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A SPECIAL SECTION

Selected Peer-Reviewed Articles from the 2016 Advancement on Informatics, Business and Management, International Conference (AIBMIC2016), Bandung, Indonesia, 31 May–2 June 2016

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The Ideology of Islamic State of Iraq and the Syria and Al-Qaeda After the Arab Spring and Its Impacts in Southeast Asia  
Istadiyantha  
The Ideology of ISIS and Al-Qaeda After the Arab Spring and Its Impacts in Southeast Asia

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ABSTRACT

The Islamic political movements in the Middle East have been dominated by the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt that inspired the Islamic movements in other countries, such as Jordan, Lebanon, Algeria, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia under the ideology of Wahhabism that leads the opposition movement protesting against the power authority of hereditary family of Ibn Saud. The concept developed by the Muslim Brotherhood appears to be the blueprint for the militant Islamic movements of Sunni. This article was written based on the document data and historical approach. This study is concluded deductively. The historical approach reviews a problem from the point of historical overview, addresses and analyzes it by using the method of historical analysis. The study is expected to provide information and categorization about the region of Al-Qaeda and ISIS in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: Ideology; al-Qaeda; ISIS; Middle East; Southeast Asia.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ideology is a system of ideas that can be used to rationalize, give warning, and explain beliefs. The Islamic movements impose their ideology to strongly believe by their followers as a doctrine which must be implemented for they will get their glory. Many struggles for the embodiment of the ideology emerged during the Arab Spring. Arab Spring is a rising phenomenon of revolution to struggle for democratic values in the Arab world. This was initiated by Tunisia in the mid-2010 which has extended to other countries, such as Egypt and Syria until today. The term ‘Arab Spring’ also means ‘the spring in Arab’. This phrase retells the event in 1848 when most of the people's revolution happened in the Arab region. In the context of the Arab Spring here, what blooming is the democratic values which then spread with the speculative impacts to the surrounding countries.

Arab Spring becomes a political upheaval in the post-revolution of Iran and the Gulf War, political turmoil in Tunisia, Yemen, Egypt, and Libya which lost its political legitimacy, and resulted in the abdication of the leaders like Gaddafi, Ali Abdullah Saleh, Muhammad Bouazizi and Hosni Mubarak. Arab Spring not only leads to the democratization in the Middle East, but also raises the radical Islamic movements. Arab Spring political dynamics that gave birth to Islamic State of Iraq and the Syria (ISIS) have been responded surprisingly differently by the youth this time. They are not just devoted to the symbolization of ISIS, but are also involved in the campaign of khilafah (caliphate/Islamic government) via social media, in communal Quran reading, and even to migration to Syria, especially lately the dissemination of salafi spread almost in all corners of the world. It is no wonder that ISIS sympathizers come from around the world, such as Australia and Europe. In a very short time, ISIS can collect significant amounts of sympathizers. The Arab Spring, a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions, spreads across the Middle East throughout 2011. A rhythmic chant echoed across the Arab lands which showed that the people want to topple the regime. It has been widely seen as a watershed event which has irrevocably changed the region and the global political landscape. A main force behind it was the call for a formative political change, with freedom, democracy and justice, and the attack on corruption and nepotism. In the last 4 years, ISIS has gained its popularity and supports from hardline Muslim circles exceeding al-Qaeda.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is written based on document data by using historical approach. This study is concluded...