

The Impact of Expansion Area on Local Communities Social Conflict in North Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province

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Abstract- This aims of research are to explain the mechanism of formation of new autonomous regions or expansion area in accordance with the applicable procedures. It is no less important the readiness of local concerns, mainly related to the financing aspects, human resources and credibility in managing the bureaucracy of clean and better government.

The other thing is to strengthen the capacity of the public to control the performance of the executive and legislative which are representative of people who tend to exploit the masses, so that the spirit of regional expansion which is in essence to improve public services and the welfare of the people and does not cause social conflict and realized wiser and more prudent.

Behind the expansion to improve people's welfare and shorten the bureaucracy on behalf of other interests, regional growth will be accompanied in turn by the conversion of land. It happens in North Mamuju Regency post- expansion local communities. The expansion also triggered social conflicts on local community and those are community groups or individuals who have not understood the politics then dive into practical politics.

The results of research and data analysis showed that the impact of regional growth is not only limited to political. Moreover, the demographic problem is about unclear boundary, less socialization on the boundaries of protected forest areas.

Index Terms— Expansion of the region, Bureaucracy, Social conflicts, Local communities, Public services

I. INTRODUCTION

Along with the development and progress of post-reform, the ideas of the establishment of new autonomous regions or expansion areas also grow very fast. The spirit appears to the surface in line with the release of Act No. 22 Year 1999 which was later revised to Act No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government, which it gives fresh air and the demands of the spirit of the democratic initiated by various groups. In other words, the spirit of regional expansions flows along with the closed democracy for 32 years of the new order and efforts to establish a balance of regions development that echoed almost all components of the nation. Ironically, the idea of regional expansions can not be separated from the phenomena of social conflict with people of conflict, the community, state and private sector. Another phenomenon that often happens is a conflict about borders or territorial and natural resources.

The inception of the legislation, the area is no longer fully dependent and will be dictated by the center. In fact, some areas, such as Aceh, Riau and Papua demands independence and want to separate from the Republic of Indonesia. As we

know that in the early days of reformation, beside there is desire to separate from NKRI, also emerging aspirations of various regions who want to do province expansion, district and city. In efforts to establish new provinces and districts, there are pro and contra between the groups on regional expansion as a result of the impact of regional autonomy on political tensions and social conflicts among citizens. This is an evident from the emergence of the threat of each group are pros and cons to the establishment of new areas, mass mobilization and ethnicity, even death or conflicts with violence that leads to antagonistic conflict.

Regional expansions gradually realized with the ratification by the President of the Republic of Indonesia through legislation. Until October 25th, 2002, starting with new seven provinces; North Maluku, Banten, Bangka Belitung, Gorontalo, Riau Islands, Papua Island and West Sulawesi. Based on results of research conducted by Viktor Grift (2008: 23) that two expansion districts, namely Mamuju district into two districts, namely Mamuju and North Mamuju, before the expansion of Polewali and Mamasa district of West Sulawesi province, explains that the expansion is actually aimed at improving the living standards and the development of the local area, there are many weaknesses that occur in the field, including a weak government in tightening the expansion, where many areas are divided, but failed to accelerate and improve the welfare of people. Therefore, the government in addition to tighten the rules, it is necessary to evaluate the existing regional expansions. This is important since the division developed and expansion to be degraded.

Furthermore, the expansion criteria must be reformulated in detail in order to avoid the expansion areas or autonomous regions that are not aligned with social welfare. To that end, a thorough consideration through a series of further research should be earnest to find the answers that the real expansion of the region with the establishment of new autonomous regions (the result of the merger, expansion, or deletion) is something that not negotiable, the main consideration is ensuring welfare residents in the future.

Discourse regional expansions pros and cons addressed by society. Pros and cons are not only limited on fighting discourse, but physical fights in the form of demonstrations, clashes between supporters. In some regions the expansion plan, it invited the horizontal conflict between the pro expansion and the counter anti expansion. The process of formation of Riau Islands, West Papua, Batu Bara district in North Sumatra, the expansion process of Polewali Mamasa into Mamasa in West Sulawesi cause physical clash, between the mass of the pros and cons.

This research will be focused on local community development patterns and areas of the main expansions to understand the real purpose of regional expansions, as well as doing some sociological approach to the community to remain in a relationship that harmonious like before expanded.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional expansion based on the Act number 22 Year 1999 on Regional Government, in Article 5 (2) declared areas can be divided becoming more than one area, but after Act number 22 year 1999 was replaced by Act number 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government, the matter of regional expansions mentioned in Article 4 paragraph (3) and (4), however, the term used is regional enlargement means the development of an autonomous region into two or more autonomous regions.

