

## **Abstract**

*This research aims to study the role of political communication Political Party activist Islamic Indonesia, the stereotypical meaning of terrorism and jihad in Islam. Qualitative research approach to phenomenology of Alfred Schutz is taking as many as 15 people as key informants. data obtained by in-depth interviews, observation participate, and study the documentation, which carried out a descriptive analysis of qualitative data.*

*The result showed that the **first** based on data from the field that purport stereotypes of terrorism and jihad in Islam is interpreted differently by the activists, the state of Islam not a terrorist and terrorism is not Islam, Islam is rahmatan lil alamin means of grace for the whole of nature as it was sent into the world Rasulullah Saw to improve the morals, Islam never teaches to destroy, terrorize much less hurt and kill innocent people. While the meaning of jihad is jihad activists is the hallmark and identity of a Muslim that is believed, emigrated and fought in the way of Allah, but jihad is not a war but the war is part of jihad, jihad is genuine and many options in earnest worship good social jihad, and jihad in Allah aqidah enforcement, **Second** Activity Islamic party activists are divided into three forms of both attitude and outlook in the activities of political communication about stereotypes of terrorism and jihad in Islam, namely: Contemporary Activities, Activity Aqidah, and Cultural Activities. In addition to the activities of the Indonesian Islamic party activists who diuarikan above, the researchers also concluded motives of the Islamic political party activists in conducting political activities there are three motifs are: motif is a motif-oriented because of the past or experience, motive is the motive-oriented targets in the future, and incidental motive is the motive that conditional after making communication with other activists. **The three** models of political communication is done by the Indonesian Islamic party activists can be classified into three groups. Key Informant Researchers classify each group of 5 people who represent the group. and these groupings can change at any time if there is a change in the party platform, or changes in the political constellation of national and internal political dynamics of the party that forced changes in the political behavior of its activists, three models of political communication are: Model Moderate Political Communication, Political Communication Model of Fundamental and Traditional Models of Political Communication.*