

**PENTAHHELIX COLLABORATION STRATEGY IN REALIZING ZERO CONFLICT IN BANDUNG CITY TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL SECURITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*National security is no longer confined solely to military threats but has expanded to encompass social, economic, cultural, and political dimensions. Bandung City, as a multicultural and metropolitan area, faces challenges of social conflict arising from urbanization, inequality, and diverse identities. The zero-conflict approach emerges as a preventive strategy emphasizing early detection and the resolution of root social problems to foster stability and harmony. This study aims to explore how the pentahelix collaboration model engaging the government, academia, business sector, community, and media can be implemented to prevent and manage social conflicts in Bandung City and how it contributes to national security. Through literature review and empirical data analysis, this article demonstrates that the pentahelix collaboration effectively creates a responsive and inclusive social ecosystem. Programs such as the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (Timdu PKS), Conflict-Alert Neighborhood Units (RW Siaga Konflik), Harmony Villages (Kampung Kerukunan), and the Community Early Detection Forum (FKDM) exemplify multi-stakeholder engagement in early detection, mediation, and public education. The government acts as a regulator, academia provides data and scientific analysis, the business sector supports economic empowerment through CSR initiatives, communities serve as key actors in social mediation, and the media disseminates peace narratives. The findings reveal that the zero-conflict strategy through the pentahelix model not only contributes to local social resilience but also strengthens national stability both structurally and culturally. This model serves as a data-driven and cross-sectoral collaborative policy reference that can be replicated by other regions to achieve sustainable national security.*

*Keywords: Zero Conflict; Pentahelix Collaboration; National Security; Bandung City; Social Resilience.*

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a multicultural nation with more than 1,300 ethnic groups and six officially recognized religions, possesses an extraordinary socio-cultural richness. However, this diversity also carries the potential for conflict if not managed wisely. Throughout its history, Indonesia has experienced various ethnoreligious conflicts, such as those in Poso, Ambon, and Sambas that resulted in casualties, mass displacement, and profound social fractures. These conflicts were not solely triggered by identity differences but were exacerbated by social inequality, politicization of religion, and weak law enforcement.

In several regions of Indonesia, ethnoreligious conflicts have emerged as responses to political, social, and economic dynamics that shape community life. Such conflicts represent an accumulation of fragile social cohesion among heterogeneous communities within specific cultural regions, often driven by the political, economic, and religious interests of certain domestic and foreign groups. However, these interests did not fully achieve their objectives because, at the elite and bureaucratic levels, most security and administrative actors remained committed to the integrity of the unitary state, thus seriously minimizing the conflict zones and mitigating their destructive impacts (Harahap, 2018).

The concept of national security is often narrowly perceived through macro perspectives such as military defense, intelligence, and diplomacy. In essence, however, beyond military dimensions, there exist non-military threats that can endanger the security of a nation. Many scholars argue that in the post-Cold War era, the causes of conflict and security threats have increasingly stemmed from non-military factors commonly referred to as *non-traditional security threats* including scarcity of natural resources, food and clean water insecurity, human mobility, and demographic pressures (Partogi Nainggolan Poltak in Stephen Hoadley).

In the contemporary era, security concerns have shifted toward non-traditional issues such as globalization, narcotics trafficking and abuse, human rights violations, cybercrime, and communal conflicts. The threats that disrupt national stability and integration now predominantly originate from within the country itself. Indonesia, in particular, continues to grapple with internal security dilemmas, among which ethnoreligious and intergroup (SARA, Ethnicity, Religion, Race, and Intergroup Relations) conflicts remain among the most significant challenges.

To achieve national security amid non-military threats, efforts must begin at the local level. Localities such as villages, districts, and cities constitute the front line in maintaining social stability and preventing conflict. Managing conflict dynamics at the local level is essential, as disturbances such as social unrest, radicalism, criminality, and disasters can cumulatively threaten national security.

Recent conflict and security analyses have empirically shown the influence of population movements whether individual, gradual, or mass, both within and across countries. These movements, whether formally organized by the state through transmigration policies or informally through urbanization, have significant implications for social stability (Nainggolan, 2012).

Security is the fundamental foundation for creating a harmonious, just, and sustainable society. In Indonesia's multicultural context, with its ethnic, religious, and social diversity, sociopolitical stability is determined not only by national dynamics but also by the stability maintained at the local level. Bandung City, as one of Indonesia's major metropolitan areas, faces unique challenges in maintaining social cohesion amid the complexities of urbanization, population mobility, and evolving social dynamics.

