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Social Conflict As A Non-Military Threat: An Indonesian National Security Perspective

Wello Neger S
Universitas Pertahanan, Indonesia
Rachmat Setiawibawa
Universitas Pertahanan, Indonesia
Syawal Fahmi
Universitas Pertahanan, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: *wello.neger9@gmail.com*

Abstract

Research Aims: This study aims to analyze social conflict as an increasingly prominent form of non-military threat to Indonesia's national security. It specifically examines how social conflicts originating from local disputes such as resource competition, social inequality, and identity based tensions can escalate into broader national crises that threaten state stability and societal cohesion. The study also seeks to reframe the national security paradigm from a predominantly militaristic perspective toward a multidimensional approach that integrates social, political, and digital dimensions of security. **Design/methodology/approach:** The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach. Data are collected through an extensive literature review and discourse analysis of national security policies and related institutional frameworks. This approach enables an in-depth examination of patterns, narratives, and structural responses related to social conflict and national security governance. **Research Findings:** The findings indicate that weak institutional responses, predominantly reactive state measures, and the absence of comprehensive long-term conflict prevention strategies have contributed to the recurrence and escalation of social unrest. Furthermore, the growing involvement of non-state actors and the amplification effects of social media have intensified public polarization, facilitated the spread of disinformation, and eroded public trust in state institutions. These dynamics underscore the strategic relevance of social conflict as a critical national security concern. **Theoretical Contribution/Originality:** This study contributes to the advancement of human security-oriented policy frameworks by positioning social conflict as a core element of national

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security analysis. It offers an original perspective by integrating community-centered approaches, social justice considerations, and institutional transformation into the discourse on non-military threats. The study serves as a foundational reference for developing inclusive and sustainable conflict prevention and resolution strategies that support long-term national stability and effective public service delivery.

Keywords: Social Conflict, National Security, Non-Military Threats.

INTRODUCTION

Social learning research has increased dramatically in recent years, thanks in part to fruitful encounters between conceptual and empirical strategies. This is combined with a unique emphasis oIndonesia, as an archipelagic state comprising more than 17,000 islands and inhabited by hundreds of ethnic groups, languages, and religions, possesses an extraordinary level of social complexity. This diversity constitutes a source of cultural richness and national identity, encapsulated in the national motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity). However, when diversity is not managed in a fair, equitable, and inclusive manner, it can also become a catalyst for social conflict with far-reaching consequences. Over the past several decades, Indonesia has experienced various forms of social conflict, ranging from horizontal conflicts rooted in ethnic and religious differences such as those in Ambon, Poso, and Sampit to agrarian and natural resource conflicts involving local communities, corporations, and the state. Clashes among interest groups, driven by economic or political motives, have frequently escalated into violence and social disintegration.

This situation indicates that threats to national security no longer originate solely from external military attacks but also emerge from within, in the form of social disruption and horizontal instability. In this regard, the Non-Traditional Security (NTS) approach is highly relevant as an analytical framework. Non-Traditional Security emphasizes that contemporary security must account for non-military, internal threats such as social conflict, climate change, economic crises, and pandemics (Howe, 2022). This framework complements traditional security approaches, which have tended to be overly militaristic and insufficiently responsive to social dynamics.

Furthermore, the Human Security theory developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides an essential foundation for understanding security as a condition in which individuals and communities are protected from threats of violence, poverty, inequality, and marginalization (Madyar Dewi et al., 2023). In the Indonesian context, social conflicts

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stemming from unequal access to resources, identity-based discrimination, and weak conflict-resolution mechanisms reflect failures in ensuring human security in an equitable manner. When communities do not feel socially and economically secure, they become more vulnerable to provocation, mobilization, and even radicalization.

Ted Gurr's Theory of Relative Deprivation further explains why social conflict often arises from perceptions of injustice and inequality. When a group perceives that it is being treated unfairly compared to others economically, politically, or culturally collective frustration may emerge and escalate into protest or violence (Ironbar & Anam, 2020). In Indonesia, regional development disparities, the marginalization of indigenous communities, and elite dominance in policymaking processes have reinforced such conditions.

In the era of globalization and digital disruption, the dynamics of social conflict have become increasingly complex. The Securitization Theory of the Copenhagen School explains how issues that were initially social in nature can be constructed as security threats through political discourse (Howell & Richter-Montpetit, 2020). In Indonesia, social conflicts are often approached through a state security paradigm rather than being understood as manifestations of deeper social problems. This approach tends to exacerbate tensions and weaken public trust in the state. Therefore, understanding social conflict as a non-military threat is not merely an expansion of the national security concept, but also a call for the reformulation of public policies that are more responsive to societal needs. This study seeks to examine how social conflict develops as a systemic threat, identify its causes and patterns of diffusion, and explore how the state can build a security system that is not only repressive but also preventive, participatory, and grounded in social justice.

