

Movement of Islamic Organization and Its Impact on Radical Perception with Supply Chain Management in the Digital Era

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Abstract- An effectively formulated and properly executed Digital Supply Chain Strategy becomes a value driver for organisations. Modern communications and information technology are changing the nature of terrorism in Indonesia. The use of social media by the Islamic State (IS) is transforming the recruiting and contact mechanisms. This study examined the relationship amid anonymous sharing portal, supply chain management system, recruitment and radical perception with the mediating effect of communication. Islamic State is recruiting Indonesian Muslims to wage jihad (holy war or struggle) in Iraq and Syria through communication networks. IS previously used mainstream social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, to achieve its political ends? After IS's social media accounts had been closed down by the authorities, communication shifted to the anonymous sharing portals. This article analyses the nature of IS's social media strategy and the impact it has had on radicalization and recruitment in Indonesia. The research method consist of analysing the themes and patterns of IS's social media presence. The IS seems to have developed an effective social media strategy given the number of Indonesian members undertaking the hijrah (jihad by emigration) to Syria and Iraq. The paper will answer a question on how the used of social media had effectively increased the members' salafi-jihadist movement and utopian views of the establishment of a State which implemented Syariah Law.

Keywords; *Islamic State, Terrorism, Social Media, Anonymous Sharing Portals, Communication, Recruitment, Supply Chain.*

1. Introduction

It is clear that organisations need to transit their supply chain systems and operations into digital entities to remain competitive. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) or the Islamic State (IS) was established on 9 April 2013, in the aftermath of the Arab Spring uprisings, by the radical Syrian Salafist Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi. IS is more than an terrorist group, as it owns a special region and support troops in Iraq and Syria for jihad purposes. Muslim-majority countries such as Indonesia are particularly affected by this security threat. One of its aims is to establish a global caliphate based on Islamic law (sharia),

through violence and terrorists actions in the form of deadly bombs across the archipelago. Following the emergence of information and technology, IS communication activities widely use social media for, among other things, propaganda, increased radicalism, and recruitment. IS uses mainstream social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, as well as the anonymous sharing platforms, such as Telegram, Signal and WhatsApp. The result has been an increase in the number of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) from Indonesia departing to Iraq, Syria and other IS strongholds. Variant aggressive activities has put through the sense of Muslims toward radicalization, which is not only affecting the stability of countries but have been also enumerating some effects on the sustainability of peace environments. Different modes of delivery in the structure of Islamic movements are prevailing that due to improper usage are forcing the Muslims to radicalize within their societies, in fact the supply chain management system have been restricted with the usage of social media and other viable channels. Jihad is the most prevailing factor in the communities of Muslims where the supply chain management system has been waived to move forward in radicalization. Therefore, government organizations have taken approximate measures to shut down the accounts that are convincing the people of Indonesia for jihad in various Islamic war countries [1]. Islamic states have taken some appropriate measures that have given some reasonable consents for the raising of jihadists for the sake of government objectives by using them in different platforms. The number of Indonesian FTFs from 2013-2017 amounted to 671, with an additional 105 that have been prevented from further traveling to IS regions. Even though the number was relatively small in comparison to the overall Indonesian population they were quite significant in creating instability and terror. This article will analyse the use of social media by Islamic State in Indonesia for making propaganda, spreading radical ideologies, and recruiting members.

Using social media has become increasingly popular all over the world, especially among millennial age population. The effectiveness of social media enables only a small group of people with information technology expertise to disseminate information to a limitless audience. Social media also enable anyone to publish,

access information, share, co-create, discuss, and modify contents, using mobile and web-based networks. The Social media enable information consumers to act as communicators as well, which promotes the creation of small, diffused sets of communicators and groups. Furthermore, it could change the role of the user; from a passive information receiver to active information provider. This informative era has been used effectively by IS to revolutionize its communication with individuals and groups globally. The 2018 data indicate that out of the 7.5 billion world population, 3.1 billion are active social media users. In Indonesia, with a population of 265 million, 132.7 million are internet users, and 130 million are active social media users. This vast amount of social media users especially among the young population made the millennial generation an effective communication target. As much as 90 percent of IS communication conducted using social media, including discussions, question-and answer session, and other cyber jihad activities. Traditional media also remain used, mainly to strengthen the messages. With its advantages as communication devices, IS has significantly depended on social media. The wider scope of eco-friendly SC system is dependent on three concepts social, environmental and economic performance. The literature on these three concepts is relevant to sustainability and it is well developed. The main concern of the study is to test the impacts of eco-friendly practices on economic performance. According to some recent scholars, operational sustainability and performance sustainability are focused on both the firm's level and level of the supply chain as a whole

