

Factors Influencing Social Vulnerability in Central Java Province

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been a concerning rise in the frequency of conflicts within various regions. These conflicts stem from a complex interplay of economic, social, and cultural factors. This study sets out to discern the key determinants that shape the overall level of peace and stability within Central Java province. A qualitative descriptive approach is used to comprehensively investigate the factors influencing social vulnerability. The analysis of available data unveils an encouraging decrease in reported crime rates, reflecting positive strides in law enforcement and security measures. However, it is crucial to note that certain indicators suggestive of heightened vulnerability have exhibited worrisome trends. Factors like unemployment and poverty have shown an alarming upward trajectory, warranting closer examination and targeted interventions. Conversely, the declining trend in school dropout rates could be interpreted as a positive sign, potentially contributing to a more conducive environment within the region. This study underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding of the evolving dynamics of vulnerability and peace-building, providing valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in Central Java and beyond.

INTRODUCTION

Social vulnerability is on the rise in parallel with population growth. This phenomenon is accompanied by various conflicts, including intercommunity, ethnic, religious, industrial, and other conflicts. Inter-village conflicts have continued to increase from 2011 to 2018. In 2011, there were 2,500 conflicted villages, which further rose to 2,700 in 2014, and surged again to 2,018 in 2018 (Kertati, 2020).

Disparities in wealth and income distribution can lead to social conflicts, poverty, and increased economic inequality. Disparities in access to education, employment, healthcare services, and social justice may create conflict-prone situations. The impacts of economic crises, such as significant recessions or inflation, can result in unemployment, poverty, and heightened social vulnerability.

Environmental crises, including climate change, natural disasters, or ecosystem degradation, can trigger conflicts and exacerbate social vulnerability through mass migrations. Political conflicts, corruption, and governance failures can create political instability that affects social vulnerability. Discrimination based on race, religion, gender, or ethnicity may generate tension and social conflict. Inequalities in access to information and technology can deepen social and economic disparities. Disparities in access to natural resources, such as land and water, may trigger conflicts related to agriculture or resource utilization. Armed

conflicts, massive migrations, and security disruptions in specific regions can also contribute to social vulnerability. Rapid demographic changes, such as significant population growth or aging populations, can impact social vulnerability. Economic factors are significant drivers of conflict among these various factors.

Moreover, these conflict-causing factors are interconnected. Economic factors contributing to high levels of conflict can also be attributed to educational factors. Low levels of education can result from multiple factors, including limited physical and financial access, high education costs, and cultural barriers. Conversely, conflicts themselves can hinder education, as evidenced by horizontal conflicts in regions such as Papua. To conduct a more comprehensive analysis, mapping is required. Mapping also generates valuable data on the types and sources of conflict (John, 2020).

Many studies on conflict continue to analyze each conflict individually. For example, Brown analyzed the potential conflict of land use using participatory mapping methods (Brown & Raymond, 2014). The method chosen to assess land use conflict potential integrates two dimensions: land use preference direction (supportive or opposing) and the importance or intensity of landscape values.

Similarly, the analysis of social vulnerability control in Surakarta City by Indra Kertati explores vulnerabilities in the fields of economics, politics, culture, ideology, race and religion, environmental issues, and defense and security. Social conflicts are difficult to detect as community concern for their surrounding environment declines. Early

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detection of emerging conflicts is necessary, and a database on social vulnerability and criminality is needed for early detection (Kertati, 2020).

Mapping of ecotourism conflicts using the Q methodology was carried out by Lee (2019). The Q method has the advantage of identifying stakeholder interest conflicts qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitatively, interviews with stakeholders produce Q statements that reveal location characteristics, forming the basis for questionnaire items. This research focused on Pyeongchang Maha Ecotourism, South Korea, and factors such as road development, public spaces, and the Pyeongchang Olympic Winter Games.

Mapping land use conflicts were also conducted by Ichsan (Ichsan et al., n.d.), with a case study in Pesanggrahan Village, Mount Rinjani National Park. The analysis used the Analysis of Dispute Mode (AGATA) method, which successfully mapped conflict actors into three categories: compromising, negotiating, and collaborating. Similarly, a case study on conflict mapping in Cisantana Village, Mount Ceremai National Park, was conducted by Palmolina (Palmolina & Fauziah, 2020). This case study mapped one conflict in one location using Rapid Land Tenure Assessment (RaTA) and Analysis of Dispute Mode (AGATA). This research only analyzed a single case and cannot be generalized to other conflicts.

