

The Implementation of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi's Concept of Hope in Addressing the Crisis of Public Trust in Indonesian Politics

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze how the concept of hope proposed by Badiuzzaman Said Nursi can be implemented to address the crisis of public trust in politics in Indonesia. The crisis of political trust in Indonesia has become one of the issues hindering the development of democracy and public participation. Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, through his works, emphasizes the importance of hope as a spiritual force that can revive the spirit of social and political awakening in society. This study conducts a literature review of Nursi's concept of hope, along with a qualitative analysis of the factors influencing the crisis of political trust in Indonesia. The research also connects this concept with the Indonesian political context, exploring its relevance in offering solutions to political apathy and public disillusionment. The findings of this research conclude that Said Nursi addressing the crisis of trust in politics demands not only structural reforms but also a focus on spiritual and moral development. The findings of this study are expected to provide both theoretical and practical contributions to the development of a more optimistic and constructive political discourse in Indonesia, with the hope that the spiritual values taught by Nursi can help revitalize public trust in the political system.

Keywords: Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, Hope, Crisis of Political Trust, Indonesia Politics

Introduction

Nowadays, the crisis of trust in politics is increasingly becoming a problem in Indonesia. (Febriansyah et al., 2024) This arises because many people feel disappointed with the performance of the government, political parties, and the democratic process, which is accompanied by corruption, identity politics, injustice, and failure to fulfil political promises. This research can provide a solution to these problems by contributing both conceptual and practical solutions with spiritual and philosophical approaches, based on the teachings and ideas of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, by offering the concept of hope as a moral and ethical basis for rebuilding trust.

Badiuzzaman Said Nursi is an Islamic scholar whose work has inspired many people spiritually and socially. (Edi Amin, 2015) The concept of hope gives a dimension of optimism and deep hope to God as a way out of various social and political crises. (Keskin, 2015) The application of his ideas in the context of Indonesia can be the beginning of a new perspective on the use of Islamic spirituality and ethics to revive the spirit of public participation and trust in the political system. This research can act

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as a link between Islamic studies and political science, showing how the concept of hope in Islamic teachings can be adapted to modern politics. It offers an alternative viewpoint for political studies in Indonesia, which is generally dominated by conventional approaches such as economic, legal, and social. (Djati, 2013) Nursi's concept of hope can offer a view that emphasizes fortitude, patience, and belief in good change through spiritual awareness, which may help reduce political apathy in the community. The crisis of trust in politics is not only happening in Indonesia but also in many other countries. (Dewi, 2013) This research could contribute to a global discussion of how religious values and spirituality can be used to improve the relationship between people and their leaders. It is one of the efforts to offer a non-materialistic approach to addressing political problems and public trust.

The research with the theme "Implementation of the Concept of Hope of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi in Overcoming the Crisis of People's Trust in Indonesia Politics" is critical because it presents a new perspective that combines spirituality with politics in the face of a worsening crisis of trust. Amid a society that is increasingly sceptical of political integrity. (Febriansyah Putra & Patra, 2023) and governments as a result of corruption, injustice, and uncertainty, Nursi's concept of hope offers an ethical and spiritual approach to restoring public trust. As an Islamic scholar, Nursi's thinking about hope provides a moral foothold and confidence in change for the better (Yesilhark, 2008), which can inspire a more honest and responsible political transformation. By integrating these spiritual teachings into the political context of Indonesia, this research not only contributes to the enrichment of academic discourse but also offers practical solutions to foster social resilience and restore people's confidence in democratic and governance processes.

Method

This research is qualitative research that uses data in narrative form, not numbers or nominals. (Bhandari, 2023; Bloor & Wood, 2006; Given, 2008; Mayring, 2014; Sandi Q, 2011) Qualitative research departs from an interpretive or naturalistic paradigm, which views all elements as interrelated (Mudjia Rahardjo, 2014) The researcher seeks to criticize the idea of a crisis of trust using the views of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi. To achieve this goal, the data obtained comes from Said Nursi's works and some secondary data related to Islamic thought and politics in general.

The researcher uses descriptive-analytical data processing techniques with a domain analysis model, as an effort by the researcher to get an overview of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi's thoughts, especially in the study of the concept of hope. The Domain Analysis Model is a data analysis model in qualitative research that answers the focus of research by reading the data in general and thoroughly to obtain the domains in the data. (Mudjia Rahardjo, 2010) The term crisis of trust in politics and the issue of hope are the focus points criticized in this study based on the conception built within the framework of the Islamic worldview. I use references from around eight English-language treatises by Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, as well as other sources such as journals, theses, dissertations, and even informal writings, totaling more than 20 references.

