

## **CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN RECONCILEMENT CONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH SULAWESI COMMUNITIES IN INDONESIA IN NORTH LUWU, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims at analyzing and explaining conflict management in Community Reconciliation Construction in North Luwu District. The method used was descriptive qualitative study and it was used phenomenological approach. This was intended to provide systematic, factual and actual description on the object being studied. The result of the study indicates that the conflict management is very urgent, essential, and visible in managing and controlling various conditions of communities which can gradually develop into friction, the cause of conflict among communities. Therefore, it is recommended that in the event of community reconciliation construction we should focus on content and dimension of conflict management. The conclusion of the study Conflict resolution through regulatory approach shows (1) weakness that is universal, not set or reach it is specific dimensions of community life such as the characteristics of community identity.

**Keywords:** *Conflict Management, Construction, Community Reconciliation*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is one of countries with plural condition of community, which consists of various tribes, religions, cultures, and ethnics. All this time, community plurality is packed in the format of unity in diversity, as a motto for emotional bond place with tolerance, harmony, peace and unity values and spectrums as well as cooperative life. However in the last decade, unity in diversity experiences degradation. It is less understood and realized as representation of nationality, nationalism and spirit of nationality, so it is eroded by individual/group interest and regional idealism in the form of primitive evolution, less appreciation, anarchy and destructive, so various sides of life are easily fragmented into social fluctuation as previous conflict phenomena which are frequently occurs in several regions like, conflicts in Sambas West Kalimantan, Ambon, Poso, and North Luwu as well as conflicts in other regions. For further information on conflict phenomena in Indonesia with the following data:

Social conflict phenomenon based on conflict issue/pattern grouping in 2013, 2014, and 2015 of quarterly grade (January up to April) can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1.** Data of Social Conflict in Indonesia

No.	Conflicts	2013	2014	2015
1.	Clashes between residents	37	40	8
2.	Security issues	16	20	9
3.	Ethnicity, religion, race, inter-group relation issues	9	1	-
4.	Social gap	2	-	-
5.	Conflict in Education Institutions	2	1	-
6.	Conflict in Society Organizations	6	3	1
7.	Land dispute	11	14	6
8.	Political	9	4	2
	Total	92	83	26

**Source:** [http://kesbangpol.kemendagri.go.id/files\\_uploads/Data\\_Konflik](http://kesbangpol.kemendagri.go.id/files_uploads/Data_Konflik)

Based on data of conflict phenomenon occurs in several regions in Indonesia, it indicates that the condition of conflict phenomenon is quite dynamic, complex, and intense. The condition should be an early warning and need to be critically interpreted in order that Indonesia would not be trapped in national disintegration area. Likewise, conflict occurs in North Luwu District in South Sulawesi Province, which along the year is never absent from conflict with various issue background like land dispute, level difference, status and identity interest (tribe, religion, culture and ethnic) as well as political interest.

To overcome the conflict occurs, the very urgent, essential and visible thing is managing community the condition of community social life, because various sides of community life, gradually can develop into friction, the cause of conflict. Conflict management as integrated and comprehensive process in conflict management, based on Wirawan (2010: 129) should be implemented to control conflict to result expected resolution. Meanwhile Lynne Irvine (1998) in Wirawan (2010: 131) states that "The strategy which organizations and individual employ to identify and manage differences, thereby reducing the human and improvement". In addition, as stated by Ross (1993: 7) that conflict management is steps taken by the actors or third party in the event of directing conflict to certain point that may or may not result in final in the form of conflict and may or may not result in peace, positive, creative, agreeable, or aggressive things.

Basically, the implementation of conflict management involves 3 (three) important steps. (a) Identification step is tracing and evaluating condition that potentially be the cause of conflict. Thus there is basic guide in conflict solution, it is focused and directed. (b) Conflict mapping steps is a process involving a series of activity in determining region, source and type of conflict. So it becomes the model of conflict solution. (c) Determination of conflict management model step is formulation of conflict management process by examining dynamics, complexity and intensity of conflict. So there is representative model in conflict solution based on the conflict source of problem.

Based on the result, successful implementation of conflict management is determined by 2 (two)

variables those are: (a) Content variable which is the effect contained in conflict management with the background of government policies contained in conflict management formulation and (b) Context variable is how a context or social environment and administration system activity affects formulation of conflict management.

