Social conflict and reconciliation conflict: Conflict between in the pematang panggang community with psht martial arts

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors causing conflict and reconciliation process that has been done by society and government in resolving conflict. This research uses Conflict theory from Johan Galtung and Labeling Theory from George H. Mead. This research uses qualitative approach. Methods of data collection is done by interview, observation, and document. The results showed that conflict between in the pematang panggang community with PSHT martial arts caused by several factors such as the separation of residence between citizens in certain areas and the lack of mutual respect. The government's reconciliation in resolving the conflict is an approach negative peace which only focuses on solving direct violence.

1. Introduction

Etymologically, conflict comes from the Latin configere meaning to hit each other. Conflict is also interpreted as an act of one party that results in blocking, obstructing, or interfering with others where this can occur between groups of qualitative or in interpersonal relationships. Conflict is a problem that occurs between one part with another, one group with another group. Conflict is a logical consequence of an interaction between two parties. There are several things that could be the reason for conflict. Among them is the problem of inequality that raises jealousy towards certain parties, which includes social, economic, cultural and religious imbalances. The existence of such imbalances leads to the desire of the people within a country to have a form of its own authority in regulating its territory. Desire is shown by the separatist movements and rebellion by people who feel themselves harmed. Conflict also occurs due to differences.

In human social life anywhere and at any time, never escape from the so-called "conflict". The term conflict is etymologically derived from the Latin meaning "con" which means together and "fligere" meaning collision and collision. Thus, "conflict" in social life means conflicts of interests, wishes, opinions, etc. that at least involve two or more parties (Chandra, 1992; Lauer, 1993). More conflict takes the form of "conflict of authority" has surfaced since the decentralization governance regime is fully implemented since UU no. 22/1999 followed by UU no. 32/2004 as a consequence of Otda and inter-governmental conflict. Horizontal social conflict, also takes place between sectoral departments.
in the central government, or between one district government against the other district governments in a particular policy.

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this research is the extent to which the factors causing the conflict and what kind of reconciliation efforts in menyeselsaikan conflict. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors causing conflict and reconciliation process that has been done by society and government in resolving conflict.

2. Research Methodology
The method used in this paper is descriptive method. Descriptive method is a research method that describes all the data or the state of the subject or object of research and then analyzed based on the current ongoing reality and then then try to provide problem solving to what is being investigated. Through this type, researchers want to get the picture and information about the factors causing the conflict and reconciliation efforts in menyeselsaikan conflict [1].

This research uses qualitative approach. According to Danim cited by [2] that qualitative research has character: soft science, research focus (complex and broad), holistic and comprehensive, subjective and logical (dialectic-inductive), knowledge base (meaning and findings), developing / building theories, the contribution of interpretation, communication and observation, the basic elements of analysis (words), individual interpretation, uniqueness. This research uses Conflict theory from Johan Galtung and Labelling Theory from George H. Mead.

Data collection methods are done by: First, interviews that are technical in obtaining information through conversations conducted by two or more people, between researchers and research subjects using oral questions and answered verbally. The researcher conducted interviews directly with the residents of the baked broiled village and members of the PSHT on June 19 to June 30 2018. The informants interviewed in this study were: roast-dwelling villagers and PSHT members. Interviews were conducted to find out interactions and conflicts involving both groups experienced problems, the villagers interviewed included Pematang Panggang Youth in Pematang Panggang Village and 6 PSHT Members. Then the researcher conducted interviews directly with the Village Government on 5 July - 10 June 2018, the interviews were conducted to find data and information related to the geographical and demographic conditions of Pematang Panggang Village, in addition to knowing the dynamics of conflict in society. This interview was conducted with Husin as the Secretary of Pematang and Taufik Villages as the Head of Surya Adi Village. Then the researcher conducted interviews directly with the Mesuji District Government on July 1, 2018, this interview was conducted to find information related to ethnic conflict factors and conflict resolution processes. This interview was conducted with Junaidi as District Secretary and Zulqornain as Mesuji District Staff. And finally the researcher conducted interviews directly with the Police Apparatus on July 15, 2018, this interview was conducted to find information about conflicts that occurred in the community and the process of handling conflicts that had been carried out by the security forces. This interview was conducted with Darmason and Apri as members of the Mesuji police.