According to the 2020 Population Census, Bandung City has a population of 2.4 million, making it the eighth most populous city in West Java Province (BPS Bandung City, 2024). As a metropolitan area with a population exceeding 2.4 million and high heterogeneity, Bandung faces multifaceted challenges related to social conflict. Rapid urbanization has driven significant regional growth, yet it has not always been matched by equitable development or resource accessibility. Economic disparities, limited employment opportunities, and unequal access to health and education services have fostered horizontal tensions that risk escalating into open conflict (Syarif & Wibowo, 2022).

The poverty line in Bandung City in 2024 was recorded at IDR 614,707—an increase from IDR 591,124 the previous year. The number of poor residents reached approximately 101,100 people or 3.87% of the city's population, a slight decrease from 102,800 the previous year. Meanwhile, the Poverty Depth Index and Poverty Severity Index were recorded at 0.60 and 0.14, respectively (BPS Bandung City, 2024).

The *Zero Conflict* concept represents a preventive approach emphasizing early detection of potential social, ethnic, religious, and political conflicts within a given region. This strategy is not merely reactive conflict mitigation but aims to establish a harmonious and inclusive social ecosystem through cross-sector collaboration. Within the broader framework of national security, preventive approaches such as *Zero Conflict* are vital, as unmanaged social conflicts can evolve into latent threats to national stability.

Bandung City covers an area of 167.31 km<sup>2</sup>, divided into 30 districts and 151 subdistricts. The largest district is Gedebage (9.58 km<sup>2</sup>), while the smallest is Astanaanyar (2.89 km<sup>2</sup>) (BPS Bandung City, 2024). As of 2024, the city's population based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs' Clean Data Consolidation (DKB) reached 2,591,763 inhabitants comprising 1,298,551 males and 1,293,212 females—with an annual growth rate of 0.89%. The gender ratio stands at 100.41, indicating relatively balanced population growth.

Johan Galtung (1996), in his theory of *peacebuilding*, argues that conflict prevention can only be effectively achieved through structural and cultural approaches that address the root causes of social problems. The *Zero Conflict* approach aligns with this principle, emphasizing the transformation of social relations and the creation of shared, safe spaces for all citizens.

Through consistent implementation, local governments such as the Bandung City Administration can transform conflict-prone areas into peaceful zones resilient to provocation and violence. This strategy is not only locally relevant but also contributes to the broader goal of sustainable national security.

The *Zero Conflict* framework relies on proactive measures such as peace education, strengthening intergroup dialogue, early conflict detection, and active community participation particularly within the *pentahelix* collaboration scheme involving government, academia, business, media, and civil society. Each actor plays a crucial role in preventing the escalation of social tensions. To ensure social stability and maintain national resilience, Bandung City as a multicultural urban center faces complex challenges, including horizontal conflicts, intolerance, and social inequality. Addressing these issues requires a collaborative and integrated approach based on the *Pentahelix* model. This model incorporates five key elements: government, academia, the business sector, communities, and media working synergistically to prevent conflict and promote social harmony.

In this framework, the government acts as a policy guide and facilitator, ensuring the availability of regulations and programs that support social integration. Academia contributes scientific foundations through research and evidence-based policy recommendations. The business sector fosters economic equity and social responsibility to reduce disparities. Meanwhile, communities and civil society serve as primary actors in detecting potential conflicts and promoting intergroup dialogue. The media, as a channel of information and public opinion, plays a vital role in shaping peace narratives and countering misinformation that may trigger tensions.

A study by Prasetyo & Lukitasari (2021) confirms that *Pentahelix* synergy has proven effective in promoting inclusive development and strengthening social resilience, particularly in urban areas vulnerable to conflict. The study also highlights the importance of involving civil society and non-governmental actors in early conflict detection and the development of national vigilance.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This paper employs a library research method, which relies on the exploration and analysis of various written sources as the foundation of the study, encompassing both theoretical and empirical perspectives. This method is utilized to collect and synthesize information, theories, and findings from relevant literature, including scholarly books, academic journal articles, official reports from governmental and international organizations, as well as credible media sources. The library research approach is considered effective for addressing conceptually oriented research questions and for developing a comprehensive theoretical framework (Zed, 2008).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to data from the National and Political Unity Agency (Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik/Bakesbangpol) of West Java Province, several conflicts have occurred in Bandung City since 2022. These include the violent demonstration involving members of the GMBI (Gerakan Masyarakat Bawah Indonesia) from West Java and Central Java at the West Java Regional Police Headquarters; the riot following the President's Cup football match between Persib and Persebaya; the attack on members of the BBC mass organization by individuals allegedly affiliated with PALPOLIN (a splinter

group of Brigez); internal clashes among members of Pemuda Pancasila; and the land dispute involving the heirs of Nyimas Entjeh alias Osah.

