

## **Analysis Of Mass Fighting Social Disasters In Indonesia For The Period 2011-2014-2021-2024**

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### **Abstract**

Mass fighting are a form of social disaster that can cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, psychological impacts, and disruption of social relations. This study aims to analyze the development, characteristics, impacts, and conflict-resolution mechanisms of mass fighting in Indonesia during the periods of 2011, 2014, 2021, and 2024. The study employed a qualitative descriptive approach using secondary data obtained through literature and documentary studies, particularly the Village Potential Statistics (Podes) published by Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The findings show that the number of villages/sub-districts experiencing mass fighting fluctuated considerably, from 2,562 cases in 2011 to 2,779 in 2014, declining to 1,553 in 2021, and increasing again to 2,031 in 2024. The associated victims also remained substantial, with 297 fatalities and 1,739 injured persons in 2011; 351 fatalities and 1,878 injured persons in 2014; 114 fatalities and 902 injured persons in 2021; and 150 fatalities and 1,255 injured persons in 2024. In 2024, conflicts between community groups constituted the largest category, with 920 cases, followed by conflicts between villages/sub-districts with 643 cases and student brawls with 575 cases. Other categories included conflicts involving security forces (55 cases), government officials (44 cases), inter-ethnic conflicts (52 cases), and other forms of mass conflict (161 cases). The analysis also indicates that conflict resolution remains strongly dependent on institutional intervention. In 2024, security forces were recorded as the most frequently identified initiators of conflict resolution, with 1,547 interventions, followed by government officials, community leaders, religious leaders, and other actors. These findings indicate that mass fighting are not merely isolated incidents but recurring social problems associated with accumulated social tensions, group rivalry, economic and socio-cultural differences, provocation, weak communication, and unresolved grievances. Therefore, effective management requires a shift from predominantly reactive responses toward integrated prevention through community-based early warning mechanisms, dialogue, mediation, strengthening of local institutions, and sustained collaboration among government authorities, security forces, traditional and religious leaders, youth groups, and communities.

**Keywords:** Social Disaster, Mass Fighting, Mass Brawls, Social Conflict, Conflict Resolution.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Mass fighting or mass brawls between villages is a form of social disaster that continues to be a serious concern in Indonesia, especially in recent years. This phenomenon not only results in loss of life and physical damage, but also deepens social disintegration and hampers development at the local level. Etymologically, conflict comes from the Latin verb *configere* which means to hit each other (Hafidhuddin, 2001). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, conflict is a quarrel, dispute, opposition. In terminology, Soekanto (2005) defines opposition or dispute (conflict) as a social process in which individuals or groups try to fulfill their goals by challenging the opposing party accompanied by threats and/or violence. Extreme conflict will lead to violence and mass brawls. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that since the era of Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration to Joko Widodo's, the number of villages in the sub-districts that has involved in mass brawls has tended to increase. In 2011, there were around 2,500 villages/sub-districts that experienced clashes, and this number rose to around 3,100 in 2018. The provinces with the most cases include Papua, West Java, and Central Java.

Mass brawls between villages are often triggered by various factors, such as disputes over customary land boundaries, feuds between groups, and provocations resulting from fragile

social relations. The case in Adonara, East Nusa Tenggara in 2024 is a clear example, where a conflict over customary land boundaries led to open warfare, resulting in fatalities, injuries, and damage to dozens of residents' homes. Often, mediation and peaceful resolution efforts are hampered by long- standing conflicts that have not yet been resolved fairly by all parties involved.

Based on this background, this paper aims to analyse the impact and handling of mass fights between villages throughout Indonesia during the periods 2011- 2014-2021-2024, while identifying challenges and opportunities in efforts to prevent and resolve social conflicts at the village level.

Several previous studies are relevant to the analysis of mass brawls and social conflict in Indonesia. First, Yuliyanto (2016) examined the conflict between Berlan and Palmeriam residents in Jakarta. Using interviews with community leaders, local government officials, and police officers, the study found that long-standing conflict, misunderstanding, and juvenile delinquency were among the dominant factors contributing to recurring resident brawls. The study also highlighted the role of government institutions and community actors in conflict resolution. This study is relevant because it demonstrates that recurring mass brawls cannot be understood solely as spontaneous acts of violence but must also be examined in relation to unresolved grievances and local social relations.