The second is observing which is one of the data collection techniques by observing directly the research subjects. Researchers have conducted observations in Pematang Panggang Village on 5 July - 10 June 2018. Researchers observe behavior related to conflict interactions, and socio-economic conditions in both villages, both infrastructure and culture. Researchers also use verstehen (understanding) in depth to the subject of the study, so that researchers can explain reality by trying to minimize or even eliminate the subjectivity of the researcher.

Third, doing documentation by collecting secondary data by using documents as a description of research subjects, researchers collected the documents through public documents (such as newspapers, papers, office reports) or private documents (such as diaries, letters, emails). Official documents obtained by the researchers are, news of newspapers relating to the conflict in Mesuji, profile books of both villages (geographical and demographic conditions), sub-district documents and so on. The sources of this document will later be used as an illustration of how the process of interaction and social conflict that occurs.
3. Discussion and Results

3.1 Social Conflicts

The definition of conflict according to [3], states that conflict means instability, disharmony and inequality. In human social life, anywhere and anytime, it is never separated from what is called "conflict" [4]. The term "conflict" is etymologically derived from Latin "con" means combination and "fligere" means a collision or collision. So "conflict" in social life means conflict of interests, desires, opinions, and others that involve at least two or more parties. [5] revealed that:

"Conflict is an immense category for human disputes that range from relatively mild disagreements, such as the meaning of words, interpretation of events, and so on, to extremely violent attempts to eliminate another person or group of persons. Conflict can also range from blatant and overt, to very subtle and hidden. In general, lower levels of conflict are an improvement of more intense and more violent forms".

According to Subakti (1992: 8), "Conflict is difference, debate, competition, even conflict and struggle in an effort to find and maintain values. William Chang [4] questions "is social conflict only rooted in dissatisfaction, jealousy, jealousy, hatred, stomach problems, land problems, housing problems, work problems, and problems?". The answer is no"; and it is classified by Chang [4] that the people involved can now communicate with others. The type of social interaction generally includes: work, competition and conflict, life, responsibility besides being characterized by work the same, always characterized by various forms of competition and conflict. [6] reveals that various kinds of conflict, such as the arrangement between: Humans and the surrounding environment, ideas and other ideas, Humans and consciences, with das ich.

Tarigan divides types of conflicts a, b, and c as physical conflicts, external conflicts, physical conflicts, while types of conflict d and e as psychological conflicts, internal conflicts or inner conflicts. The conflict has two types. First, namely vertical conflict, this conflict occurs between the elite and the masses (society). Second, horizontal conflict is the conflict between communities. Horizontal conflict in the last five years (since the mid-90s), was divided into the first two major groups of inter-religious conflicts, especially between Islamic groups and Christian groups, such as the Ambon conflict, Jakarta and several other areas. The two conflicts between ethnic groups, especially between grilled and broiled villagers with PSHT. Analysis of ethnic conflict in Mesuji is carried out through several stages, namely:

First, the researcher first describes the relationship between various parties in conflict, so that the parties to the conflict can be known and mapped.

Figure 1. Conflict Mapping

![Figure 1. Conflict Mapping](source)

Figure 1. Managing Skills Conflict and Strategies for Acting. Jakarta: SMK Grafika Desa Putra
Source: Simon Fisher, et al. 2001.
The second stage, the researchers will use the labeling theory of symbolic interactionism. Symbolic interactionism is a theory constructed by George H. Mead, this theory argues that society is the place of an exchange of cues (communication) involving the use of symbols between actors. Theoretical perspective this interactionist provides the theoretical basis for label theory (Labelling Theory), stereotype (stereotype), and stigma. According to Blumer, a person's response is not made directly to the actions of others, but based on the “meaning” given to the actions of others it interacts between individuals mediated by the use of symbols, interpretations or by trying to understand the intent of each action. That is, human interaction is not a process of stimulus directly cause responses, but between the stimulus received and the subsequent response, mediated by the process of interpretation by the actor. The process of interpretation or meaning is then the source of the emergence of labeling and stereotipe. In the case of labeling and conflict in Mesuji, when communication verbally and directly tend to be hampered, the community will tend to interact using interpretation or imagination to the community outside the group that tend to unilateral. Thus, the labeling process turned into Stereotype. then if it has reached its peak it will arise conflict with physical contact.