The Act number 32 year 2004 to regulate provisions concerning the formation of the region, analogous, issues of regional expansions are also included within the scope of the formation of the area. This law also specifies that the establishment of an area should be established by a separate law. This provision is contained in Article 4 particle (1) and particle (2) The same article states that: "The law forming regions referred to in particle (1) include the name, area coverage, limits, the capital, the authority conducting the affairs government, the appointment of the acting head of the region, filling the membership of Parliament, the transfer of personnel, funding, equipment, documents, as well as the region"(Emmerson, 2001: 122).

According to Harris (2006), the expansion of regions in Indonesia occurs on a large scale, so it turned into a kind of 'business' or 'industrial' expansion at this time, is not entirely based on the views of the normative-theoretical as it is written in the regulations of the regional growth (in theories of decentralization) advanced by many experts to improve the welfare of the people, develop local democracy, maximizing public access to government, bring government closer to the people, to provide public services as well and as efficiently as possible. Conversely, pragmatic political goals such as in response to religious and ethnic separatism, building the image of the regime as a democratic regime, strengthen the legitimacy of the regime, and because the self-interest of local and national actors, are all factors that are more dominant, politicization and pragmatism in such regional expansion that ultimately give rise to many problems or complications in the areas of expansion, holding areas and also in the center. Indonesia is currently the country of more than 220 million people and is pluralistic in terms of ethnicity, language region, religion, culture, geography, demographics, and others.

Maskun in Dwiyanto (2009), the demands of regional growth can actually be done both in the Autonomous Region status or status Administrative Region. According to him, should claim to be the first autonomous region begins with the formation of several Provincial Administrative District, the City and the District. Expected determination of the administrative regions is an important process to mature and strengthen the ability of provinces, counties, cities, districts, rural / urban villages so that one can become an Autonomous Region. These considerations are important because many Autonomous Regions, both the provincial, district, town, district, villages that do not yet have the ability to manage his own household. Another thing given that extraction not only

can be seen from the financial capability of the region, but also other factors that also determine.

Social Conflict

Conflict briefly occur in the absence of legal certainty set so that the absence of rules governing human relationships with one another. But there are still many understandings of the conflict, among others: (1) a struggle to obtain scarce things such as values, status, power and another thing, another thing that is not only profitable but someone just happened to conflict took things to subdue their competitors, (2) social processes antagonistic that sometimes can not be harmonized because both parties have related goals, attitudes, values different from one another, giving rise to the conflict itself.

Existing conflict or possible conflict often seen that using violence or wars, but must understand the conflict would be no violent conflicts or wars if there is proper management and in accordance with existing procedures. A known conflict that may only be seen by naked eye, there are many conflicts but is not seen as a conflict. To be able to determine whether that happens is a conflict or not need to know what the cause of the conflict. The root cause of conflict, among others: (a) Conflict Data, caused problems in terms of validity and use of data analysis methods used to make decisions. An example of data conflicts is conflict regarding the election results (Election). Causes of data conflict is the lack of information, misinformation, different views about what is relevant, differences interpret the data, differences in assessment procedures; (b) Social Relations Conflict, this conflict occurs within the framework of the fabric of (interaction) social interpersonal, inter-community and inter-group. This conflict is caused by strong emotions, misperceptions or stereotypes, poor communication or miscommunication, negative behaviors repetitive; (c) Conflict value, occur due to differences in value systems or beliefs held by related parties. This conflict occurs because of differences in the criteria for evaluating ideas or behavior, goals are intrinsically exclusive values, differences in lifestyle, ideology, and religion; (d) Conflict of Interest, occur as a result of competing interests that felt a need to be met or that the real is not in conformity. This conflict caused by competition perceived or real, interest Substantive, Procedural interests, the interests of Psychological, and (e) Structural Conflict, occurs when there is imbalance in conducting control access to resources, such as land, mines, water resources and forests. Structural conflict is due to the patterns of behavior or destructive interaction, inequality control, possession, or distribution of resources, geography, physical, or environment which hinder cooperation, time constraints, inequality of power and authority.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a case study, with a qualitative approach, in addition to some sort of relevant research, among others: the study of history and ethnography. It is intended to explain social phenomena that are discussed based on empirical facts with the consideration that, qualitative research easier when dealing with multiple facts, explain the nature of the relationship between researcher and informant. In other words, the data and information obtained in the form of empirical facts, and then interpreted to explain the phenomenon of social conflicts related to the expansion area in the district of North Mamuju, West Sulawesi. In this study the presence of a team

of researchers in the field to be the main requirement, as well as the observer. Researchers collected data and information to the natural background where researchers act as a key instrument. In addition, researchers also act as planners and implementers are directly involved in the conduct of research.

