Construction and Testing Index Peace Indonesia

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Article Info	Abstract
Keywords: *Indonesia peace index,* *Dynamic framework of conflict prevention and resolution,* *Structural conflict,* *Factor of conflict,* *Actor of conflict.*	*This research aims to analyze on a measuring instrument for peace in Indonesia, not only measure conflict resolution but also the prevention of conflict. Measuring instrument that will be created is intended to make the Indonesia Peace Index as analytical framework of conflict and peace, especially in Indonesia. Research design using qualitative descriptive study approach. The results of this study indicate that the DKI Jakarta and Papua is a region with the highest intensity conflict. Moreover, the conflict is the dominant social conflict with the highest actors as perpetrators of conflict is the public, this is due to structural factors are still frequently occur and not be solved completely by the government..*
Corresponding Author: Ichsan.malik@idu.ac.id	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mengenai suatu alat ukur perdamaian di Indonesia dengan tidak hanya mengukur upaya penyelesaian konflik saja namun juga pencegahan konflik. Alat ukur yang akan dibuat ini dimaksudkan untuk membuat Indeks Perdamaian Indonesia sebagai kerangka analisa konflik dan perdamaian khususnya di Indonesia. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa DKI Jakarta dan Papua merupakan wilayah dengan intensitas konflik tertinggi. Selain itu, konflik yang dominan adalah konflik sosial dengan aktor tertinggi sebagai pelaku konflik adalah masyarakat umum, hal ini dikarenakan faktor struktural yang masih kerap terjadi dan tidak diselesaikan tuntas oleh pemerintah.

Introduction

Conflicts are Inseparable and significant part of human life on every level of interaction; there are interpersonal conflicts, intragroup, intergroup, inter-organizational, inter-societal, interethnic as well international (Galtung, 2004). Conflict always happen because human beings cannot avoid internal feud in the goals, interests, values, and beliefs possessed. Conflicts can occur either in coverage between individuals (interpersonal), between groups (intergroup), or even on a large scale (interpersonal). Small conflicts between individuals can develop into large-scale conflict with the protracted violence and resulted in the complete destruction of a society or a nation (Bar-Tal, 2011; Galtung, 2004; Jeong, 2008).

Conflicts with the protracted violence not only cause physical destruction and material, but also cause psychological damage, even the identity of the community groups involved. Every conflict has its own characteristics, to sustain people in the world, it is necessary strategies proper

conflict handler. (Bar-Tal, Chernyak-Hai, Schori, & Gindar 2009; Wessells, 2008; Wessells & Bretherton, 2000). The study on the conflict and the settlement raises two related issues that emic and ethical issues (Druckman, 2005).

In emic issues, conflicts are faced with the problem of how to get a proper understanding of the conflict. While ethical issues, the challenge of how the phenomenon under study can be understood conflict and generalized without exacerbating the conflict situation or even pose a potential new conflict (Druckman, 2005). The peace process showed the key to resolve the conflict by using a good measuring tool to produce the right information, can be interpreted and analyzed and easily understood in general (Druckman, 2005).

In 2015, The Global Peace Index (GPI) publish peace index for 162 countries around the world, including Indonesia (IEP, 2015; Michalos, 2013). GPI is based on three main factors are then lowered to 23 indicators of measurement. All three of these factors include the number of

conflicts and internal domestic happens in a country within the past year; Factors Level of safety and security of the society last year; as well as the Military Factor in the country. The Global Peace Index is considered by many to be able to give a general overview of the situation of conflict and peace of a country level. However, information about the conflict and peace raised by the GPI is difficult to use in the study of conflict and peace is directly related to the humanistic factors in the conflict.

