

Intergroup Conflict Resolution in Markum Village and Tupoplyo Village Okbab District, Mountain Bintang District

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Abstract

Conflicts in the Okbab District of the Bintang Mountains district still often occur between community groups. In 1 year there can be several conflicts which are sometimes caused by things that are not clear. Based on these facts, this study aims to describe conflict management carried out on groups in conflict in Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency. This research was conducted by collecting data through library research, field research in the form of observation, in-depth interviews and document research. The results of this study indicate that conflict resolution is carried out starting from the conflict actors and also the local government so that resolution occurs. The youths were talked to and given the opportunity to improve themselves and their relationship with the conflicting youth groups, which occurred between the community group of Kampung Markum and the community of the village of Tupoplyom. The District Government and the village government mediate so that this problem reaches a point of peace. In this case, the government, which has a role as a facilitator, has succeeded in resolving conflicts between these youth groups little by little. From this research, it was found that several efforts were made by the government, both the district government and the village government in dealing with the problem of conflict between these youth groups.

Keywords: Management, Conflict, Reconciliation, Group.

A. INTRODUCTION

Conflict in Indonesia is a familiar phenomenon and has attracted public attention because its form has largely led to social violence and has spread to various levels of society (Irwandi & Chotim, 2017). In general, conflicts are caused by differences in opinions, thoughts, words, and actions. Conflict is a channel for the accumulation of hidden feelings that continuously encourage someone to behave and do something against other people (Sugandi, 2008). A strong desire for ambition even causes conflicts between individuals, while a strong emotional drive to blame others will cause a person to be in conflict with others (Paulak, 2005).

Conflict can be defined as a relationship between two or more parties (individuals or groups) who have or feel they have incompatible goals (Mitchell, 1981). This understanding must be distinguished from violence, which is something

that includes actions, words, attitudes or various structures and systems that cause physical, mental, social and environmental damage and or prevent a person from reaching his full potential (Fisher et al., 2001).

Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village, Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency, there are also conflicts between groups everywhere. The social conflicts that often occur in Markum and Tupoplyom Villages, Okbab District are generally not conflicts between ethnic groups (tribes), but are conflicts of interest due to regional sentiments and fanaticism, which mostly involve the youth of the two local villages. For example, villages that are often involved in conflict include Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village, which is in the Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research and analysis on the management of conflicts that occurred between Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village, Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency. The problem formulation of this research is how conflict resolution is carried out from the events of each conflict between community groups in Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village, Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency, Papua. The purpose of this study is to describe conflict resolution carried out from the events of each conflict between community groups in Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village, Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency, Papua.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Conflict Theory

Conflict is a part of dissociative social interaction. If this conflict is allowed to drag on and is prolonged and not immediately addressed, it will lead to the social disintegration of a nation. A situation that has a great opportunity for conflict to arise is difference. The difference in question is a difference of interest. Conflict comes from the Latin verb *configere* which means to hit each other. Sociologically, conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (it can also be a group) where one party tries to get rid of the other party by destroying it or making it powerless.

The famous conflict theory is the theory presented by Karl Marx, (1818-1883) for Marx conflict is something that is necessary because it is the cause of the creation of change. bourgeoisie) and the working poor (proletariat). The bourgeoisie always exploits the proletariat in the process of production. The continuous exploitation of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat will in the end raise the consciousness of the proletariat to rise up against it, resulting in a major social change, namely the social revolution. According to Karl Marx, the presence of conflict is based on the ownership of the means of production. Where the ownership of the means of production causes differences in ownership rights to the means of production owned by each individual or group. And that difference in ownership will then become the main element of class separation in society. Marx argued that whoever has the larger means of production, then he will occupy the upper class. Meanwhile, whoever has fewer means of production or even does not have the means of production, then he is the one who will occupy the lower class.

The next conflict theory that also influences conflict theory in sociology is the theory presented by Lewis A. Coser. Coser tries to summarize two different perspectives in sociology, namely functionalist theory and conflict theory. In essence, Coser assumes that conflict is an instrumental process in the formation, unification and maintenance of social structures. Conflict can place and maintain boundaries between two or more groups. As the conflict progressed Coser saw that a rescue valve could serve to defuse hostilities.