Discussion

Hope According to Badiuzzaman Said Nursi

According to Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, hope is a positive belief (Muhammed Haron, 2017) that is profound towards God's mercy and generosity in all situations, especially in the midst of life's trials. For Nursi, hope is an optimistic outlook on life that comes from faith in God and belief (Muhammed Haron, 2017) that everything is in its proper place according to His wise and planned plan. Hope, for Nursi, is a trait of faith in divine virtue and spiritual power (Saleh, 2018) which inspires man to continue to be steadfast in his worship and efforts even when challenged by great difficulties. Hope is not just a vain hope—hope is an active faith that spurs a person to keep praying, keep trying, and surrender goals to God. (Faruqi et al., 2021) In the context of faith, hope is related to hope itself and is inseparable from belief in life after death (Yesilhark, 2008) where the retribution for all the injustices and trials of this world will be replaced with merit.

The role of hope in Said Nursi's thinking is very important in overcoming crises, both personal and social crises. Nursi sees hope as a spiritual force that can provide calm and optimism (Jarman Arroisi & Manzilatul Fadhilah, 2022) amid difficulties. In facing crises, both personally and socially, hope plays a role as a driver of self-resilience. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2005) Nursi emphasized that hope in Allah gives courage and strength (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 1997) For individuals to stay strong and not give up when faced with life's difficulties. Faith in Allah, that He always gives the best through His destiny, fosters hope in a person that the trials he faces are temporary and will end in goodness. One of the biggest dangers in a crisis is despair, which Nursi says is a form of spiritual and psychological disorder. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) Despair can paralyze human efforts to confront problems and find solutions (Wahidah, 2018) Nursi teaches that hope is the antidote to despair. By adhering to Allah's grace and justice, an individual will be able to maintain a spirit of optimism (Gamon et al., 2020) Even though the situation looks difficult. For Nursi, there is no reason to despair as long as one has faith and hope in Allah.

Hope does not mean being passive or waiting for change to come by itself. In Nursi's view, hope based on faith encourages a person to continue to try and work hard. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) Hope in Allah is a motivation to remain proactive in finding solutions and making necessary changes. Thus, in the context of a crisis, hope serves as a driver of effective actions and solutions. Nursi lives in turbulent times, both in political and social contexts, (Abubakar, 2021) And he witnessed how despair can destroy people's spirits. In this regard, he teaches that hope based on faith in God can help people rise from crises, with the belief that a better future is possible as long as they do not lose hope and remain steadfast in moral and religious values (Saleh, 2018) This hope also encourages the community to be patient, act wisely, and fight for the common good. One of the most important aspects of hope in Nursi's view is the hope of recompense in the afterlife (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) By understanding that the life of this world is only temporary and that there is justice waiting in the hereafter, one can remain optimistic and hopeful despite the great

suffering .(Ananda R et al., 2023) This perspective provides great spiritual strength in facing various forms of crises, both material and non-material.

Through hope, Said Nursi encourages Muslims not to be easily discouraged in facing difficulties, both in personal and community life. Hope is the foundation of inner peace, spiritual strength, and encouragement to continue striving to achieve self-improvement and the environment.

The Crisis of People's Trust in Indonesia's Politics

A crisis of people's trust in politics is a situation in which people lose faith, hope, or trust in the political system, government institutions, as well as leaders or political parties. (Efriza, 2019) This is characterized by scepticism, cynicism, or distrust of the ability of the government or political actors to manage the country properly, fairly, and transparently. (Raidar, 2023) This crisis of trust arises due to various factors, first, is corruption (Dwiputrianti, 2009) Corruption scandals involving public officials, politicians, or political parties often trigger a loss of public trust. Corruption damages public trust in institutions, both in the public and private sectors. This distrust can reduce public participation and damage the reputation of the organization or government. With reduced trust, cooperation between the community and institutions decreases, which results in worse performance. Second, Poor Performance (Aprianingsih, 2016) When governments fail to deliver on political promises, provide adequate public services, or manage the economy well, public trust tends to decline.