Simatupang classified criminal activities in Indonesia using the K-Means and Fuzzy C-Means methods. The study identified three crime clusters in Indonesia (Simatupang & Wijayanto, 2021). However, the research did not analyze the causes of crime rates within each cluster.

Previous research has developed an early warning and vulnerability information system in Central Java. This system includes data on regional situation reports, conflict maps, radicalism, and demonstrations in Central Java (Widiyanto et al., 2021). However, the system is unable to analyze conflict patterns and causes. Therefore, analyzing conflict patterns as an early warning of conflicts is essential.

METHODS

In this study, a qualitative descriptive approach is used to comprehensively investigate the factors influencing social vulnerability within Central Java Province. The research methodology involves several key steps. Firstly, an extensive review of existing literature is conducted to gather insights into the national and regional aspects of social vulnerability. Relevant findings from this literature review are documented for reference.

Subsequently, the study delves into the identification of pivotal factors affecting social vulnerability in Central Java. Utilizing secondary data from diverse sources, including the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Regional Security and Political Affairs Agency (Kesbangpol), General Elections Commission (KPU), High Prosecutor's Office (Kejaksaan Tinggi), and others, the research endeavors to extract data reflecting a wide array of dimensions such as social, economic, political, cultural, structural, and interactional aspects within the region.

To ensure a profound understanding, key informants possessing in-depth knowledge of social vulnerability in Central Java, including academics, government officials,

social activists, and various stakeholders, are interviewed in depth. These qualitative interviews are recorded and transcribed meticulously for rigorous analysis.

The data collected, including interview transcripts and other qualitative inputs, undergoes a content analysis process. This analytical approach allows for the identification of patterns, recurrent themes, and the elucidation of relationships among the multifaceted factors contributing to social vulnerability. Furthermore, the research entails the development of a comprehensive conceptual map or model. This visual representation illustrates the intricate interplay of factors that influence social vulnerability specifically within Central Java Province. The model is intricately woven together with findings from the literature review, enhancing the depth and contextuality of the analysis. Validation of research findings is paramount to ensure their accuracy and reliability. Therefore, consultations with key informants and experts in the field are conducted to validate the results, thus reinforcing the robustness of the research outcomes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At the outset of this research endeavor, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify various variables that influence the vulnerability or conduciveness of a region. The research data encompasses multifaceted aspects, including the social, interactional, economic, political, structural, and cultural dimensions within the Province of Central Java. Data acquisition was facilitated through diverse sources, including but not limited to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Regional Security and Political Affairs Agency (Kesbangpol), the General Elections Commission (KPU), the High Prosecutor's Office (Kejaksaan Tinggi), and several other reputable sources.

One of the indicators of regional vulnerability is the level of criminality. Crime data has been collected from BPS data from 2019 to 2021. From the obtained data, it can be seen that reports of criminal activities in Central Java have been decreasing from 2019 to 2021 (Table 1). However, in 2020, only 44% of cases were resolved. This data needs to be correlated with several causative indicators.

Social and Interaction Aspects

Social identity is the connection, involvement, care, and sense of pride that come from a person's acceptance of their membership in a specific social group. When compared to other social groupings, it fosters a sense of collective solidarity and gives their membership significance, emotional attachment, and distinction. An individual's social identity is a crucial aspect of their self-concept and is derived from the information they have gained from experience while part of a particular social group. The internalisation of the group's values, emotional resonance, active involvement, a sense of compassion, and an increased sense of pride stemming from their status as a member of the stated group go hand in hand with this understanding.