Study focus in this study is targeting the realization of conflict management implementation in community reconciliation construction in North Luwu District in South Sulawesi Province, which are (1) creation of procedure and mechanism of conflict solution. (2) Organization of values and principles of community life, (3) reduction and harmony of community thinking and attitudes in the context of sense of belongings and sense of security, (5) social interaction tolerance and harmony, (6) elimination of uncomfortable atmosphere, low morality, frighten and the attitude of suspicion, (7) maintenance of reconciliation and stability of community security.

Based on the background, then the main problem analyzed and discussed in this study is the implementation of conflict management in reconciliation construction in North Luwu District community in South Sulawesi Province.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study was descriptive qualitative study with phenomenological approach. The method of qualitative study was the study method used to study natural condition of object, in which the researcher was the key instrument. Data collection technique was performed in triangulation, data analysis was inductive and the result of this study emphasized more on meaning rather than generalization. This study was conducted in North Luwu District in South Sulawesi Province. (Sugiyono, 2005) To obtain primary data on the role of conflict management in community reconciliation construction by conducting interview to the key informant were as follows: (a) Dandim 1430/SWG; (b) Head of Police of Lutim; (c) Head of Kesbangpol; (d) Head of Social Department; (e) Community figure; (f) Community with conflict. Data analysis technique used in this study were: (a) data collection; (b) data reduction; (c) data presentation; (d) conclusion verification and drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1992)

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Dynamics, complexity and intensity of conflict occurs, not only occurs as well as concentrated on certain level, community and region, but also the phenomenon is spread and comprehensive on all level, community and regions. As the conflict occurs in North Luwu District in 2014 up to 2015, one of conflict phenomenon that becomes government concern is conflict on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2014 between community (group of youngsters) of Kopi-kopi village and community (group of youngsters) of Bamba village in North Luwu District, due to miscommunication of both groups of youngsters results in conflict between the two communities with the effect in loss on both parties in the form of materials (there were 2 (two) houses burnt in Kopi-kopi village and 9 houses burnt in Bamba village). Although there was no fatality, management of the conflict was continuous and quite hard. In 2015, the most numerous conflicts occurred during January up to March. However, in 2015, the conflict tended to be caused by political interest.

Clarification of conflict management implementation overview in community reconciliation construction, the researcher explains in detail the implementation of community reconciliation construction seen using the following indicators: 1) regulation aspect 2) conflict resolution 3) condition of community. The indicators are meant to ease the researcher in analyzing community reconciliation construction.

## 1.Regulation

Juridical perspective is to analyze the level of conformity of implementation material of conflict management in community reconciliation construction to the laws. Juridical perspective is confirmed in Law Number 10 of 2004 on The Establishment of Laws, as stated in Article 5 that each establishment of laws should consider effectiveness of the laws in the community in juridical<sup>1</sup>. Basically, juridical foundation is a review toward the applicable laws (positive law) that becomes the legal foundation of laws formulation. There are 2 juridical dimensions, those are formal and material. Juridical foundation from the formal aspect is the foundation coming for laws to provide authority to Local Government and Regional House of Representatives to formulate Regional Regulation Plan on Social Conflict Management. Juridical foundation from the material aspect is the foundation regulating problem (object) to formulate Regional Regulation Plan on Social Conflict Management. With the background of juridical value of Local Government, North Luwu District has an authority in juridical to establish Regional Regulation on Social Conflict Management.

Basically, the regulation relevant to this study are (1) Laws Number 32 Of 2004 on Local Government, (2) Laws Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Countermeasure, (3) Laws Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare, (4) Laws Number 7 of 2012 on Conflict Management, (5) Government Regulation Number 21 of 2007 on The Implementation of Disaster Countermeasure, (6) Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 on The Divisions of Authorities among Government, Provincial Government and District/City Government, (7) The Decree of Social Minister of Indonesia Number 25/HUK/2003 on Development Pattern of Social Welfare.

Regulation relevance in community life from legal perspective is to accommodate dynamic and complexity of community life condition. On the other hand, executive and legislative task in term of mandatory accountability is establishing/ determining legal protection to be adhered along with government and society which is a form of constitutional implementation in the context of constitutional.