Third, lack of Transparency and Accountability (Ulfiyyati Alifa et al., 2023) Lack of clarity in the decision-making process, non-transparent policies, and lack of accountability of public officials can exacerbate a crisis of trust. Transparency helps build trust between members of the organization or between the government and the community (Utomo, 2019) When information is not open or easily accessible, people begin to doubt the motives and integrity of leaders or decision-makers. This lack of trust affects cooperation and collaboration, which is essential for achieving common goals and improving performance. Fourth, money politics (Atok Syihabuddin, Bakhrul Huda, 2022) and clientelism, The practice of money politics and political favouritism, in which power is abused for the benefit of certain individuals or groups, makes people feel that politics no longer serves the public interest. When money politics becomes prevalent, people lose faith in the political process and government. (Sumarno et al., 2022) People began to feel that power could be bought and that the people's representatives or political leaders did not represent their interests, but rather the interests of those who paid or provided financial support. This deepens the crisis of public trust in democracy and political institutions. Money politics has a significant impact on political conflicts, especially because it undermines the integrity of the political process and creates injustice in the distribution of power. Fourth, polarization and political conflicts (Ulfiyyati Alifa et al., 2023) Political competition that divides society often makes people disappointed in the entire political process, because they feel that politics is only a battle for group interests, not for the common good. This crisis of trust has major consequences for political stability (Febriansyah et al., 2024) because it can reduce political participation, encourage

apathy, and even cause radical protests or social movements. In addition, this crisis can also worsen the government's legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

The crisis of trust in Indonesia has experienced significant developments since the New Order era until now. During the New Order period, President Suharto ruled with an authoritarian approach and centralization of power (Silalahi, 2011) Despite political stability and economic growth at first, the government was also marked by widespread corruption, nepotism, and human rights abuses. People increasingly feel that the political and economic system is unfair and that wealth is controlled by a few people close to power. (Raidar, 2023) This resulted in widespread discontent. This crisis of trust continued with the reform era. The Reform Era was marked by a transition to democracy and institutional reform. (Sriwati & Sudiman Sidabukke, 2003) The public hopes that the reforms will bring improvements in transparency, accountability, and better governance. Despite reform efforts, the transition to democracy has not been smooth. Corruption remains a big problem (Joniarta, 2018) And some new officials are also involved in the same practices as in the previous era. The crisis of trust also continues in the Post-Reformation Era, corruption cases involving public officials and politicians often trigger scandals that undermine public trust in the political system (Modami et al., 2023) Despite efforts to combat corruption, the results are often unsatisfactory. Overall, the crisis of trust in Indonesia has developed from injustice and corruption in the New Order era to new challenges in the Reform and post-Reformasi era. Despite progress in the democratic and reform process, problems of corruption, social injustice, and political instability continue to affect public confidence in the system of government.

The crisis of people's trust in politics has a wide and significant impact, affecting various aspects of political, social, and economic life. When the people's trust in political institutions, parties, or political leaders weakens, there is political instability (Efriza, 2019) Distrust makes public satisfaction low so there are protests, demonstrations, then violence or social unrest. Similarly, political instability makes it difficult to make political decisions because the government loses the legitimacy or political mandate to carry out any policy. The crisis of trust makes many people feel that there is no point in participating in politics, so the level of participation in elections and other political activities decreases. People who do not believe in the political system tend to be apathetic or even choose not to be involved in the political process at all (Sriyana & Mardani, 2019) which in turn weakens democracy itself. Political instability and crises of confidence often harm the economy (Wahyu Nurhidayat et al., 2024) Domestic and foreign investment may decline due to political uncertainty, which ultimately hampers economic growth. Political crises can also result in inconsistent or stalled economic policies, which worsen the country's economic conditions. Political trust crises often have an impact on decreasing social solidarity among the community. (Larasat & Noviani, 2021) People who feel neglected or not represented by the government may be polarized and divided into competing groups. This can deepen social tensions, exacerbate conflicts, and reduce harmony in society. Overall, a crisis of popular trust in politics can lead to multidimensional instability, which hinders state development and community welfare.

Implementation of the Concept of Hope of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi in the Political Context