Other incidents include conflicts between online motorcycle taxi (ojek online) drivers and conventional motorcycle taxi drivers in the Pasir Impun area on Jl. A.H. Nasution, Bandung City; a polemic over the construction of the Catholic Church Sang Hyang Hurip Santo Antonius on Jl. Soekarno-Hatta No. 12, Cipamokolan Subdistrict, Rancasari District; a mass mobilization of approximately 300 online motorcycle drivers following a vehicle confiscation by a debt collector that led to property damage at PT Rajawali's office; and public demonstrations both supporting and opposing the construction of a Soekarno statue, which escalated into road blockades and tire burning by residents of Dago Elos.

Beyond these organizational disputes, Bandung has also experienced identity-based social conflicts, particularly those related to intolerance. By early 2025, urban areas have increasingly become centers of complex social, economic, and political dynamics. Rapid population growth, the diversity of residents' backgrounds, and the scarcity of resources have rendered cities highly susceptible to conflict. Urban conflicts are not only rooted in identity differences but also in unequal social structures and development policies.

Urban population growth is primarily influenced by three demographic parameters birth, death, and migration. However, in the context of urbanization, the influx of migrants plays a dominant role in accelerating urban expansion, as reflected in population growth. Major Indonesian cities such as Jakarta and Bandung serve as the main destinations for migrants from rural areas (Hidayati, 2021).

### **Implementation of the Pentahelix Collaboration Model in Bandung City**

The pentahelix collaboration model as a strategy to achieve a zero-conflict Bandung City in the context of national security is an approach that emphasizes the involvement of five key elements: the government, academia, business sector, community, and media. The following section provides an in-depth explanation of collaborative programs and activities involving the pentahelix elements, along with case studies of their implementation in Bandung City and the West Java Province.

### **Collaborative Programs and Activities Involving Pentahelix Elements**

The pentahelix approach was developed to address complex social challenges, including conflict prevention, radicalism, intolerance, as well as environmental and disaster-related issues. This collaboration enables the synergy of strengths, expertise, and resources from each element, resulting in more comprehensive and sustainable solutions. The roles of each element of the pentahelix in West Java Province are as follows:

#### 1) Government

Acts as a regulator, facilitator, and policymaker. Local governments such as the Bandung City Government and the West Java Provincial Government have established the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (Timdu PKS), formulated Regional Action Plans, and conducted community harmony development and organizational monitoring.

#### 2) Academia

Plays a crucial role in research, education, and the formulation of data-based concepts. Academics also contribute to the development of early conflict detection technologies and provide evidence-based recommendations for public policy formulation.

#### 3) Business Sector

Provides financial support, allocates resources, and participates in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that promote social development and conflict management. The business sector also contributes to strengthening the local economy as a means of preventing welfare-based conflicts.

#### 4) Community

As the main actor at the grassroots level, communities serve as the frontline in early detection, mediation, and resolution of social conflicts. The active involvement of religious leaders, community figures, and civil society organizations is essential in fostering dialogue and deliberation spaces.

#### 5) Media

Plays a vital role in public education, opinion building, and the dissemination of positive information and counter-narratives against potential conflict issues. The media also functions as a communication bridge among the various elements and the wider public.

## Examples of Collaborative Programs and Activities in Bandung City

### Establishment of the Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (TIMDU PKS)

The *Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (TIMDU PKS)* was first established by the Government of West Java Province based on the Governor of West Java's Decree No. 460.05/Kep.134-Bakesbangpol/2019 concerning the Regional Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management of West Java Province. This initiative serves as a follow-up measure to strengthen coordinated efforts in conflict prevention and resolution.

**Inter-Community Dialogue Forums.** The Integrated Team initiated *inter-group dialogue forums* involving various social elements, including minority groups, social organizations, and youth associations. The forum aims to create a safe and open space for diverse communities to express their perspectives and collectively seek peaceful solutions to differences. Such dialogue initiatives are instrumental in fostering mutual understanding, tolerance, and social harmony among citizens.

**Community Training and Education on Conflict Resolution.** The Integrated Team also organizes *training and educational programs* on conflict resolution, emphasizing the importance of active community participation in maintaining social security. These programs involve academics, government representatives, and civil society organizations, providing communities with a deeper understanding of peaceful and constructive approaches to resolving disputes. Conflict resolution education has proven effective in reducing social tensions and enhancing public awareness of the value of coexistence in diversity.

**Mediation Approaches Conducted by the Integrated Team.** The Integrated Team conducts mediation processes involving government agencies, security forces, and community leaders to address or prevent potential conflicts in society. These mediation activities are primarily aimed at resolving disputes among ethnic, religious, or ideological groups. Academics are frequently engaged in these processes to contribute scientific insights that help identify and address the root causes of conflict in a more comprehensive manner.