The findings indicate that implementation of conflict management in community reconciliation construction conforms the applicable regulation of Indonesia, as stated in Laws No 7 of 2012, on Social Conflict Management. However, it should be realized and understood that the Laws content is holistic, specific aspect like the management of worshipping serious or religious and culture celebration, etc., which all this time frequently sticks out and becomes the cause of conflict, is not accommodated. Specific aspect should be regulated through regional regulation, as executive and legislative task, have formal and material authorities juridical can establish regional regulation on Social Conflict Management with more accommodating and implementing content in the management and control of conflict occurs in the background of perception difference and bias, perspective as well as dimension in the context of interaction among communities of identities (religion, culture, tribe/ethnic).

The finding that there is no regional regulation regulating on conflict management, is found during mapping of area which is vulnerable to conflict in North Luwu District on October 2013 (the researcher was present as one of team members of conflict mapping in South Sulawesi area). Nonetheless, it is also confirmed in forum of Post Conflict Reconciliation in North Luwu District which was held by Ministry of Social of Indonesia on 2th September 2015 at Maleo Hotel Makassar (the researcher was present as the speaker).

## 2.Conflict Resolution

Perspective of conflict resolution is to analyze the conformity level of conflict management implementation in community reconciliation construction to conflict resolution. Conflict phenomenon that constitutes a social fluctuation may occur on all level and community of society with the effect of fatality and material lost, thus rapid and accurate solution method is required.

One of methods that can be used for conflict resolution is through conflict resolution, as stated by Melling (1994) in FAO (1998) conflict resolution defined as a process in which two or some conflicting groups make an effort in improving condition through cooperative measure in the way to provide opportunity to all conflicting parties to enlarge it and keep it large. The definition is a signal, that conflict resolution implicitly contains beneficial aspiration contents that may accommodate conflicting parties.

Singh and Vlatas (1991) stated that there are five approaches that can be used by conflicting party to solve the conflict, which are (1) forcing, an approach in the form of win-lose solution, in which a party is considered winning while the other is losing. This approach, is less significant and feasible, as well as tends to cause disappointment, anger and the broken of relationship between the conflicting parties; (2) withdrawal, an approach in which the conflicting parties leave the conflict or avoid conflict issue. This approach is less effective, because there is no solution for the cause of conflict; (3) smoothing, an approach that prioritizes making similar rather than difference in point of view of conflict issue. This approach is similar to withdrawal which basically does not solve the conflict root and thus it is possible that the conflict is repeated over again; (4) compromising, an approach that poses each conflicting party to give suggestion and opinion on conflict solution. This method always results in compromising and the implementation always involves third party. The realization of conflict resolution through this approach cannot be apart from relative power and revisionist attitude of each party; (5) confrontation, an approach in which the conflicting party solves the problem by prioritizing on conflict issue, then establishing alternative for conflict resolution, then selecting the best alternative for conflict resolution.

Referring on formal legality of conflict resolution process, it can be divided into two groups, which is through judicature process (litigation) and out of the court or Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Both methods are commonly used in conflict resolution process by referring on dynamics, complexity and intensity of conflict.

Based on the findings, conflict management implementation in community reconciliation construction, through conflict resolution with the method of litigation (judicature process) and non-litigation is very accurate.

Conflict resolution process in litigation is prioritizing conflict solution in formal legality through legal measure. The solution, on one hand, has positive effect to stop conflict occurs through legal pressure, as well as wary effect against the criminals. However, on the other hand, conflict solution through legal measure often eliminates the losing or eliminated group, because conflict is interpreted as an incident occurs with the background of emotional bond as well as symbol fanaticism. The consequence of conflict solution can be not permanent because the condition does not create comfort and security, so the conflict may be repeated, which is expressed in other way, because a group that lose by litigation measure, is obsessed and fermented by marginality as well as underestimating existence and symbol, as well as the appearance of fatality and material loss experienced during conflict. Nevertheless, conflict solution through litigation, has legal power and bonded. The thing to be emphasized in litigation method implementation is the resoluteness and monitoring of legal decision.