Hope is a crucial element in maintaining social resilience, especially in the midst of political crises, as it gives individuals and societies the motivation to keep moving forward despite uncertainty. Amid a political crisis full of uncertainty, hope serves as a psychological force that maintains optimism. (Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, 2014) Hope gives people confidence that the future can be better, which helps reduce the anxiety and depression that often arise in crises. Hope allows individuals to remain involved in the political process, whether through elections, social action, or other participation. With this hope, people tend not to be apathetic to political problems but continue to strive to improve conditions. (Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, 1996) When people share the same hopes for a better future, it creates a sense of togetherness. This solidarity is important to build social resilience because people support each other and work together to face common challenges. (Syed Omar & Musa, 2018) Hope encourages the community to demand change and reform. Instead of succumbing to unfair or corrupt circumstances, hope can be a trigger for social movements that seek to repair corrupt political and social systems. (Edi Amin, 2015). In a situation of political crisis, hope can be a counterweight to potential conflict and violence. If people see possible solutions or improvements in the future, they are more likely to choose peaceful ways of expressing dissatisfaction rather than resorting to violence. (Jannah, 2012) In the context of Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, hope is also closely related to faith and belief in divine intervention. Nursi emphasized that although the conditions of the world may seem difficult, hope in God's wisdom provides moral and spiritual strength to face crises, both on an individual and social level. This hope also helps in maintaining morality and the spirit of struggle despite facing severe political or social pressure.

The concept of hope in Badiuzzaman Said Nursi's thinking is very relevant in helping people maintain confidence and optimism for a better future, especially in situations of social, political, or spiritual crisis. Nursi places hope in the framework of faith and man's relationship with God, which ultimately influences the way we view the future. Nursi emphasized that hope is part of faith in God and His mercy. (Zulkipli et al., 2021) He taught that even though the conditions of the world seem full of suffering or uncertainty, faith in God's justice and wisdom gives firm hope. With faith, people can believe that every crisis is part of a test and a process of improvement (M. Jamil Yusuf, 2022) and God will ultimately provide a just and good solution. This is relevant in maintaining optimism for a better future despite the current gloomy situation.

In facing difficulties, Nursi emphasized that hope is the key to maintaining mental and spiritual resilience. (Dinia et al., 2015) He stated that without hope, individuals and society will easily fall into despair (Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, 1996) which can destroy their morale and endurance. With this hope, people can face challenges with a more positive attitude, trying to find a way out rather than giving up on the situation. This relevance is especially important in the context of societies facing

political or social crises, where morality and conviction can be shaken (Fadel & Tatari, 2016) In political crises, there is often a decrease in public trust in the government or existing system. Nursi's concept of hope is relevant in helping society maintain the belief that there is a higher power that watches over and regulates everything wisely. (Sahin, 2020) This hope allows people not to completely lose faith in the process of change and remains optimistic that justice and improvement can be realized despite the seemingly humanly difficult process. Nursi teaches that hope is not only related to spiritual things but can also motivate social improvement efforts. (Ichwansyah, 2015) He believes that hope for a better future can spur people to work hard, improve themselves, and create a more just and prosperous environment. In this case, hope becomes a force that drives social transformation, in which society seeks to improve its political, economic, and social conditions based on moral values and justice. Overall, Nursi's concept of hope provides a framework of thought that allows people to survive and be optimistic, not only in the face of political crises but also in living their daily lives. By combining hope with faith, morality, and hard work, society can build a better future according to God's will.

Nursi emphasized the importance of maintaining hope and optimism even amid a crisis (Fadel & Tatari, 2016) In Indonesia, where people are often skeptical of political change, it is important to build a narrative that gives hope. The government, the media, and community leaders can promote optimistic messages about the future of politics by highlighting the reform measures that are being undertaken, such as efforts to eradicate corruption or improve public services. Nursi believes that education is the key to building hope (Saleh, 2018) The people of Indonesia need better political education, especially about their rights and responsibilities as citizens. Empowerment through knowledge can help them see that positive political change is possible. Nursi emphasized that hope will grow when public trust in the government is restored. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) The Government of Indonesia can demonstrate its commitment by prioritizing transparency and accountability in every policy, as well as involving the public in the decision-making process. Clear transparency will increase public trust in political institutions. Nursi teaches that morality and spirituality must be the basis of political action. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) Muslim-majority Indonesia can take inspiration from this concept, where hope grows as moral integrity among political leaders increases. Nursi emphasized the importance of unity to raise hope (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 1996) In the context of Indonesia's politics, where polarization is often present among various groups, efforts to knit unity through dialogue between different levels of society can help rebuild political trust. By applying Nursi's ideas of hope to restore political trust, the people of Indonesia will get moral, spiritual, and practical encouragement to believe that positive changes in politics and social life can be achieved. Hope is not just idealism, but manifested in real and sustainable actions.

The concept of hope, according to Badiuzzaman Said Nursi, plays a role as a moral and spiritual foundation in dealing with political crises by providing confidence that positive changes are still possible (Pramono, n.d.) even in a difficult situation. Hope encourages individuals to remain optimistic and act constructively, not

succumbing to despair or chaos. In the political context, Hope invites the community and leaders to focus on moral values, integrity, and justice, which are the basis for social and political improvement. (ALI, 2018) By incorporating the concept of hope in political and social strategies, political crises can be confronted with morality and a commitment to the common good, inspiring people to believe in a better future.