From a contemporary security perspective, non-military threats have become a central concern in the formulation of national strategic policies. Johan Galtung (1996), through the concepts of structural violence and positive peace, emphasizes that peace is not merely the absence of war but also the presence of social justice (Gabatbat & Santander, 2020). Studies conducted by Lemhannas RI and LIPI similarly indicate that social conflicts are often triggered by unequal resource distribution, weak local institutions, and the state's failure to mediate societal interests effectively. Moreover, non-military threats such as horizontal conflict, intolerance, and radicalism can erode national values and generate potential disintegration (Subagyo, 2020). In Indonesia, however, there remains a limited number of studies that examine social conflict comprehensively as part of the broader national security agenda. Most analyses treat social conflict as an isolated issue rather than situating it within the overarching framework of national

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resilience and stability.

This study aims to address this gap by answering the central research question: How does social conflict in Indonesia operate as a non-military threat that affects national security? To address this question, the author elaborates on three key aspects: (1) the characteristics of social conflicts in Indonesia, (2) their impacts on elements of national resilience, and (3) state strategies and responses in mitigating and resolving conflicts through peaceful means.

This research has several objectives. First, it seeks to identify and classify forms of social conflict in Indonesia that have the potential to threaten national stability. Second, it aims to analyze the extent to which social conflict affects ideological resilience, socio-cultural cohesion, and domestic security. Third, it evaluates government policies and strategies and offers recommendations grounded in peaceful conflict resolution and peacebuilding approaches.

The significance of this article lies in its contribution to both academic and practical understandings of the relationship between social conflict and national security. The article not only offers a theoretical perspective but also provides policy-relevant insights for stakeholders in addressing social conflict in a more constructive, dialogical, and sustainable manner. By positioning social conflict within the broader framework of non-military threats, this study is expected to serve as an important reference for strengthening state capacity in maintaining national unity and stability.

Literature Review

This study is grounded in a qualitative and descriptive analytical framework aimed at understanding social conflict as a form of non-military threat to Indonesia's national security. Existing literature emphasizes that social conflict is a complex social phenomenon closely linked to societal stability, governance capacity, and state responses. Scholars in the field of non-traditional security argue that internal social disruptions such as ethnic, religious, and resource-based conflicts pose significant risks to national resilience and cohesion, often exceeding the impact of conventional military threats.

Studies conducted by national research institutions such as Lemhannas RI, LIPI, and Bappenas highlight that social conflicts in Indonesia are frequently driven by structural inequalities, weak local governance, and ineffective conflict management mechanisms. These findings align with broader theoretical perspectives on non-traditional security and human security, which stress that national security must be understood beyond military defense, incorporating social justice, inclusivity, and effective governance.

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International literature further enriches this perspective. Reports and policy briefs from organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Crisis Group, and The Asia Foundation underline the importance of addressing social conflict through preventive, participatory, and peacebuilding-oriented approaches. Comparative studies demonstrate that unresolved social conflicts can undermine ideological resilience, socio-cultural cohesion, and domestic security, ultimately threatening state stability.

By synthesizing national and international scholarship, this study situates social conflict within the broader discourse of non-military threats and national security. The literature reviewed provides the conceptual foundation for analyzing patterns of social conflict, the roles of key actors, and the effectiveness of state responses in maintaining national resilience.

Method

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach to understand and describe social conflict as a non-military threat to Indonesia's national security. This approach is selected because it allows for an in-depth exploration of complex social phenomena, particularly the interrelationship between social conflict, societal stability, and state responses.

The research design is exploratory and analytical, combining secondary and documentary data to develop a comprehensive understanding of conflict dynamics and resolution approaches. The scope of the study covers regions in Indonesia with a significant history of social conflict that has affected national security stability. These include Poso (Central Sulawesi), Ambon (Maluku), Papua, and several cases of agrarian conflict in Sumatra and Kalimantan. The selection of these regions is based on conflict intensity, relevance to national security, and data availability.