2. Literature Review

Creating a Digital Supply Chain Strategy is just the first step, effective implementation is also critical. In the context of Islamic states, Islamic organizations movement is found significant in raising the jihadist to the countries that are affected by wars. Plenty of studies have enumerated the same facts that have been raised with the passage of time and have endorsed some possible facts that can be used to breach the peace of countries whether Muslims or other religions. In past studies, where the significance is rendered with some major factors that are having possible impacts, when the accounts on the social media were closed with the assistance of governments, some sort of other private portals were developed for the sake of sharing information in context of supply chain management system. The major sustainability was linked with the supply chain management system between such people whether recruited or have been placed for achieving objectives, while the communication mode was anonymously developed though with support of different Islamic organizations [2,11].

Flow of information is a section of supply chain in services industry. The stronger this supply chain section is the better the services will be deliver. The current era is all about transfer of information vide different means. The better information transfer or supply chain process of information the more chances of customer satisfaction. IS had an estimated 46-70 thousand Twitter accounts each of which has a thousand followers. These accounts belong to fanatic groups that send messages repeatedly and know how to maximize their impact. Even though IS's accounts on Twitter were closed regularly, new accounts keep rearing their heads while maintaining a strong online presence. To maximize communication impact, IS established The Al-Furqan Institute which focused on producing CDs, DVDs, posters, pamphlets, and other web propaganda products. In addition, Ajnad Media Foundation was launched to produce numerous jihadi nasheed. The main outlet of IS media is I'tisaam Media Foundation, formed on March 2013. Products from this foundation were distributed through the Global Islamic Media Front (GIMF). On 2014, IS created the Al Hayat Media Center, targeting Western audiences and producing materials in English, German, Russian, and French. In the same year, IS had launched the Ajnad Media Foundation that produces jihadi nasheed (chants). The Indonesian audiences are mostly familiar with English languages contents, and this contributes significantly to the numbers of consumers. After IS accounts on the mainstream social media were closely watched and followed by closing down regularly by the authorities, IS turned to the anonymous sharing portals, such as Telegram. The Indonesian IS also shifted its communication devices to the new social media devices such as the anonymous sharing portals mentioned earlier. Review of Literature [3] have studied the IS's media group, known as Al Hayat, and find that video is their preferred medium. Al Hayat benefits from the linguistic skills of members who are able to provide translations into European languages, and from a production team that can 'make good use of music' in order to appeal to western youth culture [4]. [5] and [6] suggested that mainstream social media like Facebook and Twitter have been degraded so IS cannot use them, and this has led to new innovations in the shape of anonymous sharing portals such as Telegram. IS's uses of popular social media for communication have been indicated by several articles. For example, [7] discusses the essential role of social media, particularly Twitter. The article is based on Twitter accounts of Western-origin fighters domiciled in Syria. Data obtained from the Al Muhajiroun account, the Europe-based organizational, particularly AnjemChoudary, a London-based preacher. [8] further analysed the population of IS Twitter followers, focused on demographics social media metrics and examined the effects of accounts. Further articles by Weimann focused more on the use of

Facebook and other social media for propaganda, psychological warfare, radicalization, weapon tutorials, and recruitment. The above articles have demonstrated the significance of social media to IS, as well as being used extensively to reach its political purposes. However, since none of the above article focused on Indonesia as a case study, my research would be beneficial to further understanding of the role of social media to the organization. This article will specify the use of social media for propaganda, radicalization and recruitment purposes.

Product ranking is based on the development in the eco-designing level of the useful life of products. The quality of eco-friendly products can be measured by its influences on the environment throughout the life of products at different levels. Firms' competitive status can be raised by its implementation of eco-friendly improvements in designing of products, increment in advantages such as the creation of matchless production abilities, and receipt of royalties from licensing green production technologies, and attainment of better information which is needed for competitive benefits. Similarly, the eco-friendly product designing impart significant influences on firms' survival and their sustainable marketing position in this highly competitive age. Eco-friendly designing processes are based on internal management, supplier, and customer management. The Textile mills in Indonesia have shown that toxic influences of production processes and products on the environment can be minimized by successfully implementing green product designing procedures. The empirical analysis of these firms indicates that eco-friendly practices of product designing not only the negative influences of products on the environment but also lead to sustainability of performance. Eco-designing practices reduce the utilization of toxic material in producing goods and resource utilization in production. Moreover, it makes better reproduction, reutilization, recycling and reassembling of goods. Consumers feel happy to buy eco-friendly quality products at a lower cost, thus green product designing improves financial as well as ecological performance.