Ideal Political System Based on Said Nursi's Expectations

The ideal political system based on the concept of hope of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi focuses on spiritual and moral values aimed at creating justice, peace, and prosperity in society. Nursi teaches that hope is a spiritual force that can motivate individuals and communities to rise from crises, both in social, political, and spiritual contexts.

Leadership Based on Spiritual and Moral Values, Leadership must be carried out by individuals who have moral integrity, who always prioritize truth, justice, and the interests of the wider community above personal or group interests. (Mohd Nasir bin Ayub et al., 2023) Leaders who have spiritual values will radiate hope and inspire their people. Justice and Balance, Justice is the main pillar of the political system according to Nursi. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2016) He argued that fair politics would be able to overcome various dissatisfactions of the people, be it economic, social, or legal injustices (Huringiin et al., 2023) The state must ensure that the rights of every citizen are respected and protected. Universal Peace and Fraternity, Nursi promotes the concept of unity and brotherhood among human beings, regardless of religious, ethnic, or ideological differences. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 1997) An ideal political system should support global peace and distance itself from any form of violence or oppression. Education as the Key to Change, Nursi strongly emphasizes the importance of education in shaping people's political and spiritual awareness. (Mohd Noor & Latif, 2012) An ideal political system must promote a balanced education between religious science and modern science to create a generation that is sensible and clean-minded. Optimism and Hope as Driving Forces, Hope in Nursi's view is a spiritual foundation that moves individuals and society to continue to strive to improve political and social conditions. (Saleh, 2018) The ideal political system must be able to maintain a spirit of optimism amid challenges and ensure that the people have hope for a better future.

Nursi emphasized the importance of balancing this life and the hereafter in the political system, where the political goal is not only to achieve material success but also spiritual growth. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) For Nursi, the main goal of politics should not only focus on worldly success such as wealth, power, or influence, but should also be aligned with spiritual values that support obedience to God. He emphasized that human beings were created not only for the life of this world but also for the afterlife (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2005) Therefore, good political policies must pay attention to the welfare of society as a whole—both material and spiritual. In his view, politics that only prioritizes the worldly will distance people from moral and religious values, as well as create injustice and corruption. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2004) On the other hand, politics that is based on religious teachings and aims for

spiritual benefits can bring true prosperity, both in this world and in the hereafter. Thus, this balance is necessary to create a society that is just, prosperous, and based on Divine values. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 2005) Nursi also emphasized the importance of morals and morals in political leadership, where leaders are not only responsible for the physical welfare of the people but must also pay attention to the moral and spiritual growth of their people. (Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, 1996) This means that politics must function to bring people closer to goodness and truth, as well as strengthen faith in God. Thus, Said Nursi's concept of hope provides the foundation for a political system that is not only oriented towards power or material gains but also on spiritual transformation that brings goodness to the entire society.

Conclusion

The researcher concluded that Said Nursi's thinking about hope includes several main ideas, namely, the Importance of Spiritual and Moral Values; Said Nursi emphasized that the crisis of trust in politics can not only be solved through structural reforms but also requires spiritual and moral improvement. Hope based on good faith and morals is the key to rebuilding public trust in political leaders. Building Connectivity between Religion and Public Life, Nursi emphasized the importance of the role of religion in social and political life. In Indonesia, the implementation of this view means that religion can be used as a guideline in shaping the moral integrity of politicians, as well as creating a more transparent and fair political atmosphere. Hope as a Tool of Social Transformation, Hope in Nursi's perspective is a force that encourages people not to give up on bad situations. In the context of Indonesia, this hope can arouse public awareness to be more involved in the democratic process and clean politics, while still holding on to optimism that positive change can be achieved. Education as a Long-Term Solution, Nursi believes that education is the main way to improve society. Its implementation in Indonesia is to prioritize education that includes spiritual and moral aspects so that the younger generation has an ethical and responsible political understanding so that they can build a better country in the future.

So it can be understood that the implementation of Said Nursi's concept of hope has the potential to strengthen moral values in politics, inspire political ethics reform, and encourage public participation with optimism that the crisis of trust in politics can be overcome through an approach based on spirituality and education. The next practical research recommendation is to develop a political education model based on the spiritual values taught by Nursi, to promote more ethical and responsible political participation among the younger generation.

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