Full Length Research Paper

The influence of the policy implementation, apparatchik coordination and society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta Indonesia

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In the reformation era starting as from the year 1997, in which democracy and human rights have highly been appreciated, it tends to be the situations to be misused by radicals groups to develop their ideas by forcing other people of opposite ideas in a violent way, so that it may cause the increase of social conflict cases and terrorism. One of the main causes is that the radicals ideology grows especially in Muslims that misinterpret ”jihad” as violent acts attacking other people of different ideas in violent ways, even resulting in life losing, injuries and possession of those who do not get involved in the fighting among innocent citizens. To overcome the radicalization, in fact legal action only, is not effective in solving the problem, even it causes no-ending grudge. For such a case it is necessary to take a strategic action in order to neutralize or eradicate the growth of radicalism by the deradicalization activities. By the program of observing the deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta, the above actions is not optimally implemented, especially involving the implementation of policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation. It can be proven that there are still a lot of social conflicts or terrorism.

Key words: The influence of the policy implementation, apparatchik coordination, Society participation, effectiveness of deradicalizationin.

INTRODUCTION

Problematic Background

The root causes of frequent radicalism which trigger terrorist actions in accordance with the decree of minister of politic, legal and security coordination no. KEP-342/MENKOPOLHUKAM/8/2009 on integrated deradicalization are poverty, unfairness and social economic gap, low education, unlimited democracy and incapability of apparatchiks, especially in firm and just law enforcement.

Objectives

To analyze how far the influence of implementing the policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation is in a partial way on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta. Problem efforts of deradicalizations in the province of greater Jakarta are not optimal yet, as proven that still social conflicts and terrorism occur. The problem is that how significant the influence of implementing the policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation is in a partial way as well as in a comprehensive way on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

The research includes quantitative research that is analytic descriptive using statistic testing by measuring how significant the influence of implementing the policy,
apparatchik coordination and society participations is in the province of greater Jakarta.

Number of samples:

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \]

\[ n = \frac{3.193}{1 + 3.193(0.05)^2} \]

\[ n = 354 \] with proportionate stratified random sampling. Research model using analysis of simple and multiple linear regressions, with the following equation:

\[ \hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + e \]

**Data collecting**

The data collected are primary data and secondary data. The technique of data collection includes:

a. Library research
b. Field research including questionnaires, interviews and observation

1. Technique of data analysis
a. Descriptive statistic.

Descriptive statistic calculation result of dependent variables (X1, X2, X3) and independent variable (Y) can be statistical, i.e. the average of mean, median, maximum, minimum, duration standard, kurtosis, histogram and graph.

a. Reliability and validity test, with coefficient (r) of Pearson product moment and coefficient of Alpha Cronbach, which is the comparison between pure score and variant.

b. Classical assumption test, which is data normality test conducted with one sample Kolmogorov – Smirnov 2 test and multi co linearity test.

c. Determination analysis issued to test the suitability of much regression model and determination coefficient (R2).

b. Linear regression analysis, i.e.

1). Equation of simple linear regression

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b_1 X_1 \]

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b_2 X_2 \]

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b_3 X_3 \]

2). Equation of multilinear regression:

\[ \hat{Y} = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 \]

Consisting of:

\[ \text{A} = \text{constant} \]

b1 = coefficient of regression variable X1

b2 = coefficient of regression variable X2

b3 = coefficient of regression variable X3

\( \hat{Y} \) = effectiveness of deradicalization

\( X_1 \) = implementation of policy

\( X_2 \) = coordination of apparatchik

\( X_3 \) = society participation

Hypothesis test by

1). Calculation of t-test, i.e:

\( H_0 \): b = 0 (insignificant regression coefficient), if the value of \( t \)-test < the value of \( t \)-table, so \( H_0 \) is acceptable.

\( H_a \): b ≠ 0 (significant regression coefficient), if the value of \( t \)-test > the value of \( t \)-table, so \( H_a \) is acceptable.

2). Calculation of F-test, i.e:

If the value of F-test < the value of F table, so \( H_0 \) acceptable and if the value of F test > the value of F table, so \( H_a \) is acceptable.

**Design of hypothesis test**

a. 1st hypothesis

\( H_0 \): no significant influence of implementing the policy on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

\( H_a \): significant influence of implementing the policy on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

b. 2nd hypothesis

\( H_0 \): no significant influence of apparatchik coordination on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta

\( H_a \): significant influence of apparatchik coordination on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta

c. 3rd hypothesis

\( H_0 \): no significant influence of society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta

\( H_a \): significant influence of society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta

d. 4th hypothesis

\( H_0 \): no significant influence of implementing the policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation jointly/comprehensively on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

\( H_a \): significant influence of implementing the policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation separately/partially on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

**Location and research time duration**

a. located in the province of greater Jakarta consisting of
5 cities, e.g.: central Jakarta, south Jakarta, east Jakarta, north Jakarta, and west Jakarta.
b. time duration is 10 months long, starting as from July 2013 up to April 2014.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research result

Description of data variable X1, X2, X3 and Y

Variables of policy implementation (X1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below average</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>15.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Above average</td>
<td>81.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

96.92 % of respondents agreed that, the policy implementation has significant influence on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

Variables of apparatchik coordination (X2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below average</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>13.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Above average</td>
<td>81.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92.3 % of respondents agreed that the apparatchik coordination has significant influence on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

Variables of society participation (X3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
<td>78.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

93.27 % of respondents agreed that the society participation has significant influence on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

Variable of effectiveness of deradicalization (Y)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Above average</td>
<td>78.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92.64 % of respondents agreed that there is significant on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta.

