

## **ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF MODERATION OF FTIK UIN GUSDUR STUDENTS CLASS OF 2022**

**Abdulah<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Husnah Mustika Sari<sup>1</sup>, Nabila Fitriyani<sup>1</sup>, Yunestria Rizkiana<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid

Email: abdulah@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id

### **Abstract**

Radicalism is a complex phenomenon and has many causative factors that are interrelated to one another. Lack of understanding of religious moderation is one of the causes of radicalism. The purpose of this study is to determine the moderation level of FTIK UIN GUSDUR students class of 2022. The level of moderation can be categorized by understanding the four indicators of religious moderation. The results of this study indicate that the moderate level of FTIK UIN GUSDUR students class of 2022 is in the very good category. The conclusion of this study is the importance of understanding religious moderation for students. Religious moderation courses can be the spearhead used by campuses to increase student moderation.

**Keywords:** Class of 2022, students, religious moderation, moderation, radicalism

### **Abstrak**

Radikalisme merupakan sebuah fenomena yang kompleks dan banyak memiliki faktor penyebab yang saling berkaitan satu sama lain. Kurangnya pemahaman tentang moderasi beragama menjadi salah satu penyebab timbulnya radikalisme. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui tingkat kemoderatan mahasiswa FTIK UIN GUSDUR angkatan 2022. Tingkat kemoderatan dapat dikategorikan dengan pemahaman tentang empat indikator moderasi beragama. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kemoderatan mahasiswa FTIK UIN GUSDUR angkatan 2022 berada pada kategori sangat baik. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu pentingnya pemahaman moderasi beragama bagi mahasiswa. Mata kuliah moderasi beragama bisa menjadi ujung tombak yang digunakan pihak kampus untuk meningkatkan kemoderatan mahasiswa.

**Kata kunci:** Angkatan 2022, mahasiswa, moderasi beragama, kemoderatan, radikalisme

### **Introduction**

Radicalism is a complex phenomenon and many have causal factors that are interrelated with each other. Radicalism in Indonesia often ensnares young people. Narrow religious understanding and lack of understanding of moderate Islamic teachings can be factors causing radicalism in Indonesia (Tadjoeddin & Prasetyo, 2019). Another factor that causes the emergence of radicalism among youth is due to lack of attention from the government and society to youth as well as lack of access to correct information and knowledge about religion and radicalism (Kusuma & Fajar, 2019).

In the Indonesian context, religious moderation is considered important because Indonesia has a very complex diversity of ethnicities, religions, and cultures (Rukayah, 2017). Religious moderation is a concept that reflects inclusive Islamic values and promotes interfaith cooperation and avoids fanaticism and extremism, including a vigilant attitude against religious manipulation and intolerance (Assyaukanie, 2017). Moderation is defined as proportionate and balanced attitudes and behaviours in carrying out conflict, violence, and discrimination against others (Ali Fauzi, 2018). By understanding religious moderation, moderation will certainly be embedded in society. The moderation displayed by the community will certainly be a spreader of peace for the Indonesian nation (Selvia et al., 2022).

Such an ideal moderate attitude should be seen in every dimension of people's lives, to give birth to a climate of tolerance as an effort to counteract radicalism (Dianita, 2018).

Religious moderation needs to be instilled in formal education, such as college. Higher education in Indonesia needs to play an important role in instilling religious moderation in students by creating an academic environment that respects religious and cultural differences, developing curricula and learning methods that teach the values of religious moderation, and providing guidance and support to students in developing religious moderation attitudes (Nugroho & Amran, 2016). Students with religious moderation also tend to be more tolerant and respectful of differences, and can develop positive personalities such as creativity and innovation, which are important in the face of change in the digital age and globalization (Firdaus & Abu Bakar, 2020).

The results of interviews with 350 students from 11 universities in Indonesia who were randomly selected showed that the majority of students had a moderate level of religious moderation, meaning that students had religious tolerance and an open attitude towards religious differences. However, there are a number of students who have low and high levels of religious moderation. Factors influencing religious moderation include internal factors (such as personal beliefs, life experiences, and attitudes toward religious differences) and external factors (such as religious education and college environment) (Suryaman, 2017). Qodir dan Yusuf's (2020) research states that the curriculum development of religious moderation courses is one of the efforts to increase religious moderation among students in Indonesia. Likewise with research conducted by Salleh et al. (2019) which shows that religious moderation courses can increase religious moderation in students.