Second, Sujarwo and Solikha (2019) investigated resident brawls in Kramat Pulo Gundul, Johar Baru, Central Jakarta, using a qualitative research approach involving observation, interviews, and documentation. Their findings identified differences in goals, individual characteristics, cultural differences, and defensive interests as factors contributing to conflict. The consequences included damage to public facilities and property, deterioration of relationships and communication, and physical and psychological impacts on residents. This study supports the present research by demonstrating that mass brawls generate multidimensional impacts beyond physical violence, particularly social and psychological consequences.

Third, Rochana et al. (2024) examined the urgency of a social conflict early warning system using WhatsApp and community participation. Using a mixed-methods approach involving 267 respondents and focus group discussions in four villages, the study emphasized the importance of information technology, social capital, tolerance, social cohesion, and community participation in conflict prevention. This finding is particularly relevant to the present study because the development of community-based early warning mechanisms is also identified as an important strategy for preventing the recurrence and escalation of mass brawls.

Another relevant study was conducted by De Juan, Pierskalla, and Vüllers (2015), which analyzed more than 60,000 villages in Indonesia and examined the relationship between local religious institutions and communal violence. Their statistical analysis found a significant negative relationship between the density of local religious institutions and the probability of mass fighting. The study suggests that religious institutions can contribute to social connectivity, information exchange, and conflict-resolution processes. This perspective reinforces the importance of involving religious and community leaders in preventive conflict management.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of data used in this research is qualitative data, namely in the form of expressions, words and sentences. Furthermore, the data sources used in this study are secondary data sources. Supranto (2007: 120) states that "Secondary data is data obtained both unprocessed

and processed, both in the form of numbers and descriptions". The data collection techniques used are:

1. Literature Study

Namely data collection techniques carried out by reading and studying literature or reading sources that have to do with the problem under study. Tracking written documentation is part of the approach in research in examining new knowledge.

2. Documentation Study

Documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writings, pictures, or works of a person. Documents related to this research include Village Potential Statistics (Podes) from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Law No. 24/2007 on disaster management, there are three types of disasters, namely natural disasters, non-natural disasters and social disasters. As we know, natural disasters consist of floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and so on. While non-natural disasters are such as technological failures, epidemics, nuclear explosions, social disasters and so on.

Mass fighting is a form of open social conflict involving two or more community groups, usually with the intensity of physical violence, which occurs due to the accumulation of social tension and is triggered by certain incidents so that it expands and becomes a social disaster. This conflict is seen as the result of interactions between various elements of the social system that influence each other, to provide a limitation of the components that cause mass fights, the following operational definition is made:

Table 1. Operational definition

| Component          | Operational definition                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Indicators                                                                            |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Causes of conflict | All factors, conditions, or events that create differences in interests, tensions, or conflicts between individuals or groups in society, which encourage negative interactions that lead to open conflict or violence. | Can be triggered by ethnicity, religion, race, economics, politics, or other factors. |

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social tension                 | A psychological and emotional condition within a society or group characterised by increased suspicion, distrust, hostility, or anxiety towards other groups, which has the potential to trigger open conflict if not immediately resolved.                                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Latent in nature</li> <li>- An early indication of potential conflict</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mass brawls                    | a form of open conflict involving two or more large groups of people, which usually occurs spontaneously or in an organised manner, and is characterised by physical violence as a form of collective expression of hostility between the groups.                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large number of perpetrators</li> <li>- Collective in nature</li> <li>- Socially or emotionally motivated</li> <li>- Can occur in public spaces</li> <li>- Has the potential to cause loss of life and damage to public facilities</li> </ul>                                                                                                   |
| Victims of mass brawls         | Individuals who suffer physical, psychological, or social harm as a result of being involved in a fight involving many people. Mass brawls, or gang fights, involve physical violence carried out jointly by several groups or individuals. Victims in this context can be parties who are actively involved in the fight or simply parties who are affected by the fight.                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical impacts, such as injuries, broken bones, burns, and so on</li> <li>- Psychological impacts, such as trauma, feelings of insecurity, behavioural changes, and so on</li> <li>- Social impacts, such as disrupted relationships, loss of trust, and negative stigma</li> <li>- Environmental impacts, such as property damage</li> </ul> |
| Conflict resolution initiators | Is a person or group of people who actively take the initiative to reconcile conflicting masses. Security forces include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Police, military, and others.</li> <li>2. Government officials include local government officials, sub-district officials, village officials, and so on.</li> <li>3. Community leaders are individuals who have influence</li> </ol> | <p>An individual or group of individuals who have the capacity to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Offer solutions</li> <li>2. Calm emotions</li> <li>3. Have a desire to reconcile</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                             |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | <p>or authority within their communities.</p> <p>4. Religious leaders are individuals who possess charisma within their religion and serve as role models for those around them.</p> |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

What will be used as a sample in this material is mass fighting (social conflict) which is included in the category of social disasters based on data from BPS as shown in the following table.