GPI that focused on indicators related to the number of conflicts and violence; the level of security that is based solely criminality, terror, and mass demonstrations were recorded; as well as military strength is indicated by the amount of budget allocation per year for the military, military personnel and weaponry, as well as the military activities undertaken (IEP, 2015; Michalos, 2013). Indications for use GPI inability assessing humanistic aspect in conflict and peace can be seen in the proliferation of researchers in the field of conflict makes measuring instrument of conflict and peace. One of them is Peace

Evaluation Across Cultures and Environments (PEACE) that is made specifically for use in conflict studies and health (Zucker, Ahn, Sindai, Blais, Nelson, and Burke, 2014).

Another disadvantage of GPI, Tasiran and Lin (2012) states that GPI theoretical models cannot explain the conditions of peace with both, because the state of peace by GPI is only determined by the circumstances in which there is no violence. In other words, the GPI cannot be used to obtain information latent conflicts or potential conflicts that may occur. Measurements only be based on assessment by a group of experts GPI uses 23 indicators considered to be a drawback. The information generated by GPI considered only can explain the special conditions for a purpose. In terms of statistics, analysis techniques GPI considered appropriate, because it uses only descriptive statistics (Tasiran & Lin, 2012).

On the other hand, another measurement tool used to measure the index of peace was also made in the United States based on the theory of *Johan Galtung*. Peace Evaluation

Across Cultures and Environments (PEACE) is a measure which produces an index that indicates the condition of the conflict and the impact of conflict on health. Although conditions may indicate a real conflict in an area, but cannot explain the state of peace or the potential to cause conflict. The advantages of this measure is a measuring tool has been tested empirically (valid and reliable). Although only explain the incidence of conflict and the impact of conflict on health events, did not explain the potential conflict.

Based on this analysis, the researchers themselves felt the need for a comprehensive analytical framework not only for resolving the conflict, but also for the prevention of conflict, especially in Indonesia. Analysis of the dynamic and holistic perspective can affect tiff and appropriate to resolve and prevent conflict. In the Indonesian context, a lot of violence between groups that have taken place in various areas one after another. However, it seems not yet a valid and reliable measure that can be used to determine the condition of conflict and potential conflict.

There has been no consensus researchers and observers of the conflict as well as peace practitioner to determine how peaceful conditions of a region in Indonesia. A device commonly used in conflict studies in Indonesia during this seems to only be used to map the conflict that has happened, not the potential for future conflict.

The conflict in Indonesia is a major issue to be re-examined so as not to disrupt national security. Starting from the issue of social conflict, racial, ethnic, and religious issues (termed "SARA" issues), agrarian, structural, and other problems, so it is necessary to re-map the condition, the potential for conflict and peace in Indonesia with the Indonesian Peace Index. Based on this, the formulation of this research is how construction and testing results Indonesian peace index (IPI)?.

Dynamic Framework for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts

Indonesian Peace Index (IPI) is based on a dynamic framework of conflict prevention and resolution

which measures the potential for conflict, conflict situations, and the potential for peace (Malik, 2014). Conflict grown increasingly complex, but they are often conceptualized through a simple approach and ignoring the systematic settlement so get false results (Gallo, 2012). Strengthen understanding of the dynamic of the conflict (Druckman, 2005) view that the conflict is a situation that is very dynamic, fast-changing and not static. The situation calls for the need to use the right methodology in research or studies. In one study, the conflict should be understood (Galtung, 1996) so that the base of the analysis becomes more constructive, reflective, contextual, seta divergent thinking (Druckman, 2005).

To understand the complexities of a conflict, Ichsan Malik (2014) introduced a dynamic framework approach to conflict prevention and resolution, which is based on empirical experience. The framework has five main components, namely, escalation and de-escalation, conflict factor components, components of the conflict actors, the

stakeholders (stakeholders) and a component of political will (political will). Conflicts can arise from the escalation of conflicts that are allowed to continue to rise, but it also may arise from of the factors triggering conflict that has qualified, or can also arise due to the ineffectiveness of provocateurs conflicts that affect vulnerable groups to be aggressive and easily mobilized. Therefore, perspectives used in viewing conditions and situations of conflict must be holistic and integrated, since all the components are interrelated, mutually contribute and mutual influence.

