CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia as a country rich in cultural and geographic diversity has gone through a complex historical journey in managing its local government system. This evolutionary process is very interesting because it reflects the nation's efforts to adjust to local and global dynamics, and recognizes the importance of giving authority to the regions (Suriadi et al., 2023). Indonesia embraces local politics as well as implementing a decentralization system, giving authority to each region to manage their respective regions, and the dynamics of local politics in each region vary according to the conditions and situations of each region (Aji, 2024).

Society in essence continues to be dynamic with these dynamics of society individually and collectively experiencing changes, both in the form of social, political, cultural changes. Describing Indonesia, which is characterized by a diverse society, sometimes this must be seen in the context of democracy, which has essential contents such as culture, politics, social and religion that are familiar to collaborate in shaping people's mindsets and behaviors about democracy towards a desired change.

Factors that influence changes in political phenomena that occur in community life in a region are decisions made by the government and non-government as a result of a political policy process that indicates the existence of two polemic camps. Things that cause new political symptoms are caused by political decisions that occur such as the policy regarding regional expansion through regional autonomy policies. The results of these decisions will create polemics or new problems in the political life of society because

there are those who are against and those who are against the results of these political decisions.

The main principles of good governance are accountability, transparency, legal certainty, professionalism, participation and decentralization (Pemkab Puncak Jaya, 2022). The idea and implementation of regional autonomy that has been and is currently in effect in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is not new but has started since the colonial era. However, the concept of regional autonomy only gained real meaning along with the drums of political and administrative reform in 1999 (Widyawati, 2017). One of the important milestones in the transformation of Indonesian governance in the reform era is the decentralization policy that began with the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. The establishment of a decentralization system in Indonesia is intended to respond to the unique needs of each region, while maintaining the integrity and unity of the country (Fauzi, 2019).

Decentralization is a manifestation of the implementation of regional autonomy or in other words, the local government starts from the decentralization policy (Nurcholis, 2005). Governance in local or regional settings is the result of devolution as a dimension of the implementation of the decentralization system in Indonesia. Decentralization clearly explains how the Indonesian government should run in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Decentralization also reflects how the practice of the democratic government system that runs in Indonesia, where people's participation in politics is possible, people are given the right to expression and can even participate in becoming political actors (Aji, 2024).

Suriadi et al. (2023) in their research explained that a number of laws and constitutional amendments were implemented to strengthen decentralization and give greater authority to local governments, among others:

1. Key Changes in the Reformation Era

   a. Amendment of the 1945 Constitution (1999)

      The amendment of the 1945 Constitution was a significant milestone that established the legal basis for decentralization and regional autonomy. This amendment recognizes and gives greater authority to local governments in terms of governance and development.

   b. Law Number 22 Year 1999

      This law is the legal basis for granting autonomy to regions and establishing regional governments. Law No. 22/1999 provides the basis for regional autonomy, delimitation, and the formation and expansion of regions.

   c. Law Number 32 Year 2004

      This law regulates local government in more detail and gives greater authority to local governments in terms of budgets, natural resources, and economic development.

   d. Expansion and Formation of New Regions

      Volume a number of regions are expanding or forming new regions to improve the effectiveness of governance and public services. These expansions, such as the creation of West Papua Province in 2003, aim to empower smaller regions.

   e. Direct Regional Head Election

In order to increase public participation, a direct local election system was introduced. This provided a direct opportunity for people to elect local leaders.

Decentralization and regional autonomy policies have encouraged the formation of provinces, regencies and cities as regions. Initially, it is expected to create regional independence, grow and develop centers of economic growth in a region so as to encourage economic growth and development for the surrounding area. This means that the nature of dependence so far will become its own responsibility, so that the utilization of PAD and human resources becomes the foundation for achieving an independent predicate (Umasugi et al., 2023).

The expansion of the government area is a strategic step taken by the government to improve the quality of the implementation of government tasks both in the context of service, empowerment and development towards the realization of an advanced, independent, prosperous, just and prosperous community life order. In other words, the essence of autonomous regional expansion is more emphasized on the aspect of bringing government services closer in order to improve the welfare of the community (JDIH Kalteng, 2018). Therefore, regional expansion is a way or approach to accelerate the acceleration of regional development.

Expansion in 2008 resulted in 30 new autonomous regions from 21 parent regions. Papua is the region with the second largest number of parent regions that experienced expansion in 2008, namely four parent regions, namely Jayawijaya Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, Nabire Regency, and Paniai Regency. The four parent regions have abundant natural resources, which if managed optimally will have an impact on local revenue

contributions for regions in the Papua region. But in fact, many regions in Papua that experienced expansion in 2008 had a low value of the degree of fiscal decentralization before and after expansion. This indicates that the contribution of regional own-source revenue to total regional revenue is still low (Salim, 2019).

Puncak Jaya Regency is an expansion of Paniai Regency with the legal basis for expansion of Government Regulation No. 52 of 1996 and Law Number 45 of 1999 (Setda Puncak Jaya, 2013). Along with the development of government administration and to shorten the span of service control, Puncak Jaya Regency has been expanded based on Law Number 7 of 2008 concerning the Establishment of Puncak Regency (Setda Puncak Jaya, 2024).

Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Puncak Jaya (2022) in its publication entitled "Laporan Keterangan Pertanggungjawaban Akhir Masa Jabatan Bupati Puncak Jaya Tahun 2017-2022" explains that the first development mission in the Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) of Puncak Jaya Regency 2017-2022 is "Improving Security in the Puncak Jaya Region". This mission implies that the creation of a peaceful community life, without threats and intimidation from other communities or groups is carried out by increasing access to communication, coordination with all elements of society in order to create a sense of security for all people in Puncak Jaya Regency.

The 2nd goal in the first mission of regional development of Puncak Jaya Regency in 2017-2022 is "Increased Sense of Security for All Citizens of Puncak Jaya Regency" which consists of the 4th, 5th and 6th development targets, namely: (4) Decreased crime

and violence, (5) Increased community security institutions, and (6) Increased public order and comfort of the community environment.

Target 4 has 3 indicators, namely crime rate, domestic violence rate, and frequency of armed criminal groups. However, of the three indicators, only 1 indicator is given a target, namely the frequency of armed criminal groups with a target of high frequency in 2017 and low frequency in 2021. Based on its achievements, the frequency of armed criminal groups indicator can be achieved with achievements at the beginning and end of the RPJMD period with low frequency.

In realizing target 4, the Puncak Jaya Regency Government implemented 2 development programs, namely, the Community Disease Eradication Improvement Program and the Security Stability Improvement Program. The achievement of the indicator targets for the two programs during the 2017-2021 period was 100% so that each year the targets imposed were categorized as achieved.

