Typology of Conflict and Violence in Yogyakarta, Indonesia 2017–2022

Mochamad Sodik[1(✉)], Muryanti[1], Agus Saputro[1], Tri Muryani[2], and Qorir Yunia Sari[1]

[1] Sociology Department, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
{mochamad.sodik,muryanti,agus.saputro}@uin-suka.ac.id
[2] Sociology Department, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract. Yogyakarta is a city that is synonymous with peace; as the slogan Yogyakarta is comfortable, and almost no conflicts or violence appear. In the past five years, there have been nearly 35 violent incidents in Yogyakarta. This paper wants to describe the typology of conflicts and violence that occurred in Yogyakarta over the past five years. This paper aims to map the typology of violence in this area, which is known as a city with a comfortable heart. The research methodology is descriptive and qualitative, with data mining methods using secondary data obtained from literature, online media, books, and journals related to conflict and violence. The theory analysis uses Dahrendorf's conflict theory with his concept that society simultaneously has two faces of conflict and consensus. The results of the study show that the typology of conflict in Yogyakarta can be categorized; as (1) emotional abuse, (2) physical violence, (3) student violence, (4) ethnic violence, (5) sports-based violence, and (6) worker violence. Among the various types of violence, youth violence is the most common violence, approximately 50% of the total number of conflicts. Most conflict resolution is through mediation, but some victims end up in prison. Various forms of conflict and violence show that the peaceful people of Yogyakarta have a violent face that different actors easily trigger.

Keywords: Violence · Conflict · Yogyakarta · Consensus

1 Introduction

Yogyakarta is one of the cities in Indonesia that is given privileges by the state. This privilege is shown by the Yogyakarta Regional Leader from the Yogyakarta Palace. The closeness of the DIY government and the palace impacts preserving tradition and culture. It encourages Yogyakarta to become a well-known tourism city both domestically and internationally. Table 1 is a table of tourist visits in Yogyakarta in 2017–2019 [1].

The city of Yogyakarta is also known as the City of Education. The many famous college campuses in Yogyakarta can attract students from various regions. In the Reporting Period 2019/2020, Odd data from the dashboard of the Yogyakarta Region V Higher Education Service Institute was recorded from approximately 100 universities in Yogyakarta with a total of 266,491 students [2].

Table 1. Data on the Number of Tourist Visits in Yogyakarta City from 2017–2019

Year	Overseas	National	Amount
2017	433.114	3.461.597	3.894.711
2018	219.332	4.533.019	4.752.351
2019	498.866	3.879.743	4.378.609

Source: BPS Yogyakarta City, 2020

Besides being famous as a City of Tourism and Education, Yogyakarta is also considered one of the Retirees cities. Based on the R&D report of Koran SINDO, Yogyakarta occupies the first position of the ten cities that are considered the most comfortable to enjoy retirement, with a percentage of 24.4% compared to other cities [3].

Yogyakarta, as a City of Tourism, City of Students, and City of Retirees, can attract people from various regions, both domestic and foreign. It certainly has positive and negative impacts in various fields, including security. The heterogeneity in Yogyakarta gave rise to groups with different cultural backgrounds. Of course, this has an impact on the potential for conflict and violence because of the differences in values and norms that bind these groups, not to mention the negative effect of group solidarity caused.

The term violence is used to describe behavior, whether overt or covert, and either offensive or defensive, accompanied by the use of force against others. Therefore, four types of violence can be identified: (1) overt violence, visible violence, such as fighting; (2) covert violence, hidden or indirect violence, such as threatening behavior; (3) aggressive violence, violence that is carried out not for protection but to get something, such as mugging; (4) defensive violence, violence carried out as a form of self-protection. Both aggressive and defensive can be open or closed.

Threatening behavior is far more prominent than overt violence, and defensive violence is far more famous than aggressive violence. Bad behavior communicates to others an intention to use overt violence when necessary. People who make real threats don't always mean to commit violence. People only believe in the truth of the danger and the theater's ability to carry out the threat.

Violence can be divided into two, namely, individual and collective. Individual violence has serious research problems due to the difficulty of identifying this violent activity. It is because violent personal activities are often unknown except to the victim. It is different from collective violence. Collective violence is carried out by a group of people (mob) and a large group of people (crowd), and in a narrow sense, it is carried out by gangs. The greater the public nature of collective violence, the easier it is to identify it [4].

Head of the Division of Women's Empowerment and Protection, Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Control, and Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Yogyakarta City, Ria Rinawati explained there were around 234 cases of violence against women in 2021. Based on information from the Gender and Child Information System (SIGA) on Violence in the City of Jogjakarta [5]. Cases of violence against children are also relatively high. As of January-May 2022, 28 reports of violence

against children have been reported. The dominant form of violence is sexual violence, with as many as 12 words [6].