Component factors of conflict has three elements: (1) Elements trigger of conflict, (2) Elements of conflict accelerators, and (3) The root element of conflict. While the conflict actor component, a component that contributed immensely to escalate the conflict. There are three categories of actors that need to be in conflict prevention and conflict resolution, namely: the first category is the actor provocateurs are the main actors involved in the conflict. While the second category are vulnerable provoked. The third category of actors

in the conflict are functional groups are groups whose main responsibility is to stop the violence and prevent the spread of conflict.

Stakeholders is the fourth component of the dynamic framework of conflict prevention and resolution. Stakeholders are the elements concerned to stop the conflict and prevent the spread of conflict. Elements consist of stakeholders; a group of police, military, groups of community leaders (Tomas), religious leaders (Toga) and traditional leaders (Toda), group Governmental Organization (NGO), a group of researchers, as well as mass media group. By functional group, the stakeholders are expected to be able to communicate, not contribute, cooperate, and coordinate with them to prevent conflict and stop a conflict if it occurs. In addition, the stakeholder group is expected to become parties proactive in the prevention and resolution of conflicts; pick up the ball, do not just wait for the ball; be part of the solution, not part of the problem.

The fifth component is the political will of the authorities. This political will be reflected in two ways. The first look of the initiative and leadership of the authorities to resolve the conflicts that occur completely. Not letting the conflict continue to smolder and even spread in all directions. The second is the existence of legal products or policies to prevent and resolve conflicts. Indonesian context, normatively has no Law of Social Conflict Resolution No. 7 of 2012, as well as the Presidential Instruction No. 1 Year 2014 on the handling of security problems in the country, as well as various ministerial decisions related to the management and rescue resources. But the problem is how laws and regulations are interpreted and enforced so that it can be used to prevent and resolve conflicts.

The primary key in preventing and managing conflict lies in the precision in detecting the escalation of the conflict and then try to de-escalation of the conflict. Furthermore, it takes the sharpness of the analysis of the causes of the conflict to proceed with the ability to strengthen functional actors,

mitigating and controlling provocateurs vulnerable groups. The next thing is the ability to establish effective coordination with all elements of the stakeholders so that the conflict can be stopped. In the end is how is based on the existing regulations leaders can maneuver, initiative and conduct of a decision to halt the conflict and prevent overall the conflict.

The framework is based IPI is built into a five-dimensional measurement namely: actor conflict, political will for peace, conflict factor, stakeholders, and the escalation and de-escalation. IPI measurement based on factors related to conflict and peace that exist on the Dynamic Framework Conflict Prevention and Resolution (Malik, 2014). Preparation IPI procedure begins from development of an operational definition of the IPI; Development of instruments and measurement category; Pilot of IPI instrument; as well as the IPI Publications. The instrument and indicator of IPI consists of three activities: the drafting of the measuring instrument; testing of measuring instruments; and analysis

of test results. These activities are performed by principles making a measuring tool of psychological (Crocker & Algina, 2008; Cohen & Swerdlik, 2010; Kaplan & Saccuzzo 2009; Urbina, 2014), using equation exploratory design is also known as "qual-quan mixed methods design" (Creswell, 2008; Hesse-Biber, 2010).

Research Method

This research explored with a qualitative approach was used to develop an instrument or measuring devices along with quantitative indicators IPI. A qualitative approach was used to approximate the symptoms are examined from the perspective of a more holistic, naturalistic, and interpretive, which per the research objectives, qualitative methods are used to explore the phenomenon in depth quantitative approaches made to confirm the validity of the relationship between variables in a theory built from research qualitative. Data quantified and statistically analyzed to obtain a generalization of specific sample to the larger population. (Creswell, 2008).