The system to provide eco-friendly information promotes sustainable eco-friendly operations and sustainable business performance along with ecological performance. It optimizes business practices to create eco-friendly innovation in production and operations. Firms' struggle to bring a system of green information into practice encourages sharing information about eco-friendly initiatives across all the nodes of the supply chain in the form of collaboration and coordination. In the same way, the system of green information plays an important role in implementing green SCM practices and facilitates the collaboration and reporting requirements across all the nodes of the SC system. The conclusions indicate that firms

apply a system of green information with the expectation to improve competitiveness and ecological performance such as quality reduction of cost, effectiveness, and efficiency. Moreover, if a firm utilizes green technology to explore communication, operational advantages and strategic advantages arise. If ecological information is not reliable, it would be difficult for the firm to check the relationship between ecological and financial information. The system of green information puts positive influences on collaboration among SC partner firms. It also increases ecological and economic performance. The recent research on SC performance in the context of Textile industry in Indonesia, signify availability of the eco-friendly knowledge and information in the achievement of sustainable operational, economical, and ecological performance, higher position in the competitive market, and better reputation in the sight of customers. In short, communication of eco-friendly knowledge and information among SC partner firms brings business performance along with ecological performance.

The first purpose of IS communication through social media is to spread propaganda to establish a utopian Islamic State. IS Indonesia's official propaganda was initiated when Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi appeared in public on July 6th 2014 on the campus of Islamic University in Jakarta [8]. Small groups started to pledge allegiance (baiat) to Abubakar Al-Baghdadi that marked the establishment of a Daulah Islamiyah, or the Islamic State (IS). Afterwards, the members generally migrate or —hijrah or join the IS to region in Iraq and Syria. IS propaganda content focused on the establishment of an Islamic state that fully implements Islamic law in its governance, social and economic systems?

The propaganda method claimed it to be —brilliant, effective, and unconventional, with promises of wealth and well-being. Justice according to Islamic values is urgent to be implemented through the development of a Khilafah Caliphate. The propaganda contains of spread of ideology, often followed by threats and to scare the public, ranging from the dissemination of pictures of brutalization, e.g. hangings to beheadings, and mutilated corpses mixed with pictures of happy children in a seamless stream of terrorist messaging. The messages intended to intimidate the public in the near war zone (the Middle Eastern countries) as well as among —the far enemy, or the Western public.

Further propaganda stated that —fighting and dying will make life meaningful [9]. These powerful messages have been spread widely in the social media and reach the Indonesian audiences. The increased number of foreigners recruited indicated that IS's communication through social media works well. Until April 2014, there were 46, 000 Twitter accounts with a certain IS affiliation. The Twitter messages contents mostly dehumanized other Muslims, particularly the Syiah, combined with the bravery of the

righteous fighters. Twitter messages publicised executions and crucifixions carried out in Aleppo and Deir Hafer, turning it into a tool of offensive psychological warfare and battlefield tactics, as indicated by the pictures of staggering brutality that accompanied Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's declaration of the formation of IS in June 2014. The use of Twitter has proven highly effective in spreading messages, intimidating local populations and provoking fear.

In Indonesia, the Twitter account of @isiskalimantan which was supported by the Daulah Islamiyah posted pictures of someone wearing a face cover in the October 2015 edition, adding to massive war victories. IS's Facebook link provided various applications, including community and group discussions which accommodate members having similar interests. Facebook also used to publish pictures, supportive words, and information to join the organization. A Facebook account called Risalah-Risalah posted on its timeline: —The Indonesian government should learn from Russia on how to handle IS. Let us go to Syam to fight, so you will be free from our threat, as you judged us terrorists. IS has also threatened the Indonesian government by saying: —To BNPT (anti-terrorism government body) and Densus 88 (anti-terrorism police detachment), if you wanted to prevent the development of IS in Indonesia, do not prevent us from hijrah to Syam, otherwise do not blame if terrors frequently happen. The account was supported by news from the conflict area in Syria and Iraq, combined by supporting invitations to join the hijrah to the IS region and justification of IS violent actions. An anonymous hacker had leaked information of thousands of Twitter accounts with IS affiliation. The anonymous hacker was supported by two other hackers' groups, such as Ghost Sec and Crtlsec. This collaboration had uncovered 9200 Twitter accounts that propagandized IS. Youtube is another favourite social medium for IS. A channel published an eight-minute video of Abu Muhammad al-Indonesie entitled —Join the Ranks, urging Indonesian Muslims to hijrah to IS. In the video, Abu Muhammad stated: —For Hijrah today is obligatory... It is an obligation decreed by Allah the Exalted.

