

THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE POLICY IN ADDRESSING RADICALISM AND EXTREMISM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. The basic functions of communication provide information: (1) convey thoughts or opinions, (2) interact with others, (3) add insight and knowledge, (4) fill free time, persuade others, (5) know yourself, (6) reduce the tense attitude, (7) entertainment, (8) amusement, (9) social control, (10) critics, (11) educate and (12) delivery of public opinion. Delivery of public opinion can cause khilafiyah (opinion differences). Disagreements can lead to radicalism. This paper aims to formulate The sustainability of the Regional Government Directive Policy in Addressing Radicalism and Extremism in Indonesia. The methods used are Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). MDS method to calculate the index of sustainability and generate leverage attributes. As leverage attribute is the delivering opinion with Root Mean Square is 6.10. Furthermore, the leverage attribute is included in the main criteria in The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis to get an alternative priority strategy. The resulting The sustainability directive policy is Improvements in community disagreements with score 0.20. We would like to suggest to the local government in Indonesia to formulate a policy key performance indicator is an increase in the index of disagreements

Keyword: khilafiyah, sustainability, strategy, MDS, AHP

Introduction

The function of communication techniques and professional ethics are: (1) convey thoughts or opinions, (2) interact with others, (3) add insight and knowledge, (4) fill free time, persuade others, (5) know yourself, (6) reduce the tense attitude, (7) entertainment, (8) amusement, (9) social control, (10) critics, (11) educate and (12) delivery of public opinion (Muhtadin and Rajab Ritonga, 2019). Further Muhtadin and Rajab Ritonga say that the delivery of public opinion can cause khilafiyah or ikhtilaf (opinion differences). Opinion differences and Disagreements can lead to radicalism.

Radical people and organizations are not necessarily public people. Depending on their strategy, tactics and/or political contexts. They may face a job loss, fines, imprisonment, torture, death, their families victimized, their property/assets. Cyber technologies have the possibility of greatly empowering radical individuals and organizations, globalizing the range of targets available, and globalizing possible sources of radicalism. (Cahill Rowan, 2012). Cyber technologies is capable of delivering high-speed data and information so that a network of radical organizations can freely communicate. Understanding radicalism is one of the causes of terrorism.

Regional autonomy on one side of its importance is accelerating the development of the area but if it is not managed properly, it can also stretch the integration due to the issue of superiority on ethnic grounds. Especially if it is related to religious ideology. It was much more danger. Therefore, it is important to campaign for moderation in religious and national attitudes. How to embed the values of togetherness, openness, diversity and gradually at the community level. Further research is required to formulate policies for the handling of extremism, radicalism and terrorime in the local government sustainably.

Theoretical Approach

Khilafiyah or ikhtilaf literally means to argue differently or disagree. The Ulama Fiqih opinion differences happen because of two things. First, principals' differentiation of legal position, whether it can be taken as the consideration to determine the law or not. Second, principals' differentiation about language rules in understanding a nash (Al-Qur'an and Al-Hadits). Khilafiyah or Ikhtilaf (different opinions) is one of the signs of the greatness of Allah SWT. All the prosperity that is in this highway including the standing of life will not be realized if man is created in the same condition on all things, from the process of creation to the method of thinking the creation of God (Al-Qur'an and Hadits: 118-119). (Anwar Sadat, 2015

To anticipate the understanding of radicalism has been implemented the program formulated in addressing the understanding of radicalism and terrorism is Deradicalism and Counter radicalism. The Deradicalism Program was carried out against those who were already exposed to radicalism, amounting to 406 terrorism convicts, 191 prisoners spread over 89 correctional institutions and 2 detention houses in 25 provinces. While the Radicalism Counter Program is carried out through creative and innovative activities, one of them is to form an ambassador of peace in cyberspace.

National Agency for Counter-Terrorism invites YouTubers to jointly create creative content away from radicalism action. It is said that young children age 17-24 years were the main targets of extremist and terrorist dissemination because they were young, energetic, self-seeking, and still have a high spirit. In addition, they are relatively not yet have dependents.

According to Wawan Purwanto as the spokesman for the State intelligence Agency (BIN), said that the data there are 900-1,000 people exposed to extremist. Of the total 900 people were not all from the age of 17-24 years. Some are from the age of 24-45 years and above 50 years are only involved, but the leading line is the age of 17-24 years. Therefore, the BIN continued to do public literacy, digital literacy, including cyber Patrol to perform early detection, as well as a quick report. Many cases of terrorism such as suicide bombs involving young children because there are factors that are behind the fight. One factor is that it is not critical to consider anything including the inclusion of radical and terrorism.

