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Social Dynamics of Conflict over the Construction of a House of Worship in Cilegon City: Implications for Inclusive Governance and SDG 16

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The study aims to analyze the social dynamics underlying the conflict over the construction of the HKBP Maranatha Church in Cilegon City, identify the social and political factors that intensified the conflict, and examine the role of local government in facilitating conflict resolution. The study also considers the relevance of inclusive governance and peaceful conflict management to Sustainable Development Goal 16. **Method:** The research employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and document analysis involving representatives of local government institutions, religious organizations, community groups, and parties directly affected by the conflict. The data were analyzed thematically and validated through source triangulation and member checking. **Results:** The findings indicate that the conflict was shaped by prejudice, interreligious distrust, unequal access to decision-making, political intervention, and ambiguity in the implementation of government regulations. The local government performed several roles as mediator, facilitator, collaborator, controller, and monitor. However, the effectiveness of these roles was constrained by inconsistent institutional responses and unequal power relations between majority and minority religious groups. **Novelty:** The study integrates structural conflict, symbolic interpretation, and local governance perspectives to explain how religious symbols, power inequalities, and administrative procedures interact in conflicts over houses of worship. It demonstrates that transparent regulation, inclusive dialogue, and equitable participation are essential for strengthening peaceful institutions in accordance with SDG 16.

INTRODUCTION

Cilegon, an industrial city located in Banten Province, Indonesia, is known as an important economic center with significant ethnic and religious diversity among its residents. The city, which is home to more than hundreds of thousands of residents, has a predominantly Muslim population of around 97.66%, while the rest belong to other religions such as Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism and other beliefs (Iqbal et al., 2022). Although this diversity should be a source of social and cultural wealth, the reality shows that these differences often trigger conflicts that undermine the expected social harmony. One of the most crucial and recurring issues is conflict over the construction of a worship house. This conflict not only reflects tensions between religious communities, but also highlights the challenges faced by society in realizing tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

Issues related to the worship house construction in Cilegon City are often influenced by regional regulations that limit the establishment of worship places for religious minorities (Regus, 2022). This regulation, on the one hand, is considered an effort to maintain social balance, but on the other hand, it is often seen as a form of discrimination that violates the principles of freedom of religion guaranteed by the constitution. This condition is exacerbated by the negative perceptions and prejudices that develop among majority groups towards minority groups, which in turn trigger