Role of Indonesian National Armed Forces on Handling Community Land Conflict In Order To Maintain National Integrity of The Republic of Indonesia in Military District 1417 Area, Kendari

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Abstract—This research aims to describe and analyze role of TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) in handling social public conflicts in order to maintain National integrity, Coordination Function of TNI in order to maintain national integrity and role of TNI on handling community social conflicts in order to maintain national integrity in Military District 1417 Area, Kendari. This research was conducted in Military District 1417 Area, Kendari including 15 military rayon commands of regencies/cities. Sources of data and information are from informants including TNI, Indonesian Policies, Community Leaders, Religious Figure, public figure having conflicts and other community elements.

Results of the research show that: (1) TNI in Military District 1417 Area, Kendari plays a role in social conflicts particularly conflicts in Tue Tue Village and Morosi dub district, however, neutrality of TNI in solving social conflicts in the community must be improved in a sustainable manner since TNI slogan is public army so public interest must always be given as a priority compared to company interest. (2) there is a low level of coordination between TNI and Police as well as government so it must be improved. There must be coordination not only when there is any conflict, but it is also necessary for early detection to prevent any threats of social conflicts and prepare for post-conflict recovery so there will be safe and peace community environment. (3) there is a good conflict management model based on this study namely an equitable information system-based conflict management model based on spirit of Pancasila. Implementation of such information system in handling conflict aims to accelerate coordination between TNI, Police and Regional Government and the community. The implementation of such information system will also assist to handle equitable social conflicts.

Index Term: Land Conflict Handling, National Integrity of the Republic of Indonesia

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1 INTRODUCTION

There are a number of problems faced by the Republic of Indonesia after Indonesian independence on August 17th, 1945, one of which can be found within its nation. This period is for filling and maintaining independence, so far there is a dynamic of social, politics, economics and culture in Indonesia's life. There are also a number of problems in the form of threats, challenges, obstacles or disturbances.

Various kinds of problems are considered as threats to the Republic of Indonesia, one of which is Indonesia's pluralism; this is seen as Indonesia's strength in front of international world which must be managed in such a way so that it can be a major force used to deal with any arising problems, weakening Pancasila function as the basis of the Nation. The weakening philosophy of Bhineka Tunggal Ika in Diversity triggers to arising conflicts in Indonesia, negative impacts of globalization, separatist movements, socio-economic inequality, human rights violations, social conflicts, corruption as a cause of acts of authority abuse by both government and private officials, rampant drugs, potential interventions by foreign parties, violation of national territory; all of which are seen as threats to the National integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. This violation can trigger conflicts with other countries.

In this regard, TNI as the front standing soldier must be able to encourage the public to practice the values presented contained in Pancasila in daily life, uplift the spirit of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika as a national unity, carry out national and state life according to the 1945 Constitution and carry out efforts of state defense.

On February 2nd, 2015 the President issued Regulation of the Government No. 2/2015 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 7/2012 concerning Management of Social Conflicts on February 2nd, 2015. The Regulation of Government was made to protect and provide a more optimal sense of security for the community. This Regulation of Government regulates provisions regarding conflict prevention, emergency measures to save and protect victims, assistance in TNI use and strength, post-conflict recovery, community participation, funding for conflict management, monitoring and evaluation.

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities in regencies / cities, Kodim 1417 Kendari has 15 Koramil which are spread in 5 (five) regencies or cities namely, Kendari City, Konawe Regency, North Konawe, South Konawe and Konawe Archipelago.

The existing phenomena of conflict handling is based on the Regulation of Government number 2 of 2015 concerning

the enactment of Law No. 7 of 2015 handling of social conflicts and it is carried out by members of police, traditional leaders, religious leaders and the community simultaneously. In addition, TNI tasks are to maintain sovereignty, protect national honor and safety, carry out military operations other than war and actively participate in the task of maintaining regional and international peace. Other TNI tasks are also to provide the public with various humanitarian assistance, save victims and ensure logistics distribution in conflict and disaster areas as well as terminate any conflicts and violence, maintain regularity from disturbances of disintegration and any actions leading to disturb national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Referring at field facts, there are several conflicting activities and possibly social conflicts which can be found in the map of cases and conflicts in the Kodim 1417 region such as the existence of community groups such as Anatomi Raki namely Activity of Democratic People's Party (PRD) which is always contrary to the government; their programs are fighting for the poor, defending any oppressed community by the government, rejecting government policies. There are existing components in the PRD such as National League for Democratic Students (LMND), National Farmers Union (STN), the Radical Student Militia (MMR) and Grent Student Movements (GSM).

There was also another case as reported by sultrakini.com. It was hundreds of residents of Tue Tue village, Laonti subdistrict, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi involved in a clash with PT. Multi Sejahtra Gate (GMS) on Sunday (01/14/2018), at around 6:00 a.m. As a result, there was a resident called as Sarman (35), who had to be taken to the hospital, due to injuries. The clash occurred when the Maranti 702 LCT ship owned by PT GMS carrying heavy equipment approached JETI port, in Cimpedak waters, Konsel, and it was blocked by dozens of people using fishing boats. Then, it was resulted in an inevitable clash between both parties. One of the witnesses with his hidden identity said that before the clash, there was a dialogue mediated by TNI. But emotions of local fishing community were no longer unstoppable, until the citizens began to anarchist and threw stones at the ship owned by PT GMS. "It was the third case of community blockade on a company-owned vessel. In that incident, there was a shot that was allegedly from the ship"

Based on several revealed cases, it is greatly necessary for the role of TNI in order to provide peace and safety for the community. The case should not have been repeated, but in reality, there is still such case and if this case is not handled appropriately then the conflict can be repeated and increasingly widespread. The social role of TNI as a community protector is important to deal with any conflicts in the community.

