

Analysis of The Development of Terrorist Groups In The Jurisdiction of The Sidoarjo Police Office

Submitted 1 January 2024, Revised 1 March 2024 Accepted 1 April 2024

Yoseph Son of Sudibyo^{1*}, Alif Bryan Pradana Kusuma², Andi Gibran Gani Mandica³

¹Police Program, Akademi Kepolisian, Semarang, Indonesia

²Information System, University of Amikom, Yogyakarta

³Criminal Justice Strategic Management Concentration, Boston University, Boston, United States

Corresponding Email: *Joseputra01@gmail.com

Abstract

The study "Analysis of the Development of Terrorist Groups in the Sidoarjo Police Jurisdiction" investigates the activities of terrorist groups in the Sidoarjo area, analyzes the driving factors, and evaluates early detection efforts. This study uses the mixed method embedded model to explore various aspects of terrorism. It was revealed that early detection by the Sidoarjo Police Security Intelligence Unit was hampered by equipment damage, inefficient budget allocation, and inadequate program management systems. This indicates the need to strengthen and improve efforts to prevent terrorism in the region. This study also highlights the driving factors for the development of terrorist groups, such as the evolution of tactics and techniques, the social conditions of apathetic and easily provoked communities, and the existence of individuals/groups who take advantage of terrorist groups for specific purposes. In addition, worrying developments were also found in the Sidoarjo terrorist group, including the ability to make weapons, youth cadre programs, and support for terrorist groups abroad. Other significant findings are the identification of essential figures in the local Jamaah Islamiyah group, such as Usman Bin Sheff, Umar Patek alias Hisyam, and Zulkarnaen, as well as the phenomenon of former terrorist convicts returning to the terror network even though they have pledged allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia. This research is expected to contribute to the scientific study of terrorism, enrich the understanding of the community and security forces regarding the dynamics of terrorist groups, and increase public awareness of the threat of terrorism.

Keywords: JAD; Jamaah Islamiyah; Terrorism; Usman Bin Sheff

This is an open access article under the CC BY license.



Copyright@Tanggon Kosala

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with 300 ethnic groups and various beliefs, has the potential for inter-group conflict. Traditions in East Java, including Sidoarjo, uphold the values of harmony and morality. However, the emergence of radical thinking (TUMIRAN, M. A.1. BAHRI, S, 2025: 45) and migration from various regions in East Java have triggered the spread of intolerant (Abdullah Hanif, 2025: 61) and radical views. The arrest of 12 terrorist individuals in East Java, including 5 from Sidoarjo, and the discovery of a weapons bunker in Sedati, Sidoarjo, show the influence and broad impact of terrorist activities. The increasing trend of terrorist prisoners and former terrorist prisoners in Sidoarjo increases the risk of spreading terrorist ideology.

The police continue to work to prevent terrorism (Marc Helbling, Daniel Meierrieks: 2020: 979). Although the number of attacks has decreased, their impact has increased, with 25 deaths recorded. The police have a crucial role in dealing with intolerant, radical, and terrorist groups, as regulated in various laws and regulations. The study "Analysis of the Development of Terrorist Groups in the Sidoarjo Police Jurisdiction" is needed to understand the dynamics of terrorist groups, their developments, and the challenges they face.

Management Theory

Management (Yabin Li: 2022: 243) is a series of activities that include planning, organizing, and controlling. These activities aim to provide effective direction and coordination and motivate leadership in every human endeavor. The ultimate goal of management is to ensure the achievement of targets and objectives set by the organization (Terry, 1972: 8). The following is a series of activities in management.

Group Development Theory

This theory was first developed by Kurt Lewin in 1947. This theory talks about the process of group development. Lewin stated that development in a group is divided into three stages: the unfreezing stage, the moving stage, and the freezing stage.

Resource Mobilization Theory

Resources have a great influence on the development of a social movement. As in Figure 2.1, these resources can be in the form of knowledge, money, media, labor, solidarity, legitimacy, or in the form of support for the movement, both internal support and external support from the authorities (Penabulu Foundation, 2020: 8). Mobilization of organizational resources means expanding resources, increasing skills, knowledge and capacity in managing the resources owned by the organization.