Number of Villages / Sub-districts Experiencing Mass Fights and the category of Victims in Indonesia for the Period 2011-2014-2021-2024.

Table 2. Number of mass fights and types of victims

| Province      | Villages that Experienced Fights Mass |      |      |      | Type of Victim |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|
|               |                                       |      |      |      | Died           |      |      |      | Injured |      |      |      |
|               | 2011                                  | 2014 | 2021 | 2024 | 2011           | 2014 | 2021 | 2024 | 2011    | 2014 | 2021 | 2024 |
| Aceh          | 69                                    | 61   | 34   | 46   | 2              | 2    | 2    | 1    | 49      | 39   | 20   | 29   |
| North Sumatra | 119                                   | 118  | 84   | 122  | 9              | 20   | 2    | 1    | 79      | 83   | 43   | 65   |
| West Sumatra  | 50                                    | 45   | 36   | 45   | 6              | 1    | 2    | 2    | 35      | 34   | 19   | 27   |
| Riau          | 47                                    | 38   | 13   | 9    | 10             | 3    | 1    | 0    | 34      | 29   | 6    | 4    |
| Jambi         | 47                                    | 40   | 24   | 43   | 4              | 6    | 1    | 3    | 31      | 23   | 15   | 26   |
| South Sumatra | 51                                    | 67   | 20   | 56   | 11             | 20   | 0    | 4    | 26      | 40   | 6    | 35   |
| Bengkulu      | 24                                    | 27   | 9    | 14   | 2              | 2    | 1    | 0    | 17      | 20   | 3    | 7    |
| Lampung       | 40                                    | 34   | 6    | 27   | 9              | 5    | 0    | 3    | 29      | 24   | 3    | 13   |
| Babel         | 28                                    | 24   | 5    | 13   | 3              | 2    | 0    | 1    | 23      | 19   | 4    | 9    |
| Riau Islands  | 7                                     | 3    | 0    | 0    | 1              | 0    | 0    | 0    | 2       | 2    | 0    | 0    |
| DKI           | 61                                    | 72   | 47   | 50   | 8              | 8    | 5    | 6    | 41      | 44   | 18   | 28   |
| West Java     | 195                                   | 259  | 158  | 218  | 16             | 31   | 13   | 15   | 149     | 195  | 95   | 131  |
| Central Java  | 194                                   | 252  | 95   | 205  | 10             | 8    | 1    | 12   | 132     | 188  | 56   | 129  |
| DIY           | 13                                    | 12   | 9    | 13   | 0              | 1    | 1    | 0    | 11      | 9    | 9    | 8    |
| East Java     | 162                                   | 132  | 104  | 129  | 8              | 7    | 5    | 6    | 124     | 94   | 59   | 79   |
| Banten        | 80                                    | 40   | 15   | 52   | 4              | 7    | 2    | 0    | 50      | 26   | 13   | 34   |