The research objectives are to describe and analyze: (1) The role of TNI in handling social conflicts in the context of maintaining national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (2) The Coordination Function of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in order to maintain national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and (3) the role of TNI in handling social conflict in the context of maintaining national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia in Military District Command (Kodim)

1417 Kendari.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict
Theoretically, Robbins (2003: 438) confirmed two types of conflicts, namely functional conflict and dysfunctional conflict. The functional conflict is a confrontation between groups that adds to the benefits of organizational performance. The dysfunctional conflict is any confrontation or interaction between groups that harms organization or impedes the achievement of organizational goals.

Differences in opinions and perceptions about individual goals, interests and status and values in organization are the causes of conflicts. Also, problem of limited resource allocation within organizations can lead to conflicts between individuals and between groups.

Luthans, F. (in Wahyudi, 2006) defined conflict as a discrepancy of values or goals between members of organization, as stated further "Conflict has been defined as the condition of objective incompatibility between values or goal, as the behavior of deliberately interfering with another's goal achievement, and emotionally in term of hostility." Further stated by Luthans, conflict behavior as referred to is difference in interests, work behavior, differences in individual nature and differences in responsibilities in organizational activities. A quite similar opinion stated by Walton, R. E. (2002) which states that organizational conflict is difference in ideas or initiatives between subordinates and subordinates, managers and managers in coordinating activities (differences in initiative and thought as an effort to identify problems that hinder the achievement of organizational goals.)

Process of Conflict
Conflict does not occur suddenly without cause and process, but through certain stages. Edi Santosa, (2003) identified the process of conflict occurring in three stages.

1. Daily events; it can be seen from individual feeling of dissatisfied and annoyed with work environment. There sometimes can be feeling of dissatisfaction and it can reappear when an individual feels any disturbance.
2. There are challenges; when there are problems, individuals defend each other's opinions and blame others. Each member considers that he takes proper actions based on organizational standards and rules. Individual or group interests are more prominent than organizational interests.
3. The emergence of conflicts; each individual or group aims to win and defeat other groups.

Cause of Conflicts
Conflicts are taken through process and there are in advance conditions. Akdon. H. Wahyudi, (2006) mentioned a cycle of conflict consisting of the following issues: (1) in advance conditions, (2) possibility of visible conflict, (3) perceived conflict, (4) visible behavior, (5) suppressed or managed conflicts and (6) the impact of conflicts. Whereas Terry, G. R. (1986) explained that conflicts generally follow a regular pattern showing an emergence of a crisis, then there are misunderstandings

between individuals and groups as well as confrontation as the center of attention, at the following stage, the crisis is diverted so that it can be directed and managed.

Conflict comes from a variety of problems in an organization. Davis and Newstrom (1981: 209) argued that conflicts are caused by, "Organizational changes, personality clashes, different sets of values, threats to status, contrasting perceptions and points of view". Dynamic organizations always face changes and these changes are seen as an effort of adjusting to the development of science and technology, or trying to improve services to any interested parties (stakeholders).

Managing Conflict

Definition of managing conflicts according to Howard Ross is any steps taken by actors or third parties in order to direct disputes towards certain outcomes which may not lead to in the form of conflict resolution, and may not produce calm, positive, creative things, consensus or aggressive. Meanwhile, according to the definition of conflict management according to Minery, it is said to be a rational process with iterative in nature, which the process continuously faces improvements continuously which ultimately achieves a representative and ideal model.

Conflicts in teamworks are seen as a result of differences in personality, perceptions, experiences, goals, motivations or beliefs of each organizational member who interact with each other socially at work. It is undeniable that until now we are more familiar with conflict. But now we no longer need to feel afraid because it turns out that conflict does not always bring bad consequences as long as it can be managed properly. Precisely, the existence of conflict will provoke creativity and innovation of organizational members both individually and collectively. Lacey (2003: 20) warned that conflict resolution does not mean eliminate conflict, but rather welcome it appropriately into our lives, learn from it and move forward. More precisely, we need to flow with conflict.

3   METHOD

This research was carried out in the Kodim 1417 Kendari area covering 15 regency / city Koramils. This place is selected related to research material on the role of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in handling social conflict in the community based on the mandate of Law No. 7 of 2012. This study uses a phenomenological qualitative approach.

Sources of data and information are from informants namely TNI, Indonesian Police, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders having conflicts and other elements of community. Any required facts and data include statements and words of informants that describe data and information about the conflicts. Data and information are obtained from interviews with key informants. Determination of key informants is carried out according to what they know related to the conflict and understanding on the public order situation in the region. Informants who have been interviewed to collect data and information in the discussion of this study are grouped into 6 (six) categories, namely: (1) Indonesian National Army, (2) Police, (3) Community Leaders, (4) Religious Leaders, (5)

head of sub-district, head of district and (6) Conflicting community

Data analysis was carried out during data collection until the conclusion could be drawn. According to Moleong (2006: 208), analysis of qualitative research is carried out in a repeated and continuous manner between data collectors and data analysis both during data collection and already obtained data.

