

Handling Regional Boundary Conflicts Between Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency in West Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

The problem of conflict in the Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency areas is due to differences of opinion regarding Law (UU) Number 11 of 2002 concerning the expansion of the Polmas Regency into Mamasa Regency and Polmas Regency. He explained that his party would follow up on Law Number 11 of 2002 which stated that three sub-districts, namely Aralle, Tabulahan, Mambie (ATM) were part of Mamasa Regency. However, some Polmas residents still adhere to the decision of the DPRD Polmas which gives freedom to residents who do not want to join Mamasa to join Polmas. This research use descriptive qualitative approach. The research location is located on the border of Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency. Data collection was carried out through library research. The research results show that the regional boundary conflicts that arise are more due to Law Number 11 of 2002 not considering the interests of parties who do not want to join Mamasa Regency, so they are forced to; repaired. Looking at the practical reality, several causes of conflict related to territorial boundaries have been identified, namely legal, economic, cultural, political and demographic, social and administrative factors. The step taken was to revise Law Number 11 of 2002 concerning the expansion of Community Policing into Mamasa Regency and Polres which was assisted by the West Sulawesi Provincial Government by involving Muspida and the Ministry of Home Affairs. With this process, both regions agree to accept the results of each decision prepared by the regional government and central government, taking into account the objections and wishes of each region.

Keywords: *Conflict Resolution, Regional Boundaries, Mamasa Regency, Polewali Mamasa Regency*

INTRODUCTION

According to Regional Government Law Number 23 of 2014, regional autonomy is the right, authority and responsibility of regions to regulate and administer government for the benefit of the community. In this context, there are two important topics that can be added to regional autonomy. First, autonomy, which affects regional rights and authority in implementing regional policies. Second, regional government is an extension of the central government to regulate its regions. Regional expansion is the division of a province or district/city into two or more regions. Uh no. Regulation 23 of 2014 states that regional planning must be carried out in the implementation of decentralization. Article 31 paragraph 3 Law no. According to Article 23 of 2014, regional planning consists of regional design and regional adaptation.

The aim of implementing regional planning is to realize efficiency in the administration of provincial government, accelerate the improvement of community welfare, accelerate the improvement of public services, improve the quality of government administration, increase regional competitiveness and national competitiveness, and maintain regional competitiveness. unique customs, traditions and culture. Article 23 of Law Number 32 of 2014 states that regional formation occurs in the form of regional expansion and regional mergers. Based on the provisions of this article, it can be seen that regional formation can be carried out by forming regions by expanding regions and forming regions by combining regions.

Article 1 of Law Number 33 concerning Regional Expansion § 23 of 2014 states that regional expansion occurs if a provincial or district/city area is expanded into 2 (two) or more new regions or if neighboring regions are merged. to become one (one) provincial region to become one region. Regarding the expansion of a province or district/city, Law no. 23 of 2014 regulates that regions that will be expanded must go through a regional preparation stage for 3 (three) years, so that the new regions that will become one region are truly ready to manage and regulate regional development. interests of the region and does not burden the parent region (Kombuno, 2014).

However, achieving the goal of regional expansion is not easy. Regional expansion has been neglected for years due to various obstacles, one of which is territorial boundary disputes. Regional boundary disputes between districts/cities give rise to disharmony between regional governments both within one province and between provinces. This can give rise to horizontal conflicts between communities and district/city governments. This condition results in districts/cities not providing optimal public services to the community. Therefore, when a border dispute arises, a resolution mechanism is needed that can protect justice and legal certainty (Putra, 2021).

Regional border conflicts often occur in several regions and cities, this is one of the important problems that escapes the government's attention, resulting in various disputes arising between community groups and political elites at the border, which are mostly caused by triggering factors. . Border disputes which are usually unresolved due to border settlement problems, differences in understanding between society and political elites, as well as border conflicts, usually become very sensitive if the disputed area has very adequate natural and economic resources. potential (Herawati, 2013). Problems like this often arise in administrative/city areas, especially in expansion areas, one of which is the territorial boundary dispute between Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency in West Sulawesi Province.

Based on the information found, Mamasa Regency is mostly inhabited by the Mamasa tribe, most of whom are Protestant Christians and are culturally related to the Toraja tribe of South Sulawesi. However, there are also several Mandar tribes in Mambi, Aralle, Tabulahan and surrounding areas, most of whom are Muslim or known as Pitu ulunna salu (seven kingdoms upstream). Between 2003 and 2005, conflict between the two groups resulted in casualties and forced many people to emigrate. That's when Mamasa Regency was born, the Mamasa people agreed to expand while the Mandar tribe still wanted to join Polewal (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabupaten_Mamasa).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods and a descriptive approach. Data was collected through online interviews. Respondents included Generation Z, members of social media communities, and people who had never participated in discussions in social media communities. For reference, see Stokes (2016). Sources are selected based on the ease and ability of researchers to access the sources.

Apart from interviews, data collection was also carried out through library surveys. In addition, a literature survey method was used to collect data. Use documents only to support data collection. Documentary data complements existing data (Gunawan, 2014). The author used research sources to conduct documentary research by looking for images of member discussions in conflict situations in members' SNS communities, and conducted documentary research by interpreting the data obtained using relevant literature.