Measuring instruments and indicators IPI is made by testing stages. This test is intended to determine whether the model set out in the Blueprint are correct. Once the models and indicators that are arranged in Blue Print successfully tested and repaired, then models and indicators are translated into the instrument and statements prepared to see the conditions associated with the conflict and peace based on the framework of a dynamic conflict resolution (Malik, 2014). Model, Indicators, and the instrument is then tested by Critical Readers.

Testing was conducted by Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in two different areas, namely Yogyakarta and Jakarta. Both places have been selected because they have the characteristics of conflicts and potential conflicts are different. Selection of participants is done by reputational sampling technique (Lincoln & Guba, 2008; Patton, 2002). This technique uses a method of snowball sampling selection based on reputation is concerned as participants. Target participants in the data collection are local people who understand the condition and potential community conflicts in the region. Target participants that researchers consider to represent these characteristics, among others from groups: Journalists, academics in the social (Social Psychology; Sociology; or Politics), NGOs, and local government. For FGD conducted with non-formal setting by the number of participants 6-10 people; while for the retrieval of data using, questionnaires conducted using questionnaires that were distributed directly to participants (paper-pencil test) and online via the Internet.

The trials were carried out in two different areas that include participants who are determined by non-probability sampling method using purposive sampling techniques (Gravetter & Forzano, 2011; Kumar 2011). Participants were selected based on common characteristics: Indonesian Citizen (citizen) adults; has settled at least five years in the area; as well as having a good knowledge related to conflict or peace practitioners in the region. Data from trials in two regions were analyzed qualitatively with the aim to obtain

evidence against the internal structure of the measuring instruments that have been developed (Crocker & Algina, 2008). The qualitative analysis carried out on the results of focus group discussions and interviews of participants who are expert on conflict and potential conflict.

In this study, subjects were taken from parties related to peace and conflict in an area, such as stakeholders. In this case the community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, police and military, NGOs, researchers, and the media that are closely related to the research conducted. While the object of research is the Indonesian Peace Index in 2016 with the aim of seeing the condition and potential conflicts that exist in Indonesia, so it can be mapped to do early detection of areas resulting threat destabilizing regional security.

Result and Discussion

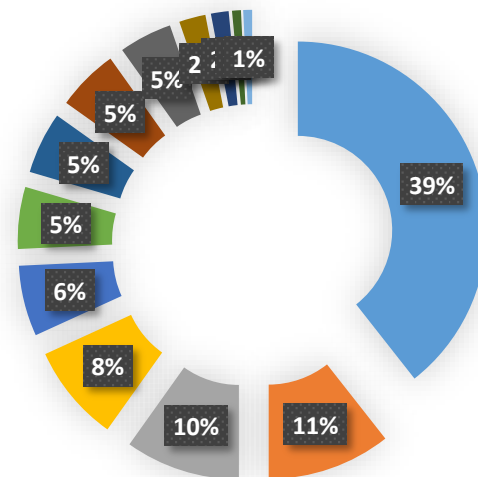*Perspective of Indonesian Peace Index*

The highest percentage for a category of actor conflicts in Indonesia is dominated by the public and the lowest percentage by Religious Organization. The public is a collection of different individuals. This difference for their interests, needs and goals of each member of society to cause conflict. The group becomes vulnerable to provocation structural factors (poverty, educational backwardness and injustice) of political parties, mass media, and civic organizations (Malik, 2014). Meanwhile, the police, the military, non-commissioned officer, and a group of other state agents are primarily responsible for the functional group is to stop the violence and prevent the spread of conflict.