Data analysis in the first stage consists of three steps, namely (1) checking, namely checking data completeness and its accuracy, (2) organizing, namely grouping data based on sources and research problems, and (3) decoding namely encoding data which is carried out by certain code to facilitate further analysis; Moleong (2006: 211)

4   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion

Role of TNI in handling public social conflicts in order to maintain national integrity in Military District Commands (Kodim) 1417 area Kendari.

Involvement of TNI in handling social conflicts is adjusted to the Regulation of Defense Ministry number 13 of 2016 stating role of TNI in handling social conflict in the following stages:

A. Preventing conflicts.

Results of researcher mapping show seven strategic factors to be addressed so that it may not be violent conflicts as a basis for developing a conflict prevention framework. The seven factors include (1) distortion of public policy; (2) bureaucratic pathology; (3) socio-economic inequality; (4) competition for resources and economic access; (5) customs, culture and identity; (6) legal justice; and (7) security handling distortion. The conflict prevention framework for the seven factors is arranged according to different stages of conflict, namely pre-conflict, conflict period, and post-conflict by referring to certain conditions: conflict-prone areas (frequent conflicts), areas with potential for conflict (intensity of conflict in scale moderate / medium), and normal areas (never or very rarely face any conflicts). Conflict Prevention is carried out by: (a) Maintaining a peaceful condition in the community; (b) Developing a system for amicable dispute resolution; (c) Reducing potential of Conflict (4). Establishing an early warning system.

B. Conflict Termination

Conflict termination can be done after identifying causes of conflict. Factors causing social conflict are generally divided into two stages, namely starting from disorganization stage which continues to disintegration stage. Emergence of disorganization and disintegration symptoms is a result of the following things:

1. Disagreement among group members about community's goals which initially serve as a shared guideline.
2. Social norms no longer help community members in achieving agreed goals.
3. There are contradicting rules in the groups in which the members live.
4. Sanctions become weak even they are not carried out consequently.

5. The actions of group members are already contrary to group norms.

Sources of conflict in one live can be categorized into five factors, namely: (1) Individual differences in community factors, (2). Difference in cultural patterns, (3). Differences in social status, (4) Differences in interests, and (5) Occurrence of social change.

Conflict termination is carried out through: (a) terminating physical violence; (b) establishing status of the Conflict Status; and (c) taking measures to rescue and protect victims;

The measures to rescue and protect victims include:

a. Rescue, evacuation, and identification of victims of the Conflicts quickly and accurately;

b. Fulfillment of basic needs of victims of Conflict;

c. Meeting the basic needs of refugees, including specific needs of women, children and groups of people with special needs;

d. Protection of vulnerable groups;

e. Efforts to sterilize conflict-prone areas; rescue any vital facilities and infrastructure; law enforcement; regulation of mobility of people, goods, and services to and from Conflict area; and rescue conflict victims' property.

f. Assistance for the use and deployment of TNI forces.

C. Post Conflict Recovery.
The post conflict recovery is carried out in a number of ways, among others are:

1. Reconciliation
Rebuilding community peace after conflict can only be carried out through strengthening social capital which can be started from building main social capital namely trust between communities. Trust is one of the most urgent social capital factors in an effort of community reconciliation after having conflict, and serves as an ideal means of re-creating sustainable peace. Hasbullah (2006) argued that trust is one of the fundamental elements to determine community social capital, since trust has a large collective energy driving force and is important in community sustainability. Thus, trust is the energy of community development. Trijono (2007) then believed that social capital (trust) can be one of the important social forces with ability to revive and rebuild kinship system and a sense of family in a post-conflict society. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to rebuild peace based on social capital (trust). Trust is thus seen as a process of promoting peace and post-conflict (communal) development.

2. Rehabilitation
Social rehabilitation in general is called Rehabilitation Psychologists, having the same function and purpose, namely development of the field of psychology that provides services to people who need help to return to normal (social development and advocacy assistance) in the community. Whereas for the purpose of implementing rehabilitation are:

1. Recovering a sense of self-worth, confidence, awareness and responsibility for the future of individual, family and society or their social environment.

2. To restore the ability to carry out social functions properly.

3. In addition to physical healing, there is also healing the overall social situation.

3. Reconstruction
The terminology of renewal or reconstruction has a number of meanings, in term of national development planning, it is often known as reconstruction. Reconstruction has the meaning that "re" means renewal while "construction" as explained above has the meaning of a system or form. Some experts define reconstructions in various interpretations. One of which is B.N Marbun simply defining as rearrangement or re-drawing of existing materials and rearranging them as they are or the original event.

Yusuf Qardhawi, 2014 stated that reconstruction includes three important points, namely first, maintaining original building core while maintaining its character and characteristics. Second, repairing things that have collapsed and strengthen any weakening back joints. Third, including some updates without changing its original character and characteristics. Hereby, it can be understood that renewal is not displaying something truly new, but rather reconstructing it then applying it to current reality. The reconstruction includes: a. Recovery and improvement of public services function in post-conflict environment and / or area; recovery and provision of access to education, health and livelihoods; repairing public facilities and infrastructure in Conflict area; improving various structures and frameworks leading to inequality and injustice, including economic inequality; e. improvement and provision of service facilities to meet specific basic needs of women, children, elderly, and groups of people with special needs; f. repair and restoration of places of worship.

Coordination Function of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in order to maintain national integrity in Military District Commands (Kodim) 1417 area Kendari.