The Concept of Terrorism

Based on Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism Article 1 Paragraph 2, "Terrorism is an act that uses violence or threats of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which can cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to vital strategic objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives." Concretely, the group uses the guise of Islam as a justification for its actions.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach, which uses verbal and numerical data. The research method used is Mixed-Method with the Embedded type. Concurrent. This research combines descriptive qualitative methods, grounded theory, and exploratory factor analysis. The data sources used are primary and secondary data with collection methods: observation, interviews, documentation, qualitative surveys, and questionnaires. The research methods are arranged as shown in the following figure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Grounded Theory of Terrorist Group Activities in Sidoarjo

In general, the movement of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo is divided into 4 main patterns: starting with penetration and then recruitment, strengthening, and escape.

1. **Penetration** is an attempt by members of a terrorist group to live amid society without their group's identity being known. Penetration is carried out openly and secretly. Members carry out penetration activities by the principles of the *Tanzim Siri organization*. So it is often found that members of a terrorist group have many names.
2. **Recruitment**, simultaneously these groups continue to recruit in various ways and motivations. This pattern is very successful in Sidoarjo, Surabaya, and Pasuruan because of the presence of Usman Bin Sheff alias Ustaz Fahim.
3. **Strengthening** is an effort to enhance a group. The terrorist group in Sidoarjo strengthened its capabilities by making homemade firearms, practicing combat, training physical abilities, and providing gathering places and other infrastructure needed by the group. In addition, the terrorist group also cooperated with the international networks of Al-Qaeda and ISIS.
4. **Escape** is an attempt by convicts, ex-convicts, or targets who have been caught to deceive the police so that they are not seen, not revealed, and do not meet legal requirements. The groups use legal loopholes and existing programs to pretend to repent or get off the search radar.

A. Factors Driving the Development of Terrorist Groups in Sidoarjo

1. Validity and Reliability Test

Table 1. Validity Test with Bivariate Correlation *Item-to-Sum*

VAR		MARK	LIMIT	INFORMATION
I1	Pearson Correlation	.492 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I2	Pearson Correlation	.781 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I3	Pearson Correlation	.685 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I4	Pearson Correlation	.528 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I5	Pearson Correlation	.671 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I6	Pearson Correlation	.257 *	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.047	< 0.05 (5%)	
I7	Pearson Correlation	.479 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	
I8	Pearson Correlation	.429 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.001	< 0.05 (5%)	
I9	Pearson Correlation	.308 *	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.017	< 0.05 (5%)	
I10	Pearson Correlation	.692 **	> 0.250	VALID
	Sig . (2-tailed)	.000	< 0.05 (5%)	

Based on Table 1, each construct included in the calculation has been tested for validity using convergent validity by considering the r table and r count values. Where, all constructs have r count values above r table from 60 samples, namely 0.250. In addition, each construct's significance value is below 0.05 (5%).

Table 2 Reliability Coefficient Test

	MARK	LIMIT	INFORMATION
McDonald's ω	0.750	> 0.6	HIGH RELIABILITY
Cronbach's α	0.719	> 0.6	HIGH RELIABILITY
Guttman's λ_2	0.757	> 0.6	HIGH RELIABILITY
Guttman's λ_6	0.801	> 0.6	VERY HIGH RELIABILITY

Table 3 Reliability Coefficient Test Per Variable with JASP

VAR	McDonald's ω	Cronbach's α	Guttman's λ_2	Guttman's λ_6	LIMIT	KET
I1	0.770	0.735	0.779	0.796	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I2	0.684	0.640	0.689	0.734	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I3	0.718	0.673	0.718	0.757	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I4	0.740	0.695	0.740	0.782	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I5	0.709	0.671	0.710	0.740	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I6	0.766	0.736	0.765	0.790	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I7	0.734	0.703	0.744	0.779	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I8	0.738	0.708	0.747	0.790	> 0.6	RELIABLE
I9	0.750	0.719	0.756	0.796	> 0.6	RELIABLE

I10	0.713	0.665	0.705	0.764	> 0.6	RELIABLE
------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----------------

Based on Table 2 and Table 3 all constructs have been tested for reliability and both in total and per variable have reliability coefficient values above 0.6 for the 4 reliability coefficients measured.