A person's social identity is formed during a process that is inextricably related to social dynamics, differentiating them from their peers based on observable social characteristics. These characteristics may include mannerisms, verbal expressions, pastimes, forging of ties to particular

Table 1. The number of criminal cases in regencies/cities in Central Java

Regency/City	Report			Resolved		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Central Java	7196	6123	5050	4813	2706	3586
Cilacap Regency	275	217	236	248	34	197
Banyumas Regency	887	552	280	341	185	189
Purbalingga Regency	137	157	134	114	32	87
Banjarnegara Regency	142	141	111	113	82	93
Kebumen Regency	157	144	109	147	185	142
Purworejo Regency	102	90	88	100	13	76
Wonosobo Regency	79	79	77	53	53	53
Magelang Regency	218	173	187	137	99	114
Boyolali Regency	265	251	268	124	106	123
Klaten Regency	260	249	194	156	54	114
Sukoharjo Regency	189	131	149	117	65	96
Wonogiri Regency	128	102	73	71	81	47
Karanganyar Regency	103	157	110	103	41	99
Sragen Regency	229	200	173	161	49	100
Grobogan Regency	162	170	127	143	22	87
Blora Regency	101	86	57	94	17	40
Rembang Regency	71	81	42	71	22	44
Pati Regency	285	304	127	189	163	122
Kudus Regency	128	109	94	115	90	59
Jepara Regency	194	125	116	106	60	80
Demak Regency	124	77	85	106	64	76
Semarang Regency	195	209	209	128	66	119
Temanggung Regency	89	92	72	76	65	63
Kendal Regency	140	160	126	113	64	101
Batang Regency	159	161	137	140	54	102
Pekalongan Regency	134	156	107	99	87	67
Pemalang Regency	132	158	99	110	111	112
Tegal Regency	158	136	117	139	109	81
Brebes Regency	63	77	118	58	56	88
Magelang City	81	75	75	65	36	53
Surakarta City	439	349	312	292	203	207
Salatiga City	102	101	77	107	73	82
Semarang City	969	599	559	474	122	356
Kota Pekalongan	172	139	123	129	81	67
Kota Tegal	127	116	82	74	62	50

communities, purchasing patterns, and other such social indicators. As a result, the social cohort to which a person belongs has a significant impact on and, in some cases, even determines that person's social identity. People are therefore compelled to gravitate towards organisations that have the strongest allure or provide the greatest tangible benefits to the groups they are affiliated with. People will work hard to establish or maintain a positive social identity.

In a visible manner, individual appearances do not fully represent one's background in terms of values, social, cultural, intellectual, or even one's abilities. However, collective appearances within a group demonstrate the group's distinct identity that sets it apart from others. Thus, differences in appearance signify differences in identity. Differences in appearance often lead to conflicts, especially when rapid or sudden changes occur.

Table 2. Ethnic or Tribal Composition in Central Java Province in 2010

No	Ethnicity	Population	Percentage
1	Javanese	31.560.859	97,73%
2	Sundanese	451.271	1,40%
3	Chinese	139.878	0,43%
4	Batak	24.357	0,07%
5	Madurese	12.920	0,04%
6	Lampung	11.677	0,03%
7	Betawi	9.519	0,03%
8	Malay	9.044	0,03%
9	Minangkabau	8.595	0,03%
10	Foreigners	14.920	0,04%
11	Other Ethnicities	52.132	0,16%
Total		32.295.172	100%

Note: The figures are based on the ethnic composition in Central Java Province in 2010.)

The distinctive appearance of Javanese people, who used to wear “jarik” and “kebaya” for women and “surjan” for men in Central Java, has evolved over time. Such attire can still be found among the older generation and in rural areas. In general, “kebaya” and “surjan” are worn on specific occasions, whether in private or by civil servants (government employees). In their daily lives, the appearance of Central Javanese people is similar to that in other regions.

The most noticeable change in the last decade is the increasing number of Muslim women (Muslimah) in Central Java wearing headscarves (“kerudung,” “hijab,” or “jilbab”), which is widespread across regions and professions. Although not widespread, a recent phenomenon is the adoption of “cadar” or face veils by some Muslim women. Some Muslim individuals also wear traditional attire, such as “celana cingkrang” (sirwal) and “gamis” (a long dress commonly worn in the Middle East and Islamic countries). Initially, this trend was more prevalent in urban areas but has gradually spread to border regions.

Toleransi

In Central Java, the number of places of worship corresponds to the number of religious believers. In 2020, there were 48,203 mosques (34.67 percent), 86,565 prayer rooms (62.26 percent), 3,180 Protestant churches (2.29 percent), 427 Catholic churches (0.31 percent), 152 temples (0.11 percent), and 501 viharas (0.36 percent). Compared to 2017, there was an increase in the number of mosques (1,104), prayer rooms, Protestant churches (439), and viharas (13). In contrast, there was a decrease in the number of prayer rooms (9,097), Catholic churches (234), and temples (4).