These data were processed using data triangulation techniques to maintain the integrity of the author's data. Data triangulation was carried out using researcher interpretation, data sources, and theory (Bungin, 2000). The author analyzes it using qualitative methods.

This research was conducted in January 2024. The research location was carried out in Mamasa Regency. Data collection is a series of interrelated activities designed to collect information and use it to answer questions. Research Questions (Creswell, 2014). The data collection method used in this research is divided into three parts: observation, interviews and library research (Nasution, 2006). The data analysis method used in this research uses the Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana (2014) method which includes data collection, data interpretation, data presentation, and decision making.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research uses the Pruitt and Rubin conflict as a theoretical basis for analyzing regional boundary conflicts between Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency. This theory was used because it was found that the regional boundary conflicts that occurred were more caused by Law no. 11 of 2002 concerning the expansion of Polmas into the Mamasa government area and Polmas does not accommodate people from these 3 subsections. -districts that refuse to join Mamasa. The area of resolution of this problem cannot satisfy the desires of both parties, where both parties have the cause of the problem from different points of view.

Meanwhile, to see the stages of conflict that have occurred, we use the stages of conflict according to Louis R. Pondy which is called the "Pondy Organizational Conflict Model". Conflict resolution or "conflict resolution" can have different meanings, according to experts who focus on conflict research. Morton Deutsch argues that conflict resolution is a collection of theories and experimental research to understand the nature of conflict, explore strategies for conflict occurrence, and resolve conflicts. Conflict resolution is about how to deal with conflict, how to resolve it, how to resolve it, how to manage it, and ultimately eliminating conflict.

Conflict resolution is a broader term, meaning that the deepest roots of the conflict have been addressed and changed. This means that violent behavior no longer exists, hostile attitudes no longer appear, and the resulting conflict structure has changed towards change and conflict resolution. In relation to the study carried out, namely regional boundary conflicts, the concept of conflict resolution can be implemented through cooperation or compromise between the conflicting parties, in this case Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency, so that no party is harmed or harmed. even benefiting both conflict areas.

The process of resolving regional border conflicts does not always run smoothly, in fact the number of border conflicts/inter-regional border conflicts tends to increase. If we look at practical reality, several causes of conflict related to territorial boundaries are identified, including:

1. Legal, namely the unclear territorial boundaries in the Regional Establishment Law.
2. Economy, namely the struggle for natural resources (natural resources, trade/migration, plantations).
3. Culture, namely a matter of separating manners.
4. Politics and demography, namely the struggle for voters and votes for legislative and executive members.
5. Social, namely the emergence of social jealousy, history of past conflicts, problems of indigenous peoples and immigrants.

6. Government, namely distance from the center of government, discrimination in services, desire to merge with neighboring regions.

The procedure for resolving inter-regional disputes has two settlement mechanisms, the first is an out-of-court mechanism which includes negotiation and mediation, or what is called an inter-regional dispute resolution mechanism. a method of resolving administrative disputes carried out through the Governor and the Minister of Home Affairs. Second, through legal mechanisms, namely the judicial system. Settlement of border disputes between provinces, districts/cities outside of court is regulated in Article 1 of Law Number 370.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, that basically if there is a border dispute between administrative/urban areas within one province, the governor can facilitate it. Meanwhile, if a dispute arises between a province and another provincial/city government, the settlement process is carried out by the Minister of Home Affairs. If in the mediation process through the mediation of the Governor and the Minister of Home Affairs there are parties who are not satisfied with the results of the agreement, then the territorial boundary dispute can be resolved through court.

An agreement was finally reached at a meeting held on Tuesday, August 3 at the West Sulawesi Governor's Office to discuss a comprehensive solution to the conflict in the Polmas and Mamasa areas. The meeting which was attended by all regional leadership voters (Muspida) of South Sulawesi Province, the Governor of Polmas and Mamasa, as well as several members of the Regional People's Representative Council of the two districts resulted in four efforts. to resolve the conflict. First, the two parties to the conflict must open all gaps in the economic pathways of the three sub-regions (Aralle, Tabulahan and Mambie) starting today. Second, the Polmas and Mamasa District Governments as well as the DPRD are always actively involved in the maintenance and inspection of all parts of their respective districts. Third, Polmas and the Mamasa District Government allow the mediation center to collaborate with the Regional Border Determination Team (TPPBD) and the Ministry of Home Affairs team, as well as Aralle, Tabulahan, and the joint border team. District in the Mambi region. Fourth, believe that the police and other security forces will take firm action against anyone who carries out activities that are disturbing and detrimental to the community in these three sub-districts

CONCLUSION

Efforts to resolve the conflict over the territorial boundaries of the two regions continue to be carried out through mediation between the two regional governments based on Law Number 11 of 2002 concerning the Expansion of Mamasa Regency and Polewali Mamasa Regency. The two regional governments completely handed over regional boundary issues to the West Sulawesi Provincial Government and continued to take steps to reconcile the two regions' understanding of regional boundaries. The steps taken include revising Law Number 11 of 2002 concerning the expansion of Community Policing to Mamasa Regency and Polres with the assistance of the West Sulawesi Provincial Government, participating with Muspida and the Ministry of Home Affairs and carrying out joint work. assessment between the two regions. The Sulawesi Provincial Government presents the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Western observer and does not consider the interests of parties who do not want to join Mamasa Regency.

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