2. Statistical Assumption Test

Table 4 Correlation Test with SPSS *Statistics 27*

	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	I8	I9	I10
I1	1,000	-0.440	-0.008	-0.081	-0.324	-0.357	-0.086	-0.163	-0.088	-0.045
I2	-0.440	1,000	-0.185	0.041	-0.083	0.403	-0.195	0.013	-0.334	-0.282
I3	-0.008	-0.185	1,000	-0.247	0.134	-0.256	0.042	0.048	-0.345	0.078
I4	-0.081	0.041	-0.247	1,000	-0.434	0.259	0.099	-0.115	-0.007	-0.407
I5	-0.324	-0.083	0.134	-0.434	1,000	-0.416	-0.270	0.020	0.156	0.232
I6	-0.357	0.403	-0.256	0.259	-0.416	1,000	-0.083	0.045	-0.034	-0.443
I7	-0.086	-0.195	0.042	0.099	-0.270	-0.083	1,000	0.118	-0.021	-0.026
I8	-0.163	0.013	0.048	-0.115	0.020	0.045	0.118	1,000	-0.163	-0.280
I9	-0.088	-0.334	-0.345	-0.007	0.156	-0.034	-0.021	-0.163	1,000	-0.001
I10	-0.045	-0.282	0.078	-0.407	0.232	-0.443	-0.026	-0.280	-0.001	1,000

Table 5 Bartlett's Sphericity Test Results with SPSS *Statistics 27*

	MARK	LIMIT	MEET THE CRITERIA
Approx . Chi- Square	120,933	> 41,337	
df	28		
Sig .	.000	< 0.05	

Table 6 Kaiser -Mayer- Okin Test Results

VARIABLES	MSA VALUE	VALUE RANGE	CATEGORY
TOTAL	0.718	0.7 < 0.8	GOOD
I1	0.540	0.5 < 0.6	MARGINAL
I2	0.631	0.6 < 0.7	ENOUGH
I3	0.747	0.7 < 0.8	GOOD
I4	0.705	0.7 < 0.8	GOOD
I5	0.547	0.5 < 0.6	MARGINAL
I6	△ 0.386	< 0.5	NOT FEASIBLE
I7	0.632	0.6 < 0.7	ENOUGH
I8	0.689	0.6 < 0.7	ENOUGH
I9	△ 0.277	< 0.5	NOT FEASIBLE
I10	0.766	0.7 < 0.8	GOOD

Based on Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6 all existing constructs were included in the statistical assumption testing but 16 and I9 did not meet the minimum threshold for inclusion in factor analysis, so they were excluded from the calculation and recalculated.

3. Interpretation of Factors

Table 7 Eigenvalues and Percentage of Factor Variance

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.134	39.176	39.176	3.134	39.176	39.176	2.483	31.041	31.041
2	1.161	14.514	53.690	1.161	14.514	53.690	1.787	22.333	53.374
3	1.020	12.750	66.440	1.020	12.750	66.440	1.045	13.066	66.440
4	.839	10.482	76.922						
5	.724	9.053	85.975						
6	.447	5.590	91.565						
7	.377	4.716	96.281						
8	.297	3.719	100.000						

The driving factors of development were obtained using exploratory factor analysis with initial data in the form of interviews and qualitative surveys. Furthermore, by considering the latent root criteria and the percentage of variance, the results of the analysis indicate the existence of 3 latent factors which are interpreted in Table 8.