**Local Economic Development Programs.** The Integrated Team also supports *local economic empowerment programs* in collaboration with the business sector. These initiatives focus on improving community welfare through entrepreneurship training, business capital assistance, and job creation, all of which aim to reduce socio-economic disparities. Economic empowerment is viewed as a key preventive measure to minimize conflicts that may arise from inequality, unemployment, and poverty.

**Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Conflicts.** Furthermore, the Integrated Team regularly conducts *monitoring and evaluation* of social dynamics across West Java Province. This process involves multiple stakeholders, including security officers, community representatives, and civil society organizations, to enable early detection of potential conflicts and to assess the effectiveness of implemented policies and programs. Such collaborative evaluation is crucial to enhancing institutional responsiveness and improving the overall effectiveness of social conflict management.



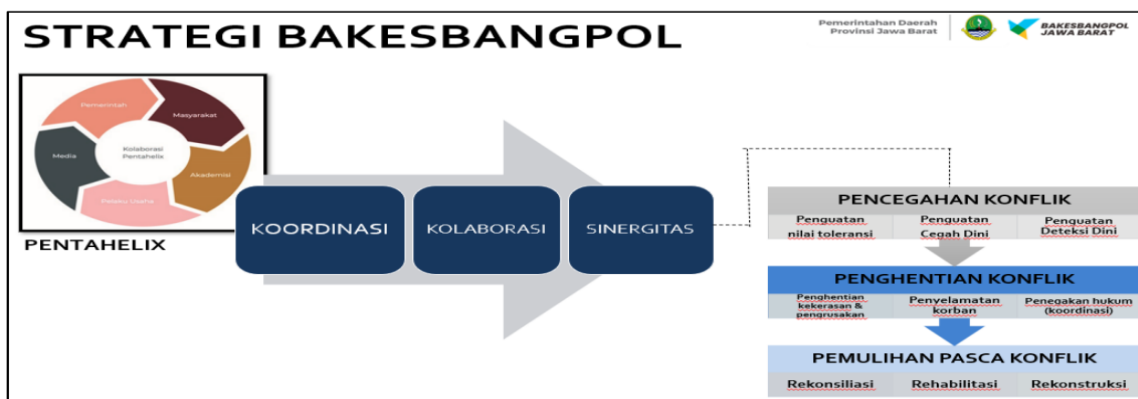
**Figure 1. Social Conflict Management by Regional Governments Based on the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 42 of 2015**

**Source:** Presentation by the Secretary of the West Java National Unity and Political Agency (*Bakesbangpol Jabar*) at the Peace and Conflict Resolution Study Program, Defense University of Indonesia (*Universitas Pertahanan*), on June 25, 2025.

The Bandung City Government has also established an Integrated Team similar to that of the West Java Provincial Government, through the Mayor of Bandung Decree No. 460/Kep.543-BKBP/2021 concerning the *Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management of Bandung City*. This team consists of representatives from the local government, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Attorney General's Office, regional government agencies (SKPD), and other relevant vertical institutions. Its main duties include conflict prevention, cessation, and post-conflict recovery, as well as the annual formulation of a *Regional Action Plan (RAD)*.

The Bandung City Government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has undertaken several peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives, including:

- a) **Kampung Kerukunan (Harmony Village)** A communication and deliberation platform for religious leaders, community figures, and local residents to promote social harmony at the grassroots level. The program encourages interfaith and intercultural dialogue to prevent potential conflicts.
- b) **Jambore Ormas (Community Organizations Day)** A public event involving dozens of community organizations (*ormas*), government institutions, and other stakeholders to strengthen national awareness, civic responsibility, and inter-organizational harmony, particularly in the period preceding elections.
- c) **Interfaith Peaceful Election Declaration** A collaborative forum among religious and community leaders aimed at maintaining public order during the democratic process while reinforcing a collective commitment to tolerance and security.
- d) **Pancasila Ideological and National Awareness Development** Through various activities such as the *Commemoration of Pancasila Day*, *Bung Karno Week*, *Paskibraka (Flag-Raising Youth Cadet) training*, and *Pancasila Ambassador programs*, the government—together with communities and media promotes nationalism, unity, and tolerance among citizens.
- e) **Political Education for Interfaith Youth** A program jointly implemented by government, academia, and community groups to build a healthy and tolerant political understanding among young people from diverse religious and cultural backgrounds.
- f) **Conflict Monitoring Application** The West Java Provincial Government developed the *SIMBAKESBANGPOL* application to monitor regional social conditions in real time. Additionally, an inter-district *WhatsApp coordination group* among *Bakesbangpol* offices across West Java enables rapid communication and response to emerging conflict indicators.
- g) **RW Siaga Konflik (Conflict-Ready Neighborhood Units)** This community-based program emphasizes collaboration among local government, security forces, community leaders, and residents at the *RW* (neighborhood) level. It establishes systems for early detection, mediation, and participatory conflict resolution. By engaging local actors and residents directly, potential conflicts can be identified and resolved before escalation, thus preventing citywide disturbances.
- h) **Forum Kewaspadaan Dini Masyarakat (Community Early Awareness Forum – FKDM)** The FKDM consists of representatives from communities, religious leaders, youth groups, and is supported by government and security institutions. The forum is responsible for monitoring, identifying, and reporting potential sources of conflict, while serving as a communication bridge between citizens and government. It also plays an active role in advocacy, education, and public dialogue facilitation.
- i) **Bandung Smart City** The *Bandung Smart City* initiative not only focuses on technology-based public services but also integrates components of social security and conflict prevention. Through the collaboration of government (as regulator), academia (as system developer), communities (as users and reporters), the business sector (as technology providers), and media (as information disseminators), the initiative supports online complaint systems, CCTV-based surveillance, and community service applications that enhance responsiveness to potential conflicts and public safety threats.



**Figure 2. Strategies Implemented by the West Java Provincial National Unity and Political Agency**

**Source:** Presentation by the Secretary of the West Java National Unity and Political Agency (*Bakesbangpol Jabar*) at the Peace and Conflict Resolution Study Program, Defense University of Indonesia (*Universitas Pertahanan*), on June 25, 2025.

So far, the Bandung City Government has implemented non-violent approaches in resolving conflict cases that have occurred. The government has also adopted the *pentahelix* collaboration model to address issues democratically.

### Case Study: Handling the Controversy over Church Construction

One tangible example of the *pentahelix* implementation is the management of the controversy surrounding the construction of the *Sang Hyang Hurip Saint Antonius Catholic Church* in Bandung City. In this case, the West Java National Unity and Political Agency (*Bakesbangpol Jawa Barat*) acted as a mediator, coordinating dialogues among the government, religious leaders, communities, and the media, as well as conducting regular situation monitoring. This collaborative approach has proven effective in maintaining regional harmony and preventing the escalation of conflict.

### Effectiveness and Challenges of the Pentahelix Collaboration

The *pentahelix* approach has proven effective in fostering preventive actions and supporting the sustainability of social peace through cross-sectoral cooperation. However, several challenges remain, including differences in interests among stakeholders, limited resources, and the persistence of certain community groups that still support violent extremism. Therefore, strengthening coordination, communication, and shared commitment is crucial to ensuring the success of this strategy.

A survey conducted by the West Java National Unity and Political Agency (*Bakesbangpol Jabar*) in collaboration with the Indonesia Political Research Center (IPRC) in March 2023 revealed a relatively high level of tolerance among West Java residents:

- 1) 90.6% are willing to live as neighbors with people of different religions.
- 2) 88.9% are willing to provide assistance to neighbors from different backgrounds.
- 3) 92.2% are willing to be friends with people of different religions.
- 4) 92.6% agree that coexistence among followers of different faiths is an inevitability in Indonesia's plural society.

### Analysis of the Roles of Actors in the Pentahelix Collaboration

Analyzing the roles of actors within the *pentahelix* collaboration is essential to understanding how multi-stakeholder synergy can realize shared goals, such as achieving *zero conflict* in the City of Bandung. The *pentahelix* model involves five key actors: the government, academia, business sector, community, and media. The following table presents an analysis of each actor's role based on relevant sources and field practices.

**Table 1. Roles of Actors in the Pentahelix Collaboration**

Actor	Main Roles	Examples of Implementation in Bandung/West Java
Government	Regulator, coordinator, facilitator, policy maker, program implementer, and supervisor	Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management ( <i>Tim Terpadu Penanganan Konflik Sosial</i> ), harmony policies, facilitation of cross-sector dialogues
Academia	Concept developer, knowledge provider, researcher, educator, designer of data-based models and solutions	Tolerance research, development of early warning systems, community training programs
Business Sector	Enabler, provider of resources (financial, technological, logistical), program supporter, CSR contributor	Logistical support, funding for social programs, technological innovations in Smart City initiatives
Community	Accelerator, field implementer, mediator, early detector, social bridge, driver of public participation	<i>FKDM</i> (Community Early Awareness Forum), <i>RW Siaga Konflik</i> (Conflict-Prepared Neighborhoods), <i>Kampung Kerukunan</i> (Harmony Villages), community education
Media	Expander, information disseminator, public educator, social controller, promoter of peace narratives	Publications, counter-narratives against hoaxes, promotion of tolerance and diversity

