Reorganization of Government Structure and Local Officers Shift: Dutch Colonial Bureaucracy against South Sulawesi Region

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Abstract: This study aims to reveal (1) the reorganization of the Dutch colonial government structure in South Sulawesi, (2) shifts among local officials and (3) the bureaucratization of the Dutch colonial government in South Sulawesi during the pacific war of 1950. This research uses the method of archival research and Political Sociological Theory to reveal the dynamics of the bureaucratization of the Dutch colonial government during the period 1900 to 1950.

1. Introduction
From the earliest periods of history, the lowlands of South Sulawesi were divided into political and territorial units which the historian called a resting place. There are six main kingdoms namely Luwuq, Soppeng, Sidénrâng, Boné, Wajoq, Goa and Talloq. However, we should not assume that their boundaries are identical with the boundaries of the seventeenth-century kingdom of the same name, their ruling authority enjoying some kind of authority which the European nobility likened to the same period of the thousand traditional Buginese and Macedonian confederations, each of whom knows a supreme noble with various names who have authority but are nominally within the confederate territorial boundaries. It is said that this confederation has the three basic levels of political structure that I label 'kingdoms', 'domains' and 'settlements' [1].

Entering the 1900s the Dutch colonial government again increased its pressure to conquer the whole region of South Sulawesi. In 1905 the Kingdom of Bone could be conquered following Wajo, Soppeng and Gowa. With its success control of several kingdoms, the colonial government began to occupy the colonial era in South Sulawesi. By 1907 the Dutch began to apply colonial administration in various kingdoms in South Sulawesi [2][3], including the dispatch of troops to force various kingdoms in South Sulawesi such as Luwu, Mandar, Wajo, Soppeng and Tanete, Barru, Suppa, Sidenrâng and others to agree on a short agreement or corte verkleringen, where indigenous rulers surrendered full power to the Dutch East Indies government and declared their loyalty to the Queen of the Netherlands and the Governor-General of the Netherlands, agreed not to establish contacts with foreign powers, and promised to implement the rules established by the Kingdom of Netherlands government[4]. One thing that received serious attention from the Dutch colonial government at the time was a very strong aristocratic position in the eyes of his people, causing a nobleman who had previously been chased and thrown out for his disobedience to the provisions of the Dutch government, then returned to his original position or given new powers, for the sake of Dutch colonial interests for example, against Andi Mappanyukki, the Dutch Colonial Government was forced to appoint him to King Bone in 1931 at the request of the...
Hadat Council at Bone. The same thing is done also against Karaeng Bontonompo who was appointed King of Gowa in 1926 [5]. Since then the South Sulawesi region as a whole is divided into three types of power under the supervision of the Dutch East Indies Governor, namely: First, the Governors' Regions directly under the authority and government of the Governor, such as: the district of Makassar, the districts to the north of Bantaeng and Bulukumba, Selayar Island and the islands along the western coast of Sulawesi, except the Balang and Karanrang islands (both) are still recognized as the territorial domain of Tallo Kingdom. Secondly, areas of the Governor which are not directly acknowledged and managed by the Governor, such as: L. Kaili, Pare-Pare, Tanete, Tallo, Wajo and Laiwui. Third, the regions that became allies of the Gubernemen called Bondgenootschappelijke Landen, namely: Mandar, Toraja, Massenrenpulu, Luwu, Ajatapparang, Bacukiki, Nepu, Batupute, Labaso, Barru, Soppeng, Bone, Gowa, Sanrobone, Turatea, Buton, Sumbawa and Flores [2][3].

2. Research Method

This research is a study of Political Sociology which attempts to reveal the phenomenon of Bureaucracy policy reality and reorganization of government system, and the shift of local officials in South Sulawesi conducted by the Dutch colonial government through the concept of bureaucratic theory and social segregation in sociology. This research used a history in analytical description with the aim to understand and interpret various sources archive of Dutch colonial bureaucracy in South Sulawesi from 1900 to 1950.

3. Reorganization of the Dutch colonial government structure in South Sulawesi

In subsequent developments, the Dutch administrative government subsequently transformed some territory into a self-governing territory, and placed under the direct control of the controleur of the pertinent [6][7], as experienced by Gowa under the auspices of Makassar Regency. This policy, then continued with the preservation of some customary institutions, directly controlled territorial units made up of districts and officials appointed from the local aristocracy, as well as some areas returned to the form of a kingdom under an Arung or Karaeng. Thus, traditional forms of government, including the royal and self-government systems, are maintained or revived, and even new self-government, including the appointment of several Indonesian civil servants (inlandsch assistant) in some newly controlled areas in South Sulawesi [8], with the aim to facilitate the process of control on the basis of Eastern Indonesia.

Officials from indigenous groups are appointed directly by the government upon the approval and decree of the governor, without seeking the consent of the local customary authorities. This applies to the appointment of district heads in the city of Makassar, including the districts of Makassar, Wajo, Malay and Endeh, and for the appointment of the head of the Ujung Tanah district and Mariso, the district head still retaining the gallarang was directly elected by the village chiefs and the village priests, but for his approval still had to wait for the approval of the colonial government [3].

In order to maintain the obedience of nobles, kings and heads of state or Zelfbestuur dignitaries in general, the Dutch Colonial Government still granted the rights and various concessions to such dignitaries in order to retain the right to business over land or rice fields called arajang lands or kalompoang. the Dutch government also kept giving them income (toelegs), for example for a district ruled by a regent earning a salary of four hundred guilders. This situation lasted until the outbreak of the second world war [9].