The violence that has gone viral in Yogyakarta recently is related to the violence of teenagers who are known as youth violence. This violence has become viral because acts of violence can be said to be rough. After all, it is carried out collectively by more than one person, with open violence injuring the victim. In 2020, the Yogyakarta Regional Police recorded 52 cases of juvenile violence, with 91 perpetrators prosecuted. Then throughout 2021, the number increased to 58 subjects, with 102 perpetrators prosecuted. The Yogyakarta Regional Police said that most or 80 juvenile violence perpetrators in 2021 were students, while the rest were unemployed.

Looking at the various cases of violence that occurred in Yogyakarta, it is essential to map out violence. Of course, this aims not only to look at the types and characteristics of forms of violence but also to offer a framework to minimize acts of violence. Policymaking is an alternative solution to resolving violence in Yogyakarta. So that makes Yogyakarta a city of students and tourism that is comfortable for everyone.

2   Method

The research conducted as the basis for this writing is descriptive qualitative research, which aims to present basic information about the research subject and describe in detail the object studied in the study [7].

The research method used in writing this article is to collect secondary data through documents obtained from various online media and online journals, which were conducted randomly using conflict and violence in Yogyakarta, which took place during 2017–2022.

The data obtained from the excavation process from the online media is then classified based on the year of the incident so that the data can show when the event occurred. In addition to time, the classification basis of this research is actors, categories of conflict and violence, and conflict and violence resolution.

From the data obtained, it is then classified to form a series of narratives about conflict and violence. Data analysis starts from the data reduction process related to the flow of violent events, actors, and the resolution of the same conflict and violence. After data reduction, the classified data is presented in various tabular forms making it easier to analyze. The data analysis uses the theory of conflict and violence, which is widely used in the perspective of the conflict. Conclusions are drawn based on the study that has been done.

3   Result and Discussion

The results of secondary data on conflicts and violence in Yogyakarta can be classified into several typologies of violence. This typology shows that the variants of violence are very diverse in form, which leads to the existence of the weakest victims in the social structure.

A. *Result*

The typologies of violence in Yogyakarta during the 2017–2022 period show a relatively high number compared to the slogan Yogyakarta has as a city with a comfortable heart (Table 2).

Table 2. Typologies of Violence in Yogyakarta

No	Violence Type	Actor	Amount	Reason	Resolution
1	The violence of Women and Children	Mature Boys and Girls	3996	Domestic Problems	• Build men's awareness so that there will be no more violence with husband perpetrators • Local law on family resilience to create a family that has resilience and domestic violence. • Socialization and education to detect cases of violence as early as possible. • Conduct consultations if there are indications of violence. • Give more attention to perpetrators of child violence so that children do not become victims and perpetrators.
2	Youth violence	Children and Teenagers	15	Violence inherited from association	• Rehabilitation for minors • Prison
3	Emotional Violence	Mature Boy	11	• Drive the vehicle • Revenge • Orders for online motorcycle taxi drivers do not take precedence • Persecution of online motorcycle taxi drivers • Face to face	• Rehabilitation for minors • Prison
4	Supporter Violence	Children and Teenagers	3	• Failure to join the league • Sentiment between fans • Contact while on the road	• Stop violence • Prison • Mutual support (mediation)

(continued)

Table 2. (*continued*)

No	Violence Type	Actor	Amount	Reason	Resolution
5	Student Violence	Mature Boy	6	• Assault • Riot • Matching • Stabbing • Brawl	• The government needs to approach it sociologically, culturally, and politically. The social structure and culture in the region need to be transformed so that it becomes more friendly to peace • Enforcement of rules and punishment for perpetrators. • reconciliation is carried out and assisted by the police through mediation.

Source: Secondary Data Analysis, 2022 ([8]; [9]; [10]; [11]; [12]; [13]; [14]; [15]; [16]; [17]; [18]; [19]; [20]; [21]; [22]; [23]; [24])

Based on the data shown in the table, the typology of conflict and violence in Yogyakarta can be categorized into five types, namely:

1) *Violence against Women and Children*

   This type of violence is the highest amount of violence in the last five years, with 4000 cases reported. In a broader context, there could be more cases because many victims did not report the violence. Considering this domestic violence case is a complaint offense, the patient will not be processed if there is no report.

   The perpetrators of violence in the context of domestic violence are adults, both men, and women, who commit the majority of violence against women and children. With various forms; physical violence (hitting, kicking, slapping, throwing complex objects, and the like), psychological violence, sexual violence, and economic violence. Resolving domestic violence cases takes a long time because it requires a mediation and rehabilitation process that is insufficient in the short term.

2) *Youth violence (Youth violence)*

   Juvenile delinquency violence in the form of youth violence is increasing in number caused by various factors; family problems, problems at school, social issues (violence among friends), or the lack of public space that teenagers can access. This conflict has fatal consequences for adolescents, including death or stab wounds from sharp weapons. Efforts to resolve disputes are mostly made through mediation because the perpetrators are still minors, and some are imprisoned.