Target 5 has 2 target indicators, namely the ratio of Linmas to the population and the coverage of the number of Poskamling to the area. Assessment based on realization at the end of the period shows that both indicators have been achieved. The Linmas ratio at the end of the RPJMD period was 0.18, while the coverage of the number of Poskamling to the area was 45%. In target 5, the regional development programs implemented are the Kamtibmas Enforcement Rapid Response Service Provision Program and the Kamtibmas Service Access Improvement Program to the Community. In accordance with the evaluation results of the RPJMD 2017-2022, the indicators of this program have all been achieved every year with a percentage of 100% each year.

Target 6 has 3 indicators, namely the ratio of Satpol PP to the total population, the percentage of local regulations socialized, and the percentage of community compliance with local regulations. Overall, the regional development programs implemented by the Government of Puncak Jaya Regency in realizing target 6 amounted to 16 programs. 10 programs are implemented in the 2017-2020 period and 6 programs are implemented in 2021. The development programs are carried out by the National Unity and Politics Agency, Civil Service Police Unit, Social Service, and Regional Disaster Management Agency. In 2021, of the 6 programs implemented, there are 2 programs whose budget absorption is not 100%, namely the Regency or City Regional Government Affairs Support Program and the Disaster Management Program implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

In the context of local government, regional autonomy actually aims to increase community participation and accountability in governance (Ombudsman RI, 2020). Community participation is a manifestation of a paradigm shift regarding the role of the community in regional development. The community is not only the object of utilizing a policy, but also the subject of development or an agent who participates in the development path that has an important portion.

According to the Ditjen Bina Pembangunan Daerah (Ditjen Bangda) (2021), the government has issued a related policy, namely in the preamble of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which states that community participation is needed to accelerate the realization of community welfare. Furthermore, Article 354

mandates that in the administration of local government, local governments encourage community participation in the following ways:

1. Information disclosure which can be done through information systems, print/electronic media, notice boards, or direct requests to the relevant local government.

2. Encouraging the active role of community groups and organizations.

3. Institutionalization and decision-making mechanisms that allow community groups and organizations to be effectively involved.

4. Decision-making with community involvement.

5. Other activities in accordance with regional needs and innovation.

According to Mosca (1989), in every society there will always be an uneven distribution of power and those who get or have these resources are the owners of political power and the number of people in power because they have free access to resources is less than those who do not, while political elites are people who have great influence in the process of making and implementing political decisions. The elites always work together to maintain the status quo with the values championed by the elites to defend their interests, so various ideologies and justifications are often carried out to maintain the continuity of elite interests. Therefore, social change can only occur when the elites are no longer cohesive in fighting for political formulas for their dominance.

Regional autonomy as the embodiment of decentralization brings the consequences of vertical and horizontal conflicts that have an impact on slow development, regional connectivity, public services, and people's trust. Vertical conflicts arise from misunderstanding of authority and competition for economic resources, while horizontal

conflicts arise from ethnocentrism, egoism, and power struggles among political elites (Irtanto, 2021).

Conflict is an opposition that arises in the form of ideas or physically between two opposing parties (Hendrik & Sonya, 2024). Social conflict is a dynamic phenomenon that cannot be avoided in people's lives, even conflict is always present in every working relationship between individuals and groups (Kusumastuti et al, 2021).

According to the Gugus Tugas Papua Universitas Gadjah Mada (GTP UGM) (2022), Puncak Jaya Regency is an area with a high level of violence with 37 cases during 2010-2022. However, in narrowing the discussion, researchers limited the time span to 2017-2022. This is based on the term of office of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Puncak Jaya Regency which has just ended.

Throughout 2017-2022, the security and order conditions in Puncak Jaya Regency were relatively stable or under control. However, there are still disturbances to public peace and order that have the potential to increase unrest and create community insecurity, such as horizontal conflicts, acts of thuggery, anarchic demonstrations, disturbances from armed criminal groups and other criminal acts (Pemkab Puncak Jaya, 2022).

GTP UGM (2022) explains in more depth the conflict that occurred in Puncak Jaya Regency in 2017-2021.

Table 1.1
Data on Conflicts that Occurred in Puncak Jaya Regency in 2017-2021

Genesis	Year	Actors	Victims
Election Conflict	2017	Citizen	2 people shot dead
Inter-community Disputes	2017	Citizen	4 citizens died
Shooting during Pilkada in Puncak Jaya	2018	KKB	2 police officers and 1 district chief died.
Shootout between KKB and police officers	2018	KKB	No casualties
KKB shoots 2 TNI members	2018	KKB	2 TNI members died
Shootout between KKB and TNI troops	2019	KKB	1 TNI soldier died
Shooting of civilians	2019	KKB	1 resident from outside the area died.
Nemangkawi Task Force shoots dead KKB member	2021	TNI	1 KKB member died.

Source: GTP UGM, 2022 in the publication "Tindak Kekerasan Papua (Januari 2010-Maret 2022).

Based on Table 1. above, it can be seen that most of the perpetrators involved in crime are Kelompok Kriminal Bersenjata (KKB). This shows the dominance of the KKB in the category of criminals and indicates that the phenomenon of violence or conflict that occurs tends to involve organized actors with access and ability to use armed force.

In addressing the dominance of the KKB as reflected in Table 1. Above, the role of security apparatus is needed to maintain stability and security, carry out law enforcement operations to tackle illegal activities, and take an effective approach in terms of both preventive and repressive actions to minimize the impact of violence caused by these groups.

Managing social conflict according to Article 1 of Law Number 7 of 2012 is a series of activities carried out systematically and planned in situations and events both before, during, and after a conflict that includes conflict prevention, conflict prevention, and post-conflict recovery. Meanwhile, Government Regulation (PP) No.2 of 2015 concerning Managing Social Conflict states that the managing of social conflict must be carried out synergistically by the Government/Regional Government together with the Police, TNI, and all relevant stakeholders.

In the context of decentralization, the role of security apparatus has a significant impact. Decentralization is a process in which the authority and responsibility of the central government is transferred to local governments with the aim of increasing efficiency, public participation, and responsiveness to local needs. If the security apparatus become too involved in local affairs or act on instructions from the central government without coordination with local governments, this can hinder the decentralization process.

Strong security apparatus intervention from the centre tends to reinforce the centralization of power as communities and local governments feel they do not have full control over security and order in their areas. This can undermine public confidence in the ability of local governments to manage their own affairs. In addition, if the security apparatus is perceived as a tool of central power used to suppress local aspirations, this widens the gap between the center and the regions. Conversely, if the security apparatus operates with an inclusive approach, coordinates with local government, and listens to the aspirations of the community, the role of the security apparatus can strengthen decentralization by ensuring that stability and security at the local level support sustainable development.

By looking at the above problems, the author feels interested in knowing and exploring the effectiveness of the security apparatus in managing regional conflicts. Therefore, the title chosen by the author is "The Role of Security Apparatus in Managing Social Conflict and its Impact on the Decentralization Process in Puncak Jaya Regency".