A. Coordination of TNI and Police
Starting from the explanation on the socialization of Memorandum of Understanding and Instruction of President on the assistance of TNI to the Police in the context of maintaining KAMTIBMAS and Handling KAMDAGRI disturbances, considered as legal MoU for the nation to provide authority to handle social conflicts to TNI-Polri. According to Major Inf Hady Prayitno, the position of Commander of the 1017 Kota Kodim Koramil 1417 Kendari interviewed on Monday 4 March 2019, he stated:

"The MoU of TNI and Polri is based on Law Number. 2 of 2002 concerning Police, Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning TNI, Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling of social conflicts in which there is no implementing regulation, so that provisions of the Law are effective in the task of assisting TNI – Police, TNI – Police made an agreement which its implementing regulations are presented in a Memorandum of Understanding between TNI and Police in handling social conflicts ".

The consideration in making the MoU is to realize the synergy of TNI-Police in the context of maintaining public order

and security so that with MoU serves as a guideline to carry out cooperation in maintaining security and public order. In addition, the MoU is in accordance with its objectives and aims to manage the assistance task mechanism, its logistical support, and command in its implementation. It is also created MoU on the task of assisting cooperation between TNI-Police since there is no implementing regulations regarding assistance of TNI to Police, therefore, TNI agree jointly between TNI and Polri. There is already cooperation between TNI and Polri for a long time but it has not been officially arranged in a memorandum of understanding. Therefore, the regulation is now stated in the MoU.

Providing reinforcement assistance for elements of TNI to National Police according to applicable regulations include:

1) Requests for reinforcement assistance are submitted by the local Police Chief (at least the Kapolres) to the Military Commander at the same level by observing the hierarchy of command chain to the Regional Military Command.

2) Requests can be submitted orally or in writing.

3) Verbal requests must be followed up in writing to the Military Chief / Commander who is at the first opportunity no later than 1 X 24 hours, and

4) Military Commander (Commander of the Navy and Air Force) may possibly provide assistance in strengthening the elements to inform / coordinate with the Regional Military Commander (TNI AD) as the territorial responsibility officer on the ground.

There are also other things as concerns, that the request for assistance from the TNI elements must include, among others: (1). The latest situation development, (2). Reasons for necessary reinforcement assistance, (3). The amount of necessary strength, (4). Areas / locations that require reinforcement assistance, (5). When to start using reinforcement assistance, (6). Kodal and level of authority, and, (7). Strengthening assistance for elements of TNI involved with BKO status for the National Police.

Coordination between the TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari, the police and the community is also carried out in handling social conflicts in Tue Tue village. This coordination is carried out to equalize perceptions related to conflict resolution solutions so that it cannot be terminated and can have an impact on stability and security of Tue Tue village.

Results of the interview with Bripka Mursalim, the office of the Head of Intelligence Unit of Laonti Police Station, on Wednesday 27 February 2019 are as follows:

> "We, from the police together with TNI, have held face-to-face meetings with coastal fishermen and companies to solve problems that have occurred recently. We have clear commitment that certainly we do not want any security disturbances, so that local community can be safe and be able to do activities as usual. In addition, we also promise to immediately resolve the issue between the community and the company".

In the context of resolving the Tue Tue conflict, it was agrred to create an MoU between the community and the company. The first agreement is that the company is willing to provide compensation to the surrounding affected communi-ties by 4,500 metric tons / head of household (KK) for 733 households. The second agreement is the provision of compensation as well as aborting the company's obligations in the previous agreement namely construction of roads, provision of additional income for honorary teachers and construction of special clinics for the surrounding affected communities. The third agreement is that the company will provide ambulances to local residents, and through the agreement, the PT GMS company asks for full security guarantees from the surrounding residents, such as operational deterrence and obstruction and negating demonstrations or other things that can interfere exploration activity.

The police and TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari officers also expect that the community can hold back and not be easily provoked by irresponsible elements stating that TNI and Polri are not neutral and are more pro-company. The South Konawe Regency in a Kasatintelkam position was interviewed on Thursday 14 March 2019 stating;

> "I hope that people do not be easily influenced by issues that are not necessarily true related to the problems in Tue Tue village. But the point is, let us together protect the security and peace of the village so that there are no new conflicts. We from the police and military are always ready to provide security escorts to the public, so as to avoid any undesirable things".

In addition, protection giving out by the police and TNI due to mining activities are recognized and protected by the law as conveyed by the personnel of the Laonti Aipda Isak Police Station, the position of Kanit Sabara of the Laonti Police Station on Saturday 16 March 2019 as follows:

> "So we see them recognized by the nation and we must oversee the investment process. Because this is also regulated in the Law. Our position is clear, we also do not move outside our authority as authorities. At any time they commit violations, well we will deal with it. We escort and do not mean support one side, but we protect legal investment process based on the law".

Based on results of the interview, it can be concluded that the coordination between TNI and Polri is based on Law Number 34 of 2004. In maintaining territorial integrity, TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari always coordinates with police in the conflict areas so that the conflict can be resolved properly and still prioritize public interests. It leads to settlement of social conflicts in the working area of Kodim 1417 Kendari.

B. Coordination of TNI with Regional Government

Explanation of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling of Social Conflict explains in general that diversity of ethnic, religious, racial, and Indonesian culture with a population of more than 230 million people on one hand serve as national wealth that can directly or indirectly make a positive contribution for the efforts to create community welfare. But on another hand, these conditions can have negative impacts on national life if there are imbalances in development, injustice and social and economic inequality, as well as uncontrolled dynamics of political life.