Another video account depicted the IS supporter Abu Jandal who threatened to return to Indonesia to terrorise and conduct violent actions addressed to the Indonesian security apparatuses, the national military (TNI), the Densus 88, and the Nahdlatul Ulama's multi-purpose front. Another video series consisting of 50 items entitled: —Islamic Lights Series, partly said: —we are fighting in the battlefield with the conviction to win. The series mainly depicted the rise of Islam and the Caliphate calls to fight against non-Moslems. Most video published supportive comments on the rise of Khilafah while justifying IS violent actions. The average viewers of IS video amount 100, 000, mostly consisting of supports, threats, and calls to join IS. Other propaganda messages read: —Want to fight? Not

satisfied? Ready to do something different with your life?!, or —How about joining this great organization?! The hashtag #JihadOfOne provides further propaganda messages. During a Telegram conversation with the author, an IS recruiter (initial DS) responded to the author's hesitation to depart to the IS region, as follows: —Dont hesitant, Allah will show His might. If we are not part of Allah's selected troops, Allah might have prepared something else for us in Indonesia. Moreover, the Syiah had developed and planed a revolution in 2018- 2010. So, you don't need to go to a foreign land to do jihad. The above conversation clearly indicated DS support to the establishment of an Islamic State with the implementation of Syariah Law in Indonesia. However, DS realized the IS struggle would be challenges by Pancasila as Indonesia's state philosophy. Instead of fighting against the government, he offered to fight against the Syiah, which would be projected in 2018-2020. He suggested that rather than going to Syria, the projected war between the Sunni and the Syiah would become a perfect jihad arena. IS propaganda was also conducted through t-shirts and other merchandise related sales. A t-shirt slogan read: —Mujahidin All Across the World Unitel, —Fight for Freedom to Death, and —We Support IS. These online sales were closed down almost immediately by the Indonesian government. After these mainstream social media accounts were blocked, IS shifted its communication using anonymous sharing portals and Telegram.

Process Radicalization is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo. (Wilner and Dubouloz, 2010). IS members and supporters strongly believe that to joining IS and conducting terrorism and other violent actions are part of jihad. The word Jihad in broader sense means —struggling or fighting against the enemies of Islam, or in narrow term understood as —a spiritual struggle within oneself against sin. For IS and other radical group, Jihad interpreted as an —act of violent that accepting the blood of non-Moslems as lawful (halal) to reach goal. Jihad further interpreted as —killing non-members/infidel without any reason and to conduct terrorist actions. To the Mujahideen (the person who is waging jihad), to snatch non-Muslim belonging to support funding for terrorists' operations is lawful (halal). The IS members considered non-members as their enemies, or the infidels (Kafeer), which are major Islamic enemies that must be destroyed (in war). To spread jihad, IS posted videos on Youtube containing radical materials, like: "The Media Jihad of ISIS. Other videos include —The Peak of Islam Jihad and —Children of ISIS and —Children of Islamic State, as well as —Grooming Children for Jihad: The Islamic State (Part 2). All of these videos demonstrated that the radicalization process within IS started from an early age.

Its Facebook page is used to deliver the desire to die as a syahid (a martyr, or die to defend Islam) under IS. The IS members believe that fighting to death for IS, one would die as syahid, which brings one directly to heaven. Another radical perspective is obedience to an IS leader like Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi. In his 46-minute audio, he announced a Fatwa (point of Islamic law) and appealed to his followers to continue attacking the West and not only in Iraq and Syria. Baghdadi further calls to his followers to be martyrs with the rewards of having 72 wives in heaven. Its Facebook account has helped introduce thousands of IS's extremists to one another via its 'suggested friends' feature. IS are able to exploit the site to contact and communicate with sympathisers and supporters.

