence these attitudes. Analysis

needs to take into account the social and political context that may influence students' views.

The national political situation, local culture, and existing policies in the area can provide additional nuances in the interpretation of survey results. These results have important implications, especially in the context of regional leadership. Majority support for the possibility of the leader wishing him a happy holiday. Other religions demonstrate aspirations for inclusive leadership and are able to understand and respect religious plurality in society. Through this analysis, regional leaders can understand that an inclusive and tolerant attitude towards religious differences is valued by the majority of students. This can be a basis for regional leaders to build a leadership image that respects and embraces diversity in their society (Achmadi, 2024).

CONCLUSION

A survey conducted on students in East Priangan revealed a number of important findings regarding their views on ideological issues, religion and national values. The following is a summary explanation of these important findings:

The majority of students in East Priangan show support for democracy as the political ideology of the Indonesian nation. Apart from that, the majority of respondents saw that Pancasila did not conflict with religion. These findings reflect the level of understanding and support for the country's basic principles. In a religious context, there are various views regarding the establishment of a caliphate state based on ideology and Islamic law. Although the majority of students supported it, there were also a number who expressed disagreement, reflecting the diversity of opinion among students.

The survey results also show that the majority of students tend to reject radical views, such as considering suicide bombers as martyrs. However, there were a small number of respondents who agreed, indicating that there is dynamics and complexity in understanding security issues. Students' views regarding the shape of the country also reflect a diversity of opinions. Although the majority reject the idea that Indonesia should become an Islamic country, there are also a number of students who support this idea. This illustrates the differences in perceptions regarding the principles of democracy and diversity in Indonesia.

Regarding national symbols, the majority of students reject the view that respecting the red and white flag can be considered an excessive activity that leads to shirk. This reflects a positive attitude towards national symbols as part of identity and nationality.

Views regarding religious freedom also reflect an inclusive attitude among students. The majority of respondents rejected the view that illegally destroying

places of worship of other religions could be considered a normal attitude within the framework of democracy.

The survey results also show that the majority of students support regional leaders who are Muslim in wishing other religions happy holidays. This reflects a tolerant and inclusive attitude towards religious diversity at the regional leadership level. Overall, the survey findings provide a picture of the complexity and diversity of views among students in East Priangan. Further analysis is needed to understand the context and factors that influence the dynamics of student opinions regarding these issues. The implications involve educational and dialogue efforts to strengthen attitudes of tolerance, inclusiveness and understanding of diversity in society.

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