As the Regional Military Command Unit of Kodim 1417 Kendari, it has duty and responsibility to assist local governments to maintain a conducive situation in the community.
The instrument for handling social conflicts is based on Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning the role of the Indonesian National Army (TNI), the National Police, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders and Community Components as the subjects in handling social conflicts.

Based on the phenomena and empirical facts in the previous chapter, the condition of Southeast Sulawesi region and particularly in Kodim Military District Command Area (1417) is based on a map of cases and conflicts showing still potential conflicts and even conflicts that have never occurred yet by the authorities as institutions who have the most responsibility for the settlement. The conflict handling process is also regulated in Law No. 7 of 2012 which consists of identifying, preventing, and termination as well as recovery to the parties in conflict.

Social conflict is a physical feud with violence between two or more groups over a period of time and has a broad impact that results in social insecurity and disintegration which can disrupt national stability and impede national development.
The synergy of the ranks of the TNI Kodim 1417 with the ranks of the Regional Government must be improved continuously so that there will be appropriate handling of social conflicts.

C. Coordination of TNI and Community Party

There can be settlement of social conflicts if there is public awareness and participation in order to always maintain security and order in their environment. The importance of community participation in resolving conflicts is that TNI is demanded to continue to coordinate with the community. The results of interviews with religious leaders in Tue Tue village, Br. Jasmin, 62 years old, elementary school education, as a fisherman on Monday February 25, 2019 stated that:

> "There is already a coordination between TNI Kodim 1417 and the community but it is still necessary for further improvement so that it can detect from the beginning any potential conflicts. It wont let the conflict to grow bigger, TNI and the police often come to visit us as community leaders".

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the coordination between TNI and the community is still low, especially in the early stage of preventing conflicts. In addition, the coordination of TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari and the community is also needed in efforts to restore post-conflict conditions. Lack of coordination will have an impact on slow post-conflict recovery process. This was conveyed by the community leaders of Tue Tue village, Br. Muh Saing, 65 years old, elementary school education, fisherman on Tuesday 26 February 2019 stated that:

> "Actually, the efforts of TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari in the post-conflict recovery have not yet been seen. This problem seems to be ignored. We are afraid that this problem will suddenly rise again and will result in a new conflict".

There are decreased senses of nationalism, the spirit of patriotism, love of the motherland, willingness to sacrifice, and nation's militancy which results in decreasing bonding of unity and integrity as Indonesian nation. Current generation of young Indonesians no longer understands history, lacks respect for culture and customs, and has less concerned with the values of struggle by the "founding fathers". Millennial generation, which is often referred to as "the current generation" has a lot to do with pragmatic, "instant", and "taking short stage" attitudes.

There are also emergence of intolerance, strengthening of radical groups, rise of terrorism, and warming of separatism, these further create social insecurity in the community. Multireligious, multi-ethnic, and multi-lingual structure of Indonesian society is very vulnerable to various social conflicts, mass violence, and riots. Moreover, there are also political conflicts due to the opening of "faucets" of democracy that has caused people disintegration by political choices, especially in approaching local elections, regional elections, and presidential elections.

Results of interviews with leaders of Youth / Community District Morosi Sdr. Hasid, 40 years, high school education, self-employed work on Wednesday 20 February 2019 stated that:

> "The coordination between TNI and the community in areas prone to social conflict must be increased. Besides, Babinsa hereby must be more familiar with the community and if possible, the term of office is extended because it is usual for people not to know Babinsa suddenly there has been a change".

Babinsa TNI Kodim 1417 is the spearhead in fostering its function which the main task is to train the people and provide counseling in the field of Defense and Security, Supervision of defense and security facilities or infrastructure in the Village. Babinsa is also the executor of Koramil duty in the implementation of Territorial Development related to planning, drafting, developing, directing and controlling regional potential with all elements of geography, demography as well as social conditions to serve as spaces, tools and fighting conditions for the interests of Defense and State Security (Mahardika, 2015: 3).

Interview with the TNI Kodim 1417 An. Captain Inf Ridwan, position of Pasi Inteldim 1417 Kendari on Monday 18 March 2019 stated:

> "For this reason, we will guard stability and we as the Kodim 1417 Kendari elements are ready to implement it because in preventing social conflict, TNI plays a role in creating a safe, peaceful, peaceful and prosperous community life, maintaining peaceful and harmonious conditions in social relations. and increasing tolerance and tolerance in community and state life".

The role of TNI in maintaining existing peaceful conditions in the community can also be done through enhancing community harmony forums through enhancing national defense so that people increasingly love their nation and its territory as conveyed by community leaders in the Morosi District, Dedi, 35 years old, high school education, security work interviewed on Wednesday 20 February 2019 stated that:

"TNI must hold more frequent state defense activities so that there will be awareness from the community to always maintain security of their village. Coaching national defense can be coordinated in order to strengthen harmony between communities".

Defending the country is determination, attitude and actions of citizens who are organized, comprehensive, integrated, and continuing. The determination, attitude and actions are based on a love of the motherland, public awareness and a belief in the philosophy of Pancasila as the national ideology. As citizens, they are willing to sacrifice to eliminate any threats from abroad or from within the country that endanger national independence and sovereignty, national unity and integrity, territorial integrity and national jurisdiction and values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Suparyanto , 2009: 2). The legal basis for the implementation of the defense is the 1945 constitution article 27 paragraph (3) which states that, "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state".