As this study adopts a library-based and documentary research method, the sample is determined by the relevance of documents, case studies, and policy narratives related to social conflict and national security. Data collection is conducted through two primary methods: (1) literature review and (2) document analysis. The literature review involves examining academic journals, books, research institution reports (such as those from Lemhannas RI, LIPI, and Bappenas), and foundational theories on social conflict and non-traditional security. Document analysis includes the review of national policies, laws and regulations, government reports, and credible mass media coverage related to social conflict and its implications for national resilience. In addition, reports and policy briefs from international organizations such as UNDP, the International Crisis Group, and The Asia Foundation are utilized to provide a broader global perspective.

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Data analysis is conducted systematically through several stages. First, collected data are organized and classified into key themes, including forms of social conflict, involved actors, institutional responses, and impacts on national resilience (ideological resilience, socio-cultural stability, and domestic security). Second, content analysis is applied to relevant documents and literature to assess policy substance and effectiveness. Third, a comparative narrative of selected case studies is constructed to identify recurring patterns in conflict triggers and government responses. This approach enables a critical and reflective analysis of social conflict dynamics across diverse local contexts.

Ethical considerations are carefully observed in this study, despite the absence of direct interaction with human subjects. Data usage is conducted responsibly by accurately citing sources, maintaining data integrity, and minimizing interpretive bias. When dealing with sensitive information or data from conflict-affected regions, the study avoids presenting details that could generate stigma, exacerbate conflict, or cause harm to affected communities. No specific individual or group identities are disclosed in a manner that could pose risks to any party.

Result and Discussion

1. Main Research Findings

This study was conducted using a qualitative approach with case studies in several regions of Indonesia that have experienced significant social conflict in recent years, such as Poso, Papua, and Rempang Island. Based on the analysis of documents and mass media sources, the findings indicate that social conflict is not merely a local community issue but has evolved into a threat to national security. Three main findings emerge from this study.

a. Social Conflict as a Systemic Non-Military Threat

Social conflict in Indonesia can no longer be understood solely as a local phenomenon with sociological dimensions; rather, it has evolved into a systemic non-military threat that affects national security. Conflicts originating from issues such as land disputes, ethnic and religious identity differences, and unequal access to resources often escalate into more complex forms. In many cases, these local dynamics interact with national political tensions, transforming social issues into threats to political stability and security. This phenomenon is evident in various horizontal conflicts in Indonesia, such as those in Poso, Ambon, and Papua, where local issues were exacerbated by political intervention, ideological polarization, and identity-based sentiments amplified through digital spaces. Social conflict becomes systemic when it is prolonged, multidimensional, and capable of disrupting vital state functions, including public

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order, social integration, and public trust in the state (Fadilah, 2021). Within the framework of national security, this reflects a non-military threat with a high potential to damage social cohesion and state legitimacy. Consequently, national security approaches must expand their orientation beyond armed or military threats to include internal dynamics that may lead to social disintegration. Recognizing social conflict as part of the spectrum of systemic threats constitutes a crucial initial step toward building a holistic security strategy.

Social conflicts in Indonesia often originate from local root causes such as competition over natural resources, disputes over customary land, ethnic and religious discrimination, and economic inequality as well as unequal access to public services. Although these conflicts may appear to be micro-level issues, they possess the potential to escalate into macro-level problems if not addressed promptly and effectively. When local conflicts are allowed to persist, they generate cycles of violence that can paralyze local governance functions and weaken state legitimacy in the eyes of society (Nugroho, 2021).

The dynamics of social conflict in Indonesia also reveal that sectoral issues—such as agrarian disputes, labor conflicts, and public service provision—are highly susceptible to generating horizontal tensions. In many cases, prolonged agrarian conflicts have fostered public distrust toward state institutions and security forces, creating opportunities for mass mobilization and even intervention by non-state actors. At the same time, long-accumulated social inequality intensifies perceptions of injustice and can trigger open resistance against state symbols, manifesting in large-scale demonstrations, sabotage, or social unrest. Moreover, social conflict not only disrupts public order but also poses a serious threat to national stability when it develops systemically. Within the national security context, social conflict constitutes a non-military threat because it weakens social cohesion, deepens polarization among societal groups, and creates opportunities for destructive actors to exploit the situation for political or economic interests (Utama, 2023). When local conflicts evolve into national instability, state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and governance functions come under significant pressure. As a result, conflict management is no longer merely a humanitarian or social concern but has become an integral component of national security policy. Therefore, understanding social conflict must shift from a sectoral perspective to a systemic approach that recognizes the interconnections between structural injustice, institutional dysfunction, and threats to overall state stability.

b. Weak Institutional Responses and Reactive Approaches

One of the main challenges in managing social conflict in Indonesia is the weakness of institutional responses, which tend to be reactive rather than preventive. Many conflicts are only

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addressed by state authorities after they have escalated to severe levels. This "firefighting" security approach reflects the absence of a systematic, data-driven, and cross-sectoral early prevention framework. Institutional capacity limitations are also evident in the lack of effective early warning systems capable of identifying potential social conflicts before they erupt into open violence. For example, agrarian conflicts between indigenous communities and palm oil or mining companies often persist unresolved for long periods before escalating into open confrontation. In many cases, the state's absence during the early stages of disputes creates space for non-state actors to dominate narratives and provoke tensions.