Based on the research instruments mentioned above, we then determined informants proportionally according to weight, the facts, and the target of achieving (outcomes research) that has been determined (Muhadjir, 1998). Informants are all components of society at the sites. Based on the initial search of the informant will be a source of data and information in this study, as many as 50 people in selected purposively. Of these amount, then selected 20 key informants in providing information and information relating to the subject matter covered.

Data analysis technique consists of three stages, namely data reduction, exposure data, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction is the process of selecting the data that is relevant, important, and meaningful to explain about what the goals of the analysis. The next step is to simplify to make the focus, classification, and abstraction of raw data into meaningful data for analysis. Subsequently reduced data presented by describing in the form of exposure data that enables conclusions to be drawn.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

North Mamuju regency; Pasangkayu capital, is one of the districts in West Sulawesi province, the result of the expansion area of Mamuju. North Mamuju regency (Matra) located at 719 KM from the provincial capital of South Sulawesi (Makassar). While, the capital of Central Sulawesi; Palu approximately 130 KM. It is a region of North Mamuju, 3.043,75 km².

Geographically, the district is located at coordinates between 3o 39' to 4o 16' South latitude and 119o 53' until 120o 27' East Longitude. The regency of Matra has boundaries: North of the Donggala (Central Sulawesi); South side with Mamuju, east to North Luwu; and west by the Strait of Makassar. North Mamuju regency is a combination of the District Pasangkayu, Sarudu, Baras, and Bambalamotu which previously were part of Mamuju.

Based on the research and analysis of the data showed that there are four major factors driving regional growth in the reform period, including in North Mamuju District, namely: 1) the motives for the effectiveness of government administration related to the territory of the region is so vast, the population is spread out, and underdevelopment ; 2) the tendency to homogeneity (ethnic, language, religion, urban-rural, income level); 3) the fiscal indulgence is guaranteed by law the provision of general allocation funds, the result of natural resources and the availability of sources of regional revenue, and 4) the motive rentier (bureaucratic and political rent-seeking) elites.

In addition, culture and ethnic social always form part of a particular area based on history that was formed from elements which differ from one ethnic group to another ethnic group. In this case, the social aspect of culture assumes, if a society bound by a cultural system that gives the difference in cultural identity with other people, then it is politically binding unity of the community will be stronger. This aspect is directly linked to the issue of ethnicity and religion may be. This factor

actually is connected to geography, because of ethnicity might present itself. The formation of an ethnic identity is a very long process related to geographical factors and demographic directly. In addition, it is often an ethnicity or a particular community is more of a moral and political community than just a group of people descent or language. Factors that suppress political or economic could increasingly push the ethnic dominance of a particular community.

Based on history, religion, language and culture of a community differentiate or make a distinction between one parts of a community against another community. Not infrequently, ethnicity polarization leads as efforts over resources of a particular ethnic community of community's magnitude. Similarly, the expansion of North Mamuju regency as a separate district as already based on objective considerations which aims to improve the welfare of the community. However, the purposes of the establishment of new autonomous regions are not only seen solely from the administrative dimension in the sense to improve the governance of efficient and effective, but also from the economic, political and social culture.

Another thing that can not be denied as a result of regional expansion in North Mamuju regency is also likely to trigger social conflict. According to the author, conflict and conflict phenomena occur, because some of the things that accompany it, among others: (1) study the expansion tends only through the mechanism of the House so that the political aspect is more dominant; (2) formal requirements posed by legislation such as the feasibility of administrative, technical and physical territory only formalistic, political lobbies that dominate these mechanisms, and (3) the ability of the political, economic and other aspects that encourage financing flexibility adequate service to the public yet Referring to the above results, in an effort to minimize potential conflicts arising from the expansion area, it becomes important to study the mechanism of formation of new autonomous regions in accordance with statutory provisions in force, do not ignore the conditions that have been determined. And, no less important consideration is related to the readiness area, both in terms of finance, human resources and credibility in managing the bureaucracy of clean and better government. The other thing is to strengthen the capacity of the public to control the performance of the executive and legislative especially the representatives of the people who tend to exploit the masses. So that the spirit of regional expansions which in essence is to improve public services and the welfare of the people actually realized in a more wise and prudent.

Given the purpose of decentralization is to improve the welfare of the community, bringing public services, and strengthen the competitiveness of the region, the flood level of the regional divisions threaten the decline in the quality of local governance. Results of research on the impact of regional expansion especially North Mamuju regency, showed that no significant changes since the establishment of this area. The authorities of the regional head (regent) in developing regions are reflected from the various policies contained in local regulations according to the Law on Regional Autonomy. Implementation of development activities based on local development plans and development plans are ideally prepared on the spatial plan. Spatial plan as a guide in the management of the area is based on the wishes and expectations of the

people (all stakeholders), which is simply referred to as vision and mission government of North Mamuju.