Furthermore, conflict resolution implementation using non-litigation measure with the method of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) is basically very significant, moreover it is supported by social life behavior of Indonesian people that always keep and show primordialism behavior. ADR method confronts the conflicting parties to sit together in peaceful condition as to provide space for both parties to

integrate, communicate and coordinate to formulate peace deal, so the decision resulted can be accepted by the conflicting parties because the solution is based on consensus and living commitment to live together and integrate to maintain common life. The type of ARD method that is frequently used like negotiation and mediation is not a new method for Indonesian people in conflict solution among communities. Empirically Indonesian people have implemented it from generation to generation, because the implementation is more accommodative and flexible compares to conflict solution through judicature measure. Therefore, in solving conflict, Indonesian people tend to do it through ADR method, because it results in better condition (better off) for all parties, in addition to bring advantage to the conflicting parties.

Deal is very relevant and basic in conflict resolution mechanism, because conflict solution is basically performed not in the basis of finding and determining who is right or wrong, but prioritizing more on acceptability and appreciation of existence as well as symbol of each identity (religion, culture, tribe/ethnic)

### 3. Condition of Community

Perspective of condition of community is to analyze the conformity level of conflict management in community reconciliation construction through condition of community. Conflict management is determining preventive, terminative, solute and rehabilitative (recovery) methods as integrated and comprehensive process in conflict management. One of targets to realize in conflict management implementation is keeping and realizing peace and security stability. One of very supportive factor in realizing that is community interaction.

Therefore, government in managing and controlling conflict should be able to direct the realization of community condition that can support community life in harmony, tolerance, interaction and peace pattern, through identity characteristic mentoring in the form of diversity/social empathy understanding. So the tendency to think and behave dialectically is eliminated by the understanding of diversity/social empathy. So life pattern of harmony, tolerance and peace in the context of community interaction is tangible, not utopic. The finding indicates the continuous and difficulty in resolution of conflict occurred in North Luwu District cannot be apart from community behavior with behavior reflection which is responsive, easily obsessed, symbol fanaticism and regional idealism. The condition is less documented and observed. Conflict management is proactive and emphasizing on preventive measure, thus the focus of conflict resolution is not only on the finding of solutions to solve the conflict, but also on realistic and non-realistic things, as the cause of conflict needs to be managed and controlled early and continuously, one of which is through community interaction. Community interaction is social media that can merge and eliminate hegemony, exclusive and temperamental community behavior.

Another condition found in the study is that competence agency or institute lack coordination and integration in conflict management. It is stated in one of problems in conflict management that conflict management system is comprehensive and integrative. The interpretation is, conflict management is not linear and stands alone, as noticed, that the conflict is dynamic, complex and multi-dimension. So coordination and integration are required among agencies or institutes in conflict management. Reality of cooperation occurred among agencies of institutions in the context of conflict management with the media of community interaction, the level of coordination and integration is deficient, for instance between Social Department Agencies and Trading and Industry Department in the implementation of community empowerment program in the field of economic business, both agencies are less cooperative in managing and solving the social problem faced by community.

## CONCLUSION

Conflict management in community reconciliation construction in North Luwu District, based on the discussion and analysis of the findings, it can be concluded (the purpose of the study) as follows: (included in findings) (a) Regulation. Conflict resolution through regulation approach indicates (1) the disadvantage is that it is universal, neither regulates nor reach specific community life dimension like characteristic of community identity, (2) the advantage is that it is a formal juridical source for local government in establishing Regional Regulation; (b) Conflict resolution to Conflict Resolution approach (1) the disadvantage is that it is by litigation, cause win-lose condition, or eliminated group, so the peaceful condition is not permanent. Meanwhile ADR model provides non-binding and no legal consequences result, 2) the advantage of using litigation results in legal consequences and binding, as well as able to give wary effect to crime. Meanwhile, ADR model is accepted by all conflicting parties because the resolution established involves conflicting parties; (c) conflict resolution through community interaction (1) the disadvantage is that it needs very long time because it is solved through explanation and development of community life values, (2) the advantage is that it involves community elements as well as it is implemented systematically starting from household/ place to live environment, educational environment and working environment.

This study suggests, in the context of community reconciliation construction from the perspective of conflict management, conflict management implementation should focus on content and dimension of conflict management.

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