

The Sustainability of the Regional Government Directive Policy and Key Performance Indicator in Addressing Radicalism and Extremism in Indonesia

Maya Dewi Dyah Maharani
University of Sahid Jakarta Indonesia

Ismaniah, Ismaniah
University of Bhayangkara Raya Bekasi Indonesia

One of the basic functions of communication is 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), Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). MDS method to calculate the index of sustainability. As leverage attribute is the delivering opinion with Root Mean Square is 6.10 and become the main criterion in the AHP analysis to get an alternative priority strategy.

Keywords: 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). 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. Radical people and organizations may face a job loss, fines, imprisonment, torture, death, their families victimized, their property or 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. 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 terrorism in the local government sustainably

Theoretical Approach

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 (QS. Hud: 118-119, Ardiansyah. 2014, Abdul Hadi. 2015, Anwar Sadat. 2015, M.Yusuf. 2015, Arifuddin Ahmad. 2015, Endang Madali. 2015, Fuad Riyadi, 2015. Mohammad Hanief Sirajulhuda. 2017, Normaliana. 2018). Khilafiyah or ikhilaf 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).

To anticipate the understanding of radicalism has been implemented the program formulated in addressing the understanding of radicalism and terrorism. The program called 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 (M. Kholid Thohiri, 2019)

According to Wawan Purwanto as the spokesman for the State Intelligence Agency, he said that 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 State Intelligence Agency continued to do public literacy, digital literacy, including cyber Patrol to perform early detection, as well as to make a quick report. Many cases of terrorism such as suicide bombs involving young children because there are components that are behind the mystery. One components 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 behavior 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. The methods used are Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), Montecarlo, leverage analysis (the Rap-Terrorism), Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis

Analysis Multidimensional Scalling (MDS)

Multidimensional Scalling (MDS) analysis is one of 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 attributes. This relationship is not known through the reduction or grouping of attributes, but rather by comparing the attributes in each object in question using the perceptual map. The MDS is also a technique that can help researchers to identify leverage attributes (Maharani, D.D.M., 2019). 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 the MDS the attribute be measured with 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:

$$d_{1,2} = \sqrt{(X_1 - X_2)^2 + (Y_1 - Y_2)^2 + (Z_1 - Z_2)^2 + \dots}$$

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 ($\hat{D}_{1, 2}$) based on the regression formula in the following equation:

$$D_{1,2} = a + b \hat{D}_{1,2} + c$$

Description :

- a = intercept
- b = slope
- c = error

In the MDS analysis (using the Rap-Radicalism software which modified of RapFish software with MDS principle), 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 (modified RapFish) 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:

$$stress = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{\sum_i \sum_j (D_{ijk}^2 - a_{ijk}^2)^2}{\sum_i \sum_j a_{ijk}^2} \right)}$$

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).

Leverage Analysis

Leverage analysis is performed to determine the effect of stability if one of the attributes 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).

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

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. The AHP was developed by Dr. Thomas L. Saaty of the Wharton School of Business in the year 1970 in choosing the most liked alternative (Maharani. D.D.M. (2017), Basar, 2018). By using the 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 (R^2) 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 that has the highest Root Mean Square (RMS) value is delivering opinion (6.10), it indicates that the attribute is a key attribute 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

No	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	0.05	Defend all religions moderate and peaceful	0.159
4	Environmental factors	0.18	Prevention, Rehabilitation, and 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. 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 0.200. 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

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