Religious moderation theory that can be used to measure the level of moderation includes four things, namely: 1) national commitment; 2) tolerance; 3) non-violence; and 4) accommodating to local culture. These four indicators can be used to identify how strong religious moderation is practiced by someone in Indonesia, and how vulnerable they are.

National commitment is important to see the influence of one's religious views on one's allegiance to the basic consensus of nationality. Tolerance is giving space to others to believe and express opinions, even though they are different from us. Nonviolence means not taking radical actions that harm others. Moderate people are more accepting of local culture in religious behaviour, if it does not contradict religious teachings. The correlation between accommodation to local culture and religious moderation remains to be proven (Moderasi, 2019)

K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid State Islamic University Pekalongan as one of the Islamic universities in Indonesia has an important role in producing a qualified and noble young generation. Therefore, it is important to conduct an analysis of students of KH State Islamic University. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, especially for new students of the class of 2022 of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FTIK) in terms of the level of moderation. Analysis of the level of moderation of FTIK students of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan needs to be done so that it can be known how much influence Islamic values have in shaping the character of students.

The analysis of the moderation level of new students of the class of 2022 UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan is expected to provide useful information for the leadership of UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan in developing education and building the character of moderate students and can foster and protect students so as not to fall into the character of radicalism and benefit the community and the surrounding environment. In addition, the results of this analysis can be a reference for other researchers in conducting research related to Islamic and educational issues in Indonesia.

## **Research Method**

In this investigation, a quantitative approach was combined with descriptive research methods. 881 students from the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan comprised the population of this investigation. If the research is descriptive, the minimum sample size is 10% of the population; if the study is correlational, the minimum sample size is 30 subjects; if the study is a causal comparison, the sample size is 30 subjects per group; and if the research is experimental, the minimum sample size is 15 subjects per group (Gay & Diehl, 1992).

This is a descriptive study, so the sample size is 10 percent of the population. As a result, researchers recruited a total of 89 students as research samples. As a data collection instrument, questionnaires were used to collect information. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics to describe the data as it is..

## Result and Discussion

This study examines four dimensions/aspects to determine the moderation level of the FTIK Class of 2022. The four aspects/dimensions are as follows: (1) national commitment, (2) tolerance, (3) nonviolence, and (4) cultural sensitivity. In this section, a description of the data for each dimension based on field data will be presented. The presented data descriptions are the mean (M), the median (Me), the mode (Mo), a bar chart, and a pie chart. The accompanying description provides a comprehensive explanation of each feature.

### National Commitment

A total of 89 students from the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR responded to a questionnaire containing eight statement items on national commitment. Minimum score is 21, maximum score is 32, mean (mean) is 27.97, median is 28, and mode is 32. The data is divided into five categories: very excellent, good, sufficient, less, and very less. The score used to determine the category is derived from the ideal mean and standard deviation. From the ideal mean score and ideal standard deviation, the level of moderation of the FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022's national commitment can be determined.

The determination of the level of moderation in the national commitment indicator is determined after knowing the minimum value ( $X_{min}$ ) = 8 and the maximum value ( $X_{max}$ ) = 32. Next find the ideal average value ( $M_i$ ) with the formula  $M_i = \frac{1}{2} \times (X_{max} + X_{min})$ , find the ideal standard deviation ( $SD_i$ ) with the formula  $SD_i = \frac{1}{6} \times (X_{max} - X_{min})$ . Based on the reference above, the ideal mean dimension of national commitment is 20. The ideal standard deviation is 4. From these calculations can be categorized into 5 intervals as in Table 1, Table 2, and Figure 1.