1.2 Problem Formulation

1. What is the role of security apparatus (TNI/POLRI) in managing conflicts in Puncak Jaya Regency?

2. What factors affect the role of security personnel in managing conflicts and their impact on decentralization?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To analyze the role and contributions of security apparatus (TNI/POLRI) in managing conflicts in Puncak Jaya Regency.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of security apparatus (TNI/POLRI) actions in reducing the impact of conflicts on the implementation of decentralization policies.

1.4 Research Benefits

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, this research is expected to serve as a study reference and contribute to the academic literature in the field of political science. It aims to provide insights into the role of security apparatus in managing conflicts and their impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency. This can enhance the understanding of these dynamics and contribute to the development of new theoretical frameworks.

1.4.2   Practical Benefits

Practically, the findings of this research are intended to offer valuable input for both the government of Puncak Jaya Regency and its residents. It will help them better understand the role of security apparatus in managing social conflicts and their implications for decentralization. Additionally, the research can be utilized by academics, researchers, political science practitioners, and government observers to gain insights into the effectiveness of security apparatus in addressing social conflicts and supporting decentralization in Puncak Jaya Regency.

1.5 *Literature Review*

The literature review will compile research studies previously conducted by other scholars, presented in various journals. These studies provide the foundational framework for the current research. The details of these studies are summarized in Table 1.2 below:

Table 1.2
Previous Research Studies

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
1.	Mulia, R. A. (2022).	Systematic Literature Review: Analisis Tren dan Tantangan Dalam Perkembangan Desentralisasi di Indonesia.	Systematic Literature Review method using Google Scholar as a data source.	This study aims to determine the trend of topics and challenges as well as to collect unanswered open questions on decentralization research in 2017-2022. The results show that the trend of decentralization research topics is "policy, regional politics and regional development". This topic has the highest percentage of discussion at 19.2% and 15.4%, respectively. While the lowest research topics are "tourism, cultural politics, legal politics, community empowerment, human resource management" with a percentage of 3.8% each. The trend in the use of methods in decentralization research is the use of "Qualitative" methods. This method has the highest usage with a percentage of 92.3%.

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
				Meanwhile, the lowest usage trend is "quantitative" with a percentage of 7.7%. Challenges faced in decentralization studies include vertical conflict, reform institutions and inequality of access partly due to its geography as an archipelago and regional differences in basic infrastructure, economic capabilities, and local government policies.
2.	Muksiin, D., Robo, S., Pawane, A. R., & Pora, S. (2021).	Motif Politik Rencana Pemekaran Daerah Otonomi Baru di Tanah Papua	Qualitative Research Methods	This research examines the political motives for the plan to expand the new autonomous region in Papua. This is because the expansion of new autonomous regions is not always purely for the welfare of the community, but is very closely related to political interests, namely power and position. The data used is secondary data obtained through reputable media and documents in the form of journals. To analyze the research data, Nvivo plus 12 was used. The results showed that the political motives for the expansion plan of the new autonomous region in Papua are very loaded with material intensive motives, namely the interests of political elites both central and regional in order to get rewards, positions, and power.
3.	Kusumastuti, H., Dewi, L. K., & Rauf, E. U. T. (2020, November). Upaya Pemerintah Dalam Mengatasi Konflik Sosial Di Pekon Sukaraja Kecamatan Semaka	Upaya Pemerintah Dalam Mengatasi Konflik Sosial Di Pekon Sukaraja Kecamatan Semaka Kabupaten Tanggamus	Qualitative Research Methods	This study aims to analyze the Government's efforts in overcoming social conflicts in Pekon Sukaraja, Semaka District, Tanggamus Regency. The results show that social conflict is caused by differences in stance, culture, and interests, but social relations are generally good with high interaction and solid cooperation. Government efforts, including consolidation, mediation, and arbitration, proved effective, especially through mediation that succeeded in uniting the community

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
	Kabupaten Tanggamus.			and strengthening social integration with shared norms and values.
4.	Nizar, A. A., Pramono, B., Gunawan, R., & Prakoso, L. Y. (2021).	Managing Social Conflicts in The Context of A Military Campaign Strategy (Study in The Working Area of The Balik Papan Police Resort).	Qualitative Research Methods	This research aims to analyze social conflict in the development of defense apparatus. The results showed that there is still a need for good managing in managing social conflicts that are integrated, can communicate interactively between entities, and carry out activities that are transparent, controlled and accountable. So that the conclusion can be formulated that the need to instill the value of state defense in managing social conflicts, so that it is hoped that awareness will arise in the community of the responsibility of state defense. Another conclusion is that a strategy to build the best network and involvement of entities that function as a Driver Force for managing social conflicts is needed to support the campaign strategy.
5.	Hendrik, R., & Sonya, E. R. (2024).	Analisis Konflik dan Masalah Sosial di Papua: Upaya Penyelesaian dengan Menelusuri Akar Konflik dan Masalah	Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods	This research aims to analyze the causes of conflict and social problems that occur in Papua. The result of this research is a strong commitment and cooperation between the government, Papuan people, non-Papuan ethnic groups with a comprehensive and holistic approach that is sustainable. Openness to dialog to hear the aspirations of the community in resolving conflicts and social problems is a form of justice and attention. Implementation of government policies by taking into account the principles of human rights in a social inclusive manner will maintain the integrity of community integration and unity.
6.	Muzaffar, E., Sudirman, A., &	Sekuritisasi Indonesia Terhadap Kelompok Kekerasan Bersenjata Dalam	Qualitative Research Methods	This research aims to prove the existence of a securitization process in the Papuan conflict in the era of Joko Widodo's Presidency (especially 2014-2018). The main focus of this

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
	Djuyandi, Y. (2023).	Konflik Papua Di Masa Kepresidenan Joko Widodo		research is the Indonesian-dominated security approach to the Papua problem, particularly the policy changes in dealing with the KKB in Papua post-Reformasi through the securitization framework. The results show significant juridical changes, especially in the use of state security apparatus in dealing with KKB in Papua today. However, the implementation of new policies also shows overlapping and contradictory, making the conflict situation in Papua still uncertain.
7.	Munua, H. Y. (2021).	Peran Marinir TNI AL dalam Penanganan Konflik Papua.	Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods	This study aims to analyze how the role of the Navy Marines in Managing the Papua Conflict. The results showed that the Navy has an important role, universally the Navy has three roles, namely: The role of military and police, as well as the role of diplomacy which juridically has been implemented into various. The Marine Corps in managing conflicts always prioritizes persuasive efforts and avoids repressive actions so that conflict situations can be muted.
8.	Subagyo, A., & Rusfiana, Y. (2018).	Sinergi TNI AD Dengan Polri dan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Penanganan Konflik Sosial (Studi Kasus Di Kota Tarakan)	Qualitative Research Methods	This study aims to describe the synergy of the Army (Kodim 0907/Tarakan) with the Police (Polres Tarakan) and the Government (Tarakan City Government) in managing social conflicts in the community. The results showed that the synergy between Kodim 0907/Tarakan together with the Tarakan Police and the Tarakan City Government in preventing, detecting, counteracting, and reducing social conflict has been quite effective, quite optimal, and quite good. This is indicated by the synergy, cooperation and collaboration between personnel in the three parties, especially by prioritizing the three pillars of