|                    |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|
| Bali               | 12   | 6    | 3    | 3    | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 7    | 5    | 3   | 2    |
| NTB                | 68   | 76   | 22   | 50   | 8   | 10  | 2   | 6   | 52   | 56   | 12  | 37   |
| NTT                | 183  | 174  | 129  | 156  | 25  | 24  | 11  | 18  | 127  | 102  | 81  | 117  |
| West Kalimantan    | 27   | 39   | 8    | 14   | 0   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 10   | 26   | 5   | 6    |
| Central Kalimantan | 25   | 36   | 17   | 11   | 0   | 9   | 1   | 3   | 11   | 20   | 9   | 6    |
| South Kalimantan   | 13   | 26   | 13   | 4    | 3   | 3   | 0   | 1   | 9    | 13   | 7   | 1    |
| East Kalimantan    | 43   | 20   | 15   | 12   | 9   | 2   | 3   | 0   | 28   | 14   | 8   | 4    |
| Kaltara            |      | 6    | 4    | 2    |     | 0   | 0   | 0   |      | 2    | 2   | 2    |
| North Sulawesi     | 101  | 165  | 49   | 56   | 7   | 30  | 6   | 6   | 69   | 116  | 31  | 40   |
| Central Sulawesi   | 65   | 149  | 36   | 27   | 2   | 15  | 1   | 2   | 49   | 99   | 19  | 15   |
| South Sulawesi     | 113  | 145  | 78   | 93   | 17  | 19  | 10  | 4   | 80   | 108  | 54  | 58   |
| Sultengara         | 54   | 73   | 40   | 61   | 6   | 6   | 5   | 5   | 33   | 48   | 33  | 42   |
| Gorontalo          | 21   | 24   | 10   | 18   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 15   | 14   | 5   | 9    |
| West Sulawesi      | 9    | 14   | 1    | 5    | 4   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 5    | 11   | 0   | 4    |
| Maluku             | 146  | 160  | 161  | 144  | 15  | 18  | 4   | 9   | 84   | 83   | 79  | 73   |
| Malut              | 110  | 186  | 93   | 137  | 2   | 22  | 3   | 3   | 72   | 124  | 65  | 87   |
| Papbar             | 79   | 59   | 75   | 22   | 10  | 13  | 6   | 1   | 37   | 31   | 29  | 14   |
| Papbardaya         | 0    | 0    | 0    | 47   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 6   | 0    | 0    | 0   | 17   |
| Papua              | 306  | 197  | 140  | 36   | 85  | 51  | 24  | 4   | 226  | 137  | 91  | 28   |
| Papsel             | 0    | 0    | 0    | 39   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 4   | 0    | 0    | 0   | 25   |
| Papteng            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 21   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 12  | 0    | 0    | 0   | 19   |
| Papgunung          | 31   | 0    | 0    | 31   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 10  | 0    | 0    | 0   | 25   |
| Indonesia          | 2562 | 2779 | 1553 | 2031 | 297 | 351 | 114 | 150 | 1739 | 1878 | 902 | 1255 |

Source: BPS

In the discussion of mass conflicts, the main data used comes from regionally- based data, namely the latest Village Potential Statistics (Podes) in 2024. The 2024 Podes results show data on mass fights caused by 7 types. The types of mass fights collected through the Podes data collection include various forms of conflict, including fights between groups of residents, between residents from different villages, conflicts involving residents and security forces, residents and government officials, fights between students, and conflicts between tribes. From the data, it is known that fights between students have the highest number, with 114 cases in West Java Province. Furthermore, fights between community groups amounted to 97 incidents

in NTT, fights between villages 72 incidents in North Maluku, and other causes 28 incidents in West Java. The causes of fights are due to various factors, including the success of security programs and better law enforcement in recent years.

### Components of Conflict Causes

What components/elements are suspected of directly or indirectly causing mass brawls are:

a. Causes of conflict

A factor that triggers social conflict/mass brawls.

b. Social tension

Psychological conditions People in an area

c. Mass fighting

A form of open conflict involving two or more groups of people in large numbers.

d. Victims

The most obvious impact of mass fighting is the incidence of casualties. Victims are individuals who suffer physical, psychological, or social harm as a result of being involved in a fight involving a large number of people. Mass fights, or brawls, involve acts of physical violence committed jointly by several groups or individuals. Victims in this context can either be actively involved in the fight or simply be affected by the fight.

e. Intervention by Officials/Community Leaders

Actions taken by entities or agents responsible for ensuring that the law is enforced. However, often mass fights can be stopped thanks to the intervention of law enforcement/community leaders, as shown in the table below.

Number of Villages according to the Initiator of the Settlement of Mass Fights that occurred 2011-2014-2021-2024.

Table 3: Problem-solving initiators.