Handling model of public social conflict in order to maintain national integrity in Military District Commands (Kodim) 1417 area Kendari.

A. Former Model of Social Conflict Handling in Military District Commands (Kodim) 1417 area Kendari.
The instrument for handling social conflicts is based on Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning the role of Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), National Police, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders and Community Components as subjects in handling social conflicts.

Social conflict and potency for social conflict are caused by several factors, namely: (a). Increasingly sharp differences in attitudes and feelings between individuals and / or groups, (b). very fast social change, causing organizational differences and establishment of a new value system, (c). Cultural differences that influence on thinking patterns and behavior of certain individuals and cultural groups so as to cause conflict, conflict of interests between individuals or groups.

Based on the description of the handling social conflict in Kodim 1417 area as an effort to maintain order and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, the social conflict management model is as follows:
Schema. 4.1 Handling Model of Social Conflicts in Military District Commands (Kodim) 1417 area Kendari.
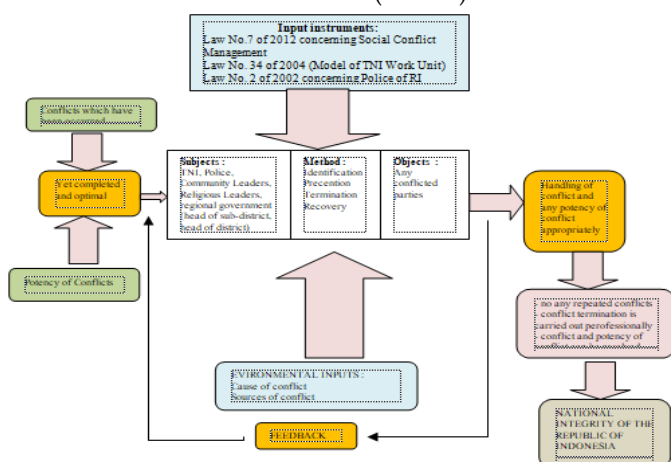
The method of handling social conflict is pursuant to the Law No. 7 of 2012 including (1). Identification consisting of inventorying potential conflicts, deepening potential conflicts, prioritizing handling potential conflicts. (2). Prevention including maintaining peace in the community, developing peaceful dispute resolution systems, reducing potential for conflict and developing early warning systems. (3). Termination including termination of physical violence, rescue and protection of victims, as well as limiting expansion of areas and recurrence of conflict. (4) Writing including reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

The applied social conflict management model by Kodim 1417 Kendari has several weaknesses, including low level of coordination between related parties, both local government, military, police and the community so that it leads to an impact on the low mechanism of community conflict prevention, long-lasting conflict resolution and non-systematic post-conflict recovery.

The perceived injustice in handling conflicts is also a challenge for the TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari, this is due to the lack of openness and transparency in handling conflicts based on the former model of handling social conflicts.

Based on these challenges, it is necessary to develop an information system-based social conflict management model so that it can minimize any problems on slow coordination and inequality by the community.

B. An Equitable Information System-Based Conflict Management Model With Spirit of Pancasila
The term of system is currently used broadly, any concepts related to a system have been applied in various system designs, and it can be found problem solving and management. A system consists of collection, parts and components both physical and non-physical which are interconnected with each other and work together in harmony to achieve certain goals. The basic model is input, processing and output. The system is a series of interconnected components working together in a framework of integrated stages to complete and achieve predetermined goals.

The information system-based conflict management model has two main aspects of study, namely information system aspect and community environment area as the source of conflict management data. Information system aspects are grouped into three stages: input, process and output. The general form of a system consists of inputs, process, and outputs.

Inputs
Input is all the activities of recording, typing, editing, or entering data, both physical data and non-physical or logical data. Physical data can be in the form of files or reports, while non-physical or logical data can be in the form of data from CDs, diskettes, flash drives, or other storage areas.

Accuracy in inputting data will greatly determine the information accuracy generated by the system. Furthermore, there will be data processing as an activity of changing inputs into outputs that have added value or use value. Output is the

result of input activities that have been processed. Output is information that can be used by users. Good output will produce quality, relevant, complete, and timely information.

Input stage in conflict information system aim to collect data related to pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict. The data is obtained from the community environment of the TNI District Military Command 1417 Kendari. Data collection is carried out by TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari personnel by observation and interview. The collected data must be in accordance with necessary information needs, namely data on potential conflicts in the community and its triggering factors.

Process
After the data is obtained, then there will be the following stage, namely processing stage. The processing stage consists of two aspects namely data evaluation stage and control information stage. The data evaluation is carried out not only to find errors, but also to try to avoid mistakes and correct them if there are any errors. The control information is the process of monitoring and evaluating information to obtain maximum use of information. Information control measures are as follows:
1. Determining the standard or reference that will be used as a basis for control.
2. Measuring the implementation or achieved results.
3. Comparing the implementation or results with standards or references to determine whether or not there are irregularities.
4. Taking corrective action if there are deviations so that the purpose of the information is maintained.

After the data evaluation, it then goes to the stage of designing a conflict resolution model. There are many theoretical conflict resolution models that can be used, including the following: (a). settlement model based on the source of conflict, in this model, to be able to resolve conflicts, it is necessary firstly to know the sources of conflict, (b) Boulding Model. This model offers a method of ending conflict in three ways, namely avoiding, conquering, and ending conflicts according to procedure (c). Cultural pluralism model. This model can assist in conflict resolution. For example, individuals or groups are asked to give certain reactions on the influence of the social environment by adopting a new culture. (d). Third-party intervention model. In this model, there are several forms, namely coercion, arbitration and mediation. Coercion is a coercive model of conflict resolution, in which each party is forced to end conflicts.