Normatively, North Mamuju regency regional expansions provide ease of access to public services, but its implementation is actually exhausted public funds for political fund absorbed. It is often triggered social conflicts, especially between local community groups. In practice, the impact of the expansion actually undermine state finances. The area of the expansion requires large investments because they do not have the instruments of government assets and infrastructure. The local government of the expansion including North Mamuju regency covers the needs of a portion of the cost of public service funding.

Local community social conflicts related to regional expansion as a social reality can be grouped into the category of nature, motifs and shapes. By its nature, latent and manifests conflicts. Based on the motive, conflicts are divided into two categories of rational and emotional. Based on the shape, the conflict can be divided into vertical and horizontal. The following brief illustration of the various conflicts. Conflict always involves two opposing parties, either between individuals or between groups or between broader social entities. This occurred in the district of Matra, especially in the District Lariang, Baras, and Bulutaba where the conflict involves two parties that have a balanced position on the one hand, and on the other side when the conflicting parties are in a position that is not balanced. Conflicts become latent when conflict and tension between conflict actors vague and unclear, but it has no inner conflict actors, such as a negative assessment of the other party.

Conflicts triggered by an imbalance in the social, political and economic contain rational calculations, profit and loss, demanding distributive justice. Because of it, measures undertaken settlement through rational calculations. A simple example to illustrate the rational conflict is disagreement regarding the land seizure effort. Then it can be resolved through the steps of a compromise between the two warring parties to split the business area according to an agreed proportion. Yet it would be a crucial issue, when colored by cultural construction that resulted in the party feel better and others worse. Religion or ethnicity is a factor in triggering conflicts involving cultural categories sentimental ties between followers of members of the public. This is in line with the perspective utilitarianism, and people always consider aspects of his personal interests in their dealings with one another (rational considerations).

This condition in turn creates a conflict which is part of the social structure or structural conflict. Like organisms, social systems do not always work functionally, as it is known in perspective Parson. Social systems are not always integrated with each other, otherwise would have contradictions due to different interests. The cooperation within the community does not necessarily describe a social system that is integrated. Contradiction or clash occurring in social life has an impact on changes in the social system, each party, individual or group, will seek a way out of the conflict. In principle within the community actually have had the potential or the ability to manage conflict into a positive and functional.

Experience has shown, social and economic inequality is one important explanation of social conflicts that occurred in the district of North Mamuju. It's ironically when the expansion on the one hand does not improve the quality of

public services, but rather strengthens the seeds of social conflict that increasingly local nuances. Therefore it is not wrong if the formation of new regions really be considered mature, if need be stopped, at least a moratorium so as not to backfire at a later date. In ten years of decentralization greater authority to the regions, at least got some notes, namely: (1) the particular presence functions, decentralization regime has not completely different from normal. With or without decentralization, the level of achievement of the value of virtue, namely the welfare of the people, more or less the same; (2) of the above-mentioned facts, the strengthening of regional autonomy through expansion of North Mamuju regency to be more effective, filtration utilization of resources for the benefit of the public directly (public expenditure) is mandatory, and (3) of the direct expenditure envisaged that local government operations expansion results, is intended increase in service and welfare of the community, not the interests of the elite or local government apparatus itself.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and analysis of data related to the impact of the expansion area (the formation of new autonomous regions), in particular the expansion of North Mamuju, West Sulawesi can be concluded that:

The new governance process which gives a greater role to regional governments went into effect and be implemented on the basis of Act number 22 year 1999 and then revised by Act number 32 year 2004. Decentralization appropriate to maximize the Act, the arrangement of the New Autonomous Region (NAR) became one of the important issues that are still the focus of the Government. Rationalization and management discipline is still erect, politics continues to dominate. The case of regional expansion that occurred in North Mamuju regency is associated with social conflicts with local communities as an action framework is an expansion specialized in public management. By choosing the expansion is believed to trigger the acceleration of development and public services, it is difficult to achieve if the choice is not made expansion.

This lack of quality policy rationality, undisciplined management, especially in the executive authority should be based on their bargaining power in both modes, and it implicates on grand design of area arrangement. All of these open wide spaces of politicization. Criteria for expansion, characterized by technocratic simultaneously melted in a very political process. Everything was ambiguous. The phenomenon of district performance Matrayang regency is not appropriate and strengthens the thesis that Parliament and the Government is now in the situation that can not make solutions to divide the customary land in future.

Local community social conflict is caused by Matra district of cultural and ethnic differences. Conflicts tend to occur due to cultural differences that gave birth to the issue of stereotypes ratings. In this case, each cultural group saw as a member or part of the same culture and does battle to obtain cultural autonomy. The debate is about the primordial approach to the reality of the conflict. People who reject the argument that there is a serious issue reasoned only emphasize the conflict explanation of the cultural aspect alone. A cultural approach does not include the important factors of social and economic aspects.

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