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INDONESIA PEACE INDEKS
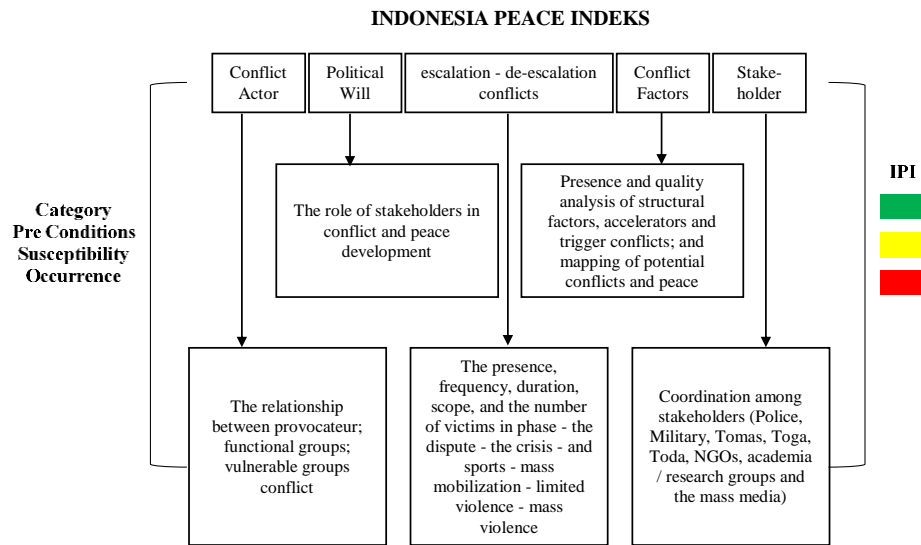
Figure 1. Measurement Indonesian Peace Index

Actors Conflict

Figure 2. Mapping Actor Conflict

In Figure 2, the highest percentage for a category of actor's conflicts in Indonesia is dominated by the public (39%) and the lowest percentage by Religious Organizations (1%). Elements of society as defined in this study consisted of a group of unknown / armed civilian groups, specific ethnic community, the public, students/learners, and thugs. While the category of elements of public is geographically bound communities in certain areas eg rural communities and others. Breadth of coverage area or

100

village to make the public perceives as the highest percentage actor causes of conflict. It could be argued that between locations and actors have a linkage that causes high. Another factor is the difference in cultural background is different, so it has a different point of view in response to a phenomenon.

The highest percentage as actors of conflict in West Java. Conflict public interpreted as a fight between communities or involve large masses and involve inter-group, class or ethnicity. This social conflict can be understood because of the efforts for resource control or power relating to the public interest, such as fight or defend it by means of conflict and mutual destruction. Public greatest conflict in the Region of Jakarta with a total of 25 cases. Public conflict that occurred in Jakarta due to a variety of things including, the eviction of street vendors, people's perceived economic problems on inequality and other issues.

In general, the grouping of the actors, the public, such as an unknown group / armed civilian groups, specific ethnic community, the public, students / learners, and thugs are particularly vulnerable. This vulnerability factor due to structural factors such as poverty, educational backwardness and injustice. This group generally will easily receive distorted information from a group of provocateurs such as the Political Parties, Media Masa, and other civic organizations (Malik, 2014). Meanwhile, the police, the military, non-commissioned officer, and a group of other state agents are responsible for the functional group to stop the violence and prevent the spread of conflict. This group is expected to have good coordination with the community and other organizations, and government prevention and peace building. However, if among these groups do not have good communication and coordination, the potential conflict has the possibility to escalates.

Political Will for Peace

The political will of the authorities to be reflected in two ways. The first look of the initiative and leadership of the authorities to resolve the conflicts that occur completely.

Not letting the conflict continue to smolder and even spread in all directions. The second is the existence of legal products or policies to prevent and resolve conflicts. in the context of Indonesia, normatively has no Law of Social Conflict Resolution No. 7 of 2012, as well as the Presidential Instruction No. 1 Year 2014 on the handling of security problems in the country, as well as various ministerial decisions related to the management and rescue resources.

Laws and regulations are interpreted and enforced so that it can be used to prevent and resolve conflicts (Malik, 2014). In efforts to prevent the escalation of conflict, the Central Government through the Local Government has a forum of religious harmony and conflict early detection program.