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
				Kamtibmas, namely Babinsa, Babhinkamtibmas, and Lurah, in detecting disturbances in the community.
9.	Komaling, C. P., Pangemanan, S., & Kumayas, N. (2018).	Peranan Pemerintah Kecamatan Dalam Menangani Konflik Antar Kampung Di Kecamatan Dumoga Barat Kabupaten Boloaang Mongondow	Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods	This study aims to determine the Role of the Government in Managing Inter-Village Conflicts in West Dumoga District, Bolaang Mogondow Regency. The results showed that the Sub-district Government cooperates with the Village Government and Community Leaders in efforts to handle conflicts by first resolving them in a family manner to achieve peace, if it is not possible then it is followed up through legal channels. The West Dumoga sub-district area in the last three years has been safe, in the sense that no large-scale conflicts have occurred. From the results of the research there are also several efforts in the form of activities and programs carried out by the sub-district government in collaboration with several parties in the implementation of public peace and order.
10.	Hidayat, A., & Arafat, Z. (2022).	Tinjauan Yuridis Peran Brigade Mobil (Brimob) dalam Menangani Konflik Bersenjata di Wilayah Papua Dihubungkan dengan Pasal 2 Peraturan Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 tentang Teknis Penanganan Konflik Sosial	Empirical juridical approach The type of research in this study is descriptive research using the method of literature study and field study which is analyzed using deductive logic.	This study aims to determine the efforts of Brimob in managing armed conflict in the Papua region in terms of Article 2 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2013 concerning Technical Managing of Social Conflict and how the car brigade overcomes obstacles in managing armed conflict in the Papua Region. The author's conclusion is that by carrying out a strategy through the application of a soft approach and if it is simultaneously hard, of course the Papuan separatist insurgency movement is relatively capable of being handled, although it is not finished. However, if it is based on the principle of managing insurgencies by emphasizing aspects through public support, political legitimacy and / or

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
				propaganda, so that these principles can be fulfilled with soft approach efforts (deradicalization and welfare) and law enforcement options as a form of hard approach.
11.	Robby, U. B. I., & Akhiruddin, D. (2021).	Strategi Kodim 1703/Manokwari Dalam Penanganan Konflik Sosial di Provinsi Papua Barat.	Qualitative Descriptive Research Method	This study aims to determine and analyze the strategy of Kodim 1703/Manokwari West Papua Province in managing social conflicts based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2012 in managing social conflicts in Indonesia, especially West Papua Province. Based on the research results, it can be concluded as follows: (1) The role of Kodim 1703/Manokwari in managing social conflicts in Manokwari City is limited by Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Managing Social Conflict so that it is not optimal by involving all levels of society so that no one feels left out or ignored.
12.	Pratama, R., Sumantri, S. H., & Widodo, P. (2023).	Peran Polres Magelang pada Penanganan Kasus Klitih Dalam Menjaga Keamanan Nasional	Normative Legal Research Methods	This research aims to explore the role of the police in dealing with the klitih phenomenon and maintaining national security. The results showed that the role of the police is very important in several aspects in managing klitih cases. The police have a role in preventing klitih through preventive efforts. This can be done through patrols, surveillance, and socialization to the community about the dangers and consequences of klitih. The police can also work with schools, families and communities to identify risk factors and provide education on conflict resolution and social skills to teenagers.
13.	Atmika, I. G. A. R. C. D., Madjid, M.	Peran Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Dki Jakarta Dalam Penanganan Konflik Antara Organisasi	Qualitative Descriptive Research Method	The purpose of this research is to analyze the role and efforts of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in managing conflicts between the mass organizations of Pemuda Pancasila

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
	A., Malik, I. (2020).	Masyarakat Pemuda Pancasila Dan Forum Betawi Rempug Di Jakarta Tahun 2016-2018		and Forum Betawi Rempug (FBR) that often occur in Jakarta. The results of this study indicate that: (1) DKI Jakarta Provincial Bakesbangpol has a role in managing, fostering and empowering mass organizations through its programs that are nuanced socialization and education, (2) efforts to handle conflicts between Pemuda Pancasila and FBR mass organizations which include coaching and empowerment activities in their implementation are not optimal because they are not right on target. So that the government must reformulate the mass organization development program to monitoring and managing conflicts by adding the target subject, namely the grassroots level.
14.	Luklay, J. B. (2023).	Upaya Satuan Brigade Mobil Kepolisian Maluku Tenggara dalam Penanganan Konflik Sosial di Desa Letvuan dan Desa Debut.	Qualitative Research Methods	This research aims to determine the conflict criteria that prompted Brimob to take action and to understand the concrete steps taken by Brimob in addressing the conflict between Letvuan and Debut Villages. The results show that the Brimob Unit is a special unit tasked with managing the conflict between Letvuan and Debut Villages. The managing carried out is to break the warring masses and intensive guarding. Post-conflict managing efforts, members of the Brimob unit coordinated with village leaders and traditional leaders to be able to provide direction for the community to avoid conflict.
15.	Ramadani, S. (2023).	Peran Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Perkelahian Antar Masyarakat Desa Dengan	Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods	This study aims to analyze the SOP of Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out its duties, assess the concept and legal considerations of Bhabinkamtibmas in using restorative justice to resolve village fights, and examine the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in resolving village fights at Pakpak

No.	Author	Title	Method	Result
		Menggunakan Pendekatan Keadilan Restoratif		Bharat Police Station with a restorative justice approach. The results showed that the Bhabinkamtibmas SOP involves receiving complaints, checking identity, taking fingerprints and photos, arresting, searching, temporary detention, and collecting evidence. Restorative justice aims to restore the relationship between perpetrators and victims outside the court. The role of Bhabinkamtibmas in managing fights between communities includes initial prevention and control to create a conducive atmosphere.
16.	Aer, A. (2021).	Peran Polres Mimika dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Antar Suku Damal Melalui Pendekatan Perspektif Hukum.	Qualitative Descriptive Research Methods	This research analyzes how the role of Mimika Police (Polres Mimika) in resolving conflicts between the Damal Tribe through a legal perspective approach. The results of this study show that conflicts among the Damal Tribe are caused by many things such as violations, violations of agreements, liquor, women, etc. Then, the Mimika Police in managing the war tribes took a socio-cultural approach to the conflicting parties so as to resolve the conflict that occurred. In addition, Mimika Police do not only enforce national laws regarding tribal wars in Papua but also consider the customary laws that apply in the community.