Relationships between young people are lacking well, because of their frequent Behaviour in violation of the norm, whether norms of politeness, religious norms, moral norms, Customs norms, and legal norms. In its daily case, it often arises Conflicting disputes and misunderstandings. Drinking-liquor, educational factors, weak economies, ethnicity, and alignments are considered to be the main triggers of dispute (Dewi Sri Leni Indah et.al., 2014). Therefore it is necessary to approach ways of resolving disagreements, which can lead to conflicts especially in younger generations. Knowing understanding and ability In resolving the conflict or resolution of a student conflict is necessary to reduce the conflict (Kurniawan, A., 2018)

Method

The paper is conducted by the method of desk study and direct observation in Bekasi and Denpasar. This study took place in the year 2017-2018. The data collection process, both primary and secondary data, is conducted for 23 months, i.e. from February year 2017 to December year 2018. The data types that are collected include primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly in the field, in the form of interviews. Secondary data is data obtained from reading sources or documents related to the management of Radicalism, Terrorism. The data analysis method is tailored to research objectives. These methods include Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), Montecarlo, leverage analysis with the use of the Rap-Terrorism and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis.

Analisis Multidimensional Scalling (MDS)

Multidimensional Scalling (MDS) analysis is one of the doble-variable techniques that can be used to determine the position of a different object based on its resemblance, as well as to know interdependent relationships or mutual dependence Between variables or data. This relationship is not known through the reduction or grouping of variables, but rather by comparing the variables in each object in question using the perceptual map. MDS is also a technique that can help researchers to identify key dimensions and leverage attributes (Maharani, D.D.M.,2019, Maya Dewi Dyah Maharani *et. al.*, 2017).

MDS relates to the creation of maps to illustrate the position of an object with other objects based on the similarities of the objects. The MDS method helps identify double dimension scaling known as a perceptual map, which is a method that is to describe or map a perceived relative impression of a number of objects related to perception.

In MDS the attribute/factor/component or size to be measured can be mapped within the distance of Euclidian where the perceived object has the same characteristics as the closest Euclidian distance. Conversely, objects with different characteristics are called dissimilarities so that the difference between them can be measured within the perceived perception distance in the perception index such as the Sustainability Index. Distance determination techniques are based on Euclidian

Distance with the following formula:

$$d = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}$$

1, 2 1 2 1 2 1 2(1)

Description :

d_{1,2} = euclidian distance

X, Y, Z = Attribute

1,2 = Observation

The distance Euclidian between these two points (D_{1,2}) then inside the MDS is projected into the two-dimensional Euclidian distance (D̂_{1,2}) based on the regression formula in the following equation:

$$D_{1,2} = a + b D_{1,2} + c$$

Description :

(2)

a = intercept

b = slope

c = error

In MDS, two points or similar objects are mapped in one point adjacent to each other. The technique used is the ALSCAL algorithm and is easily available on almost every statistical software (SPSS and SAS) (Sofia Papazoglou, 2017). Rap-Radicalism in principle makes iterations of the regression process so that the value of the smallest e is obtained and attempts to force the intercept on the equation equal to 0 (a = 0). Iteration stops if the stress is < 0.25 (Patrick Mair, 2016). For the attribute as much as M then stress can be formulated in the equation as follows:

$$\text{stress} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i,j,k} \frac{D_{ij}^2 - d_{ijk}^2}{D_{ij}^2}}$$

$m \ k \ 1$

(3)Through the rotation method, the position of the sustainability point can be visualized through the horizontal and vertical axes with the value of sustainability indexes rated 0 percent (bad) and 100 percent (good).The Output of the Rap-Bioterrorism analysis is a sustainability index of 0-100 displayed in the ordination and leveraging indicators. Sustainability indices are grouped in 4 categories, namely: 0-25 (bad or unsustainable); 25,01-50 (less sustainable); 50,01- 75 (fairly sustainable); 75,01-100 (good or very sustainable) (Kholil, 2015).

1.1.1. Leverage analysis.

Leverage analysis is performed to determine the effect of stability if one of the attributes/factor/components is omitted during ordination. The results of the Influence analysis (Leverage) shows the attributes that have the highest Root Mean Square are the most sensitive to sustainability attributes (Ryke Nandini, 2015).