The rescue valve is a special mechanism that can be used to prevent groups from possible social conflict. The rescue valve is an institution for expressing dissatisfaction with the system or social structure. Coser divides conflict into two, namely realistic conflict and non-realistic conflict. Realistic conflict is conflict caused by special demands made by participants on objects that are considered disappointing. Non-realistic conflicts are conflicts that do not come from a specific purpose, but to relieve tension of one of the parties.

Another conflict theory is Ralph Dahrendorf, Dahrendorf's theory is half acceptance, half rejection, and modification of Marx's conflict theory. Karl Marx argues that the control of the means of production is in the same individual. Dahrendorf rejects this assumption on the grounds that there has been a drastic change in society, namely between the time when Marx presented his theory and the time of Dahrendorf.

The emergence of the decomposition of capital, the decomposition of labor, and the emergence of a new middle class are the basis of Dahrendorf's theory. Capital decomposition is characterized by the emergence of corporations with shares controlled by many people. Labor decomposition is the emergence of experts who control a company. The emergence of a new middle class of skilled workers in a company under which there are ordinary workers with low salaries.

In its development, conflict theory is discussed more specifically with the birth of a new branch of sociology that discusses conflict, namely the sociology of conflict. The term sociology of conflict was expressed by George Simmel in 1903 in his article *The Sociology of conflict*. In the next article, several figures and their views on conflict theory will be discussed, such as Marx Weber, Emile Durkheim, Ibn Khaldun and George Simmel, Karl Marx's theory will not be discussed here because it has been explained in a previous article.

Ibn Khaldun said that how the dynamics of conflict in human history were actually determined by the existence of social groups ('ashobiyah) based on identity, class, ethnicity, and tribal. Social groups in any social structure in world society contribute to various conflicts (Susan, 2009:34).

Weber argues that the relationships that arise are efforts to gain a high position in society. Weber emphasized the importance of power in every type of social relationship. Power is a generator of social dynamics in which individuals and groups are mobilized or mobilized. At the same time power becomes the source of conflict, and in most cases there is a combination of interests from each social structure that creates conflict dynamics.

Emilie Durkheim in one of his theories of social movements mentions collective consciousness that binds individuals through various symbols and social norms. This collective awareness is a fundamental element of maintaining the existence of the group. Although it does not implicitly discuss conflict theory, Weber's theory basically tries to analyze social movements and conflicts. Social movements for Weber can lead to conflicts such as those that occurred during the French Revolution.

2. Conflict Resolution Theory

Conflict resolution is a problem solving and analysis process that takes into account individual and group needs such as identity and recognition as well as institutional changes needed to meet those needs.

Conflict can be motivated by many things. Internal conflicts of a country can be caused by many things, whether political, economic, trade, ethnic, border conflicts and so on. Of course, both parties and outsiders who witness want the conflict to end.

In every conflict, a solution is always sought. Conflicts can sometimes be resolved by the two conflicting parties directly. However, it is not uncommon to have to involve a third party to mediate and find a way out either by the state or as a Regional Organization or even an International Organization.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling of Social Conflicts Article 3 of conflict resolution aims to:

- a. Creating a safe, peaceful, peaceful and prosperous community life;
- b. Maintain conditions of peace and harmony in social relations;
- c. Increase tolerance and tolerance in social and state life;
- d. Maintaining the continuity of government functions;
- e. Protect life, property, as well as public facilities and infrastructure;
- f. Provide protection and fulfillment of victims' rights; and
- g. Restoring the physical and mental conditions of the community as well as public facilities and infrastructure.