Table 8 Latent Factor Interpretation

FACTOR	NAME	CODE	INDICATOR
F1	GROUP STRATEGY	I5	Members of terrorist groups or their networks who are in government agencies and apparatus so as to provide convenience and facilities
		I10	Ownership of Islamic boarding schools or other educational foundations
		I3	Terrorist groups use techniques and tactics to avoid police investigations (counter-terrorism, <i>anti- surveillance</i> , encryption, changes in dress and socializing, expeditions, etc.)
F2	POLITICS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE APPARATUS	I4	The existence of support from sponsors or interested external parties (political and other interests)
		I2	The law is not firm enough in taking action against terrorist groups, so that terrorist groups exploit loopholes.
		I8	The imbalance of members in relation to the area and number of supporters
F3	PUBLIC ATTITUDE	I1	The apathetic attitude of society towards suspicious groups, not wanting to care
		I7	Society is easily exposed through social media which makes it easier to spread radical ideology.

Table 8 shows the interpretation of latent factors with the constructs involved in the calculation. It turns out that the development of terrorist groups is supported by 3 latent factors, namely: group strategy, politics and weaknesses of the apparatus, and public attitudes.

4. Interpretation Results

Table 9 *Goodness Test Results of Fit*

MARK	LIMIT	MARK	INFORMATION
Chi- square	< 24,996 (15)	12,118 (15)	FIT MODEL
Probability	> 0.05	0.670	FIT MODEL
RMSEA	< 0.08	0	FIT MODEL
RMR	+ - 0	0.062	FIT MODEL
IFI	> 0.90	1,025	FIT MODEL
GFI	> 0.90	0.955	FIT MODEL
TLI	> 0.90	1,054	FIT MODEL
CFI	> 0.90	1	FIT MODEL
IFI	> 0.90	1,025	FIT MODEL
NFI	> 0.90	0.906	FIT MODEL

