

ANALYSIS IMPACT OF THE EXPANSION OF THE REGION AGAINST LOCAL COMMUNITY SOCIAL CONFLICT

Alanilis Dampak Perluasan Wilayah Terhadap Konflik Sosial Masyarakat Lokal

Baso Madiong

Bosowa University Lecturer, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: madiongbaso@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Research entitled the influence of the expansion Area of the cultural values of society of West Sulawesi province aims to study the formation mechanism of the new autonomous region, as well as more health not neglecting the terms that have been determined. and that is not less important is the readiness of the region concerned, both in aspects of the financing, human Resources and the credibility of the bureaucracy in the management of good governance and better. the other thing is to do the capacity of the public to control the performance of the Executive and the legislature which is especially representative of the people who tend to exploit the people. so that the spirit of the sea area bottom line is improving public services and rich people and does not pose a conflict of cultures really manifested in a more benevolent and wise. The method used is the guidance to the Government and society in General about the real purpose of the expansion area as well as coaching the community who are in conflict due to the expansion region.

Keywords: Social Conflict in The Region – Local Community

ABSTRAK: Penelitian berjudul pengaruh perluasan Area nilai-nilai budaya masyarakat Provinsi Sulawesi Barat bertujuan untuk mempelajari mekanisme pembentukan daerah otonom baru, serta lebih health tidak mengabaikan persyaratan yang telah ditentukan. dan yang tidak kalah pentingnya kesiapan di wilayah yang bersangkutan, baik dalam aspek pendanaan, sumber daya manusia dan kredibilitas birokrasi dalam pengelolaan pemerintahan yang baik dan lebih baik. hal lain adalah untuk melakukan kapasitas masyarakat untuk mengontrol kinerja eksekutif dan legislatif yang terutama wakil dari orang-orang yang cenderung untuk mengeksploitasi orang-orang. sehingga semangat garis bawah daerah laut adalah meningkatkan pelayanan publik dan orang-orang kaya dan tidak menimbulkan konflik budaya benar-benar diwujudkan dalam lebih dermawan dan arif. Metode yang digunakan adalah bimbingan kepada pemerintah dan masyarakat secara umum tentang tujuan yang sebenarnya dari wilayah perluasan serta pembinaan masyarakat yang dalam konflik karena perluasan wilayah setempat.

Kata kunci: Konflik sosial di wilayah – masyarakat

I. INTRODUCTION

These ideas and the idea of the establishment of new autonomous area drove quickly and rapidly. This spirit of sticking to the surface of the discharge in accordance with Act No. 22 of year 1999 which was later revised into law Number 32 Year 2004 about local governance, which no other brings fresh wind and are the demands from the spirit of the spirit of democracy that is rolled out by various circles. With other words the spirit of expansion flows along with faucets encrusted democracy over the past 32 years and efforts to build keberimbangan development between regions that are highly touted by virtually all components of the nation. Ironically, the idea of blossoming on his journey could not be

separated from the phenomena of social conflict with the actors of the conflict, the community, the State and the private sector was no exception. The phenomenon is not rare is the conflict about borders (territorial) and natural resources. With the publication of the law, the area is no longer totally dependent and dictated by the Center. In fact, some areas, such as Aceh, Riau and Papua demanding independence and want to split from the Republic of Indonesia. In the early days of reform, in addition to the existence of a separate province from the Republic of desire, as well as emerging aspirations of various regions that want it does extraction the province or district. In the establishment of provinces and districts, the attraction between the groups that agree and

disagree against the expansion of the regional autonomous region as a result of impact against the growing local political temperature. This reflected indications of the emergence of the threat of each group of pros and cons against the formation of new areas, mass mobilization by tribal sentiments, even death threats. Any blossoming gradually realized with its endorsement by the President of the Republic of Indonesia through legislation. Up to 25 October 2002 then, accounting for five provinces in the country, namely Banten, West Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung, Gorontalo, and Riau Islands. The island of New Guinea which was formerly a province of any currently has undergone expansion, as well as with the Maluku islands. Based on the results of research conducted by Viktor Grift (2008:23) in the two counties who extracted the Polewali Mamasa Regency, that became the Regency Polewali Mamasa Regency and Mamasa region in West Sulawesi Province concluded that the actual Extraction aims to improve the standard of living and the development of the local area, it turns out that many of the weaknesses that occur in the field, where the Government is weak in tighten the expansion, such as many areas are extracted but failed to accelerate and improve the welfare of the people. Therefore, the Government tightened the rules in addition to the above, also need to evaluate the blossoming that is already running. It is important to look at the expansion that can be developed and the expansion that should be didegradasi. Furthermore, the expansion criteria must be formulated back in detail in order to avoid extraction areas that are not in harmony with the improvement of the welfare of the community. To that end, a comprehensive consideration through a series of studies/further research must be in earnest to find answers that real

blossoming with the formation of new areas (merger, expansion, or removal) is something that is not negotiable, with more major consideration provided the benefit of the population in the future.