The government has issued PP No. 2 of 2015 concerning Implementing Regulations. These regulations are expected to optimally protect and provide a sense of security for the community as well as to handle social conflicts in a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated manner. Furthermore, the indicators of the success of peace according to Johan Galtung (2007: 93) consist of three stages in conflict resolution, namely:

- a. Peace Making is a real effort to resolve destructive conflicts, and is more reactive and proactive which focuses on efforts to eliminate the basics of conflict. This approach aims to reconcile or reconcile the attitudes and strategies of the conflicting parties in order to create consensus and agreement between them to resolve the conflict. The government can play a peace-making role through a process of negotiation, arbitration and mediation by initiating and facilitating the two conflicting community villages to hold meetings and dialogue in the framework of finding the root cause of the conflict as well as formulating and agreeing on a strategy for resolving the conflict. The

implementation of this role may involve religious leaders, traditional leaders, and/or other elements of society, including traditional institutions and/or other social institutions while still respecting religious norms, moral norms, customary norms, and the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

- b. Peace Keeping is an effort made to stop the ongoing violence, or at least minimize it to a minimum and continuously and tend to be reactive with the aim of reducing bad situations from conflict that are focused on the root cause of the conflict. This approach aims to control conflicting actors so that they stop destroying everything, each other and themselves through military intervention that plays the role of a neutral peacekeeper. If it is related to this thesis, the government's role related to peace keeping is to use a security institution (Pamong Praja Police Unit) whose duty is to minimize and reduce conflict and violence as well as other destructive behaviors. This role is carried out through guarding, escorting, and patrolling to ensure security and order for the two communities; fostering the community of Markum and Tupolyom to increase participation, legal awareness and obedience to the law; and the role of investigation and investigation of perpetrators of violence in the conflict between the two communities to be processed in accordance with applicable regulations. Meanwhile, Peace Building is concerned with developing and building conditions that support social justice and peaceful relations, becoming a proactive process that is long-term and has cultural, political, and economic dimensions that emphasize non-violence or prevention of violence and tends to be proactive. This role is carried out by overcoming the conditions that cause contradictions and conflicts in the lives of the two villages. These conditions can be in the form of a lack of availability, employment opportunities, low levels of education and welfare, discrimination, resentment, prejudice, fear and anxiety as well as various impacts of material, social and psychological losses experienced by the two villages.

The role of peace building carried out by the government is through reconciliation, rehabilitation and post-conflict reconstruction of the two communities. Reconciliation is directed at the two communities to admit their mistakes and forgive each other by first initiating the two communities to reflect on the conflict and the impact they have experienced as well as trying to return some people to the Two Villages who have fled and left the conflict area.

Rehabilitation is directed at the psychological recovery of conflict victims through counseling and activities to strengthen social relations between the two communities by synergizing with religious institutions and prioritizing development policies towards conflict areas. While reconstruction is carried out through providing access to education, health and livelihoods, improving various structures and frameworks that cause inequality and injustice, including economic disparities, repairing and restoring public facilities and community facilities as well as community capacity building related to conflict and peace so that both communities can manage potential and conflict tendencies that may occur in the future.

The three approaches to peace (peace keeping, peace making and peace building) are conflict transformations and are long-term in nature to look at ways that can help conflicting parties to secure peace for the future which requires the absence of direct violence and also the creation of conditions that are conducive to peace. filled with social justice (Barash & Webel, 2002) in the settlement of the conflict between Markum and Tupoplyom Okbab District. Building peace is directed at helping conflicting parties to find solutions to social, economic and psychological problems that tend to lead to conflicts in the future (Safithri, 2011). Visualization of the above conception can be seen in the framework of thinking below.

C. METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. According to Bogdan and Taylor (2001), a qualitative descriptive research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or words from people and observed behavior. To understand the role of government and conflict Markum and Tupoplyom community groups based on the author's perspective are directed to answer research questions regarding the factors that cause conflict in the Markum and Tupoplyom communities, Okbab District, Gunung Bintang district, the dynamics and impact of conflict experienced by the two community groups and the role played by the Village District Government. Markum and Tupoplyom in building peace after the social conflict between the two communities.

Based on the title of this study, the research conducted in Okbab District, especially in Kampung Markom and Kampung Tupoplyom. Star Mountain District. This location determination was chosen deliberately by considering that the two regional villages that have always thrived in conflict growth continue to occur in the highest community in the Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency, Papua Province. Determination of informants in this study using a purposive technique, where only certain people or parties are used as research objectives as sources of information. According to Sugiyono in qualitative research, the concept of population and sample is not known. Sources of information for qualitative research are informants or resource persons related to research problems and by researchers deemed capable of providing information and data (Sugiyono, 2007:62).