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2024.

This research distinguishes itself from previous studies by focusing on an aspect that has not been extensively explored, namely the relationship between the role of security apparatus in managing social conflicts and its impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency. While many previous studies have concentrated on statistical analyses of the prevalence and general impacts of social conflicts, this study

adopts a more integrated approach by examining how the actions of security apparatus affect local dynamics and the decentralization process. Previous research often fails to specifically consider how interactions between security apparatus and local governments can influence conflict management at the local level. By closely examining the role of security apparatus within the context of decentralization, this study provides deeper insights into how the actions of security apparatus can either support or hinder the decentralization process and how this contributes to local stability.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

A. The Role of Security Apparatus in Managing Social Conflicts

1. Human Security Theory

The Human Security Theory proposed by Galtung (1969) provides a profound understanding of security concepts that extend beyond mere physical threats or violence. In this context, Galtung identifies three forms of violence: direct violence, which includes clear physical threats; structural violence, which is embedded in social and economic systems that perpetuate injustice; and cultural violence, which legitimizes these forms of violence and injustice. This approach indicates that security is not just about preventing or responding to physical violence, but also about creating socially just and sustainable conditions.

In the research titled "The Role of Security Apparatus in Addressing Conflicts and Its Impact on the Decentralization Process in Puncak Jaya Regency," this theory is highly relevant. In Puncak Jaya Regency, social conflicts are often triggered by community dissatisfaction with structural injustices, such as unequal access to resources and public services. Therefore, security apparatus must actively play a role

in identifying and addressing these forms of violence. For instance, by enhancing community-based security programs, the apparatus can build trust among the populace. When communities feel safe and treated fairly, they are more likely to support decentralization initiatives.

The success of security apparatus in fostering a sense of safety and public trust is crucial in creating an environment conducive to community participation in local governance. Through an approach that emphasizes social justice and human security, security apparatus can encourage communities to collaborate in the decentralization process, thereby increasing the legitimacy and effectiveness of implemented policies. Thus, focusing on human security serves not only to address conflicts but also as a strategy to strengthen local democratic processes.

For example, when security apparatus adopt an inclusive approach, they can hold dialogues among various community groups to discuss their needs and aspirations. Such dialogues not only help alleviate tensions but also create opportunities for communities to actively participate in shaping policies that affect their lives. In this manner, security apparatus act not just as overseers but also as facilitators of positive social change.

2. Conflict Resolution Theory

The Conflict Resolution Theory articulated by Burton (1985) emphasizes the importance of understanding the basic human needs that often underlie conflicts. According to Burton, unresolved conflicts frequently arise from unmet basic needs such as identity, recognition, and security. In the context of Puncak Jaya, many social

conflicts can be traced back to the feelings of marginalization experienced by certain groups. For instance, groups that feel they do not receive equal recognition or access to resources may experience dissatisfaction that triggers conflict.

Security apparatus have a responsibility to adopt a more sensitive approach to the community's needs. By implementing mediation methods and open dialogues, they can identify and address the basic needs that drive social tensions. Through this approach, security apparatus can not only defuse conflicts but also build stronger relationships with communities. This research can analyze how security apparatus can collaborate with community leaders to develop strategies that focus on fulfilling community needs.

By prioritizing a needs-based approach, security apparatus can create conditions that support decentralization. When communities feel heard and their needs acknowledged, they are more likely to support the decentralization process that grants more power and responsibility to local governments. This also implies that security apparatus need to engage various stakeholders, including marginalized groups, in decision-making processes.

In this way, security apparatus not only function as law enforcers but also as partners in building more inclusive and empowered communities. When communities feel involved in this process, they are more likely to support the policies implemented and contribute to social stability. This underscores that the success of security apparatus in managing conflicts does not solely rely on repressive actions but also on their ability to understand and fulfill community needs.

3. Social Injustice Theory

The Social Injustice Theory proposed by Rawls (1971) in his book *A Theory of Justice* argues that injustice in resource distribution and opportunities can lead to profound dissatisfaction and social conflict. Rawls suggests the "veil of ignorance" principle as a way to formulate justice, where individuals design principles of justice without knowing their social positions. This emphasizes the importance of formulating fair and impartial policies.

In the context of Puncak Jaya Regency, where various ethnic groups and social backgrounds exist, this theory is highly relevant for understanding how security apparatus can help promote social justice. Injustice in resource distribution, such as access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, can trigger conflicts that undermine social cohesion. Therefore, security apparatus must actively ensure that all community groups receive fair and equal treatment.

The transparent application of justice principles by security apparatus is crucial for building public trust in the government. When security apparatus demonstrate a commitment to upholding justice, they can help reduce tensions and create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue. The success of security apparatus in maintaining social justice will contribute to the stability necessary for effectively implementing decentralization processes.

Security apparatus can also facilitate programs aimed at reducing social injustice, such as skills training for underprivileged groups or improving access to public services. By doing this, they not only act as law enforcers but also as agents of social

change. When communities see that security apparatus invest in their well-being, support for local government and decentralization processes will increase.

B. Factors Affecting the Role of Security Apparatus

1. Resource and Capability Theory

The Resource and Capability Theory proposed by Pfeffer and Salancik in their work *External Control of Organizations* (1978) emphasizes the importance of access to and management of resources in determining an organization's performance. This theory focuses on how organizations can leverage available resources, such as budgets, training, and equipment, to achieve their objectives. In the context of security apparatus, having adequate resources is crucial for their ability to handle social conflicts and maintain stability within communities. When security apparatus have good access to resources, they can be more effective in carrying out their duties.

Effective resource management also contributes to enhancing the capabilities of security apparatus. For example, comprehensive training can improve personnel's skills in communicating with communities and addressing conflict situations. The availability of modern and adequate equipment allows security apparatus to operate more efficiently and respond to rapidly changing social dynamics. Thus, this research needs to evaluate how the quality and quantity of resources possessed by security apparatus affect their effectiveness in managing social conflicts in Puncak Jaya Regency.

Furthermore, it is important to understand how external factors, such as government and community support, also influence access to resources. Community involvement in supporting security programs can enhance the availability of resources needed by the apparatus. When communities recognize the importance of security and support the

apparatus's efforts, they are likely to provide additional resources, such as information and participation in security programs. Therefore, collaboration between security apparatus and communities becomes key in ensuring that available resources are used optimally.