IS members believe that living in a secular state like Indonesia is considered as living under a —Darul Harb or —war zone "condition. This condition justified IS to ransack the government's belongings, steal, seize, or else not returning debt (fa'i). Due to the Indonesian government's failure to implement Islamic Law, turned its officials, ranging from the presidential level down to the lowest bureaucratic staffs into kafeer (infidels) and Islamic enemies. To purify IS from dirty elements, IS further threatened to kill its former members, labelling them as traitors, being disloyal (against the oath during baiat), or calling them murtad (quitter of Islam). (Djelantik and Akbar, 2016:30-35). IS justified the killing of non-Moslems regardless of nationality, gender and age, or else would be labelled —sinfull, which is similar to violate the five times daily prayers (—shalat). IS member also believes in —qisas (revenge), to justify killing others, including its fellow members. As published by the 6-minute Youtube channel, IS executed eight Dutch jihadists in Ma'dan, Syria in March 2016. They are members of a group of 70 Dutch recruits that had been imprisoned and accused of dissension. IS believes in —hijrah, or moving from the present (bad) to a good condition. Hijrah is interpreted radically, including forgetting to live in the world, leaving the family, parents, children, wife, and family responsibility (e.g. providing financial support). IS members would leave their parents and family that refuse to follow in their footsteps, and considered them as sinful or syubuh (—haram). Hijrah on IS terms is moving from the living world to the world of death, with a promise to go directly to heaven. IS further assured that IS fighters would have the best place in heaven if they sacrifice their lives, or when someone dies while fighting in the name of Islam. As part of hijrah, IS members would exclude themselves from the government's programmes, such as the refusal to pay zakat to the government's administrator (amil zakat). The exclusion includes the refusal to pay taxes and send their children to public schools or to cooperate with the government's officers. An IS member would also refuse to work for the government or obtain income from the

government's activities. Being a civil servant or holding a government position is considered illicit (—haram). [10]. Consequently, IS members would prefer to work as traders. They also refused to join group prayers, led by a non-IS Imam at a non-IS mosque, calling them —faith damaging mosque or —masjid dhirar. IS members resigned from University after —baiat (pledge of allegiance), and refuse to be educated at the —Toghut or the government's (state) universities.

The social media's essential purpose was to proselytize and recruit of IS members, and this confirmed Klausen's finding. Klausen further argued that social media also used to firm up the resolve of believers by engaging them in the distribution of propaganda and educating their dogma. (Klausen, 2015: 1-22). Klausen's findings were confirmed by the Indonesian data showing that in 2015, the BNPT reported that 600 Indonesians went to Syria to join IS. The biggest motivation is ideological, to live in a country that fully implement Syariah law, combined by motivation to obtain economic advantages. IS had offered a monthly salary of up to USD 2000 per month. The children and other family members were also promised to receive USD 200 a month plus other allowances such as education, health, and so on. During recruitment, the ideological spread was conducted all the time along with economic advantages. The IS development also coincided with the economic downturn in Indonesia, following the global economic crisis in 2010, significantly supporting the increase of IS members among the lower-middle income groups. The high unemployment and poverty rate met with an employment promise with full economic support, which was appealing to attract members.

H1: There is a positive association among anonymous sharing portal and radical perception.

H2: There is a positive association among supply chain management and Radical perception.

H3: There is a positive association among recruitment and Radical perception.

H4: Communication has positive mediation among the links of anonymous sharing portal and Radical perception.

H5: Communication has positive mediation among the links of supply chain management and Radical perception.

H6: Communication has positive mediation among the links of recruitment and Radical perception.

3. Research Methods

The questionnaires method was adopted by the existing study to collect the data while PLS-SEM was adopted for the evolution of the data. The anonymous sharing portal (ASP) has 13 items, communication (CM) has 5 items, recruitment (RT) has 10 items, supply chain management (SCS) has 4 items and radical perception (RP) has 4 items. These constructs are highlighted in Figure 1.