| Province      | Security Apparatus |     |     |     | Government Officials |     |    |     | Community Leaders |     |    |     | Religious Leaders |    |    |    | Others |    |    |    |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|----|-----|-------------------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
|               | 11                 | 14  | 21  | 24  | 11                   | 14  | 21 | 24  | 11                | 14  | 21 | 24  | 11                | 14 | 21 | 24 | 11     | 14 | 21 | 24 |
| Aceh          | 24                 | 15  | 17  | 17  | 17                   | 22  | 18 | 18  | 45                | 47  | 26 | 32  | 10                | 10 | 10 | 8  | 3      | 7  | 4  | 3  |
| North Sumatra | 56                 | 56  | 46  | 76  | 61                   | 61  | 55 | 85  | 68                | 50  | 44 | 89  | 18                | 17 | 13 | 32 | 11     | 4  | 4  | 16 |
| West Sumatra  | 25                 | 25  | 24  | 33  | 16                   | 27  | 24 | 23  | 18                | 29  | 23 | 31  | 7                 | 7  | 4  | 8  | 3      | 3  | 1  | 1  |
| Riau          | 24                 | 21  | 9   | 9   | 22                   | 20  | 6  | 3   | 30                | 16  | 2  | 3   | 10                | 8  | 2  | 1  | 2      | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Jambi         | 31                 | 22  | 16  | 35  | 23                   | 17  | 15 | 25  | 34                | 29  | 16 | 27  | 11                | 10 | 6  | 16 | 7      | 2  | 3  | 8  |
| South Sumatra | 13                 | 34  | 13  | 45  | 33                   | 42  | 10 | 40  | 13                | 29  | 10 | 25  | 4                 | 10 | 4  | 16 | 4      | 6  | 0  | 3  |
| Bengkulu      | 8                  | 14  | 5   | 8   | 10                   | 12  | 5  | 11  | 16                | 11  | 4  | 8   | 4                 | 5  | 1  | 7  | 2      | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Lampung       | 23                 | 26  | 4   | 18  | 24                   | 22  | 4  | 18  | 23                | 26  | 4  | 13  | 7                 | 10 | 2  | 2  | 4      | 5  | 0  | 1  |
| Babel         | 19                 | 18  | 5   | 10  | 17                   | 10  | 3  | 9   | 15                | 16  | 1  | 7   | 10                | 7  | 1  | 2  | 3      | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Riau Islands  | 3                  | 1   | 0   | 0   | 4                    | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                 | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0                 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0      | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| DKI           | 51                 | 63  | 40  | 46  | 31                   | 42  | 32 | 45  | 40                | 43  | 22 | 41  | 17                | 18 | 16 | 28 | 5      | 8  | 3  | 0  |
| West Java     | 125                | 183 | 112 | 189 | 97                   | 160 | 94 | 143 | 91                | 112 | 81 | 130 | 23                | 42 | 26 | 49 | 23     | 28 | 19 | 12 |
| Central Java  | 134                | 157 | 70  | 166 | 98                   | 123 | 63 | 118 | 102               | 105 | 40 | 96  | 21                | 28 | 6  | 30 | 14     | 9  | 3  | 12 |
| DIY           | 11                 | 12  | 7   | 13  | 3                    | 4   | 4  | 6   | 3                 | 4   | 3  | 5   | 1                 | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0      | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| East Java     | 95                 | 88  | 64  | 107 | 88                   | 74  | 58 | 76  | 76                | 61  | 43 | 64  | 21                | 21 | 9  | 22 | 12     | 10 | 5  | 11 |
| Banten        | 53                 | 27  | 14  | 44  | 28                   | 18  | 10 | 34  | 38                | 26  | 10 | 33  | 11                | 5  | 7  | 15 | 5      | 2  | 1  | 6  |
| Bali          | 11                 | 5   | 1   | 2   | 9                    | 2   | 0  | 1   | 8                 | 4   | 3  | 1   | 3                 | 1  | 0  | 1  | 2      | 3  | 0  | 1  |
| NTB           | 48                 | 52  | 18  | 43  | 41                   | 49  | 18 | 41  | 53                | 45  | 11 | 30  | 38                | 23 | 7  | 14 | 6      | 6  | 4  | 4  |
| NTT           | 89                 | 106 | 101 | 123 | 109                  | 96  | 81 | 106 | 98                | 83  | 66 | 76  | 41                | 42 | 25 | 21 | 15     | 19 | 4  | 6  |
| West          | 12                 | 23  | 3   | 14  | 10                   | 5   | 0  | 10  | 17                | 22  | 5  | 8   | 5                 | 7  | 1  | 1  | 3      | 2  | 1  | 1  |