Finally, evaluating the factors affecting the availability and management of resources will provide deeper insights into how security apparatus can enhance their performance. This research will analyze various aspects related to budget allocation, training effectiveness, and technology usage. With a deep understanding of resource and capability theory, it is hoped that security apparatus can optimize their potential in managing conflicts and supporting the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

2. Public Relations Theory

The Public Relations Theory, as explained by Grunig and Hunt in their work *Managing Public Relations* (1984), emphasizes how organizations communicate and build positive relationships with the public. In the context of security apparatus, the ability to communicate well and build solid relationships with the community is key to their success in handling social conflicts. This theory highlights the importance of effective communication strategies, transparency, and community involvement in the decision-making process. By creating open communication channels, security apparatus can reduce misunderstandings and enhance public trust in their actions.

When security apparatus build positive relationships with the community, they are better able to garner support for their security programs. Transparent communication allows communities to understand the objectives and activities of the

security apparatus, thus reducing potential tensions. In this research, it is important to analyze how security apparatus can use various communication tools, including social media, community forums, and public events, to strengthen relationships with the public. When communities feel involved and valued, they are more likely to support the security efforts undertaken by the apparatus.

Community involvement in decision-making processes can also enhance conflict management effectiveness. By engaging communities in open dialogues and listening to their input, security apparatus can identify issues that may have gone unnoticed. This also fosters a sense of ownership among communities over security programs, which can minimize resistance and encourage collaboration. Additionally, through positive interactions, security apparatus can build a strong support network, which is vital in conflict situations.

Ultimately, this research will explore the impact of the relationships built between security apparatus and the community on the success of conflict management. By leveraging public relations theory, it is expected to identify more effective strategies for enhancing public trust and optimizing collaboration between the apparatus and the community. In the long run, good relationships will contribute to creating a safer and more stable environment, supporting the ongoing decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

3. Institutional Coordination Theory

The Institutional Coordination Theory discussed by Malone and Crowston in their work *The Interdisciplinary Study of Coordination* (1994) explains how various institutions and organizations work together to achieve common goals. In the context

of security apparatus, it is important to assess how they coordinate with other institutions, such as local governments, non-governmental organizations, and communities, in managing social conflicts. Effective coordination can enhance the efficacy of security programs and maximize available resources. This research will evaluate coordination mechanisms between institutions and how they collaborate in addressing complex social issues.

Effective coordination mechanisms enable security apparatus to share information and resources with other institutions. When all parties engage in dialogue and collaboration, they can identify issues more comprehensively and develop more inclusive solutions. For example, if security apparatus collaborate with educational institutions to provide skills training to communities, this can help reduce tensions and conflicts in the area. Through a collaborative approach, security apparatus can serve not just as law enforcers but also as facilitators that promote social and economic development.

This research will also identify challenges faced by security apparatus in building inter-institutional coordination. Some of these challenges may include differences in priorities, policies, and operational approaches among institutions. To overcome these challenges, it is important for security apparatus to develop effective communication and cooperation strategies. By focusing on shared objectives, institutions can work together to create more sustainable conflict management solutions.

Furthermore, effective institutional coordination is critical for enhancing public trust in security apparatus. When communities observe that different institutions collaborate and support each other, they are likely to develop a more favorable perception of security apparatus. Thus, the analysis of coordination mechanisms will contribute to

understanding how security apparatus can build partnerships and enhance their effectiveness in addressing conflicts and supporting the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

C. Impact on Decentralization Processes

1. Decentralization Theory

The Decentralization Theory proposed by Bardhan and Mookherjee (2006) discusses the importance of distributing power and responsibility from central to local levels. Decentralization encompasses various aspects, including administrative, political, and fiscal decentralization. Administrative decentralization grants local governments the authority to make decisions regarding public services, while political decentralization allows communities to engage in decision-making processes. Fiscal decentralization pertains to the allocation of adequate financial resources to support local autonomy. In the context of Puncak Jaya Regency, understanding the impact of conflict management by security forces on the decentralization process is crucial for creating a more responsive and accountable government.

When security forces effectively manage social conflicts, they create a more stable and conducive environment for implementing decentralization policies. The stability fostered by security forces allows local governments to focus more on executing development programs and public services. This study will explore how the success of security forces in alleviating social tensions can enhance the legitimacy of local governments in the eyes of the community. When people feel safe and protected, they are more likely to support decentralization policies and actively participate in the governance process.

Furthermore, decentralization can also strengthen government accountability. When power and responsibility are shifted to local levels, local governments are required to be more accountable to the needs and aspirations of the community. In this context, security forces play a crucial role in providing accurate and relevant information about social conditions in their areas. This research will evaluate how the relationship between security forces and the community can affect the accountability of local governments. By promoting open dialogue and effective communication, security forces can help create an atmosphere where the community feels they have a voice in decision-making that impacts their lives.

However, if social conflicts are not managed well, the decentralization process may be hindered. Instability due to conflict can lead to a loss of trust in local governments, thus diminishing community participation in the decentralization process. In this light, it is important to explore the factors that lead to community dissatisfaction and how security forces can address these issues. This study will include an analysis of how the approaches taken by security forces in conflict management can contribute to the effectiveness of decentralization policies. By understanding the relationship between conflict management and decentralization, it is hoped that better strategies can be identified to integrate these two aspects into development efforts in Puncak Jaya Regency.

Ultimately, this research aims to provide in-depth insights into the impact of conflict management by security forces on the decentralization process. By applying decentralization theory, it is hoped that ways can be found to strengthen collaboration between security forces, local governments, and the community. This is crucial for creating a better governance system, where all parties are involved and feel they have

a stake in the development process. Through an inclusive and participatory approach, security forces can contribute not only to maintaining order but also to building a strong foundation for effective and sustainable decentralization in Puncak Jaya Regency.

2. Social Stability Theory

The Social Stability Theory proposed by Anthony Giddens in his work "Modernity and Self-Identity" (1991) analyzes how actions and policies affect social and political stability. In the context of Puncak Jaya Regency, social stability is essential to support the success of the decentralization process. When security forces are able to manage conflicts well, they contribute to the creation of a stable environment, which in turn facilitates the implementation of decentralization policies. Social stability fosters a sense of security for the community, allowing them to actively participate in local governance.

Giddens also highlights that social stability can be threatened by injustice and dissatisfaction among certain groups. When communities feel that their interests are not being addressed, the likelihood of conflict increases. Therefore, the role of security forces in identifying and addressing potential tensions is vital. This research will explore how security forces can function as a bridge to create dialogue among various groups in society, thereby reducing dissatisfaction and strengthening the social stability necessary for effective decentralization.

Moreover, this theory also indicates that the interaction between individuals and institutions significantly impacts social stability. When communities feel involved in decision-making and policy formulation, they are more likely to feel a sense of responsibility for maintaining stability. Thus, an inclusive approach by security forces

in engaging the community can contribute to enhancing the legitimacy of local government. This research will analyze how the actions of security forces in conflict management can help create a climate that supports community participation in the decentralization process.