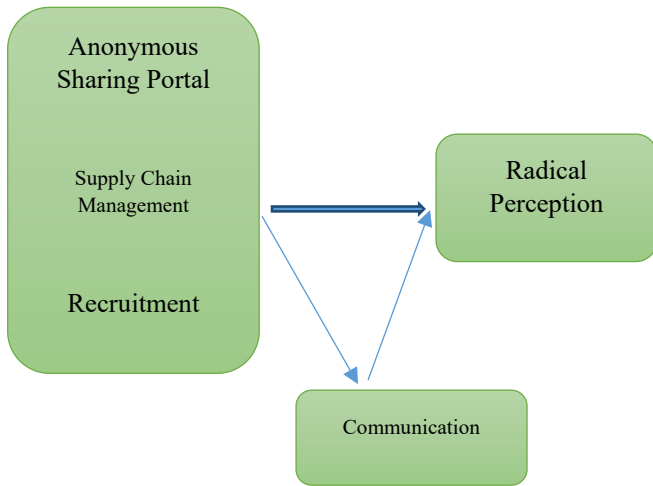


Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

4. Findings

The items of this study are extensively linked with each other because the loadings and AVE are higher than 0.50 while Alpha and CR are not lower than 0.70 and these figures are highlighted in Table 1 given below:

Table 1: Convergent Validity

Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
ASP1	0.670	0.924	0.934	0.522
ASP10	0.806			
ASP11	0.718			
ASP12	0.723			
ASP13	0.739			
ASP2	0.740			
ASP3	0.736			
ASP4	0.697			
ASP5	0.743			
ASP6	0.717			
ASP7	0.683			
ASP8	0.704			
ASP9	0.704			
CM1	0.855	0.847	0.891	0.621
CM2	0.787			
CM3	0.773			
CM4	0.683			
CM5	0.831			
RP1	0.728	0.798	0.868	0.622
RP2	0.741			
RP3	0.847			
RP4	0.833			
RT1	0.673	0.908	0.922	0.542
RT10	0.700			
RT2	0.741			
RT3	0.630			

RT4	0.780			
RT5	0.780			
RT6	0.815			
RT7	0.734			
RT8	0.718			
RT9	0.769			
SCM1	0.623	0.646	0.811	0.593
SCM2	0.859			
SCM4	0.807			

The constructs of this study are not extensively linked with each other because the Heterotrait Monotrait ratios are smaller than 0.90 and these figures are highlighted in Table 2 given below:

Table 2: Heterotrait Monotrait Ratio

	ASP	CM	RP	RT	SCM
ASP	0.722				
CM	0.493	0.788			
RP	0.644	0.603	0.789		
RT	0.554	0.661	0.674	0.736	
SCM	0.100	0.313	0.247	0.261	0.770

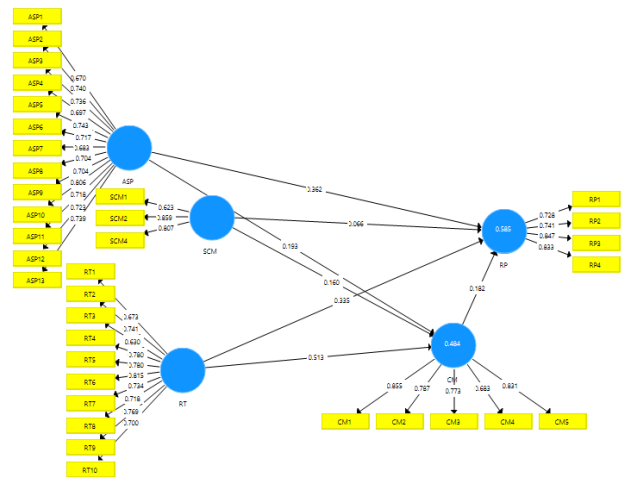


Figure 2: Measurement Model Assessment

The results of the path analysis show that ASP, supply chain management and RT have positive association with the RP and accept H1, H2 and H3. In addition, CM has positive mediation among the nexus of ASP and RP, supply chain management and RP, and RT and RP and accept H4, H5 and H6. These statistics are highlighted in Table 3.