II. DISCUSSION

1. The Conceptual Basis Of The Blossoming

Region extraction based on by law number 22 Year 1999 regarding local governance, on article 5 paragraph (2) stated the area can be expanded as a result become more than one area, but after the ACT number 22 Year 1999 was replaced by law Number 32 Year 2004 about local governance, then blossoming material listed in section 4 paragraph (3) and subsection (4), however, the term used is the expansion Area means the development of a single autonomous area into two or more autonomous regions.

In article 4 paragraph (3) of LAW Number 32 year 2004 that stated: "the formation of the area can be either merging some regions or parts of regions of the bersandingan or the expansion from one area into two or more areas." Whereas in article 4 paragraph (4) of the Act states: "the expansion of one area into two or more regions as referred to in paragraph (3) may be made after reaching the minimum age of the Organization of the Government".

More specifically, Law Number 32 Year 2004 regulates provisions regarding the establishment of areas in chapter II concerning the formation of the area and a Special Area. Be analogous, the problem of the expansion area is also included in the scope of the formation of the region. This Act also specifies that the establishment of an area should be established by statute. This provision stated in article 4 paragraph (1). Later,

subsection (2) of the same article states that: "a law the establishment of the area as referred to in paragraph (1), among others, include the name, scope, limits, wailayah capital, authorities organise the Affairs of Government, the appointment of the acting head of the regional parliament membership, charging, diversion of the staffing, funding, equipment, documents, as well as the device area." (Donald k. Emmerson, 2001:122)

According to Tri Ratnawi (2009:16) that the extraction areas in Indonesia occurs on a massive scale, so it turned into a kind of 'business' or 'industries' current expansion, not entirely based on the views of the normative-theoretical as is expressly stated in the rules or blossoming in the theories of decentralization expressed by many experts to improve people's welfare, developing local democracy, maximizing public access to Government, hold the Government with its people providing public services as good as and seefesien as possible. Instead, political purposes- such as to respond to pragmatic religious and ethnic separatism, build the image of the regime as a democratic regime, strengthen the legitimacy of the regime in power, and because of the self-interest of Central and regional actors, are all factors that are more dominant, politicization and pragmatism in the blossoming like that which ultimately raises the number of problems or complications in those areas of the expansion, the parent area and also in the Center. The current state of Indonesia with a population of more than 220 million people and are compounds in terms of ethnicity, language, religion, culture, geography, demographics, and more.

According to Maskun (2001; 13), blossoming demands may actually be done either in the status of the autonomous region or Administrative Area

status. According to him, should be a requirement to become an autonomous region beginning first with the formation of some Provinces or Kabupaten and Kecamatan Administratip. It is expected that administratip area determination is a process essential for mendewasakan and strengthens the ability of the Province/District/Kecamatan in order to one day be able to be Autonomous. This consideration is important given the many autonomous region, either provincially or district/Sub-district that does not yet have the ability to take care of his household (berotonomi). Another thing given that extraction not only can be seen from the financial capability of the region, but also other factors that also determine.

Legalization of blossoming are listed in the same article on the next paragraph (paragraph (3) which States that, "the establishment of the area can be either merging some regions or parts of regions of the bersandingan or the expansion from one area into two or more areas." Paragraph (4) mentions, "the expansion of one area into two or more regions as referred to in paragraph (3) may be made a minimum age limit reached estela Providence Government." (Michael Malley, 2005:32)

Results of a study from a team of World Bank conclude there are four main factors driving future blossoming of reform, namely: first, the motives for the effectiveness of administasi Government considering such a broad region, the population is spread out, and failed development; Second, the tendency for its homogeneity (ethnic, linguistic, religious, urban-ruraal, income level); Third, the existence of a fiscal comforting guaranteed by legislation providing for the allocation of public funds, the result of natural resources and the availability of Native Income sources of the region; Fourth, the motif of

hunters rente (bureaucratic and political rent-seeking) elites. (www.liputan6.com/view/. 7 Dec 2005)

However, the formation of the area can only be done when are qualified administrative, technical, physical and territorial. For the province, administrative terms that must be met include the existence of LEGISLATIVE approval of the kabupaten/kota and the bupati/walikota which will be the scope of the province concerned, approval of the provincial parent and Governor, as well as the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. As for kabupaten/kota, administrative terms also must be met include the existence of LEGISLATIVE approval of the kabupaten/kota and the bupati/walikota concerned, provincial consent and Governor, as well as the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

Furthermore, the technical condition of the formation of the new area should include factors that are the Foundation of the region that includes the factors below.