Table 1. Categories Moderation

No.	Category	Formula
1	Very good	$X > M + 1,5 SD$
2	Good	$M + 0,5 SD < X \leq M + 1,5 SD$
3	Enough	$M - 0,5 SD < X \leq M + 0,5 SD$
4	Less	$M - 1,5 SD < X \leq M - 0,5 SD$
5	Very less	$X \leq M - 1,5 SD$

Table 2. Moderation Category National Commitment Indicator

No.	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1	$X > 26$	55	62	Very good
2	$22 < X \leq 26$	31	35	Good
3	$18 < X \leq 22$	3	3	Enough
4	$14 < X \leq 18$	0	0	Less

5	$X \leq 14$	0	0	Very less
Total		89	100	

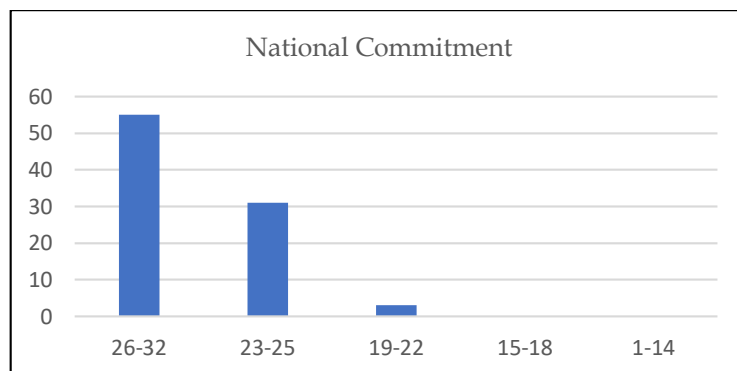


Figure 1. Bar Chart of Moderation of National Commitment Indicator

The moderation of the national commitment indicator according to the FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 students can also be seen in Figure 2 which is presented in the form of a pie chart.

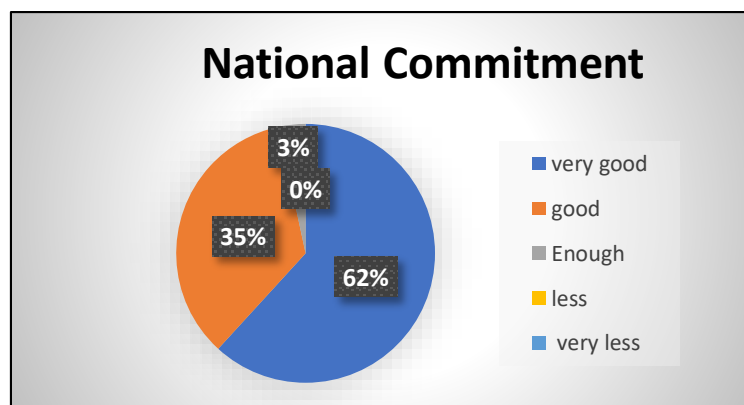


Figure 2. Pie Chart of National Commitment

The national commitment of FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 students falls into the very good category with a frequency of 55 respondents or 62%, the good category with 31 students or 35% of national commitments, and the less category with three students or 3%. According to the findings of the study, the average level of national commitment was 27.97, placing it in the excellent category. The lowest score of 21 falls within the sufficient range.

### Tolerance

A total of 89 students from the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR responded to a questionnaire with eight statements about tolerance. Minimum score = 23; maximum score = 32; mean (mean) = 28.55 median = 30; and mode = 32. The data is divided into five categories: very excellent, good, sufficient, less, and very less. The score used to determine the category is derived from the ideal mean and standard deviation. On the basis of the ideal mean score and ideal standard deviation, the FTIK UIN Gusdur Class of 2022's level of moderation can be classified using the tolerance indicator.

The determination of the level of moderation in the tolerance indicator is determined after knowing the minimum value ( $X_{min}$ ) = 8 and the maximum value ( $X_{max}$ ) = 32. Next

find the ideal average value ( $M_i$ ) with the formula  $M_i = \frac{1}{2} \times (X_{\max} + X_{\min})$ , find the ideal standard deviation ( $SD_i$ ) with the formula  $SD_i = \frac{1}{6} \times (X_{\max} - X_{\min})$ . Based on the reference above, the ideal mean of tolerance aspect is 20. The ideal standard deviation is 4. From these calculations can be categorized into 5 intervals as in Table 3 and Figure 3.