The abundance of activities involving various religious groups signifies a high level of tolerance and collaboration among religious communities. Conversely, the scarcity or absence of such activities indicates a gap between religious communities. However, as of 2022, nearly all 35 regions have established FKUB (Forum for Religious Communication). FKUB leadership comprises prominent figures from diverse religious backgrounds who actively interact and organize cross-religious activities and dialogues. This signifies efforts to bridge the religious divide.

Social Envy

Social envy frequently starts fights and causes violence. GDP (Gross Domestic Product), the number of individuals living in poverty, and the poverty rate are all used to calculate the social jealousy variable. GDP is a measure of an area’s economic health. A higher GDP signifies a more favourable economic climate, and an increase in GDP denotes regional economic expansion. GDP differences between various communal groupings point to possible tensions. In a similar vein, GDP stagnation or even a drop denotes a loss in economic potential, which may result in vulnerability.

Because poverty is often accompanied with helplessness, fragility in the face of emergencies, reliance, and alienation, the prevalence of the poor can produce instability in society. Poorer communities are frequently easier to mobilise politically for certain causes.

Over the previous three years, the number of poor people in Central Java has climbed from 3,743,230 in 2019 to 3,980,900 in 2020 and 4,109,750 in 2021. This growth has increased from 10.80 percent in 2019 to 11.41 percent in 2020 and 11.79 percent in 2021, measured in percentage terms. The pandemic’s impact on output and welfare is the most likely source of the problem. Given the claims of increased layoffs, it is not conceivable that the number of poor individuals will have grown in the past year. Undoubtedly, this will provide a unique set of issues.

The poverty rate indicates societal inequity. Income inequality is a term that describes the disparities in prosperity, living standards, and income received or created by people or families in a society, resulting in an unequal distribution of areas as a result of variances in production variables and accessible resources. Income inequality is an important part of poverty to examine since it effectively depicts relative poverty, which is calculated based on the proportion of income distribution within an area.

Income inequality represents the distribution of development results in a region or country, both in terms of what each individual receives and in terms of population ownership of production elements. Greater income dispari-

Table 3. Number of places of worship

Tahun	Mosque	Prayer Room	Protestant Churches	Catholic Churches	Temples	Viharas	Chinese Temples
2015	40.205	88.029	2.655	728	159	468	45
2016	47.098	95.662	2.741	661	156	488	33
2017	47.099	95.662	2.741	661	156	488	33
2020	48.203	86.565	3.180	427	152	501	-

Table 4. Number of Impoverished

Year	Poverty tracehold (IDR/capita/month)	Number of Impoverished Population(thousand people)	Percentage of Impoverished Population (percent)
2019	369.385.00	3.743.230	10,80
2020	395.407.00	3.980.900	11,41
2021	409.193.00	4.109.750	11,79

ty is more common in developing nations, whereas money is distributed more equally and with lower levels of inequality in advanced or higher-income countries.

A low poverty rate shows that government measures are inefficient in strengthening the economy and people's well-being. According to the statistics gathered, the poverty line in Central Java in 2021 will be IDR 409,193 per month, up from IDR 395,407 in 2020 and IDR 409,193 in 2019. The recent occurrence of layoffs has the potential to raise the poverty rate.

Employment

The population of Indonesia is steadily increasing. This population growth needs to be matched with an increase in job opportunities. A rise in unemployment rates can lead to societal unrest. It can be understood that the number of unemployed individuals can be a factor influencing the stability of a region. The composition of the job market, graduates by educational level, and the rates of unemployment, both open and hidden, are variables in employment opportunities.

The composition of the job market reflects the distribution of economic resources. Changes in this composition indicate shifts in resources that affect the economic landscape. Meanwhile, a decrease in job opportunities indicates an economic downturn. Both shifts and decreases tend to create economic and social upheaval in society.

The primary asset for economic development is an educated workforce. Nation-building becomes more accessible when there are many educated individuals. Educated individuals are expected to possess skills, knowledge, and technology proficiency that support national development. The higher the number of highly educated graduates, the greater the capital for development and the potential for economic growth and prosperity.