- a. Economic ability.
- b. Potential areas.
- c. Socio-cultural.
- d. Social politics.
- e. The residency.
- f. Área.
- g. Defensa.
- h. Security.
- i. Another factor that allows this autonomous region.

Furthermore, the physical conditions of selected must include at least five kabupaten/kota to the formation of the province and at least five subdistricts for the formation of district, sub-district and four for the establishment of the city, the location of the prospective capital, means, and infrastructure of Government.

2. The Social Dimension of Culture

Ethnic cultures and always form part of a social area which is specifically based on the history that formed from elements that are different from an ethnic group to the other ethnic groups (Mustamin, 2003:26). Socio-cultural aspects assume, if a society bound by a system of its own culture that gives the difference in cultural identity with other societies, then politically ties the unity of the community will be stronger. This aspect is directly linked to the question of ethnicity and religious might be. This factor is actually related to factors of geography, because the factor ethnicity not may appear by itself. The establishment of an ethnic identity is a very long process associated with the factors geographically and demographically directly.

In addition, it is often a particular ethnic group or community is more of a moral and political community than just the community group or descendant languages. Factors that suppress politically or ekonomipun could push more ethnic domination of a particular community. Based on history, religion, language and culture of a traditional community differentiates or makes a distinction between a part of a society in which one community against the other. Often, polarizing ethnicity leads as efforts to scramble for resources a certain ethnic community from the community.

The expansion area should be based on objective considerations that aim to achieve an increase in welfare of society. However, the purpose of the establishment of the autonomous region cannot be seen solely from the dimensions of the Administration in the sense of to improve the Organization of an efficient and effective Government, but also from the aspect of economic, political and socio-cultural (Jimly Assiddiqie, 2007:4).

Local governance in social perspective is seen as organized groups in specific geographic boundaries, and develop a feeling of togetherness in the Middle socioeconomic differences with certain schemes and become "social entity" (Moh. Tolchah Mansoer, 1999:19). Areas with social and cultural pattern that forms a distinctive identity that creates diversity in the autonomous region. A unified feeling as a consequence and a feeling of togetherness that is bound with the strength that not only among themselves but also between local government with regional society (Muhammad Tahir Azhary, 2004:20). Background feelings (*raison d'etre*) and regional authorities will strengthen the unity between the inhabitants of the region.

Culture is understood as a result of the creation of man, after the experience of the human struggle with their surroundings (Koesriani Siswosobroto, 2000:348), so that man needs a good culture, to manipulate or exploit their surroundings. Thus, can guarantee his survival at a time to do the extraction themselves.

All cultural change is a form of response to against things before, like the influx of influences from outside. Central region-place pekecambahan cultural relic usually takes place a change of borders. The dynamics of culture this will usually bring strong culture will defeat the weaker cultures. To the border of West Sulawesi, whose territory is adjacent to South Sulawesi, turned out to be under the influence of the area, so this needs to get attention from people themselves who wanted the original Rail culture can survive to the next, certainly without closing themselves with positive change can only come from outside the rail. Because basically, change itself is a law of nature that cannot be denied. So that needs to be done in the area of the border is making the changes more controlled. I.e. are in the

corridors of acculturation, instead of assimilating culture.

As the border traffic between the province, the growth of the population in the border areas are likely to increase. It is influenced by economic factors, so that people immigrated to the border. These conditions may not be auspicious judging the balance of nature and the sustainability of ecosystems. If population growth is not controlled, it will damage the area around the road, especially the roads throughout the mountainous terrain, so prone to natural disasters.

III. CONCLUSION

The expansion areas in Indonesia occurs on a massive scale, so it turned into a kind of 'business' or 'industries' current expansion, not entirely based on the views of the normative-theoretical as is expressly stated in the rules or blossoming in the theories of decentralization expressed by many experts to improve people's welfare, developing local democracy, maximizing public access to Government, hold the Government with its people, providing public services as good as and seefesien as possible. Instead, political purposes- such as to respond to pragmatic religious and ethnic separatism, build the image of the regime as a democratic regime, strengthen the legitimacy of the regime in power, and because of the self-interest of Central and regional actors, are all factors that are more dominant, politicization and pragmatism in the blossoming like that which ultimately raises the number of problems or complications in those areas of the expansion, the parent area and also in the Center. The current state of Indonesia with a population of more than 220 million people and are compounds in terms of ethnicity, language, religion, culture, geography, demographics, and more.

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The main factors driving reform in the area of extraction there are four, namely: first, the motives for the effectiveness of administrative Government considering such a broad region, the population is spread out, and failed development; Second, the tendency for its homogeneity (ethnic, linguistic, religious, urban-rural, income level); Third, the existence of a fiscal comforting guaranteed by legislation providing for the allocation of

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