



Managing Social Conflict Through Strengthening Village Institutions in Bone District

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ABSTRACT

Conflict management that has been done tends to be reactive and short-term because it tends to only responds to the problem of conflict that appears on the surface and the secondary is just so sporadically to reappear. Therefore, the handling of the conflict which is run long for the bus a stop and dampen conflict is something very urgent to be done by all parties, including higher education institutions. In general, in the District of Bone there has been a background various of factors such as land, politics and even religious values and beliefs. Partners in this activity are the government and village communities in District of Bone. So that through this conflict management training will produce a conflict management document. This activity will be carried out from May to September 2019, starting from the formulation of the proposal to preparation of the final report of activity. Solutions and methods used in this training are the provision of knowledge and understanding through lectures, questions and answers, the practice of mapping potential conflicts with prepared tools and formulating steps for managing conflict that potentially occur in the community. Various parties are associated in training as a form of concrete service to the community are the leaders of society, leaders of religion, the head of the neighborhood / village, leaders of youth and women, and some elements of the organization in the village such as Pekka (Female Head of Family), and others which amounted to 30 participant. The results of the training and dedication have concluded that the potentials of conflict in the village, quite varied and diverse. One of the newest is a conflict because of their investment from outside to work on the potential sources of the power of nature village. Because of that, the training and dedication of this, the stakeholders interests in the village, have already recognized and determined the potential for conflict and resolution of conflicts that must be carried out one of them through the mechanism of meetings, dialogue, communication non-formal, and commitment to build the village.

Keywords: *conflict, institutional, community village*



INTRODUCTION

The variety of conflict issues that occur on a local and national scale as a consequence of the reality of a diverse nation in culture, ethnicity, race, religion, and belief. The Indonesian people and nation were born through the process of forming a strong national character by going through various phases of conflict and even terrible battles from the time of the kingdom of the archipelago to the period of defending the unitary state of Indonesia. The Indonesian people and nation can stand firmly precisely because of the diversity, and each different element has the same fundamental awareness about the importance of national unity and integrity, the importance of peace above all interests of elements and groups.

With this pluralistic capital, the Indonesian nation will become one of the strongest nations in the world as long as these pluralistic values can be managed productively by upholding human dignity, as has been affirmed in Pancasila as the basis of the Indonesian state. As a capital, pluralism must be maintained at the lowest level of society with an approach that touches on its institutional aspects. The most strategic institution is the family, especially at the household level, because in this institution, the socialization and education processes are carried out first.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village Institutions consist of Village Head, Village Apparatus, and Village Consultative Body (BPD). The village institution has a very important role to encourage the wheels of development in the region. In development, it is possible that there will be various upheavals and reactions from various parties, both internally and externally. This requires management for conflict management so that conflicts can be overcome.

This will be encouraged and facilitated through training, especially for all stakeholders in the village, in community service activities carried out in Bone Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict theory and Marx's ideology will flourish if there is a condition of a society that feels subordinated by other societies to enable a conflict to compete for power. Dahrendorf holds that society has two faces (conflict and consensus) (George. D. J. G. Ritzer, 2004)., theory of consensus needs to test the value of integration in society, and the theory of conflict should examine conflicts and the use of force that binds the community



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together in the face of pressure. Dahrendorf recognizes that society would not exist without consensus, and conflict is becoming a requirement of each other. So we won't have conflicts unless there is a prior consensus.

Besides this view, Dahrendorf focuses attention on the structure of the society that is more extensive. The core thesis is to say that the various societal positions have different authority qualities. Dahrendorf is not only interested in the structure of the position, but also the conflict between the various structures position it.

According to Dahrendorf, authority is not constant because it is located in a position, not in the self-person. Because it is a person authorized in one environment who certainly does not have to hold a position of authority in the environment to another. Similarly, someone in a subordinate position in one group may occupy a superordinate position in another.

Authorities in every association are a dichotomy, a group holding a position of authority and a group subordinate with the interests of certain "that the direction and substance are mutually contradictory ". For analysis sociology of group conflict and conflict, groups must adhere to the orientation structure of action holding the position specified. By analogy to the orientation of consciousness (subjective), it appears to be justified to describe this as an interest assuming interest (objective) which is associated with the position of social not contain ramifications or implications psychological; he was included in the level of analysis of sociological (George. D. J. G. Ritzer, 2004).

Thought early about functions conflict social originated from Georg Simmel but was expanded by Coser (George. D. J. G. Ritzer, 2004)., which states that conflict can help strengthen the bond group whose structure is loose. Communities that experience disintegration, or conflict with other communities, can improve integration cohesion.

Conflict seen from the terms of the status of the parties are disputing distinguished above:

- a. Conflict symmetrical is the conflict between parties with relatively equal importance. For example, students with fellow students, and entrepreneurs with fellow entrepreneurs.
- b. Conflict is not symmetrical; the conflicts that arise between the parties do not have equal interests. For example, conflicts occur between the majority by the



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minority, the government by, a group of rebels, an employer with employees, and others.