The definition of an informant according to Arikunto is a person who provides information, with this understanding the informant can be said to be the same as the respondent if he gives his statement because it was provoked by the researcher (Arikunto, 2002:122). The number of informants in qualitative research is more appropriate to be done intentionally (purposive) and there is no question about the number, what is considered in qualitative research is the determination of informants, especially about whether or not the selection of key informants and the complexity of the phenomenon under study are appropriate (Bungin, 2005:23).

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the focus of the research, it has been stated that this research uses Mark's theory of conflict, the famous class conflict theory is that in society there are two classes, namely the capitalist class (bourgeoisie) and the poor working class (proletariat). The bourgeoisie always exploits the proletariat in the process of production. The continuous exploitation of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat will in the end raise the consciousness of the proletariat to rise up against it, resulting in a major social change, namely the social revolution. According to Karl Marx, the presence of conflict is based on the ownership of the means of production. Where the ownership of the means of production causes differences in ownership rights to the means of production owned by each individual or group. And that difference in ownership will then become the main element of class separation in society. Marx argued that whoever has the larger means of production, then he will occupy the upper class. Meanwhile, whoever has fewer means of production or even does not have the means of production, then he is the one who will occupy the lower class.

Talking about the conflict that occurred between Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village is not as easy as we imagine, because we are talking about conflict and how it is handled by related parties and this is a very sensitive discussion in the eyes of the local community, because they don't think that this research is just an eyes or it could be considered as a provocateur so that the conflict re-emerges.

In the first part, the author discusses the characteristics or identities of the informants, each of which is from Markum Village, Tupoplyom Village, and Okbab District, Bintang Mountains. Followed by discussing the factors that caused conflict between community groups and youth in Markum and Tupoplyom villages. Then, discussing the role of local governments in overcoming conflicts between youth groups in Markum and Tupoplyom villages.

Informants in this study were, including the Head of Kampung Markum and his staff, Youth Leaders of Kampung Markum, Women Leaders of Markum Village, and religious leaders themselves. Informants from the village of Tupoplyom included the head of the village of Tupolyom, the youth leaders of the village of Tupoplyom, and women leaders and traditional and religious leaders. The next informant was the Head of the Okbab District, Bintang Mountains Regency.

In the Markum and Tupoplyom villages, the Bintang Mountains District, there are several factors that cause conflict between the community groups of Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village. In general, the source or cause of the conflict is the beginning of the conflict between the community groups of Kampung Markum and Kampung Tupoplyom and involving the people of the two villages. It started around 2005 to 2017. However, the cause of the conflict started from:

- a. The election of the DPRD and also the election of the village head, both parties defended each other's principles and did not want to strengthen solidarity and brotherhood to destroy other groups, let alone dissatisfied with the results, of course those who were dissatisfied with the election results.

- b. Economic Conflict. Most conflicts that occur because of economic competition, advanced people and people who feel left behind in their business systems, are examples of comparisons between rich and poor people.
- c. Natural Land and Resources: development of government programs without government notification, it is preferable to take forest materials in the form of wood and rattan, sand because the presence of landowners does not permit customary rights such as projects and other programs not to pay the land money as a source of conflict.
- d. Ineffective leadership/unfair decision making. This type of conflict often occurs in organizations or living together in a community and society.
- e. Value conflict conflicts occur because of differences in values. Value is something that becomes the basis, guideline, on which every human being depends on one's thoughts, feelings, and actions. Say the value is something that is a principle, and that principle should not be violated. Conflicts occur, because two parties give different values for what is the object of conflict. Included in this category are conflicts that originate from differences in beliefs, beliefs, and even ideologies of what is being contested. In the absence of this role, conflicts occur, so that togetherness in organizations or community groups becomes meaningless, organizational tasks and functions do not work, and so on.