Escalation and de-escalation of conflict

In the figure 3, can be found that the escalation of the conflict areas experiencing most is the area of Jakarta. The high level of economic crime and social conflict in this region to be one of the causes of high

criminality in the region. Conflicts such as the fighting between students, conflicts between groups, demonstrations, and others are still happening. The result showed that the vulnerable areas of conflict is DKI Jakarta and Papua province. Meanwhile, the province completely unrecorded have conflicts significant is Bali, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, East Java, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra and South Sumatra.

As we know that Jakarta is a region prone to conflict, such conflict brawl between students, demonstrations, conflicts between groups, political conflicts, and other social conflicts. Meanwhile, Papua Province as it is known is the site of the separatist conflict Organization of Papua Independent (OPM) who wanted to secede from Indonesia, which often clashes between the police officers with the OPM group. Malik (2014) states that the conflict can occur in the absence of or delays in de-escalation efforts by the government

or the authorities.
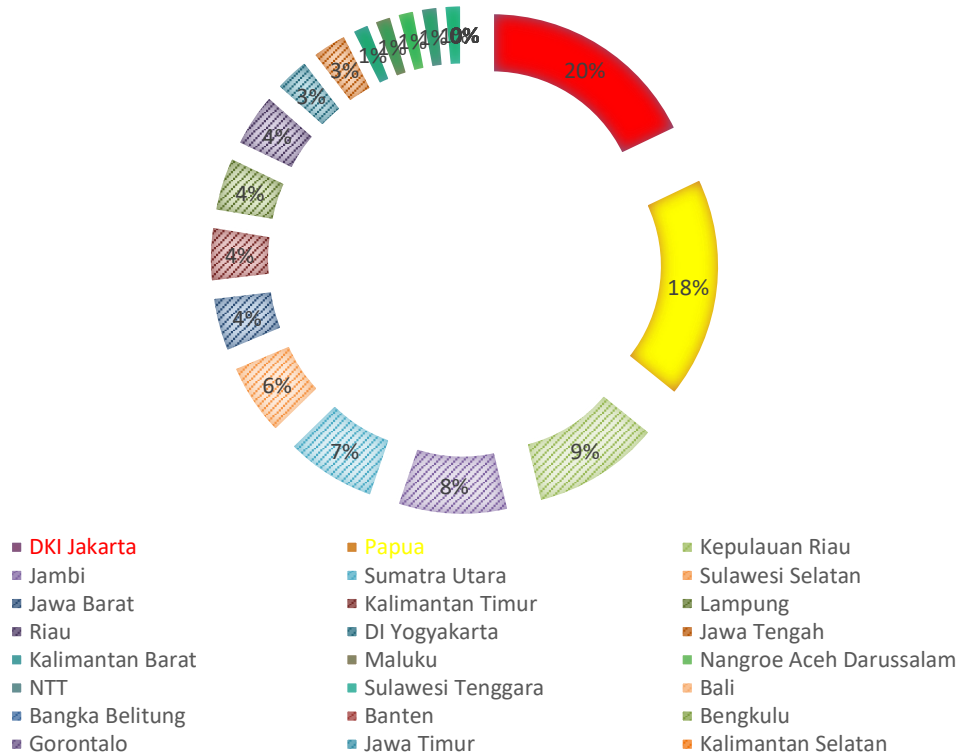
Figure 3. Aerial Mapping Conflict

That conflict prevention at the micro level depends on the efforts of the local community itself is needed system resilience to prevent conflicts occur, where the planning and early warning system can be done by local governments. Therefore, people need to build a strong resilience and local governments need to build program of conflicts early detection to prevent it from occurring and spreading conflict. Malik (2014) states that if a conflict de-escalation can be done quickly then the conflict will not spread that will create peace-building or peace-building. This is the case in some areas are mentioned as regions with low intensity conflict such as in Bali, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, East Java, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra and South Sumatra.