Furthermore, limited policy integration among state institutions at both central and regional levels hampers comprehensive conflict management. The lack of coordination between security forces, social institutions, and local governments results in fragmented, short-term, and unsustainable responses that fail to address root causes. This recurring gap allows similar conflicts to re-emerge in the same regions. Effective strategies should include strengthening institutional capacity through community-based prevention policies, enhancing local social security literacy, and integrating cross-agency information systems to enable timely and measured responses. In addition, a human-centered security approach that prioritizes social justice and dialogue as the foundation for conflict resolution must be further mainstreamed into national policy.

A dominant weakness in Indonesia's conflict management framework is the continued reliance on reactive approaches within security and local governance policies. Government intervention often intensifies only after conflicts reach their peak, and responses are frequently short-term, focused on restoring formal order rather than resolving structural causes. This situation is exacerbated by weak inter-agency coordination at both central and regional levels, as well as limited community-based mediation and facilitation capacities. Delays in addressing horizontal conflicts in Papua or agrarian disputes in parts of Sumatra and Kalimantan—many of which have persisted for years without structural resolution—illustrate this pattern. The government often relies heavily on security deployments without parallel efforts in social dialogue, agrarian legal reform, or sustained reconciliation programs. As a result, perceptions of injustice persist within communities, perpetuating prolonged cycles of conflict.

Additionally, early warning mechanisms for social conflict in Indonesia remain underdeveloped. The lack of integrated cross-sectoral data and community-based social monitoring instruments leads to delayed and inaccurate responses to emerging conflicts. Security and civilian institutions also lack adequate conflict analysis capacity to detect escalation trends. In an era of rapid social complexity and shifting identity dynamics, predictive and preventive

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capabilities are essential. Compounding this challenge, prevailing approaches often fail to incorporate local contexts and indigenous wisdom in mediation and resolution processes. Top-down strategies that exclude civil society actors, customary leaders, and religious figures frequently produce policies that lack social legitimacy. Over time, this erodes public trust in the state and opens space for alternative agendas, including radicalization and separatism.

c. The Role of Non-State Actors and Digital Information in Expanding Conflict Scale

In the digital information era, social conflict dynamics are no longer confined to local geographic spaces. Social media, digital communication platforms, and non-state actor interventions have accelerated the expansion of conflict scale. Provocative, manipulative, or unverified information can spread rapidly, shape public opinion, and intensify polarization within society. As a result, conflicts that were initially local in nature can gain national or even international attention, complicating mediation and resolution processes. Interest groups both domestic and transnational play a significant role in amplifying conflict impacts by utilizing local conflicts as tools for political mobilization, campaign issues, or economic gain. In certain cases, foreign organizations contribute narratives that reinforce separatist demands or damage the government's international image.

Digital platforms also facilitate the formation of echo chambers that reinforce one-sided conflict narratives, marginalize dialogue, and intensify sectarian sentiments (Cinelli et al., 2021). This is where national security threats become tangible: the state faces difficulties in managing perceptions, controlling information flows, and maintaining legitimacy, particularly when social media narratives outpace state response capacity. These conditions demand new approaches to conflict management, including adaptive information security policies, enhanced public digital literacy, and collaboration among governments, civil society, and digital platforms in managing sensitive content. The state must also develop strategic communication infrastructure to counter conflict narratives through educational, inclusive, and evidence-based approaches.

In today's digital era, information dissemination through social media and digital platforms has become a primary driver of conflict escalation. Many small-scale local conflicts have transformed into national or international issues due to the virality of conflict narratives online. Non-state actors such as interest groups, transnational organizations, and influencers play critical roles in framing public opinion and exerting pressure on governments and conflict parties. Identity- and religion-based conflicts are frequently mobilized through social media, where biased, provocative, or false information intensifies tensions and accelerates social polarization. Digital technologies are also exploited by separatist, extremist, and anarchist groups to disseminate

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propaganda and garner global sympathy, sometimes attracting international institutional attention that undermines Indonesia's legitimacy.