Based on the results of the informants obtained through the informants that the factors causing the conflict between Markum and Tupoplyom villages include: The conflict can occur because Politics, Economics of SDA Conquest, and Values are also very influential. From all the informants obtained in the field, they assumed that the conflict occurred because of the DPRD election and the election of the village head so that conflicts often occurred. As stated by informants including:

EW (46 Years): "The lack of good political education from the government to the community, another problem occurs because of the factors in selecting the DPRD and the selection of village heads and the struggle for natural resources and the lack of job opportunities in this northern village, these two villages also trigger conflicts due to reduced community activities in life so they usually talk a lot and even make noise that can make them unconscious so that they usually disturb people who pass by in the area" (interview 18 June 2018)

AW (45 Years): "Because of the government's lack of role in resolving conflicts in society, unemployment has so many problems. Because there are no jobs, so that the community's activities are only provocateurs, they run out of time here and there so there are frictions that result in fights that lead to conflicts or fights.

This is justified by WK (53 Years): "One of the triggers for the conflict is the election of the DPRD and the village head, the lack of employment opportunities for economic land grabs in the Okbab District, Kab. The Bintang Mountains make the community less active, which the community and young people who have dropped out of school can only create problems" (interview, 18 June 2018).

Seeing the dynamics of the problems that occurred, the conflict between Markum Village and Tupoplyom Village in Okbab District, caused a very complicated conflict, the conflicts between groups that occurred had complex dynamics and involved many elements, such as conflicts between Markum community members and Tupoplyom, community members with the government, and officials as well as between community members and other community members who support or become part of the community elite. Conflicts give birth to open and closed conflicts, the consequences of these conflicts causing many impacts for the local community.

The efforts made by the district government in collaboration with the government of the two conflicting villages were assisted by local community leaders and the police in overcoming these problems, namely by making peace by bringing together the two conflicting parties, then reconciled by religion (according to traditional beliefs), such as cutting Pig and broken arrow. As expressed by the Head of Kampung Markum and Tupoplyom. "We have made peace several times by bringing together the people of the two villages with Berdos and slaughtering pigs at the scene where they were fighting and destroying the building site." (JP. Interview, 23 June 2018).

"Every time we hold peace, we pray and slaughter the pork, as a sign that the Markum and Tupoplyom villages have made peace. (WK. interview on 21 June 2018).

From the results of the interviews above, the authors can conclude that the District Government, and the village government of Markum and the government of Tupoplyom have carried out conflict resolution in terms of reconciling people who are in conflict or in conflict, but the peace they have done is only peace, because there have been no results yet. maximum, which is able to reduce the re-emergence of conflict. It was proven that after several times they made peace, but they were back in conflict. As told by one of the informants to the author, that

"The government has indeed made peace, but the government has not really thoroughly investigated what the underlying problem is. If it's just pork slaughter, it's only a formality, yet the evidence is that conflict has occurred again." (HY. Interview, 24 June 2018).

This was confirmed by one of the author's informants again, that: "The government's performance has not been completely perfect, the period for making peace but the people in conflict are not presented, how is the story about wanting to make peace. The people who want to be reconciled are people who are not in conflict, aren't they strange." (HJ. Interview, June 24, 2018).

From the results of the interview above, the author concludes that the government has not been maximal in resolving the conflict, it is evident that Kampung Markum and Tupoplyom are still in conflict.

Subsequent efforts made by the local government of Okbab District along with the government of Kampung Markum and Kampung Tupoplyom, namely, Conducting Mediation, Negotiation, and Facilitating the community involved in the conflict.

Results of interviews with District government: "To deal with the conflict, we do it by means of mediation. We mediate the community involved in the conflict so that the problem can be resolved quickly. We are assisted from the government of the two conflicting villages, community leaders, as well as religious leaders. Apart from mediation, we also carry out negotiations and facilitate. We will do everything we can, so that our area is safe again as it was ready to lose." (AU. interview 23 June 2018).