The following section provides an explanation of the roles of each actor within the Pentahelix Collaboration in Bandung City in efforts to manage and resolve conflicts.

a. Government

The government plays a central role as the regulator, coordinator, and facilitator of the entire collaboration process. It is responsible for formulating policies, coordinating with other stakeholders, providing infrastructure, and ensuring that programs are implemented in accordance with regulations. In the context of Bandung, the government established the *Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (Timdu PKS)*, which involves the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the National Police (Polri), the Attorney General’s Office, and various regional work units (*SKPD*). The government also facilitates dialogue forums and harmony programs. Additionally, it is responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting collaboration outcomes, as well as making strategic decisions during times of conflict or crisis.

b. Academia

Academia serves as the concept developer and knowledge source. Scholars conduct research, data analysis, and provide science-based recommendations for addressing social problems and conflicts. They also contribute through education, training, and the development of innovative models such as early conflict detection systems and environmental management frameworks. In Bandung, academic institutions have been involved in tolerance research, community training, and the development of research-based applications that support government programs.

c. Business Sector

The business sector functions as an enabler and key supporter by providing resources such as funding, technology, and logistics, as well as engaging in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that promote social development. Businesses also act as innovators in technological advancement, for instance through Smart City systems or technology-based waste management. The private sector contributes to strengthening the local economy, which indirectly prevents conflicts driven by economic disparities.

d. Community/Society

Communities serve as accelerators and primary field implementers. They are responsible for early detection, mediation, conflict resolution, and acting as communication bridges between the public and the government. The involvement of religious leaders, community figures, and mass organizations (*ormas*) is essential in fostering dialogue, deliberation, and public education. Programs such as *FKDM* (Community Early Awareness Forum), *RW Siaga Konflik* (Conflict-Prepared Neighborhoods), and *Kampung Kerukunan* (Harmony Villages) rely heavily on community engagement to maintain social harmony.

e. Media

The media act as expanders and social controllers. They play a vital role in disseminating information, educating the public, shaping opinions, and promoting peace and tolerance narratives. The media also function as social watchdogs by debunking hoaxes and supporting transparency and accountability within collaborative programs. In many cases, media serve as an effective tool to build trust and reinforce commitment among the pentahelix actors.

Several dynamics and challenges are frequently encountered in the implementation of pentahelix collaboration, including:

1. Balance of Roles. The dominance of a single actor (for instance, the government or community) may reduce collaboration effectiveness. Studies in several areas indicate that activities are often driven more by community initiatives, while other elements still require optimization.
2. Commitment and Communication. The success of collaboration largely depends on mutual commitment, coordination, and intensive communication among actors.
3. Patterns of Relationship. The pentahelix collaboration can take various forms, including *networking* (informal networks), *coordinating* (task coordination), and *cooperating* (formal cooperation with resource commitments).

### **Bandung City's Strategy in Achieving a Zero-Conflict City and Its Implications for National Security**

The Zero-Conflict Strategy is an approach aimed at establishing a society free from social conflicts, both horizontal (between community groups) and vertical (between society and the government). The contribution of this strategy to national security is highly significant, especially in multicultural and densely populated regions such as West Java and Bandung City. The following outlines the contributions of the Zero-Conflict Strategy implemented in Bandung City toward strengthening national security:

1. Maintaining Social and Political Stability

The Zero-Conflict Strategy serves as a fundamental pillar in maintaining social and political stability at both local and national levels. By reducing potential conflicts, local governments such as those in West Java are able to minimize the risk of riots, intergroup tensions, and security disturbances that could escalate into national issues.

Empirical data show that potential conflicts ranging from organizational clashes, land disputes, religious intolerance, to student brawls are actively mapped and anticipated by local governments through early warning systems and multi-stakeholder engagement, including the *Integrated Team for Social Conflict Management (Tim Terpadu Penanganan Konflik Sosial / Timdu PKS)*.

The successful implementation of the Zero-Conflict Strategy helps maintain social and political stability by creating a conducive environment for coexistence among diverse community groups. In Bandung City, the Timdu PKS comprising government bodies, security forces, and community leaders has demonstrated that cross-sector collaboration is key to preventing social violence. When social tensions are effectively detected and managed, the likelihood of fragmentation or riots that may disrupt national political stability can be minimized.