Therefore, understanding the theory of social stability is highly relevant for this research. Security forces that can maintain social stability will not only enhance support for decentralization policies but also help create a more harmonious and empowered society. The findings from this research are expected to provide useful insights for policymakers in formulating more effective conflict management strategies, thereby supporting the success of the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

3. Social Justice Theory

The Social Justice Theory proposed by John Rawls, particularly in his work "A Theory of Justice" (1971), explores how principles of justice are applied in the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and social rights. Rawls posits that to create a just society, policies should be formulated without knowledge of individuals' social positions, aiming to avoid discrimination and injustice. In the context of Puncak Jaya Regency, applying the principles of social justice is crucial for creating a stable society and supporting the decentralization process.

In this research, it is important to analyze how security forces can ensure that their actions align with principles of social justice. Injustice in the distribution of resources, services, and opportunities can trigger dissatisfaction within the community, potentially leading to conflict. Therefore, security forces must play an active role in ensuring that all community groups receive fair treatment. For example, by involving various ethnic

groups in the decision-making process, security forces can foster a sense of justice and enhance public trust in the government.

Rawls also emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in public policy. When the community feels that the decisions made by security forces and local governments are not transparent or fair, they are likely to feel alienated and disengaged from the governance process. This research will explore how security forces can improve transparency and accountability in their actions to ensure that implemented policies support social justice. Through this approach, it is hoped that tensions can be reduced and support for the decentralization process can be increased.

Ultimately, understanding the theory of social justice is vital in formulating policies that focus on the welfare of the community. Security forces that apply principles of social justice will not only contribute to social stability but also support the success of decentralization by enhancing the legitimacy of local governments. Thus, this research aims to provide concrete recommendations for security forces in ensuring that their actions support social justice and strengthen the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

1.7 Conceptual Definitions

A. Desentralization

Decentralization is a system in which the central government gives authority to local governments in terms of managing their own households. In this context, decentralization is also very necessary in strengthening the government of a region to unite local communities with the state, then decentralization can also encourage regional community empowerment, creativity, and aspiration growth (Putri et al., 2022).

According to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is stated that the definition of decentralization is the transfer of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy. Meanwhile, based on Law Number 32 of 2004 Article 1, decentralization is the transfer of government authority by the government to autonomous regions to regulate and manage government within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Litvack & Seddon (1999) divide decentralization into 4 types as follows:

1. Political Decentralization

    Political decentralization aims to channel the growing spirit of democratization in society in a positive way. Through decentralization, the wider community can actively participate in the process of formulating, making, implementing and evaluating public policies, as well as utilizing the results. Through political decentralization, representative bodies elected by the community are formed to carry out the functions of representation, policy-making, and political oversight of the governing body.

2. Administrative Decentralization

    Administrative decentralization aims to make governance more effective and efficient. In this way, government activities can be sorted out and selected that can be transferred to officials other than central government officials in the national capital.

3. Economic or Market Decentralization

    Economic or market decentralization takes the form of privatization or deregulation by transferring responsibility for various functions from the public sector to the private sector.

4. Fiscal decentralization

Fiscal decentralization is a core component of decentralization. To exercise the transferred authority, adequate sources of financing are required. This can take the form of self-financing through levies, co-financing, expansion of local sources through taxes or levies, intergovernmental transfers, and loans or aid.

B. Role of Security Apparatus

Role is a dynamic aspect of one's position towards the expectations of others who occupy a certain status. The role structure is divided into 2 including formal roles (obvious roles) and informal roles (closed roles). Formal roles are a number of behaviors that are consistent or uniform across relevant situations or contexts, making them easy to recognize and predict. Meanwhile, an informal role is an implicit or emotional role, usually not directly visible on the surface and serves to maintain balance and support the dynamics of relationships in a group or organization (Margayaningsih, 2018).

Based on the above definition, the role of the security apparatus includes various tasks and functions performed by security agencies to maintain order and security including crime prevention, managing emergency situations, maintaining public order, and managing conflicts. Security apparatus carry out structured and coordinated actions designed to protect society from internal and external threats, support law enforcement, and ensure the implementation of regulations and policies that support public welfare and social stability.

C. Social Conflict

Conflict is an altercation, dispute, disagreement, while social conflict is a conflict between members of society that is comprehensive in nature. Social conflict occurs as

a result of differences of opinion where one group of people does not want to accept the opinions of others. These differences of opinion and attitudes that cannot accept and listen to each other lead to conflict which, if not resolved immediately, will lead to physical contact. (Pora et al., 2020). Social conflict according to Soekanto (2013) is a social process between individuals or groups trying to achieve a certain goal. To achieve this goal, the method used is to challenge or oppose the opposing party and can be accompanied by threats or violence that creates commotion.

Based on the above definition, social conflict is a comprehensive conflict between individuals or groups in society that occurs due to differences of opinion and inability to accept each other, usually causing disputes that can involve threats or violence in an effort to achieve certain goals.

D. Impact on Decentralization Processes

The impact on the decentralization process is the effect that security apparatus' intervention in social conflict has on the effectiveness of decentralization policy implementation. Security apparatus play a role in managing tensions that can affect political and social stability at the local level. Effective action by security apparatus can create a safe and stable environment, support the establishment and strengthening of local government structures, and increase the legitimacy of local government in the eyes of the community. Successfully addressing social conflicts with a fair approach can strengthen public trust in local government and support the implementation of decentralization, thereby strengthening the capacity and independence of local government in administering public affairs.

Conversely, inappropriate actions by security apparatus in managing social conflict can exacerbate instability and increase social tensions. Poor managing can lead to increased public distrust of security apparatus and local government, undermine the legitimacy and efficiency of local government, and hamper the implementation of decentralization principles that should promote community autonomy and participation.
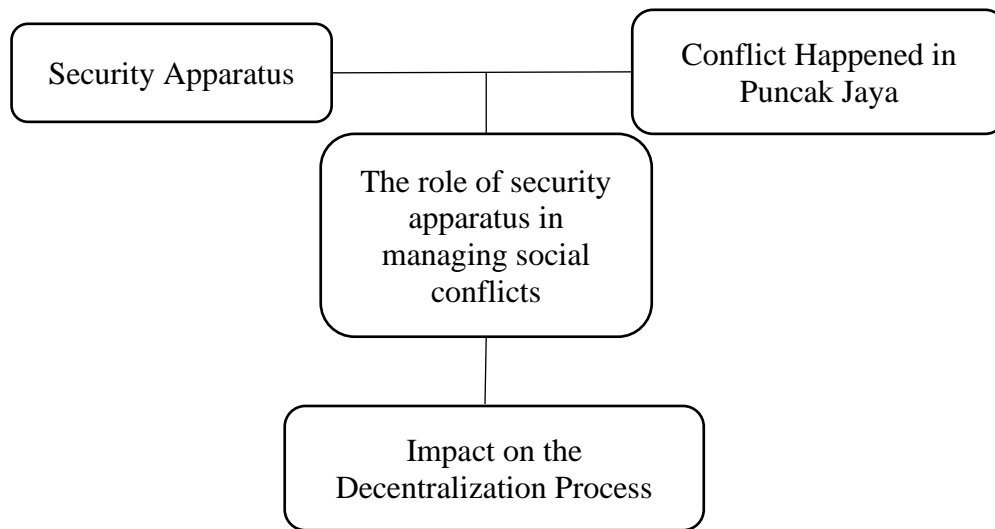
1.8 Operational Framework