The massive reorganization of the Dutch East Indies government structure took place in 1938, when the provinces outside Java were formed into three governments; Sumatra, Borneo, and the Great East (Orphan, Nurdin, 1982: 56). The Great East itself is then divided into five residencies, namely: Manado, South Sulawesi and its colonies, Maluku, Timor and its colonies, Bali and Lombok. In each of these governments headed by a Governor of the Netherlands, and a resident (Dutch) heads the residency [5].

The autonomous region of South Sulawesi, comprised of 30 indigenous swapraja regions and eight new swapraja regions formed by the Dutch East Indies Government.the South Sulawesi government
was run by a body called Higher Hadith. Its members consist of kings and nobles from the existing 38 swapraja, while the administration run by the High Council of Hadat consisted of 7 people [3].

Since the beginning of a series of conquests at the beginning of the twentieth century is marked by a drastic change in relations between the Netherlands and various kingdoms in South Sulawesi. The more solid Dutch power in the various regions of the archipelago, the political changes that occurred in the Netherlands itself, bringing enormous influence on Dutch government politics in South Sulawesi. The period between 1905 and 1910 was a period of Dutch East Indies military expedition to conquer sovereign kingdoms in South Sulawesi. It was during this period of pacification that the last resistance of the Bugis-Makassar kingdoms against the Dutch took place. The defeat of the Bugis-Makassar kingdoms and the signing of Koorte Verklaring (short agreement), opened a new chapter in the history of the Bugis-Makassar ties with the Dutch Indies government.

4. The shift of local officials and the bureaucratization of the Dutch colonial government

The conquest of the Bugis-Makassar kingdoms in the Pacifism period, also marked the beginning of the increasingly distant Dutch intervention within the governmental institutions of self-governing districts. As well as marking the ongoing dualism of the royal government structure in South Sulawesi: on the one hand customary and religious officials from local community groups, and on the other hand there are Dutch Indies government officials, who are tasked with assisting and overseeing customary officials and religion[10]. This latter group, composed of noble groups and Dutch people, even further from that, the Dutch colonial government then appointed those whom it considered to be able to cooperate in carrying out its reign of government, and removed the nobles from the reins of its power.

The facts as above are realized in the two great rulers of the great kingdom of South Sulawesi, where the High Leadership consists of: King Bone Andi Pabenteng and Young King Gowa Chairman Andi Ijo Karaeng Laloang, both appointed by the Dutch East Indies Government in return for their cooperation with the the Dutch East Indies government. In addition, on February 25, 1946 the Dutch East Indies government also established a Provisional Representative Council tasked with advising the political and administrative organizations that were to be established in South Sulawesi[11].

By the end of 1946 the Dutch East Indies government ousted local self-governing or ruling governments that had not cooperated with them, and replaced them with those who agreed to the establishment of NIT, even some politically unlikely and lucrative individuals had been promised and given positions by the presidential minister[11].

In the context of implementing autonomy in self-government areas, the central NIT government in Makassar withdrew all Resident, Resident Assistance and all Controleur from the regions and placed at NIT headquarters. Meanwhile, to run the wheels of local government, the NIT government reinforces the power of the kings and traditional officials in power before.

South Sulawesi, which became the center of the NIT government with its capital Makassar between 1946 to 1949 turned out to be very disappointing to the Dutch side. The Dutch Government's plan to make NIT a Pilot Project for the federal-formed countries thereafter did not go smoothly. Unexpectedly, throughout South Sulawesi is the Republican base area the main opponent of the NIT federal state presence. Nevertheless, the division between nationalists and nobles became a powerful weapon for the Dutch to continue his federal politics in this area.

The presence of the NIT institute imposed by the Dutch was originally a trigger of the split among the nationalists of South Sulawesi, so that it was patterned into two forces namely; first, the strength of NIT federal supporters and secondly, the strength of the federal counter-State of NIT calling itself Republican. These two different powers ultimately show that the federal NIT is merely a tool and not a destination, because once Dutch forces began to degenerate they both turned to be the main opponents of the federal system and declared themselves standing under the United States of the Republic of Indonesia in 1950.
5. Conclusion

The colonial system implemented in the Dutch colonial administration system in South Sulawesi during the period 1900 to 1950 always changed. These changes are made possible by the effort to optimize the control over the territories of the kingdom in South Sulawesi. The reality can be seen in the reorganization and administrative change in various regions, especially on the division of territory in one kingdom, the change of government structure, and the short covenant or the verklaringen corte to limit the space for certain royal power. Another attempt to undertake was the bureaucratization of the government, applied to the indigenous rulers, by appointing nobles who were deemed to be able to cooperate and remove the nobility from the royal throne considered to complicate the process of Dutch colonial rule in South Sulawesi.

The reorganization of government structures and colonial bureaucratization reached its peak when the Dutch colonial government succeeded in initiating the formation of the State of East Indonesia (NIT) with its capital South Sulawesi in the system of government of the United States of Indonesia (RIS). In the process of forming the NIT the Dutch colonial government managed to polarize the national figures of South Sulawesi into two opposing forces; between supporters of the establishment of NIT with the power of counter NIT establishment. The power of republican feelings that had previously stemmed from the two existing forces, dispersed the polarization attempted by the Dutch colonials in the reorganization of the government structure and its colonial bureaucracy, whose outburst later led to the process of dissolution of the State of East Indonesia in 1950 by both groups.

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