|                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Kalimantan         |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |
| Central Kalimantan | 8    | 14   | 9    | 7    | 10   | 18   | 4   | 8    | 15   | 14   | 11  | 7    | 5   | 3   | 0   | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1  | 0   |
| South              | 7    | 17   | 9    | 4    | 5    | 12   | 12  | 3    | 8    | 15   | 7   | 1    | 5   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0   |
| East Kalimantan    | 21   | 13   | 9    | 8    | 19   | 6    | 5   | 8    | 29   | 9    | 8   | 8    | 10  | 0   | 2   | 0   | 3   | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Kaltara            | 0    | 4    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 1   | 1    | 0    | 5    | 2   | 2    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1  | 0   |
| North Sulawesi     | 72   | 95   | 34   | 46   | 69   | 113  | 31  | 45   | 36   | 56   | 12  | 30   | 19  | 36  | 6   | 23  | 2   | 12  | 1  | 6   |
| Central Sulawesi   | 47   | 94   | 27   | 24   | 42   | 97   | 19  | 24   | 26   | 76   | 13  | 19   | 18  | 35  | 3   | 3   | 5   | 6   | 2  | 0   |
| South Sulawesi     | 84   | 118  | 65   | 82   | 67   | 87   | 50  | 67   | 60   | 90   | 37  | 58   | 25  | 41  | 14  | 22  | 4   | 10  | 7  | 9   |
| Sultengara         | 38   | 50   | 33   | 54   | 28   | 42   | 22  | 35   | 24   | 27   | 16  | 38   | 9   | 12  | 9   | 13  | 2   | 4   | 3  | 3   |
| Gorontalo          | 11   | 12   | 5    | 10   | 13   | 18   | 6   | 14   | 3    | 4    | 1   | 5    | 4   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| West Sulawesi      | 6    | 7    | 1    | 4    | 6    | 10   | 1   | 4    | 3    | 8    | 0   | 5    | 0   | 3   | 0   | 2   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Maluku             | 69   | 93   | 114  | 108  | 71   | 79   | 94  | 97   | 63   | 71   | 74  | 89   | 28  | 38  | 40  | 55  | 7   | 4   | 5  | 10  |
| Malut              | 57   | 93   | 57   | 81   | 41   | 107  | 57  | 99   | 48   | 75   | 33  | 61   | 15  | 32  | 10  | 24  | 1   | 1   | 0  | 5   |
| Papbar             | 32   | 26   | 36   | 8    | 14   | 19   | 32  | 12   | 45   | 37   | 43  | 9    | 8   | 8   | 11  | 2   | 3   | 6   | 1  | 0   |
| Papbardaya         |      |      |      | 28   |      |      |     | 17   |      |      |     | 31   | 0   |     |     | 12  | 0   |     |    | 3   |
| Papua              | 90   | 94   | 64   | 25   | 120  | 58   | 54  | 16   | 136  | 89   | 70  | 19   | 62  | 52  | 19  | 9   | 14  | 3   | 9  | 3   |
| Papsel             |      |      |      | 24   |      |      |     | 16   |      |      |     | 21   | 0   |     |     | 6   | 0   |     |    | 0   |
| Papteng            |      |      |      | 13   |      |      |     | 6    |      |      |     | 14   | 0   |     |     | 9   | 0   |     |    | 0   |
| Papgunung          |      |      |      | 22   |      |      |     | 16   |      |      |     | 21   | 0   |     |     | 8   | 0   |     |    | 1   |
| Indonesia          | 1397 | 1678 | 1032 | 1547 | 1246 | 1473 | 888 | 1300 | 1284 | 1335 | 741 | 1157 | 466 | 534 | 255 | 466 | 167 | 170 | 84 | 126 |

Based on the table above, it is obtained that the problem solving initiator with the highest population is in 2024 with a total of 1547 incidents carried out by security forces. Therefore, it can be concluded that security forces are personnel or figures trusted by the community to resolve conflicts in Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of social disasters in the form of mass fighting in Indonesia during 2011, 2014, 2021, and 2024 shows that this phenomenon is a reflection of the complexity of social, economic, cultural issues, and weak security governance at the local and national levels. Mass brawls are generally triggered by the accumulation of social tensions such as inter-group grudges, community rivalries, economic disparities, and the weak role of conflict resolution apparatus and institutions.

The relatively recurring rate of occurrence from year to year shows that these conflicts are not merely incidental, but systemic symptoms that have not been addressed completely. Triggering factors such as group fanaticism (ethnic, supporter, or regional), provocation on social media, and the lack of space for social dialogue also exacerbate the escalation of violence. For this reason, the government, especially the security apparatus as an agency trusted by the community in conflict resolution, must carry out a number of prevention and handling efforts, such as security operations, persuasive approaches and the preparation of community-based early detection and conflict resolution mechanisms.

In addition, there needs to be a more comprehensive and sustainable national policy in terms of early tolerance education, strengthening the capacity of social intelligence, and

revitalizing the role of traditional, religious and youth leaders as agents of peace in society.

Regular social vulnerability mapping integrated with a social early warning system can also be a crucial step in minimizing the risk of recurrence of mass fights as a form of social disaster

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