Table 3. Categories Moderation Tolerance Indicators

No.	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1	$X > 26$	57	64	Very good
2	$22 < X \leq 26$	32	36	Good
3	$18 < X \leq 22$	0	0	Enough
4	$14 < X \leq 18$	0	0	Less
5	$X \leq 14$	0	0	Very less
Total		89	100	

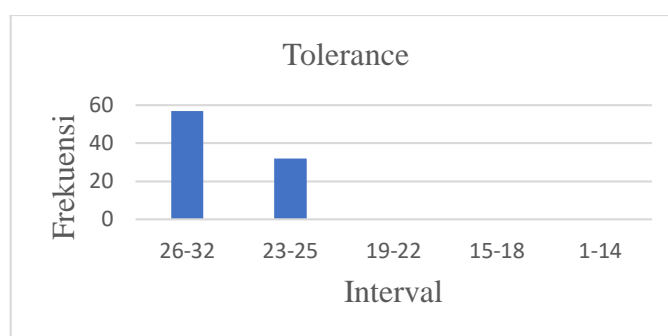


Figure 3. Moderation Bar Chart of Tolerance Indicator

The moderation of tolerance indicators for FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 students can also be seen in Figure 4 which is presented in the form of a pie chart.

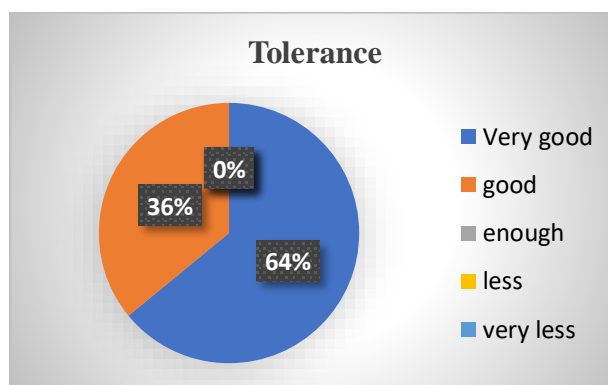


Figure 4. Pie Chart of Moderation Tolerance Indicator

Based on the conducted data analysis, the tolerance of the Class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR falls into the very good category with a frequency of 57 respondents, or 64%, and the good category with 32 respondents, or 36%. According to the study's findings, the mean tolerance indicator was 28.55 and placed in the very good category.

### Nonviolence

A total of 89 FTIK students from the class of 2022 at UIN GUSDUR were asked to complete a four-item questionnaire on nonviolence. Minimum score = 4; maximum score = 16; mean (mean) = 13.35 median = 14; and mode = 16. The data is divided into five categories:

very excellent, good, sufficient, less, and very less. The score used to determine the category is derived from the ideal mean and standard deviation. On the basis of the ideal mean score and ideal standard deviation, the Class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR can be classified according to their level of moderation on the non-violence indicator.

The determination of the level of moderation in nonviolence indicators is determined after knowing the minimum value ( $X_{min}$ ) = 4 and the maximum value ( $X_{max}$ ) = 16. Next find the ideal average value ( $M_i$ ) with the formula  $M_i = \frac{1}{2} \times (X_{max} + X_{min})$ , find the ideal standard deviation ( $SD_i$ ) with the formula  $SD_i = \frac{1}{6} \times (X_{max} - X_{min})$ . Based on the reference above, the ideal mean of the tolerance dimension is 10. The ideal standard deviation is 2. From these calculations can be categorized into 5 intervals as in Table 4.

Table 4. Moderate Nonviolence Category

No.	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1	$X > 13$	46	52	Very good
2	$11 < X \leq 13$	30	34	Good
3	$9 < X \leq 11$	6	7	Enough
4	$7 < X \leq 9$	4	4	Less
5	$X \leq 7$	3	3	Very less
Total		89	100	

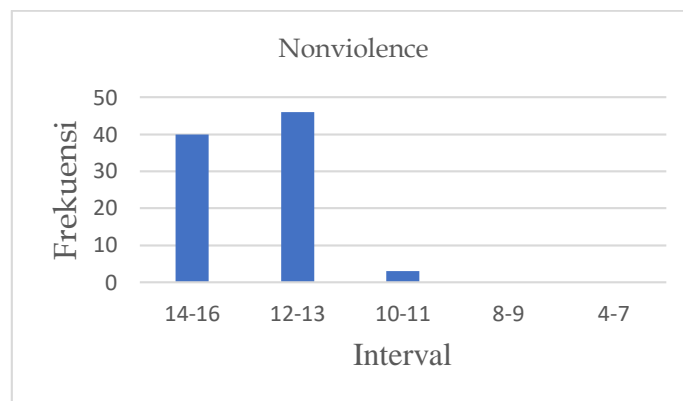


Figure 5. Nonviolence Bar Chart

The moderation of the anti-violence indicator of FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 students can also be seen in Figure 6 which is presented in the form of a pie chart.