According to the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil), as of June 2021, there were 1.8 million people (4.86% of the population of Central Java) who completed their education at the tertiary level. There were 3,816 individuals (0.01%) with doctoral degrees (S3), 72,130 individuals (0.19%) who completed their education up to the master's level (S2), and 1.19 million individuals (3.2%) with bachelor's degrees. There were 423,000 individuals (1.14%) with education up to the D3 level, and

117,000 individuals (0.31%) with education at the D1/D2 level.

The population that completed Senior High School education consisted of 6,172,471 individuals (16.58%), while those completing Junior High School education were 6,174,892 individuals (16.59%). The number of individuals in Elementary School was 11,120,978. There were 3,909,829 individuals (10.5%) who had not completed primary education (SD), and 8,041,823 individuals (21.6%) who were not enrolled in or had not attended school.

Table 5. Population in Central Java by Educational Level (June 2021)

No	Educational Level	Total	Percentage
1	Doctoral Degree	3.816	0,01
2	Master's Degree	72.133	0,19
3	Bachelor's Degree	1.190.982	3,2
4	Diploma 3	423.675	1,14
5	Diploma 1 dan 2	117.005	0,31
6	Senior High School	6.172.471	16,58
7	Junior High School	6.174.892	16,58
8	Completed Elementary School	11.120.978	29,87
9	Not Completed Elementary School	3.909.829	10,5
10	Not Enrolled/Not Attended School	8.041.823	21,6

Unemployment is one of the primary issues in the economy. It is caused by the disparity between the number of job opportunities and the number of job seekers. Unemployment leads to a decrease in productivity and income among the population. Poverty and other social problems arise due to the decline in productivity and income.

A decrease in income results in reduced consumer spending. The declining consumption levels slow down the circulation of money in society. If the money circulation continues to decline in the long run, it can have an impact on the country's per capita income. Additionally, it can also

Table 6. The Number Unemployment

Year	Employed Open	Unemployment Total	Labor Force
2015	16.435.142	863.783	17.298.925
2017	17.186.674	823.938	18.010.612
2018	17.413.869	815.083	18.228.952
2019	17.602.917	818.276	18.421.193
2020	17.536.935	1.214.342	18.751.277
2021	17.835.770	1.128.223	18.963.993

lead to social and security disturbances.

In the last five years, the workforce in Central Java increased by 1,665,068 individuals. The total workforce in 2021 was 18,963,993 individuals, up from 17,298,925 in 2015. Open unemployment, on the other hand, increased by 264,440 individuals during that period. In 2015, open unemployment was at 863,783 individuals, while in 2021, it reached 1,128,223.

Access to resources

Access to resources refers to the availability of opportunities for every citizen to utilize essential resources without having the authority to make decisions related to their outcomes, such as education, healthcare, and other government services. The lack of access to resources prevents citizens from fully participating in government services and development projects. By ensuring openness in resource access, citizen participation is enhanced, making it easier for all individuals to access various aspects of life. Evidence indicates that individuals with access to resources tend to have better quality of life compared to those facing access barriers. The variable of resource access is measured through school dropout rates and education participation, the number of health centers and hospitals, contributions to GDP, and investments.

School Dropout

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure used to assess the level of progress in a region or country. HDI employs three indicators: life expectancy, literacy, education, and living standards for all nations worldwide. The development of the education sector is of paramount importance; therefore, the state allocates a specific budget to ensure the expansion and improvement of educational services. Nevertheless, the school dropout rate remains relatively high.

Table 7. Percentage of Population Aged 7-24 No Longer in School in Central Java Province, 2017-2021

No	Age	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	7-12	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.02
2	13-15	4.10	3.86	3.78	3.39	2.84
3	16-18	31.04	30.63	29.86	29.58	28.92
4	19-24	77.51	77.51	76.94	77.16	76.08
5	7-24	30.32	30.76	30.74	30.24	30.26

One of the factors contributing to school dropout is the low interest of children in attending school. Low interest in education can be attributed to factors such as parental neglect, distance to schools, learning facilities, or environmental influences. Environmental factors may stem from low levels of education in the community and a lack of awareness regarding the importance of education. Family economic hardships can impact children's psychological well-being. Students' reluctance to attend school may be due to feelings of inferiority, difficulties in socializing at school, or being ridiculed for an inability to afford school fees.