Moreover, cross-sector collaboration provides space for dialogue among groups with differing perspectives. Initiatives such as the *Inter-Community Dialogue Forum* in Bandung accommodate diverse public voices and interests, allowing communities to participate in resolving emerging tensions before they escalate. The resulting local stability directly contributes to national political stability by strengthening social cohesion and preserving national integration.

2. Strengthening National Resilience

Zero conflict does not merely refer to the absence of physical confrontation but also to the reinforcement of national resilience through civic education, patriotism, and the promotion of Pancasila values. Programs such as *Community Organization Jambore*, *Pancasila Ideology Development*, and *Interfaith Political Education* strengthen nationalism, solidarity, and citizens' preparedness in facing internal and external threats. The synergy among the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the National Police (Polri), local governments, and communities forms the backbone of a resilient national defense.

In Bandung, the Zero-Conflict Strategy emphasizes inclusive social development, where social harmony at the local level enhances national endurance. Programs that foster

multicultural awareness and tolerance such as Pancasila education empower communities to resist radicalism and safeguard national unity. Furthermore, the *Pentahelix* collaboration model strengthens solidarity and nationalism, reinforcing the social and cultural resilience necessary for sustainable national security.

### 3. Promoting Data-Driven Policy and Early Warning Systems

The Zero-Conflict Strategy encourages local governments to develop annual Regional Action Plans (RAD) for social conflict management, establish multi-sectoral integrated teams, and adopt early warning systems based on both technology and local wisdom. This ensures that potential conflicts can be detected, addressed, and resolved early before escalating into larger threats to national security.

Monitoring systems such as the SIMBAKESBANGPOL application, which enables real-time tracking of social dynamics, illustrate the role of data in preventing conflict escalation. This data-driven approach enhances policy accuracy and enables timely preventive measures. Integration of data from local to provincial and national levels also improves coordination and response efficiency, significantly contributing to the protection of national stability.

### 4. Ensuring Citizens' Rights and Freedoms

The Zero-Conflict approach guarantees the protection of fundamental citizen rights, such as freedom of religion, expression, and association. Surveys in West Java reveal that the majority of residents support coexistence and reject discrimination based on religion or identity—forming a vital foundation for social stability, national integration, and democratic consolidation.

In Bandung, programs like the *Community Early Awareness Forum (FKDM)* and *Harmony Villages (Kampung Kerukunan)* provide safe spaces for interfaith and intercultural dialogue. These initiatives strengthen mutual understanding, reduce social tensions, and foster inclusivity and tolerance. Hence, the Zero-Conflict Strategy not only preserves local peace but also reinforces the social stability underpinning national security.

### 5. Supporting Economic Stability and Regional Competitiveness

A zero-conflict condition significantly influences the investment climate and economic development. Safe and stable regions attract investors, accelerate economic growth, and create job opportunities. In West Java, high-security regions have become national investment hubs, particularly in manufacturing, real estate, and communications.

In Bandung, economic empowerment programs involving the private sector through *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* focus on improving community welfare via entrepreneurship training, business capital provision, and job creation. Reducing social and economic disparities lowers the risk of conflict, while stable local economies enhance regional competitiveness and contribute to national growth. Thus, Zero Conflict supports both economic stability and development at the national level.

### 6. Serving as a National and International Model

Through its collaborative *Pentahelix* model involving government, academia, business, communities, and media, Bandung City has become a model for the *Early Warning System (EWS)* in social conflict prevention. West Java leverages this synergy to detect potential conflicts early and prevent escalation.

An example is the formation of the Timdu PKS, which includes various stakeholders to monitor and mitigate social tensions such as intergroup disputes, religious conflicts, and socio-economic inequalities. Complementary programs such as FKDM and *Conflict-Ready Neighborhoods (RW Siaga Konflik)* empower communities to identify and mediate conflicts at the grassroots level. Bandung's success demonstrates the importance of inclusive participation in fostering social harmony and strengthening national resilience, offering a model adaptable to other regions.

### 7. Mitigating the Impact of Global Conflicts and Radicalism

External conflicts can influence domestic dynamics, including the emergence of radical or intolerant movements. The Zero-Conflict Strategy, through strengthened social resilience and early detection systems, serves as a barrier against ideological infiltration and movements that threaten national security.

West Java home to over 49 million residents across 27 districts and cities faces considerable challenges in maintaining social harmony. Surveys by Bakesbangpol and IPRC (March 2023) show high tolerance levels, with over 90% of respondents expressing willingness to interact with people of different faiths or backgrounds. However, latent risks remain, such as

disputes over places of worship, organizational clashes, and land conflicts. The systematic implementation of Zero-Conflict strategies including the formation of Timdu PKS, RAD development, and Pentahelix-based initiatives like Harmony Villages and interfaith civic education has helped preserve local security and support national stability, ideological resilience, and economic growth.