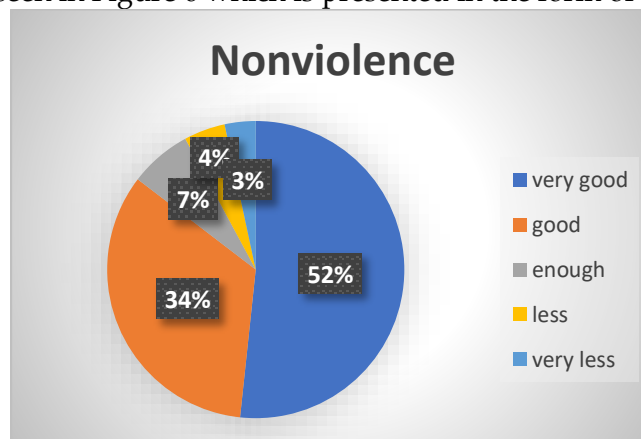


Figure 6. Nonviolent Pie Chart

The anti-violence indicators of the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR fall into the very good category with 46 respondents, or 52%, the good category with 34 respondents, the sufficient category with 7 respondents, the less category with 4 respondents, and the very less category with 3 respondents. According to the study's findings, the mean nonviolence indicator was 13.35% in the very good category.

**Accommodation to Local Culture**

The class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR responded to a questionnaire consisting of four statements with a total of ninety-nine individuals. Minimum score = 4; maximum score = 16; mean (mean) = 13.64 median = 13; and mode = 12. The data is categorized as follows: very good, good, sufficient, less, and very less. The score used to determine the category is derived from the ideal mean and standard deviation. On the basis of the ideal mean score and ideal standard deviation, the level of moderation of the Class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR can be classified using the indicator for local culture accommodation.

The determination of the level of moderation in the accommodation indicator to local culture is determined after knowing the minimum value (X min) = 4 and the maximum value (X max) = 16. Next find the ideal average value (Mi) with the formula  $Mi = \frac{1}{2} \times (X \text{ max} + X \text{ min})$ , find the ideal standard deviation (SDi) with the formula  $SDi = \frac{1}{6} \times (X \text{ max} - X \text{ min})$ . Based on the reference above, the ideal mean indicator of accommodation towards local culture is 10. The ideal standard deviation is 2. The data is categorized into 5 intervals as in Table 5.

Table 5. Category of Moderation of Accommodation Towards Local Culture

No.	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1	$X > 13$	40	45	Very good
2	$11 < X \leq 13$	46	52	Good
3	$9 < X \leq 11$	3	3	Enough
4	$7 < X \leq 9$	0	0	Less
5	$X \leq 7$	0	0	Very less
Total		89	100	

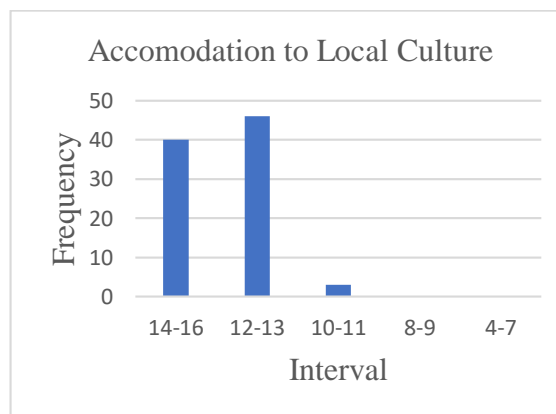


Figure 7. Histogram of Accommodation of Local Culture

The moderation of accommodation indicators towards the local culture of FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 students can also be seen in Figure 8 which is presented in the form of a pie chart.

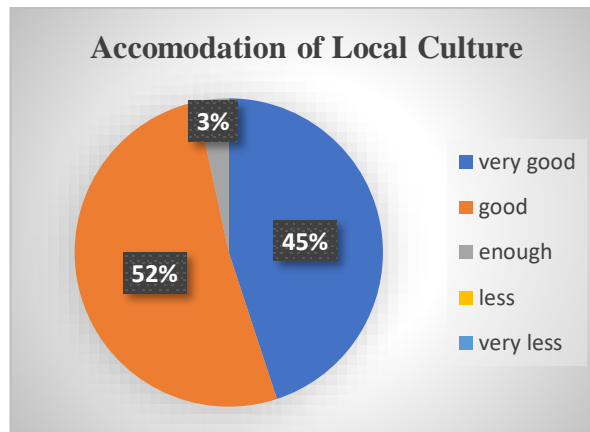


Figure 8. Pie Chart of Accommodation of Local Culture

The accommodation to the local culture of the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR falls into the very good category with a frequency of forty respondents or forty-five percent, the good category with fifty-two percent, and the sufficient category with three percent. According to the findings of the study, the mean score on the indicator of adaptation to local culture was 13.64, placing it in the excellent category.