Source: Author's processing from SPSS Amos 26 *Graphics*

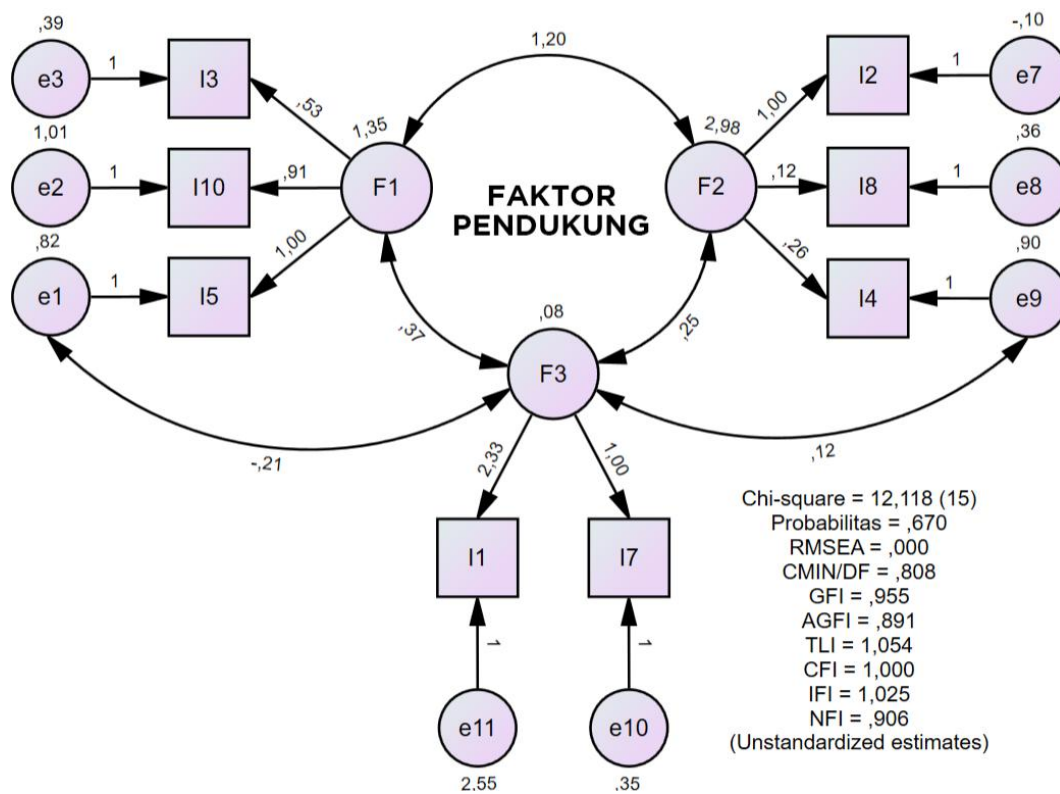


Figure 1
Latent Factor Structure with SPSS Amos 26 *Graphics*
Source: SPSS Amos 26 *Graphics*

The interpretation that has been formed is tested for the validity of the structural model and has met the specified criteria and limits. Namely, the criteria stated in *Goodness of Fit*.

C. Security Intelligence Unit's Efforts to Detect the Development of Terrorist Groups in Sidoarjo

1. Man . The condition of human resources in the Sidoarjo Police Security Intelligence Unit has not met the number specified in Perpol No. 2 of 2021. Then in terms of quality, the personnel are also not qualified where only some personnel have attended college, vocational education, and specialist development education.

2. **Money.** The financial condition of the Sidoarjo Police Security Intelligence Unit has been carried out well, but unfortunately the finances are not managed well so that the budget for Man to Man activities and computer maintenance is not distributed to Unit IV.
3. **Machine.** The special tool owned by the Sidoarjo Police Security Intelligence Unit is no longer running optimally, where there is software lag and damage. As a result, the special tool is not used.
4. **Material .** The condition of the main equipment in Unit IV is in good condition. The computers can function properly and are all connected to the internet. Unfortunately, the repair of the main equipment still uses the personnel budget and is not supported by the service.
5. **Planning .** Planning is only done verbally and informally. UUK is not made by the leader and planning administration is done at the end of the activity when making financial accountability. So that members do not have targets and demands in implementing activities.
6. **Organizing .** Organizing has been done very well and can increase the activity's success. The leadership test of the Unit Head and Sub-Unit Head also showed a superior level of leadership . So, the planning is quite good.
7. **Actuating .** Implementation has not run optimally, and members have not been able to utilize all existing techniques, tactics, media , and sources in carrying out investigations, fundraising, and man-to-man.
8. **Controlling .** Controlling activities have been running well. The leadership carries out restraint, supervision, and motivation on members. Restraint is carried out with SOP demands and codes of ethics. While supervision is carried out through *WhatsApp groups*, making mutation books and register books, as well as analysis and evaluation.

D. Development of Terrorist Groups in Sidoarjo

1. Group Changes

a. Melting

The terrorist group in Sidoarjo has changed since the arrest of the Dipta group in the Tropodo area in 2018. Meanwhile, the Jemaah Islamiyah group began to grow in 2019 due to the arrival of Usman Bin Sheff, who then came down in 2021 after the arrest of Usman Bin Sheff. On the other hand, there are still targets that have not been caught and indications of the movement of different groups.

b. Changes

The group's pressure makes members have to maintain their existence by making efforts, including changing clothes, socializing, being open and friendly to the community, and being friendly to state officials. On the other hand, they continue to strengthen and recruit.

2. Mobilization of Organizational Resources

1. Resource Expansion, Expansion of resources is done by creating charity boxes, sponsorship support, recruitment through social media and the workplace.

2. Strengthening Resources Strengthening resources is carried out by conducting semi-military training programs and taklim programs, as well as conducting offline and online religious studies.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research and discussion that have been made regarding the development of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo using the methods and theories listed above can be concluded as follows.

A. Terrorist Group Activities in Sidoarjo

Based on data and experience obtained in the field, it can be concluded that the development of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo is divided into 4 theoretical concepts, including:

1. Penetration, an attempt to keep one's identity as a member of a terrorist group a secret in the residential environment;
2. Recruitment, all means used by the group to recruit new members;
3. Strengthening efforts to improve physical capabilities, weapons, knowledge, funding and infrastructure to support group activities;
4. Escape, an alibi for a terror group that has been detected to evade legal and police elements.