Table 3: Path Analysis

	Beta	S.D.	t-values	p-values
ASP -> RP	0.362	0.042	8.600	0.000
RT -> RP	0.335	0.049	6.859	0.000
SCM -> CM	0.160	0.047	3.430	0.001
ASP -> CM -> RP	0.035	0.012	2.881	0.004
RT -> CM -> RP	0.093	0.029	3.227	0.001
SCM -> CM -> RP	0.029	0.011	2.555	0.011

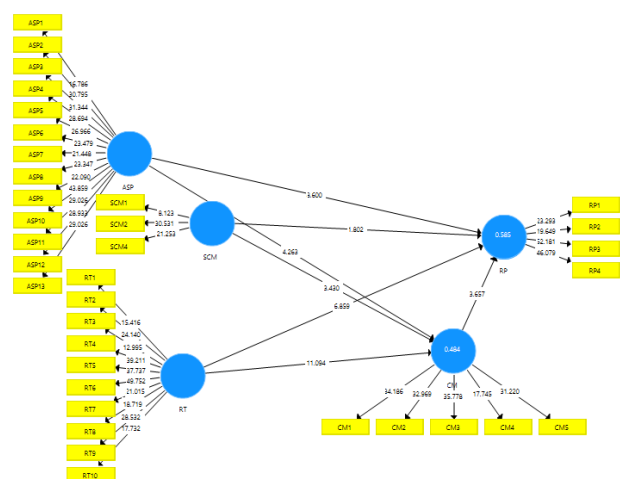


Figure 3: Structural Model Assessment

The first analysis was made of contents considered to be influential for IS propaganda to recruit populations to move to utopian states in the Iraqi and Syrian region. The second analysis will be of contents considered as radicalizing its followers. Radicalization includes Islamic thoughts on the concept of jihad, hijrah (religious migration) and halal (lawful), and kafeer (infidel). The third analysis will deal with content which has been successful in the recruitment of new members. The choice of content was conducted through searching three mainstreamed social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter and Youtube), by typing the keyword —IS in Indonesian. Using these search terms can assure the availability of searched data as well as discussion from followers. Upon careful examination, several groups and pages contained —IS in Indonesian, were taken into consideration. Mainstream social media could be accessed by being a friend, follower, or to —like an IS page. However, after the closure of social media accounts by the Indonesian authorities, these accounts were no longer accessible to the general public. However, virtual communication continued through personal contact with IS members. The challenge of this last method is the password requirement, which will only be provided after personal contact with an IS member or after being recommended by a senior member. The survey was carried out from 2011 to 2018, with data extended until January 2019.

5. Conclusion

Although it has the same goals as supply chain engineering, supply chain management is focused on a more traditional management and business based approach, whereas supply chain engineering is focused on a mathematical model based one. The above discussion suggests that the success of IS in propaganda, radicalization, and recruitment has been strongly supported by the effective use of both mainstream social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, and autonomous sharing portals. Considering the importance of the current digital environment, the security apparatuses in Indonesia should implement a more comprehensive strategy for countering and preventing violent extremists online. The government needs to leverage information technology to empower community resilience. Through the supply chain management system and on individual basis, in these days without such support Islamic states are unable to achieve the objectives, if the mode of communication is being restricted, in fact the procedure of recruitment is also considered illegal which has also caused the term terrorism. Radical perceptions were also hindered due to shutting down of social media supply chain management system which were considered the main source of supply chain between the people not only for informative measure but also for recruiting and developing the portals for anonymously sharing of required data of Muslims between the states of Islamic countries. Indonesia as a democratic country should not be denied freedom of speech and freedom of expression, as is considered to be against the state’s constitution. Moreover, internet content removal is also the least desirable and least effective measure against IS. To fight against IS radicalization, propaganda, and recruitment processes, a political internet campaign should be conducted. The government should furthermore play a more energetic role in reducing the demand for radicalization and violent extremist messages. Combating terrorism, the government needs to employ the best tools to counter radicalizing messages and to build bridges to the vulnerable. Narratives can inspire people to commit act of violence, or to push back against the extremist voice. The rise of war between the specified Muslim countries have not only provided opposite countries a probable opportunities to destabilize the other countries but also have achieved the objectives of raising perceptions of radicalization. Authors have specified the linking of such facts that are constructing some meaningful aspect between other countries regarding stabilization. Many countries have achieved the same perceptible after the rise of war in such countries while having an eye on the radicalization in some familiar countries as enumerated by various authors. In the era of digitalization, the accounts on social media were the feasible mean of supply chain management system. Having attained the specified

objectives of this study, this study has several limitations that can be based on future reviews and studies. First, there is a need to replicate the study with the inclusion of specific variables. Second, data of this study were only sourced out through a self-assessment survey, which can limit the generalizations of this study. The use of a mixed-method is encouraged to validate the finding of the present study. Third, there is a need to explore the social and environmental responsibilities of online fashion businesses with their operational standards.

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