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┌─────────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Security Apparatus  │────────┬───────────│ Conflict Happened in│
└─────────────────────┘        │           │    Puncak Jaya      │
                               │           └─────────────────────┘
                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │  The role of security │
                    │     apparatus in      │
                    │   managing social     │
                    │       conflicts       │
                    └──────────────────────┘
                               │
                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │    Impact on the      │
                    │ Decentralization Process│
                    └──────────────────────┘
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Figure 1.1
Operational Framework

1.9 Operational Definition of Variables

In this research, the operational definition outlines the specific techniques used by researchers to measure a variable. This variable measurement methodology can be explained in Table 2.1 below:

Table 1.3
Operational Definition of Variables

No.	Variable	Indicator	Parameter
1.	The role of security apparatus in managing social conflict	1. Conflict Management Measures 2. Quality of Managing 3. Collaboration with Stakeholders 4. Communication and Information	1.Types of actions taken to manage conflict. 2.Quality and effectiveness of conflict management. 3.Level of cooperation with other parties in conflict management. 4.Clarity and accuracy of information provided.
2.	Factors Affecting the Role of Security Apparatus	1. Resources and Capabilities 2. Relationship with Community 3. Inter-Agency Relations Coordination 4. Policies and Regulations	1.Availability of training and equipment. 2.Quality of interaction, level of public trust. 3.Effectiveness of inter-agency coordination. 4.Alignment of policy with practice in the field. 5.Service provision and resource management by local government.
3.	Impact on the decentralization process	1. Political and Social Stability 2. Decentralization Effectiveness Implementation 3. Public Perception of Decentralization 4. Resource and Authority Distribution	1.Level of political and social stability after conflict management. 2. The extent to which decentralization policies are effectively implemented. 3.Level of public satisfaction with decentralization, impact of conflict on perception. 4.The appropriateness of resource and authority distribution, the impact of conflict on distribution.

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2024.

1.10. Research Methodology

A. Type of Research

In this study, researchers used descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The qualitative descriptive research method is that researchers describe and produce data in the form of recorded interviews, interview transcripts, observation

notes, written documents, and other notes that are not recorded during data collection (Martono, 2015).

Through this descriptive qualitative research, researchers describe the problems that occur in the field in accordance with theories and concepts based on the data obtained. Researchers use methods with the aim of investigating the activities of individuals and groups related to the events being studied, namely the role of the security apparatus in managing social conflicts and their impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency. Then, the researcher describes the data that has been collected in the form of a series of words. This research was conducted by going to the field to examine the object of study.

B. Data dan Data Sources

The data in this study are divided into 2, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from people involved in the problem being studied. Primary data in this study comes from direct observation, observing and recording everything that happens related to the role of security apparatus in managing social conflicts and their impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

In addition, primary data in this study was also obtained through in-depth interviews with informants as follows:

Table 1.4
Primary Data

No.	Data Source	Data Collection Technique

1.	Security Apparatus (police, military, or other security agencies) of Puncak Jaya Regency	
2.	Local Government Officials of Puncak Jaya Regency.	Interview
4.	Traditional Leaders and Local Leaders	
8	Local Communities	

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2024.

The informants asked several questions to find out about social conflicts and the actions of the security apparatus in managing them and their impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency. Furthermore, secondary data is a source of research data obtained indirectly through intermediary media or data sources recorded by other parties. Secondary data in this research is in the form of data derived from articles and scientific papers as well as various literature that supports problems such as books, magazines, and previously conducted studies related to the researcher's title.

C. Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques through observation methods. According to Supriadi et al. (2020), observation is a data collection technique that involves observing and recording symptoms systematically. This technique must be well planned and recorded in order to ensure the reliability and validity of the results. Observation is a complex process involving psychological and biological aspects, and is highly dependent on the researcher's observation and memory skills.

According to Sugiyono (2011), observation can be divided into 2, namely participant observation and non-participant observation.

The observations that researchers made in this study were in the form of observing the social conflicts that occurred and the actions taken by local security apparatus to handle them.

2. Interview

In addition to the observation method, researchers also used interviews as a data collection technique. According to Moleong (2016), an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is conducted by 2 parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to the questions. When conducting interviews, researchers also made recordings to document the questions of the interviewed informants.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of events that have passed. Documents can take the form of writings, pictures, or monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing include diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies. Documents in the form of images, for example photos, live pictures, sketches and others. Documents in the form of works such as works of art, which can be in the form of drawings, sculptures, films, and others. Research results from observations or interviews will be more credible or reliable if supported by personal histories of childhood life, school, at work, in society, and autobography (Supriadi et al., 2020).

Documentation in this study is data in the form of pictures, journals, and other data related to cases of social conflict and how the security apparatus handle these situations and their impact on society and the decentralization process.

D. Research Location

The research location is the place where the research is conducted. Determining the research location is a very important stage in qualitative research. Because the determination of the research location means that the object and purpose have been determined, making it easier for researchers to conduct research. This location can be in a certain area or a certain institution in society.

The research location of this research is Puncak Jaya Regency, Central Papua Province. While the focus of this research is the parties involved in managing social conflicts and their impact on the decentralization process in Puncak Jaya Regency.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field observation notes, and documentation. Then organize the data into categories, break it down into units, synthesize, arrange into patterns, choose which ones to study, and make conclusions so that it is easily understood by yourself and others (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data analysis technique in this study uses 4 stages as follows (Mathew & Huberman, 1992):

1. Data Collection

    The data in this study were obtained through interviews from several informants, and supplemented by direct observation and documentation. The results of what was obtained were then recorded, and collected.

2. Data Reduction

    Reducing data means summarizing, selecting key things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns. Furthermore, the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to

conduct further data collection. At this stage, researchers filter information obtained from informants, and information that researchers can get through direct observation, in accordance with the problems studied.

3. Data Presentation

   Data presentation is limited to a set of information that is arranged and provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking further action. Presentation of data tends to lead to simplification of complex data in a simple and selective form so that it is easy to understand.

4. Drawing Conclusions

   Drawing conclusions is a process for summarizing data that has been reduced or has been presented. At this stage the researcher is tasked with describing the meaning of the data presented. This conclusion contains a description or description of the problem under study, so that there is no mistake in the meaning of the conclusion.