This phenomenon creates new national security challenges that are not only physical but also cognitive and psychological. Narrative warfare has become a defining feature of modern social conflict, where influence over public perception outweighs conventional military power. The digital space has emerged as a new conflict arena that transcends geographic boundaries and resists control through formal legal instruments. Unfortunately, state responses remain limited. Public digital literacy is still low, while disinformation detection and response systems remain poorly integrated across institutions. The absence of robust public communication strategies exacerbates the situation, allowing non-state actors with vested interests to shape public perception. Without transparent and accountable digital regulation and oversight, social conflict escalation driven by digital information will continue to threaten national stability.

2. Interpretation of Findings in Relation to Research Objectives and Literature

This study aims to understand how non-military social conflicts can disrupt Indonesia's national security stability. In this context, traditional security approaches focused solely on military threats and state defense are no longer sufficient. Instead, the human security framework developed by UNDP (1994) offers a more relevant perspective, emphasizing protection against multidimensional threats arising from social injustice, poverty, political exclusion, and marginalized identities (Chu, 2020). The findings demonstrate that social conflict in Indonesia is closely linked to structural factors such as economic inequality, unequal resource distribution, group marginalization, and weak state responses.

Empirical findings from agrarian conflicts on Rempang Island, communal conflicts in Papua, and sectarian conflicts in Poso confirm that conflicts rooted in inequality and social injustice extend beyond local issues and threaten national integration. This aligns with Johan Galtung's (1996) violence triangle theory, which conceptualizes violence as direct, structural, and cultural (Andani, 2022). Structural violence emerges when socio-political systems systematically produce inequality, while cultural violence manifests through ideologies and norms that legitimize injustice.

In the Rempang Island case, for instance, state approaches emphasizing economic development without participatory consultation with indigenous communities generated both horizontal and vertical conflicts. The state was perceived not as a protector but as a contributor to social dislocation and marginalization of communal rights. This reinforces the argument that conflict should be understood not merely as violent outbreaks but as symptoms of accumulated

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grievances. The findings support Lederach's (1997) conflict transformation approach, which emphasizes building just relationships and structures as the foundation for sustainable peace.

Field data also reveal that weak institutional responses exacerbate public perceptions of the state. In several cases, security forces intervened only after conflicts erupted, focusing on suppression rather than prevention. This indicates the absence of integrated early warning systems linked to local conflict resolution mechanisms. Burton's (1990) human needs theory underscores that social conflict arises when fundamental human needs such as identity recognition, political participation, and economic justice remain unmet ("Moral Judgments, Human Needs and Conflict Resolution," 2020). Consequently, national security policy must adopt preventive as well as responsive approaches, strengthening local institutions and respecting socio-cultural dynamics.

Information technology and social media further accelerate conflict escalation. Biased information, disinformation, and identity propaganda circulating online provoke mass emotions and sharpen polarization. This corresponds with securitization theory, which explains how issues become security threats through political framing (Baele & Jalea, 2023). In Indonesia, non-state actors such as political buzzers, international NGOs, and digital diasporas can securitize local conflicts, amplifying them and shaping public opinion that influences national policy. Thus, the digital space has become a strategic arena in contemporary social conflict dynamics. The implications of these findings are both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study expands national security analysis by integrating social and cultural dimensions into contemporary security discourse and contributes to conflict theory by emphasizing interdisciplinary approaches encompassing sociology, political anthropology, and security studies. Practically, the findings provide policy insights for designing adaptive, participatory, and context-sensitive national security strategies.

3. Comparison of Findings with Research Questions

The primary research question of this study is: How can non-military social conflict be categorized as a threat to Indonesia's national security? Case analysis, digital media observation, and literature review indicate that non-military social conflicts possess significant systemic and escalatory potential. Horizontal community-level conflicts can evolve into national threats when not addressed through systematic and cross-sectoral approaches. This aligns with the understanding that national security must encompass social, political, and cultural dimensions beyond military threats.

Data analysis shows that conflicts driven by economic inequality, identity discrimination,

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and resource competition are major triggers of social disintegration. When not addressed through inclusive and anticipatory policies, these conflicts foster polarization, weaken social cohesion, and erode public trust, including trust in the state. In this context, national security threats emerge internally through the erosion of national solidarity and rising intolerance.