3) *Supporter Violence (Olahraga)*

   The violence of football fans occurred before, on during or after the ball game is over. The perpetrators of violence among soccer fans are primarily children and teenagers who are passionate supporters of their favorite football team. At the time

of the match, the team loses or does not qualify, which often triggers conflict and violence. Given the age that is still very unstable, it causes anger to be vented against the supporters of the opposing club, which begins with various forms of provocation, whether intentional or not. Some victims died from torture, stab wounds, and minor injuries. Settlement of cases through mediation and rehabilitation because most perpetrators and victims are underage and imprisoned.

4) *Emotional Violence*

This emotional form of violence often occurs among online motorcycle taxi drivers related to working relationships with fellow online motorcycle taxi drivers. Violence occurs when ordering goods or food is not under the order, looking at each other's faces, not greeting each other when meeting on the road, driving a vehicle on the road, or even being abused. Conflicts between online motorcycle taxis are easy to occur, considering that during peak hours, there is a density of passengers or orders, which causes drivers to get emotional quickly. Considering that the majority of the perpetrators are adult males, the handling of the case is carried out through mediation and imprisonment.

5) *Student Violence (Ethnic)*

Yogyakarta is a city of students and tourism, which causes many immigrants from outside the region who spread from Sabang to Merauke. This violence is not too much compared to other conflicts and violence. However, if there is conflict and violence, the resulting impact can lead to death and riots. The root of the violence that appears is usually brought from the area of origin, and at certain times it can arise if there is a trigger, for example, assault, stabbing, or stabbing. Mediation involves many parties, especially ethnic groups, which usually underlie acts of violence. If the violence that occurs is related to a criminal incident, then the steps of imprisonment are also carried out for the perpetrator. The ethnic-based violence that happened to these students was also passed down from generation to generation, which caused the hatred to continue.

B. *Discussion*

Yogyakarta is known for its slogan "Yogyakarta Be Comfortable" because it is a city of education and tourism and an attractive retirement city for migrants in Indonesia. But there are various kinds of violence and conflicts between child and adolescent actors. Men and women appear in some areas that are troubling society. Several studies have shown that Yogyakarta is always capable of conflict resolution. Conflict resolution efforts are carried out from micro to macro settings. In general, conflicts that occur between individuals can be resolved through mediation. However, in an escalation of conflict, conflict resolution is carried out through legal channels, namely court institutions [25].

In the child abuse scheme in Yogyakarta, Widiastuti [26] found that sexual violence against children was caused by ignorance, lack of child protection, and low bargaining position triggered by technology. From 2012 to 2014, in Yogyakarta, cases of violence against children were in the top three parts and were constantly increasing. Violence also occurs in adolescents, namely high school students [27]. Violence in schools occurs because the ownership of internalized cultural capital brought from the family or peer-group habitus emerges as an identity differentiation strategy when associating with other

groups. At the family level, violence also occurs with various causative factors [28]. Among others, domestic violence in survivors is infidelity, economic problems, patriarchal culture, interference from third parties, gambling, and differences in principles. At the macro level, the government has an essential role in conflict resolution through structural policies by presenting binding rules.

This study found five typologies of conflict in Yogyakarta, namely (1) violence against women and children, (2) juvenile delinquency violence, (3) supporter violence (sports), (4) emotional violence, and (5) student violence (ethnic). Most conflicts involve men as conflict actors. The most dominant amount of violence in Yogyakarta is violence based on women, children, and youth in the form of domestic violence, youth violence, and soccer fans. Following the emergence of ethnic and emotional-based violence for a while. Religion-based violence does not strengthen because of the high awareness of religious moderation.

The image of peace and security with the tagline "Jogja is Comfortable" and the various conflicts in Yogyakarta are social facts. Dahrendorf [29] [30] explains that this contradiction shows that the public image is not always in line with the points. The face of society is not always in an integrated, harmonious, and mutually fulfilling position, but other faces show conflict and change. The dispute only arises in social relations in a system that cannot be single. Conflict of interest becomes unavoidable for those who have power and those who do not have the ability. Power and authority always place individuals at the top and bottom positions in any structure prone to conflict and violence. Conflict resolution involving all parties, individuals and the government, can ultimately produce conflict productivity.

4   Conclusion

The number of conflicts that occur in the city of Yogyakarta does not necessarily undermine the image of Yogyakarta as a safe city. Structural and non-structural capabilities that are built to manage conflict to conflict resolution show that debate occurs in the people of Yogyakarta. The face of society is not single, and there are other faces besides harmony. Yogyakarta is still at ease, considering the structures built can manage conflict well. The high-level violence among women, youth, and children is a concern for all parties that need to be reduced in number.

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