Conflict seen from the terms of the origin of the problem is distinguished above:

a. Conflict Realistic, namely the conflict that comes from disappointment to the demands of the demands specifically occurs in relationships and of the approximate probability advantage pare the participants, which is aimed a tan object considered disappointing.

b. Conflict is not realistic that the conflict that occurred instead of goals rivals are antagonistic, but of the need to relieve the tension, at least not from one of the parties.

There are several methods/ways that can be alternatives to resolve a conflict; among them are:

a. Already become a habit typical of the conflict is giving priority which is higher to defend the interests of the company itself, so that if interest A is contrary to the interests of B, then A tends to ignore B, or actively destroy it. The approach here is distinguished by whether care for themselves alone or concern for others is high or low.

b. Implies concern that more of the interests of the other the benefit of themselves alone.

c. Avoid conflicts and resign themselves. This shows the low concern for the self alone and others.

d. Look for a compromise and try to accommodate the interests of both parties. This is more about balancing attention on themselves and other parties.

e. Give a high appreciation for the interests of themselves and other parties. This implies the assertion that stronger restricted interests itself, but also realize the aspirations and needs of other parties, trying to look for the results of the settlement of the problem that is creative.

f. Conflict that its structure is not symmetrical, the strong always win, and the weak always lose. The only way to resolve the conflict type of this is to change the structure, but it is the desire of the parties to be strong. So here, not there results from a win-win, so the party must combine strength with a weak party to produce a solution.



METHOD

This study's main sources of information were analyzed in conflict management training activities. The sources of information were the Village Government, BPD, BUMDes, LPM, and cadres/housewives as subjects, not as objects. In this training, the principle built was POD (Adult learning), where the facilitator acted and directed the course of the discussion not as a source of learning but joint discussion solving common problems. The methodology used in the training is Focus Group Discussion, where participants are involved in a participatory manner, some act as facilitators and note-takers.

Data collection techniques include Participatory Rural Appraisal, where the emphasis in this training uses 3 main study tools: free time matrix, Venn diagrams, and Potential, Problem, and Alternative Problem Solving Matrixes.

The data obtained is processed in detail and analyzed to obtain complete information.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Managing Conflict

The institutional approach is one form of approach that will be encouraged and facilitated through training, especially in community service activities to be carried out in Kab. Bone. The selection and determination of location are based on one of the considerations: there have been several vertical and horizontal conflicts in the area. In general, the description of conflicts that have occurred in Kab. Bone based on mapping conflict-prone areas in South Sulawesi, especially in Kab. Bone, which was carried out by the Social Service Office of South Sulawesi Province in 2014 as follows:

Table 1
Some Conflict Issues in Bone Regency, 2014

No.	Issues of Conflict	Location of the Conflict	Disputed Area	Parties are Involved	Description of the Conflict
1	Forest land	Tapong Village, Kec. Tellu Limpoe Kab. Bone and Bacu-bacu Village Kab. Barru.	Protected Forest Land	Community Tapong Village Kec. Tellu Limpoe Kab. Bone dan Bacu-bacu Village Kabupaten Barru.	The existence of the encroachment of forests by cutting down trees forests protected. The land is a source of water. The existence of omission are conducted by officers respectively. Their mutual claims to the



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					boundaries of the area with method citizens who entered from Barru with information from residents of Bone as well as vice versa. Society is less involved are only involved are elements of the apparatus of government local.
2	War Between Groups			Group Labempa and Lacokkong	
3	Al Gazali Bone STAI Campus Conflict	Kec . Tanete Riattang Kab . Bone		Students and Institute	Students demanding their rights such as the system budget and facilities campus to the campus in order to process lecture can run effectively. This resulted in the sealing of the campus.
4	Poultice limit Village	Poultice limit Village Sailong with Village Sanrangeng. Kec. Dua Boccoe Kab. Bone		Sailong Village Community with Sanrangeng Village, Kec. Two Boccoe Kab. Bone	Group fights about territorial boundaries
5	Land Conflict	Calengke Hamlet Patimpeng Village Kec. Patimpeng, Gattareng Village Kec. Kahu, Labombo Village Wanuwawaru district. Libureng and Lassengkong Village Bune Kec. Libureng Kab. Bone	3 ha, 12 ha, 14 ha, 8 ha and 200 ha	Community and PT. PTPN X PGB Arasoe / PT. PTPN X PGB Camming	Disputed land in factory sugar : PT. PTPN X PGB Arasoe / PT. PTPN X PGB Camming with people who have an impact on Conflict horizontal anatara society with the company , Hostage goods - goods companies , blockade of roads and destruction of office and tools - tools companies
6	Group fights			Young adult	Disputes between young Bene and Lonrae Kec. East TR Kab. Bone and dispute between group of youth village Leteng with village Bajo and dispute between Group Labempa and Lacokkong



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7	Terrorism	Kab. Bone	Community and Police Apparatus	Alleged terrorist DPO existence. HAMDARA TAHMIL in Kab. Bone which resulted in action vigilante himself by society, recruitment of members of terrorist and action on terror from the DPO.
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Source: South Sulawesi Province Social Service Data 2014

Based on the data such that the problem of land/agrarian is a right one of the issues that can trigger the occurrence of conflict social in the community. Some agrarian / land issues that can lead to conflicts, such as the opening of plantation land, especially those carried out by the government or private parties, land grabbing, and inheritance land issues. Issue the other is associated with problems of politics that almost all levels of the election, as election Regent and Head of the Village, tend to lead to conflicts between residents and fellow family members. Attitude and choice politics were not followed by the understanding of the values of democracy that is good and true is a factor that triggers the occurrence of conflict. Another problem that can cause conflict is the spread of new teaching values in religion that are considered to be in conflict with what has been believed and done by the community so far.