B. Factors Supporting the Development of Terrorist Groups in Sidoarjo

Based on the results of data collection and EFA (Exploratory) analysis Factor Analysis) found three factors that support the development of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo, including:

1. The Group Strategy Factor has an eigenvalue of 3.134, with a variance of 39.176%, and has 3 forming variables, namely I5 with a factor loading of 0.488, I10 with a factor loading of 0.909, I3 with a factor loading of 0.550.
 - a) I5 - Internal Sponsor, a group member who supports the group logistically and financially;
 - b) I10 - Education, educational foundations directly owned or affiliated with terrorist groups;
 - c) I3 - Tactics and Techniques, specific methods to avoid police investigation.

2. Political and State Apparatus Factors have an eigenvalue of 1.161 with a variance of 14.514% and have three forming variables, namely I2 with a factor loading of 0.606, I4 with a factor loading of 0.622, and I8 with a factor loading of 0.424.

- a) I4 - External Sponsor, a person outside the group who uses the group to achieve specific goals by providing rewards in the form of money or other promises;
- b) I2 - Legal Weaknesses, rules that have loopholes so that terrorist groups can use alibis and avoid legal elements;
- c) I8 - Weaknesses of the apparatus, limited members in quantity and quality.

3. The Community Response Factor has an eigenvalue of 1.020 with a variance of 12.750% and has 2 forming variables, namely I1 with a factor loading of 0.501 and I7 with a factor loading of 0.335.

- a) I1 - Apathy, the attitude of people who don't care about their neighbors;
- b) I7 - Provocative, people easily attracted to less credible social media content.

C. Security Intelligence Unit Efforts to Detect the Development of Terrorist Groups in Sidoarjo

Police efforts in detecting the development of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo have not gone well. The author's conclusions are as follows:

- 1. Implementation of intelligence activities that are not following the standards of Perkabik No. 1 of 2023;
- 2. Intelligence products and administration that do not comply with Perkabik standards No.1 of 2023;
- 3. Poor budget management;
- 4. The quantity and quality of personnel still need to be developed.
- 5. The main tools and special tools are still less than optimal.

D. Group Development in Sidoarjo

- 1. The development of terrorist groups in Sidoarjo occurred due to environmental conditions that encouraged groups to adapt. Group members became more open to society and the police. In addition, their appearance and clothing adapted to the times.
- 2. The group carries out all activities to realize the vision and goals of the organization. The use of existing resources is also always adjusted to technological developments to achieve maximum results. The improvement efforts made:
 - a) Utilization of social media Twitter and YouTube ;
 - b) Home education system schooling ;

- c) Improving skills in the form of semi-military training, mountain climbing and archery;
- d) Assembly of firearms and explosives;
- e) Proactive recruitment of civil servants, police and military.

SUGGESTIONS

- a. Improving the priority budget management system of the Chief of Police

Advise the Head of Intelligence and Security Unit and the Head of Intelligence and Security Unit to review the management of the Chief of Police's priority budget. Facts show that the budget is not being distributed properly.

- b. Repairing existing special tools.

Suggesting to the Director of Intelligence and Security of the East Java Regional Police to upgrade the existing special equipment to maximize the results of intelligence activities.

- c. Re-check the implementation of general equipment maintenance

Advise the Head of Intelkam and the Kaurmintu of Satintelkam to pay attention to the condition of existing public equipment. The findings indicate the existence of public equipment that is difficult to find and maintenance money that has not been distributed.

- d. Making provisions and standards in man-to-man activities

Suggesting Dirintelkam make provisions and standards for implementing man to man activities. So far, activities have been running without standards, and even members cannot show a man-to-man activity order.

- e. Utilizing social media as a fundraising medium

I suggest that Kasat, Kanit, and Kasubnit utilize social media as a fundraising medium. Fundraising through social media can easily reach many targets with minimal effort.