Based on data collected in 2021, it was determined that 30.26% of individuals aged 7-24 had dropped out of school. The breakdown is as follows: ages 7-12 accounted for 0.02%, ages 13-15 accounted for 2.84%, ages 16-18 accounted for 28.92%, and ages 19-24 accounted for 76.08%.

Expression of conflict and conflict resolution

Conflict is unavoidable in society. However, societies also have mechanisms for resolving conflicts through resolution. The expression of conflict and conflict resolution is manifested through various actions, ranging from aggressive verbal and physical behavior (violence) to withdrawal from community life or even suicide.

Variables of conflict expression and conflict resolution are measured through the number of brawls, crimina-

Table 8. Number of Villages by Type of Mass Brawl Occurred in the Last Year, 2021.

No	Regency/City	Villages/Sub-districts that Experienced Mass Brawls	Victim Categories	
			Deceased	Injured
1	Kab. Cilacap	3	-	2
2	Kab. Banyumas	3	-	2
3	Kab. Purbalingga	1	-	1
4	Kab. Banjarnegara	-	-	-
5	Kab. Kebumen	1	-	1
6	Kab. Purworejo	3	-	2
7	Kab. Wonosobo	3	1	1
8	Kab. Magelang	4	-	3
9	Kab. Boyolali	1	-	-
10	Kab. Klaten	3	-	-
11	Kab. Sukoharjo	-	-	-
12	Kab. Wonogiri	1	-	1
13	Kab. Karanganyar	-	-	-
14	Kab. Sragen	2	-	2
15	Kab. Grobogan	5	-	2
16	Kab. Blora	4	-	4

No	Regency/City	Villages/Sub-districts that Experienced Mass Brawls	Victim Categories	
			Deceased	Injured
17	Kab. Rembang	2	-	1
18	Kab. Pati	9	-	4
19	Kab. Kudus	-	-	-
20	Kab. Jepara	4	-	1
21	Kab. Demak	3	-	-
22	Kab. Semarang	-	-	-
23	Kab. Temanggung	-	-	-
24	Kab. Kendal	6	-	5
25	Kab. Batang	1	-	1
26	Kab. Pekalongan	3	-	-
27	Kab. Pemasang	4	-	4
28	Kab. Tegal	14	-	11
29	Kab. Brebes	7	-	6
30	Kota Magelang	-	-	-
31	Kota Surakarta	3	-	-
32	Kota Salatiga	-	-	-
33	Kota Semarang	2	-	2
34	Kota Pekalongan	-	-	-
35	Kota Tegal	3	-	-

lity, homicides, suicide incidents, early marriages, and the number of facilities and mediation activities for social and industrial conflict resolution.

Conflict theory views brawls as a form of alienation experienced by individuals towards their environment and peers. Changes in social conditions due to the development of the production process result in human alienation. Classical conflict theory also suggests that brawls are motivated by false consciousness because the conflicts they engage in are not about controlling the means of production but are related to trivial matters.

Data from 2021 in Central Java shows that there were 50 cases of intergroup fights, 29 cases of inter-village brawls, 10 cases of inter-student fights, and 10 other cases. There were no recorded cases of fights/brawls based on ethnicity. This data indicates turmoil due to false consciousness as the trigger for fights/brawls, including trivial incidents.

In 2021, there were a total of 95 cases of mass brawls. The highest number of brawls occurred in Brebes District (14 cases), Pati (9 cases), Tegal (7 cases), Kendal (6 cases), and Grobogan (5 cases), as well as Jepara, Pemasang, and Blora with 4 cases each. Except for Grobogan and Blora, these areas are part of the northern coastal region (pantura) with relatively lower economic levels.

CONCLUSION

Indicators that influence the vulnerability or conduciveness index of a region. These indicators include social identity, tolerance, social jealousy, employment opportunities, access to resources, cultural knowledge, expression,

and conflict resolution. After identifying these various indicators, the following year will assess the magnitude of the impact of each indicator and variable on the vulnerability or conduciveness of the region.

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