Conflict Factors

The highest conflict issue in

Indonesia is social conflict. According to Duane Ruth-Heffelbower, social conflict is a condition that occurs when two or more parties assume no differences in position are not aligned, not enough resources, and / or actions of one of the parties obstruct, interfere or in some cases making purposes other parties were less successful. In this study, the form of social conflict consists of anarchist demonstrations, riots, and clashes caused by social problems. The high rate of social conflict shows that at the grassroots level, Indonesian society is still vulnerable to conflict.

The interesting phenomenon is the province with the highest number of conflicts in social conflict is followed by Jakarta and West Java. It is unique because if the educational level, the two provinces were still relatively higher than other provinces in Indonesia. The first possibility is that the pressure of the high population in these two provinces resulted in the level of tension and discord higher. The second possibility, the news of the two provinces appeared in the media more than other areas.

Thus, it can be mapped that in 2016 that became a structural factor in the conflict is a socio-economic issue, such as poverty, social inequality, and injustice which then can provoke escalation of the conflict. Galtung (2004) stated that structural violence caused by social structure. This structural violence can take the form of systematic exploitation accompanied blocking mechanism inhibits the formation of awareness and presence of institutions that can fight against exploitation and oppression. Structural violence is more hidden, can identified by growing injustice, oppressive policies, discriminatory legislation, inequality of power and economic inequality. Meanwhile, things become a trigger is the existence of specific issues such as government policies through the implementation of government regulation, the Act which was then opposed to the habits of society so that it can be easily provoked by the mass media, online media, or news and the group of provocateurs which can then spread the conflict.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders are stakeholders are the elements concerned to stop the conflict and prevent the spread of conflict. Elements consist of stakeholders; a group of police, military, groups of community leaders (*Tomas*) religious figures (*Toga*) and traditional leaders (*Toda*), group Non-Governmental Organization (*NGO*), Academia/research groups, as well as mass media group. These elements, still individual so communication is not one-way. Nevertheless, the government and stakeholders have also been doing peace building efforts in the region, it's just not maximized. Such efforts can be seen with the policy of handling social conflicts, efforts made free forums religious harmony, forums community organizations, as well as efforts to socialize with Tomas, Toga, Toda.

Conclusion

From the analysis and categorization of areas based on the number of conflicts, there were two provinces that are categorized as a red area (the highest intensity conflict), namely Jakarta and Papua. This is alarming because although only two areas that have a high intensity of the conflict, but one of the geographical areas have a very strategic value. The findings also showed that the issue of social conflicts Indonesian society today more triggered by issues that are tangible than the issues that are of identity such as religion. The public became the dominant actor in the event of a conflict in Indonesia throughout 2016. The public is a region in Indonesian society who do not belong to a particular group, or attached to a particular agency. Involvement of the public into a conflict is part of the dynamics of social life itself. Various ethnic groups and tribes living in a region is often encountered friction due to the different interests, needs and objectives thus causing conflicts.

The vulnerability of society to be the cause of conflict is still low due to structural factors such as poverty, injustice and social inequality which is a basic human need. These factors are the main cause that can provoke escalation of conflicts if not resolved properly by the Government. Thus, it can be concluded that no society is static, as well as in any group.

Handling conflict in Indonesia was not able to be generalized view each province has its own conflict dynamics. This is made clear by the categorization map of conflict in Indonesia that are the province of the dominant social conflict, but there is also the dominant province of agrarian conflicts. For the future, the challenges of globalization will increasingly complex potentially form new conflicts, and therefore the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia is a priority for the national defense must be fought by every citizen of Indonesia.

Recommendation

Instead, the development of further research to analyze the Indonesia Peace Index and the need for construction of trial in some areas that have unique characteristics. Supposedly, the Government together with relevant stakeholders to further improve communication and coordination among agencies and with the functional groups with the aim to increase community resilience. Should the Government need to pay attention to structural issues such as poverty,

injustice and social inequalities are becoming basic human needs as peace building efforts in every stratum of society.

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