- f. Utilizing artificial intelligence in monitoring center

Suggest to the Head of Operations , Head of Unit, Head of Unit, and Head of Sub-unit to utilize AI in the monitoring system existing centers . Such as facial recognition and motion detection features for vulnerable locations and ex-convict houses.

- g. Conduct monitoring and anticipatory programs for radicalization within the National Police.

Suggesting to the Police Chief and Head of Intelligence and Security to conduct monitoring, mapping, and anticipation of radical and terrorist movements from within the Police.

REFERENCES

- Braun, V., et al. 2020. 'The Online Survey as a Qualitative Research Tool '. In *International Journal of Social Research Methodology* . pp. 1–14.
- Burnes , B. 2004. ' Kurt Lewin and the Planned Approach to Change : A Re- appraisal '. In *Journal of Management Studies* , No. 41. Pg. 977–1002.
- Dardiri , A. 2012. 'Building the Image of Vocational Education: Benefits and Implications for Improving the Quality of Output and Outcome '. In *INVOTEC* . Vol. 8. No. 1. Pp. 1–19.
- DeJonckheere , M., and Vaughn ,. 2019. ' Semistructured Interviewing in Primary Care Research : a Balance of Relationship and Rigour '. In *Family Medicine and Community Health* . Vol. 7. Pp. 1–8.
- Guba , E. 1981. ' Criteria for Assessing the Trustworthiness of Naturalistic Inquiries '. In *ERIC/ECTJ Annual Review Papers* . Vol. 29. No. 2. Pg. 75–91.
- Handoko, P., Hariyono, H., and Pujimahanani , C. 2018. ' Local Wisdom of Religious Tourism in East Java'. In *Proceedings of the International Conference of Communication Science Research (ICCSR 2018)* .
- Misbah, M., et al. 2021. 'The Validity of Introduction to Nuclear Physics E- Module as A Teaching Material During Covid-19 Pandemic '. In *Journal of Physics : Conference Series* , pp. 1–8.
- Movridis , D. 2015. ' Ethnic Diversity and Social Capital in Indonesia'. In *World Development* . Vol. 67. Pp. 376–395.
- Pramesthi, J. 2020. 'The Use of Sidoarjo-Surabaya Local Trains as a Supporter of Economic Growth in the City of Surabaya'. In *Journal of Physics : Conference* .
- Saputro, Y., Pramudyo , C., & Jupriyanto . 2022. Analysis of 5M (Man, Material, Machine, Money & Method) in the Development of Defense Technology in Indonesia (Case Study: PT. Len Industri). In *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Science & Technology Applications* . Pp. 96–103.
- Suwardjono . 2005. 'Teaching and Learning in Higher Education: Redefining the Meaning of Lectures'. In *Lecture Guidelines* . Pp. 1–16.
- Schober , P., Boer , C., and Schwarte , L. 2018. ' Correlation Coefficients : Appropriate Use and Interpretation . *Anesthesia & Analgesia* '. Vol. 126. No. 5. Pg. 1763–1768.
- Surucu , L., Yikilmaz , I., and Maslakci , A. 2002. ' Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) in Quantitative Research and Practical Considerations '. In *OSF Preprints fgd4e* .

- TUMIRAN, M. A., & BAHRI, S. 2025. NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF RADICAL THINKING IN GENERATION Z: A REVIEW ANALYSIS. *Quantum Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 6(1), Pg. 45-54.
- Turner, C., & Astin, F. (2021). Grounded theory: what makes a grounded theory study?. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 20(3), Pg. 287
- Li, Y. A. (2022). New Management Theory: A Review of Social Quality Management in China. In *International Conference on Humanities and Education (ICHE)* (No. 2020, p. 243).
- Helbling, M., & Meierrieks, D. (2022). Terrorism and migration: An overview. *British Journal of Political Science*, 52(2), 977-996. Pg. 979.
- Hanif, A. (2025). INTEGRATION OF RELIGIOUS MODERATION IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DIGITAL ERA. *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 14(01), 49-66.