Outputs
The following stage is the output of the Equitable Information System-Based Conflict Management Model based on the spirit of Pancasila. This model is based on the sense of injustice always felt by the community in handling conflicts and post-conflict social recovery process. In addition to the equitable issue, there is another problem namely lack of coordination between related parties so that it is necessary for a good application of information systems so that the information can be processed quickly and conflict prevention can be prevented as early as possible. There are several principles in the concept of

Restorative justice, including:
1. Support and recovery of victims is a priority.
2. Understanding the application of information systems among officials.
3. Babinsa alacrity in analyzing the community environment.
4. Violators are responsible for what they have done.
5. There is a dialogue to reach understanding.
6. There is an effort to compensate properly.
7. Violators see how the future to avoid remorse / guilt.
8. The community helps to reintegrate victims and perpetrators.

Strengthening the model for TNI's involvement in TNI's readiness in handling community social environmental conflicts is caused by TNI consideration on its capability of mediation in resolving disputes with its professionalism. The ability and skills of the existing units in the Kodim 1417 region have reliable ability and skills in carrying out the task of helping the Regional Government and the National Police in handling of social conflicts successfully and efficiently in order to realize the preparedness of Kodim 1417.

Education, training and TNI experience on human rights and humanitarian law, conflict handling techniques, mass control techniques, possible Pam Obvitnas and obvitda, procedures and mechanisms of assistance to local governments and police in handling social conflicts, especially in the issues of mobilizing personnel and materials serve as important parts owned by TNI in maintaining order and security in maintaining national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

Through this model, the TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari will obtain information on handling and preventing conflicts so it will not be repeated based on a sense of justice and spirit of Pancasila. Pancasila consists of five relevant moral principles as the basis of the Republic of Indonesia. In its role as a philosophy of life and moral ideals, it can be stated shortly that:

First Principle, Belief in the Almighty God, is demanded each citizen to believe in the Almighty God as the creator and final goals, both in the heart and oral manner in daily behavior. Its consequence is that Pancasila requires each people to be religious and have trust religious to live harmoniously despite different beliefs.

Second principle, A just and civilized humanity, asks the community to recognize and treat any people as fellow human having noble dignity and basic rights and obligations. In other words, there are attitudes to uphold dignity and human rights or to act fairly and to act against them. Law enforcement officers, especially police and TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari must always uphold a sense of justice in handling social conflicts since basically people really want to be treated fairly, especially before the law.

Third Principle, A Unified Indonesian, foster community attitudes to love homeland, nation and state of Indonesia, participate in fighting for their interests, and take an attitude of solidarity and loyalty to fellow citizens. A unified Indonesian will be realized if the community's environment is protected from any social conflict and have strength of unity among the people.

Fourth Principle, Democracy led by wisdom in a consensus / representation, invites the public to be sensitive and partici-

pate in political life and government of the country, at least indirectly with fellow citizens on the basis of equal responsibility in accordance with their respective positions.

Fifth Principle, Social justice for all Indonesian people, invites active community to make a reasonable contribution in accordance with capabilities and position of each person to the country for realization of general welfare, namely physical and mental welfare as complete as possible for all people.

The development of equitable conflict management model provides the community confidence that TNI is always the first and the foremost one in maintaining national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and in assisting the community, for example in dealing with natural disasters in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), in Central Sulawesi (Central Sulawesi), and elsewhere in Indonesia, TNI has deployed personnel and defense equipment (the main tool of the weapons system) to help deal with disasters and some conflicts such as Aceh, Poso, etc.

TNI is always at the forefront of rescue and evacuation. TNI has always held a central role in providing health services and also reconstruction. TNI is always the fastest one in providing security for people affected by disasters and conflicts. Dharma Bakti TNI truly prides people, is proud of all Indonesians. The involvement of TNI in aforementioned explained condition is a form of TNI's professionalism for the people, so that the community believes that TNI will not be able to harm or betray the people.

In addition, TNI has a patriotism spirit of negotiating ability and firmness in maintaining national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. Patriotism is a brave attitude by TNI, unyielding and willing to sacrifice for the nation and state. The character of heroism or the soul of a hero can be in the form of sacrificing one property or body and soul. TNI is believed by the community that the spirit of TNI patriotism is the spirit of patriotism or the attitude of being willing to sacrifice everything for the glory and prosperity of the motherland.

The second most influential factor in conflict resolution is negotiation. Negotiation skill owned by TNI has been believed to international level. Negotiation is a philosophy informing each party to be involved as a basic agreement that "everyone wins", this philosophy is the basis of every negotiation. The key to developing a philosophy that "everyone wins" is to consider every aspect of negotiation from the point of view of other party and negotiator.

Third is firmness and courage of TNI in resolving conflicts. It is related to TNI central role during the conflict to obtain praise for TNI courage and firmness. For example, at Poso erupted conflict in 2007. At that time, TNI and mediators simultaneously with firmness and courage, brought together both conflicting parties in resolving conflict and continued the reconciliation effort by bringing together Muslims and Christians in Poso at that time.