Results of interviews with village government: "We mediate between the two villages. We find out what the real problem is. We facilitate, and we carry out negotiations so that the community can be open" (DP. Interview 22 June 2018)

"The first step we take to make peace is that we mediate the community, assisted by the village government of Markum and community leaders." (WK. Interview on 22 June 2018)

Results of interviews with the police: "At the beginning of the conflict, we worked diligently to find the main perpetrators, we searched the areas that we considered to be hiding places for the perpetrators of the conflict. We combed the mountains, forests, and plantations of local people." (AJ. Interview, 22 June 2018)

The results of interviews obtained from informants, the authors can conclude that the local government, Okbab District government along with the government of Kampung Markum and Kampung Tupoplyom assisted by community leaders and the police have carried out their duties and functions as they should.

The government has done its best to solve these problems, although sometimes the government's efforts still do not touch the real root of the problem. As stated by several informants that the writer met.

"Praise God, now our area is starting to be safe. All of this is due to the hard work of the government and church leaders assisted by the police officers who are persistent in solving this problem. (HY. Interview, 23 June 2018)

"Now it's safe, compared to the past, we are afraid to go out of the house, but because the government is serious enough, even though at first we thought that the government was not serious in handling this problem, the result is safe". (AW. Interview 21 June 2018)

From the results of the interview above, it is clear that the area that used to be considered a conflict-ridden area is now gradually becoming safe. This cannot be separated from the role of the district government, village government, community leaders, who have been persistent

At the prevention stage, it is carried out through efforts to maintain peaceful conditions in the community, develop a peaceful dispute resolution system, reduce potential conflicts and build an early warning system. At the cessation stage through efforts to stop physical violence, determine the status of a state of conflict, emergency actions to rescue and protect victims as well as assistance in the use and mobilization of force

PP No. 2 2015 The government has issued PP No. 2 of 2015 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling of Social

Conflicts is intended to increase the effectiveness of handling security disturbances in an integrated, integrated manner between and related agencies.

In 2013 conflicts occurred about 2 times, then in 2014 there was an increase of up to 4 times the occurrence of conflicts, then in 2010 conflicts still continued to occur up to 4 times, in 2015 there was a decrease, conflicts occurred about 2 times, then in 2012 again there was a decline, the conflict occurred about 1 time, then in 2016 it decreased again until the conflict did not occur.

This means that in 2013 to 2015 the handling of conflicts carried out by government officials, both the district government and village governments can be said to have failed, then in 2016-2017 there was a decrease in the occurrence of conflicts, meaning that the district government and district government managed to resolve the conflict little by little. little Interview conducted with the Head of Kampung Markum, NL on Friday 22 June 2018.

"Conflicts that have occurred between community groups have been around for a very long time, and then the handling is also varied. Let's just look at the conflicts that occurred from 2013 to 2018. In 2013 to 2015 it was the peak of the conflict, it can be said that in 2013 to 2015 conflicts reached 100%, then in 2016 to 2018 there was a decline to reach 70%".

The results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the conflict that occurred between the community groups of Markum village and Tupoplyom village from 2013 to 2015 increased, then from 2016 to 2018 it decreased. This means that conflict resolution from 2013 to 2018 has increased so that it can be said to be successful in terms of handling conflicts that occur between the people of Kampung Markum and Kampung Tupoplyom.

E. CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that the authors did, the authors conclude that the factors causing the conflict include differences in politics, the election of the DPRD and the election of the village head, economic competition and the struggle for natural resources. Conflicts between groups related to clan groups, clans, values, and between groups are conflicts that are very easy to repeat in the same place.

In fact, behind repeated acts of violence such as fights between community groups of Markum and Tupoplyom Okbab District. It shows that a region has lost social capital, social values that are embraced, deliberation and tolerance among others which are recognized as the glue of our national values.

The perpetrators of this conflict have been reconciled several times, but the conflict has resurfaced. The solution then does not touch the environment of the main actors but is still personal and tends to be more difficult to control its implementation.

However, thanks to the persistence of each party, both from the district government, village government, community leaders, and the police, they managed to handle bit by bit the conflict between the Markum community and the Tupoplyom village so that the area returned to being conducive. Conflict resolution is carried out through peace making, peace keeping and peace building (Lupu & Sloman, 1997).

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