Reliability test

Coefficient of reability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>Koefisien Reliabilitas (Alpha Cronbach)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Policy implementation (X1)</td>
<td>0,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Apparatichik Coordination (X2)</td>
<td>0,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Society participation (X3)</td>
<td>0,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Effectiveness of deradicalization (Y)</td>
<td>0,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the above data it can be said that the instrument taken is reliable as used as an instrument of data collection, the value of reliability coefficient calculated as > 0.6.

Validity test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient (validity test)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Policy implementation (X1)</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Apparatichik Coordination (X2)</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Society participation (X3)</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Effectiveness of deradicalization (Y)</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data normality test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Kolmogorov-smirnov Z Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Policy implementation (X1)</td>
<td>1,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Apparatichik Coordination (X2)</td>
<td>1,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Society participation (X3)</td>
<td>1,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Effectiveness of deradicalization (Y)</td>
<td>1,539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test of one sample kalmogorov – smirnov Z

The value of Policy implementation (X1), Apparatichik Coordination (X2), Society participation (X3), Effectiveness of deradicalization (Y) is bigger than 0.05 (5%), so the above data comply with normality requirement.

Multicolinearity test

Receptulation of tolerance value and VIF
### DISCUSSION

The influence of implementing the policy on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the province of greater Jakarta. The policy implementation gives contribution to the effectiveness of deradicalization (94.4 %) in the province of greater Jakarta. According to Edward III in the book Nugroho (2012: 693), the policy implementation is influence by the following factors: organization structure, bureaucracy, human resources, attitudes of apparatchiks and communication. The implementation of policy should be carried out by the provincial government in deradicalization, namely.

1. Effectiveness of Provincial Intelligence Community (Kominda),
2. Effectiveness of Provincial Early Alertness Forum (FKDM),
3. Prompt Handling of domestic security disturbance,
4. To active Forum of Religious,
5. To intensify The Nation Building Thought.

a. This policy implementation involves the whole relevant apparatchiks, among other; Jakarta Office of Religion Ministry, Police Force of Metro Jaya, Jakarta Office of Education and Culture Ministry, Jakarta Office of Law and Human Right Ministry, Jakarta High Court, Jakarta Military Force, And Jakarta State Intelligence Board.

b. The influence of Apparatchik coordination on the effectiveness of deradicalization in province of greater Jakarta. The apparatchik coordination has a significant role on the effectiveness deradicalizaton (93.98%) in the province of Greater Jakarta. In deradicalization activities, The Jakarta Provincial Government and the whole apparatchiks should conduct good coordination. According to Inu Kencana (2011: 35), elements that are fulfilled in the apparatchik coordination include: arrangement, synchronization, joint interest and corporate objective. The indicator that is completed is coordination in activity plan, job allocation meeting with each department, understanding the target and goal that are going to be achieve, preparing the clear working procedure, supporting the activities, exchanging information, time coordination and good place of activities, comprehensiveness and synchronization of activities, capability coordination and apparatchik training including cooperation with foreign countries in deradicalization actions.

c. The influence of society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization The Province of Greater Jakarta. The Society participation has a significant role (94%) on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the Province of Greater Jakarta. According Kahlo (1995: 251), the society participation includes four important phases, namely the participation within the process of making decision, of implementation, enjoying and evaluation process. To Put the society participation into effectiveness the deradicalization actions, the following efforts are needed: The society should in involved in the process of planning, society inspirations should be collected and considered in decision making, society should be motivated to give information as much as possible, cooperate in synergy with deradicalization activities, the result should be enjoyed by society, the confidence on apparatchik, should be maintained, the benefit of mass media and social media should be taken and the society should be involved in evaluating deradicalization activities.

d. The influence of implementation the policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization. There is a significant and positive influence of the policy implementation, apparatchik coordination and society participation on the effectiveness deradicalization. According to CTITF (Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force), in their book Golose (2009: 64), there are eleven deradicalization programs, namely the involvement of cooperation with the society, the programs implementation especially in prisons, the education program the development of dialogues among cultures, the efforts of social economic justice, the global cooperation in terrorism eradication, cyber terrorism control, the regulation amendment, the rehabilitation program the development of information, the training of agents in deradicalization. And also, the above activities should be directed to overcome the factors that cause, rationalization namely, to eradicate poverty, injustice and economic gap, to overcome poor education, to upgrade the skills of apparatchiks, especially in law enforcement and to handle the wide spread of radicals ideas.

e. The Findings and Implication, Based on the result of observation and interviews, it can be described that implementation of policy, apparatchik coordination and society participation on the effectiveness of deradicalization in the Province of Greater Jakarta is not optimal yet. The obstacle we have are the variables of...
the policy implementation among others: there is no organization structure of comprehenship deradicalization, sure administration authorities consider that deradicalization is the task of “Polri and BNPT”, there is no sufficient budget yet, neither enough qualified human resources nor source of powerful law. The Obstacles we are facing in apparatchik coordination among others: “BNPT is administration authority, which is in charge of deradicalization control without representative offices in provinces, still there is a sectoral ego in each administration authority, still a compartalization principle in intelligence organs, TNI territorial apparatchiks have not been involved optimally yet. Whereas the obstacle in the society participation, among others: some people think that “As If Deradicalism were De-Islamisation”, lack of socialization concerning deradicalization, lack of care for their environment and decreasing confidence in the Government officers.

CONCLUSION

1. The policy implementation, apparatchik coordination and society participation partially or jointly provide positive and significant influence of the effectiveness of deradicalization in the Province of Metropolitan Jakarta
2. The Deradicalization implementation in the Province of Greater Jakarta is not optimal yet, since the policy implementation, apparatchik coordination and society participation have not been well done yet. Therefore, the above-mentioned three issues should be more activated so that we can achieve secure and safe feeling; good order as well as create the feeling of unification and unity as one nation.

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