1.1.2. Montecarlo Analysis.

To evaluate the effect of errors on the estimation of ordination values used Montecarlo analysis, namely statistical simulation method to evaluate the effect of random error on the estimation process, as well as to evaluate the actual value

1.2. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of the data analysis methods for the process of choosing an alternative strategy which in this case is an alternative of directive strategy management. AHP was developed by Dr. Thomas L. Saaty of the Wharton School of Business in the year 1970 to organizer information and expert opinion (judgment) in choosing the most liked alternative (Basar, 2018). By using AHP an issue will be resolved in an organized thinking framework, so it can be expressed to make effective decisions on the matter. Complex issues can be simplified and expedited the decision-making process.

Result and Discussion

The Rap-Terrorism analysis shows that the sustainability status value is 53.11 % that is categorized as a fairly sustainable value. The condition showed that The Sustainability of The Regional Government Directive Policy In Addressing Radialism and Extremism In Indonesia is important. The results were validated with a 52.90 % Monte Carlo value indicating a very small difference of distinction of 0.21% or less than 1%. These values indicate that the effect of an error, or the impact of a relatively small scoring error. While the stress value of 0.21 % and coefficient of determination (R²) has a high enough value of 95 % which means that the included attributes have a considerable role in explaining the diversity of The Sustainability of The Regional Government Directive Policy In Addressing Radialism and Extremism In Indonesia.

Based on the MDS analysis and leverage analysis showed that the attribute/factor/component that has the highest Root Mean Square (RMS) value is delivering opinion (6.10), it indicates that the attribute/factor/component is a key factor that needs to be leveraged (Table 1).

Table 1. Attributes of leverage produced by Rap-Radicalism

No	Attributes	Root Mean Square
1	Educated of Bioterrorism	5.16
2	Environmental factors	5.08
3	Interact with others	4.85
4	Reduce the tense attitude	4.29
5	Critics	3.87
6	Social control	3.61
7	Convey thoughts or opinions	3.74
8	Add insight and knowledge	4.16
9	Feel free time, persuade others	4.78
10	Delivering opinion	6.10

The ten attributes of leverage are then carried out by assessment of influence levels between attributes, either directly or indirectly. It is done considering there is a relationship between each attribute in The Sustainability of The Regional Government Directive Policy In Addressing Radialism and Extremism In Indonesia. Results of AHP analysis obtained as in Table 2.

Table 2. Main criteria and alternative policy of processed expert choice based on combined three expert using the average aggregation

Number	Main criteria	Value	Policy Alternative	Value
1	Delivering opinion	6.10	Securing cyberspaces	0.128
2	Educated of Bioterrorism	0.29	Radicalism Reintegration	0.160
3	Convey thoughts or opinions	0.0	Defend all religions moderate & peacefull	0.159
4	Environmental factors	0.18	Prevention, Rehabilitation, & aftercare	0.195
5	Feel free time, persuade others	0.10	Improvements in community disagreements	0.200
6	Add insight and knowledge	0.04	Strengthening of inter-racial & inter-religious	0.189
7	Social control	0.02		
8	Critics	0,02		
9	Interact with others	0.09		
10	Reduce the tense attitude	0.02		

Based on the results of this study obtained data that alternative policy is the right priority is **Improvements in community disagreements through the improved index of literacy different opinions** with the highest value (0.200). The success of the size of the policy deserves to be formulated with a scientific method, for example, system reading the record with the content of books about tolerance opinion differences and disagreements. Calculating a different opinion index can be done by increasing the reading interest index with the book content providing disagreements. Because disagreements will enrich the thinking towards prosperity.

The second alternative policy is Strengthening of inter-racial and inter-religious harmonization with score **0.189**. The third alternative policy is Radicalism Reintegration with score 0.160. The fourth alternative policy is Defend all religions moderate and peaceful with score 0.159. The fifth alternative policy is Prevention, Rehabilitation, and aftercare of counter radicalism with score 0.153. The sixth alternative policy is Securing cyberspaces with score 0.128

Conclusions and suggestions

The resulting The sustainability directive policy is Improvements in community disagreements with score 0.20. We would like to suggest to the local government in Indonesia to formulate a policy key performance indicator is an increase in the index of opinion differences. Key government indicators are very important and necessary for the report and evaluation of regional government implementation, Government's performance accountability report and the report of liability. Indicators of the key performance index of disagreements on the local government can be implemented through the performance of libraries and archives and the Office of National Unity and Politics (KESBANGPOL).

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