These findings reinforce the hypothesis that social conflict must be positioned within the broader framework of non-military threats to national security. When socio-political dimensions of conflict are ignored or manipulated by non-state actors through social media, state vulnerability increases. Digitalization accelerates the diffusion of local conflicts into national issues, forming simultaneous conflict chains that complicate security management. Prolonged social conflict also undermines core state functions, particularly public service delivery, economic growth, and democratic consolidation. State failure to ensure social order and justice weakens political legitimacy and opens opportunities for radical, separatist, or foreign intervention agendas. Thus, social conflict constitutes not only a domestic security issue but also a broader geopolitical concern. Given these factors, Indonesia's national security approach must shift from a hard security paradigm toward comprehensive security. This entails strengthening social institutions, promoting economic equality, and enhancing digital literacy. Social conflict management should prioritize preventive measures, vulnerability mapping, intergroup dialogue, and social justice-based policymaking.

Overall, this study demonstrates that addressing the research question comprehensively requires recognition that social conflict is not a temporary anomaly but a manifestation of longstanding structural imbalances. Therefore, conflict resolution must be integrated into national security strategy, requiring synergy between state actors and civil society and long-term commitments to justice and social reconciliation.

4. Discussion of Theoretical Implications

The theoretical implications of this study call for redefining and reconstructing the concept of national security within Indonesia's increasingly complex and dynamic context. The findings underscore that national security threats are no longer purely conventional or externally driven but increasingly rooted in domestic social tensions, identity conflicts, economic inequality, and digital disinformation. This reinforces the argument that security concepts must evolve from state-centric to people-centric frameworks, highlighting the relevance of Human Security theory.

Non-Traditional Security (NTS) theory further supports the notion that 21st-century security challenges include social conflict, poverty, climate change, domestic terrorism, and identity crises (Trihartono et al., 2020). In Indonesia, this framework explains how mismanaged

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social conflict can transform into strategic threats to state integrity, necessitating interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches involving social, economic, educational, and cultural institutions.

Securitization theory from Barry Buzan and the Copenhagen School provides a critical lens for understanding how social conflicts can be framed as existential threats through political discourse, legitimizing extraordinary measures (BOCAI, 2023). In Indonesia, securitization of social conflict often aims to preserve stability but risks creating dilemmas between security enforcement and civil liberties. In cases such as Papua or urban intolerance, securitization without dialogical and justice-oriented approaches may exacerbate tensions.

Therefore, this study expands theoretical discourse by advocating for transformative security approaches that address root causes of conflict and promote inclusive social conditions. This aligns with Critical Security Studies, which emphasize emancipation, participation, and social reconciliation in security strategy formulation (Rolf, 2023). Consequently, national security becomes a collective endeavor involving all societal elements rather than the sole responsibility of state apparatuses.

5. Discussion of Practical and Policy Implications

Practically, the findings indicate that social conflict management must shift from coercive to preventive, participatory, and transformative approaches. Governments should not rely solely on security forces to suppress unrest but must build community-based social resilience systems grounded in justice, inclusivity, and public trust. A key step is strengthening community-based early warning systems capable of identifying conflict potential through vulnerability mapping, participatory dialogue, and decentralized reporting mechanisms.

Enhancing the capacity of state actors security personnel, bureaucrats, and social institutions to apply human rights-based and restorative justice-oriented conflict resolution approaches is imperative. This requires not only technical training but also paradigm shifts from repression to restoration. Security personnel should function as facilitators of dialogue and reconciliation rather than mere law enforcers. The roles of religious leaders, customary authorities, NGOs, and media must also be strengthened in promoting peace narratives and social solidarity through multi-actor collaboration. Equitable development distribution is equally critical for conflict prevention. Economic inequality and marginalization are primary drivers of social conflict; therefore, affirmative policies for underdeveloped regions, minority communities, and vulnerable groups must be reinforced as integral components of national development strategy.

Another policy implication is the need to conceptualize National Social Security as a subsystem of National Security, which has traditionally focused on military and political

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dimensions. Social security encompasses community resilience, protection of vulnerable groups, and sustainable social relations. This concept can be integrated into national defense strategies such as the National Defense Master Plan (RUPN) and internal security frameworks involving the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, and educational institutions.

Considering empirical findings and field dynamics, cross-sectoral national policies must position social conflict as a strategic issue rather than a routine social problem. Conflict management must adhere to principles of prudence, accountability, and rights-based approaches to ensure that security measures do not generate new injustices. This is essential for preserving state integrity and legitimacy amid increasingly complex security challenges.

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