Conflict management model related to appropriate negotiation tactics in handling social conflicts are as follows:

Figure 4.1. An Equitable Information System-Based Conflict Management Model Based on Spirit of Pancasila
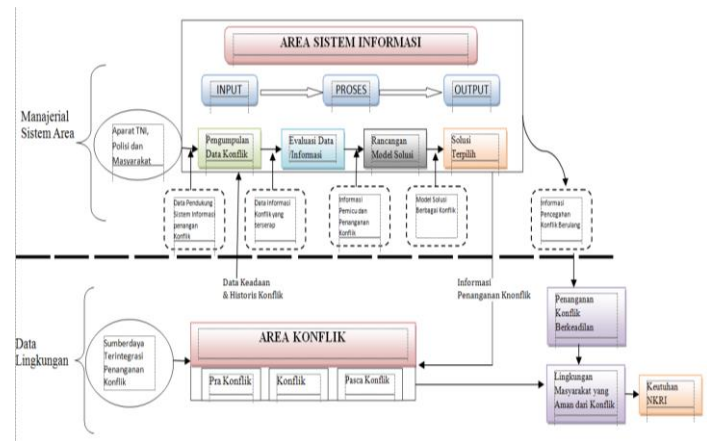
1   Technique : Know Your Best Alternative. The best alternative is your preferred agreement outcome compared to that proposed by other parties.

2   Technique: Know Opposition's Real Objectives. At certain stages, each negotiating party will know what other party wants. And no less important to know is also the reason why they want that.
    You will have an advantage and be in a position that can result in a better agreement if you understand what other party's motivates are and what "hidden" reasons lie behind their position.

3. Technique: Control Settings. There is a logical reason why professional negotiators have basic rules for always having talks in neutral places, such as hotels or conference rooms. Inexperienced negotiators usually fail to realize that other party will benefit if there is a negotiation in other party's territory.

4. Technique: Use Objective Criteria. Using objective criteria is to assess quality of offers from each party, since it may increase your chances of getting satisfaction. If you feel that other party knows better than you, then it seems that you dislike them and survive, rather than give them a "profit". This can hamper agreement and ultimately hurt you.

5. Technique: Data of All Items to be Negotiated. Data all problems to be solved into separate items, and ask other party to add them. Once both parties have agreed on all issues to be negotiated, then you should group items into separated list of a "package" and start negotiating for a mutually beneficial solution.

6. Technique: Timing is Everything. Dates, months, times, and various general conditions, can influence on negotiation outcome. External pressures felt by any involved parties (which may not be related to the problem being negotiated) can sometimes be used to your advantage if you find out.

7. Technique: Decide How "High" You Think High. Your initial demands in the negotiation process are the most important decisions you will make. So, think about this carefully first. You seem not to get more than you ask for.

The equitable information system-based conflict management model based on the spirit of Pancasila is expected to be able to create a safe society away from any conflicts so that it will have impacts on national integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This is in line with the main tasks of TNI, namely upholding the country's sovereignty, maintaining national territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protecting the entire nation and all of Indonesian citizens from any threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and country.

Research Findings.

Based on the study results, the finding in this study is the application of equitable information system-based social conflict management model. This model is created based on the findings in term of low level of coordination between TNI, Police, Regional Government and the Community. One way to speed up coordination is to implement an information system so that the information can be immediately obtained and distributed to any necessary parties.

The speed of handling conflicts properly can be carried out if there is speedy and proper coordination between TNI, the Police, Local Government and the Community. There will be a speedy and appropriate coordination through application of conflict information systems.

In addition, conflict management must refer to a sense of justice since there are public perceptions who believe that TNI, Police and Regional Government stand more for the company than the community. With the application of equitable conflict management, it is expected that the obtained data is in accordance with the facts in the community so that it can be processed properly and the social conflict resolution model can accommodate the interests of all concerned parties.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion.

Based on the results of the aforementioned discussion, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari has a role in handling social conflicts, especially conflicts in Tue Tue village and in Morosi sub-district, but TNI neutrality in handling social conflicts in the community must be improved continuously since the TNI slogan is the people's army so that the interests of the people must be prioritized compared to the interests of the company.
2. Coordination between TNI and Police as well as the Government is still low so it must be increased even more. Coordination must be carried out not only when there are social conflicts, but there must be improved early detection so that there will be no any threats of social conflict and there will be a good post-conflict recovery in order to create a safe and peaceful community environment.

3. A good conflict management model based on this research is an equitable information system-based management model based on the spirit of Pancasila. The application of information systems in handling conflicts aims to accelerate coordination between TNI, Police, Regional Government and the Community. The application of information systems can also help handling of social conflicts.

Recommendations.

Based on the aforementioned research conclusions, the researchers can provide the following suggestions:

1. TNI Kodim 1417 Kendari must uphold its neutrality commitment in handling social conflicts. This commitment is supported by a strong professional attitude when carrying out their duties as a tool for National Defense.
2. It is necessary to improve coordination between TNI and police, regional government and the community. There will be a good coordination by utilizing information system and optimizing the role of Babinsa in handling conflicts from pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict social conflicts.
3. Applying a fair information system based conflict management model. The application of information systems can accelerate the flow of information and distribute the information to any necessary parties so that they can detect any possibility of social conflicts and solutions to prevent them early. The application of this information system will also create an equitable model for handling conflicts.
4. The importance of equitable information system-based social conflict handling system leads to necessity to analyze the model application. Therefore, the researchers suggest any future studies to determine in a deeper manner into the equitable model of handling social conflicts.

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