Many expert's opinions about conflict, call it Pruitt and Rubin (2009), borrowed the definition of conflict according to Webster's dictionary, where conflict is interpreted as a *fight, war, or struggle* that is meeting in the form of physical confrontation between several parties. The explanation of the meaning of the word conflict then developed with the restriction that the conflict is disagreement these are sharp or opposition on a variety of interests, ideas, and others. Based on this, Pruitt and Rubin proposed restrictions conflict as perceptions about the differences in the interests of (*perceived divergence of interest*); in other words, the conflict is a belief that the aspirations of the parties that the conflict not be achieved simultaneously. So, conflict can be interpreted as a perception of differences in interests (*interests*). While interest is the feeling of someone about what he wants. Feelings tend to be central in human thoughts and actions that form the core of attitudes, goals, and intentions (their intentions).

Related to the case above, functional, conflict is seen as having a function socially positive as view George Simmel and Lewis Coser. While Marx and Mrs. Khaldun view that conflict becomes the dynamics of human history. Another case was with Max Weber and



Dahrendorf, who saw the conflict as an entity relationship social. So too, with Maslow, Max Neef, John Burton, and Marshal Rosenberg, who saw the conflict as part of fulfilling the needs of basic humans. While it is, Poerwadarminta in the Indonesian General Dictionary (1976) mentions that conflict means disagreement or quarrel. Conflicts can be in the form of ideas and physical between the two sides of the parties are at odds (Susan, 2010).

b. Social Conflict

After determining the conflict, we need to sharpen the discourse regarding the social conflict. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (2013) describes that social conflicts have been affirmed in Law No. 7 the Year 2012, which included that social conflict is feud and or clash physically with violence between two groups of people or more that take place within the time specified and the impact area which resulted in the occurrence of insecurity and social disintegration to disrupt the stability of national and inhibit the development of national. In this connection, there are several categories, such as; conflicts of religion, conflict of politics, conflict resource of nature, conflict resource economics, conflict communal, conflict territory, conflicts class, conflicts horizontal, conflict vertical, conflicts between officials, and conflict between governments.

Conflict of religion is a conflict of social is related to the issues and the phenomenon of religion. Fauzi et. al. (2009) argued that conflict of religion could manifest itself in two types of action, namely (1) *peaceful action* and (2) *acts of violence*. In studies were conducted by Fauzi et. al. , acts of peace understood as "every action which is done without violence to respond to issues of religion that became a source of contention in the community". Included in the action of peace is the action of protest (action rejecting a view or policy concerning the issue which is disputed), support action (action supports a view or policy concerning the issue which is disputed), and the action of mediation (actions are carried out to support the efforts of the settlement of the conflict are central happened).

Besides that, Fauzi et al. (2009), Also divide the issues of religion that led to the conflict of religious into 6 categories, namely: (1) *moral issue*; (2) *sectarian issue*; (3) *communal issue*; (4) *terrorism issue*; (5) *politics - religion issue*; and (6) *other issues*.

The forms of violence which raise tensions social at the top continue to occur in Indonesia. Social tensions that affect the system and the structure of the society in the area



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specified for change occurred in society. If religion is not looking for solutions to a wide range of potential tension of social then tensions social that will continue to occur and potentially lead to a conflict is open especially if already there are certain parties who politicization issues of religion by associating it with the issue of inequality and lack of justice against group certain.

Conflict management that has been done tends to be reactive and short-term because it tends to respond to the problems of conflict that appear on the surface, and the secondary is just so sporadically may appear back. Therefore, handling the conflict, which is run long for the bus a stop, and reducing the conflict that occurred is very urgent to be done by all parties, including tertiary institutions. Therefore, through this community service, one form of activity to be carried out is to provide knowledge, understanding, and skills to the community, especially housewives, about managing potential social conflicts that will occur.

Through this training, conflict can be understood and interpreted as dynamic, energetic, and functional as long as it can be managed well. Lewis Coser (Susan, 2010) asserts that the conflict is not only significantly negative but also significantly positive. Because conflict is the dynamics of society that lead to social changes resulting from the conflict.

CONCLUSION

An understanding of the conflict in the community and communities that are more small, important to be known and disseminated. Because of that, the training and dedication of society who regard the problems of conflict should be done sustainably, especially in the community village. With understanding and the ability to identify potential conflicts that arise, the village community will try to find solutions as part of conflict resolution within a framework that is still based on unity, unity and integrity.



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