#### 8. Local Impact on National Stability

Local stability significantly influences national stability due to the interdependence of governance and social structures. When regions effectively manage internal diversity whether ethnic, religious, or economic national unity and solidarity are strengthened. Conversely, local unrest can escalate into national-level crises.

Research by Tavares (2019) indicates that unresolved local conflicts can spread and destabilize national political and social systems. Moreover, equitable resource distribution and fair development at the regional level enhance justice and welfare, thereby reinforcing political legitimacy. Conversely, local inequalities can exacerbate polarization, as shown by Lee and Choi (2020), which underscores the need for central policies that accommodate regional needs to sustain national cohesion and stability.

#### 9. Synchronizing Local and National Security Policies

Aligning local policies with national defense and security strategies ensures social stability that reinforces national security. This involves strengthening coordination between local initiatives and central government strategies on conflict prevention and social resilience. Bandung's adoption of the Pentahelix model exemplifies this synchronization, as seen in the coordination between local governments, TNI, Polri, and related institutions through Timdu PKS. Their collaboration ensures that local conflict management aligns with national policies on maintaining social and political stability.

The success of provinces like South Sumatra and West Java in achieving zero-conflict status serves as a national benchmark. This approach aligns with Indonesia's defense policy, which emphasizes the participation of all societal components in safeguarding national unity and realizing the constitutional goals of the 1945 Constitution.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Pentahelix collaboration as a Zero Conflict Strategy in Bandung involves five key elements: government, academia, the business world, the community, and the media. This is an effective strategy for reducing the potential for social conflict and increasing social resilience in the city. This model allows each actor to contribute according to their capacity, resulting in more comprehensive and sustainable solutions. The Importance of Government Involvement in Conflict Prevention: The government acts as the primary regulator and facilitator in this collaboration, ensuring that policies and programs supporting conflict resolution are effectively implemented. The establishment of the Integrated Social Conflict Handling Team (Timdu PKS) is a concrete step in systematic conflict management at the regional level. Enhancing Social Resilience through Community Collaboration: Communities, through their active role in early conflict detection and mediation, are a vital component in maintaining social stability. Programs such as the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) and the Community Conflict Alert Neighborhood (RW Siaga Kebudayaan), help strengthen social cohesion and detect potential tensions before they escalate into open conflict. The Role of Academics in Providing a Scientific Foundation: Academics serve as providers of research-based knowledge to support data-driven policymaking and in developing early conflict detection technologies. This role is crucial in ensuring that implemented solutions are objective and effective. The Importance of Media in Countering Disinformation and Building a Peaceful Narrative: The media plays a vital role in disseminating information that builds public awareness of the importance of peace and tolerance. They also serve as social control to ensure that collaborative programs are transparent and accountable. The zero-conflict strategy through collaboration is key to preventing urban conflict, making a real contribution to national security by suppressing the potential for conflict, strengthening national resilience, protecting citizens' rights, supporting economic development, and serving as a model for effective and sustainable conflict management in Indonesia. Pentahelix collaboration is key to the success of this strategy, ensuring the active involvement of all elements of society in maintaining harmony and stability to achieve national goals.

## Recommendations

The Need for Strengthening Pentahelix-Based Collaborative Institutions: To support the sustainability of the zero-conflict strategy, strengthening collaborative institutions that involve all relevant actors in a structured and systematic manner is necessary. Coordination between pentahelix elements must be further enhanced to optimize the role of each party in conflict prevention.

1. Systematic and Inclusive Action Plans for Zero Conflict: Local governments in Bandung City and West Java need to develop more detailed, data-driven Regional Action Plans (RAD) for handling social conflict, encompassing preventive, reactive, and post-conflict measures in an inclusive manner that involves the entire community.
2. Strengthening Peace Literacy in the Media and Formal Education: To create a stronger culture of peace, it is crucial to increase peace literacy among the public through media programs and formal education. This will strengthen understanding of the importance of peaceful coexistence and reduce social tensions that have the potential to escalate into conflict.
3. Improving Early Detection Capabilities Through Technology and Local Wisdom: Strengthening the development of early detection systems based on technology and local wisdom to accelerate responses to potential conflicts. The use of advanced technology, such as monitoring applications and online reporting systems, can help accelerate the identification of potential problems in the field. and
4. Increasing Business Participation in CSR Programs that Support Social Collaboration: Businesses need to be more involved in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that focus not only on profits but also on social development that supports harmony in society. More inclusive CSR initiatives will help create more equitable social conditions and reduce economic inequalities that have the potential to lead to conflict.

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