A total of 89 pupils from the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR responded to a questionnaire containing 24 questions and yielding the overall data set. Minimum score = 70; maximum score = 96; mean (mean) = 84.21 median = 86; and mode = 72. The data is categorized as follows: very good, good, sufficient, less, and very less. The score used to determine the category is derived from the ideal mean and standard deviation. The level of moderation of the FTIK UIN GUSDUR Class of 2022 can be classified according to the ideal mean score and ideal standard deviation.

The determination of the overall level of moderation is determined after knowing the minimum value ( $X_{min}$ ) = 4 and the maximum value ( $X_{max}$ ) = 16. Next find the ideal average value ( $M_i$ ) with the formula  $M_i = \frac{1}{2} \times (X_{max} + X_{min})$ , find the ideal standard deviation ( $SD_i$ ) with the formula  $SD_i = \frac{1}{6} \times (X_{max} - X_{min})$ . Based on the reference above, the ideal mean of moderation is 60. The ideal standard deviation is 12. The data is categorized into 5 intervals as in Table 6.

Table 6. Overall Moderation Category

No.	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1	$X > 78$	57	63,9	Very good
2	$66 < X \leq 78$	42	36,1	Good
3	$54 < X \leq 66$	0	0	Enough
4	$42 < X \leq 54$	0	0	Less
5	$X \leq 54$	0	0	Very less
Total		89	100	

The level of moderation of the FTIK UIN GUSDUR class of 2022 has been categorized as very good by 57 respondents, or 63.9%, and as good by 36.1%, according to an analysis of the collected data. According to the study's findings, the average level of moderation was 84.21, placing it in the excellent category.

National commitment is a significant indicator of the extent of one's religious views and expressions toward national ideology, particularly acceptance of Pancasila as the state's foundation (Suwarni & Atasoge, 2021). Based on this study's findings regarding indicators of national commitment, the average student in the FTIK UIN GUSDUR class of 2022 is very excellent. A total of 55 respondents, or 62% of all respondents, have a moderate outlook.



Tolerance is the second dimension of this research questionnaire. According to the findings of the study, the average student in the class of 2022 at FTIK UIN GUSDUR has an excellent tolerance attitude. According to the findings of the data analysis, as many as 57 respondents, or 64%, were in the category of "very good." The average moderation of the tolerance indicator is 28.55, which places it within the category of "very good."

The third factor in determining a person's level of moderation is nonviolence. Nonviolence, according to Naryan Desai, is life's harmony. He stated that anything that disrupts life's equilibrium is violence. According to the findings of this study, as many as 52 percent fall into the category of "very good." Only 3% are in the category of very few. Understanding of nonviolence and moderate Islam must be enhanced and intensified, particularly among millennials who are still forming their identities (Hamdi, S., 2021).

The final dimension/aspect of religious moderation is sensitivity to the local culture. According to this study's findings, as many as 45 percent of respondents were in the very excellent category. The average score received by respondents was 13.64. The students of the FTIK UIN GUSDUR class of 2022 are included in the very excellent category when it comes to the moderation of the accommodation dimension in relation to local culture.

## Conclusion

Understanding religious moderation is vitally essential for society, particularly for Islamic religious college students. By comprehending religious moderation, a student's degree of moderation can be determined. This can be measured using the four religious moderation indicators. Based on the results of this study, the moderation level of the FTIK class of 2022 is classified as very excellent. The data indicates that the average understanding of religious moderation is in excellent shape. national commitment (62%), tolerance (64%), nonviolence (52%), accommodation to local culture (45%), and overall moderation (64%). A college student must preserve this mentality. Religious moderation courses must be emphasized and used as the primary tool to provide students with an understanding of religious moderation, particularly on campus.

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