The third stage, researchers used the Galtung Conflict Triangle. Johan Galtung as one of the social scientists uses a multidisciplinary approach in analyzing conflict. Galtung argues that individuals, groups, and organizations always bring their own interests, both economic and political. This process of interest will bring about the form of certain behaviors that create contradictions and situations of tension Johan Galtung describes conflict in triangle conflicts that serve to analyze the causes of social conflict, which consists of three dimensions of attitude, behavior, and contradictions. Attitude is the perception of ethnic members about which issues relating to other groups. Behavior can be either cooperation, competition or coercion, a gesture that shows friendship and hostility. Contradiction is the emergence of situations involving behavioral and behavioral problems as a process, meaning that contradictions are created by elements of ethnic and ethnic perception and motion that live in social confusion. Simply put, behavioral behavior and in turn give rise to contradictions or situations and vice versa, situations can give rise to attitudes and behaviors. When associated with the ethnic conflict that occurred in Mesuji, especially Pematang Panggang Village with PSHT emerged a conflict due to imbalance between social relations, economy, and power. Both ethnic attitudes tend to interact with violence and pride. This attitude then leads to hostility and violence behavior between the two groups. The process of attitude and behavior leads to conflict situations in society. Here is a picture of triangle SPK according to Galtung:

![Triangle Galtung or Triangle SPK](image)

The fourth stage, the researchers further analyzed the conflict and non-violence between ethnic groups in Pematang Panggang and PSHT in Mesuji. Violent conflicts and violence between these ethnic groups were analyzed using communal violence analysis initiated by Johan Galtung. Johan Galtung divides three violations in the conflict: first, direct violence (behavior), Second, cultural violence (attitude) and Third structural violence (context).
4. Conflict Issues
[7] in a paper published by The Aspen Institute (State Crime: Punishment or Pardon), said " In a transition situation, governments often do not have the power to carry out many positive obligations. Should the government try to carry out this obligation by taking the risk of being overthrown by parties whose responsibilities are being investigated? " He wrote.

Clashes that claimed lives occurred again in Mesuji sub-district, Ogan Komering Ilir District, South Sumatra. The clash occurred on Sunday, June 17, 2012 and caused one person to die. Clashes in the sub-district bordering Lampung Province occurred on Sunday at 17.00 WIB. According to some residents, clashes took place between the residents of Pematang Panggang Village, Mesuji Sub-district and PSHT members. Clashes occurred on the soccer field block C Surya Adi Village which is about 5 km from Pematang Panggang Village. That afternoon PSHT members were training together. I don't know who started it, then mutually taunted between PSHT members and residents. Then there was a fight between five PSHT-uniformed men and two Pematang Panggang residents. Residents who heard the news there were beatings against the residents of Pematang Panggang Village, residents also came to the soccer field to attack PSHT members. As a result of the clash, Darmansyah, a PSHT member from Surya Adi Village, died with a stab wound. Several others suffered injuries. The names of the seven suspects are Salim, Necklace, Rofi, Edi Sarifudin, Aan, Murdin and A Rifai, along with 10 suspects who are still on the Search for People.

5. Reconciliation of Conflict

Reconciliation of change conflicts in order to create peace or transform the situation and conditions into situations and conditions that were previously harmonious and peaceful without any conflict. The parties to the conflict forgive each other so that no revenge can cause a new conflict again. The analysis of reconciliation in this research uses the peace of the Galtung Conflict and peace in Islam. The government's reconciliation in resolving the conflict is a negative peace approach focused solely on direct violence settlement.

Johan Galtung shares peace based on structure and behavior in handling conflict, at least according to Galtung there are three concepts of peace that must be done during conflict, namely: First, positive peace, namely the fulfillment of security and economic justice from the prevailing system, the elimination of racial discrimination, ethnicity and religion by social structures. Positive peace is by eliminating structural and cultural violence. Second, negative peace focuses on resolving direct violence, such as war and murder. This concept of negative peace then develops in the concept of negative peace building such as diplomacy, negotiation, and conflict resolution. In certain cases, peace making and peace keeping are also needed. Third, holistic peace is an effort to combine positive and negative peace concepts. This peace process controls and manages life continuously rather than for a moment (partial).

Conflict reconciliation efforts carried out by the Government and security forces in Pematang Panggang Village and Surya Adi Village are as follows: First conducting mediation and dialogue. The government brought together delegates (traditional leaders, youth leaders, and village heads) from Pematang Panggang Village Youth groups and members of the PSHT College to carry out non-violent deliberations towards peace. And secondly, the placement of security forces such as the TNI and the National Police conducted military intervention by forming a security post and blockade between the two villages during the conflict. The reconciliation effort that the government has done goes well. Seen from the Pematang Roasted Youth Community there are also those who attend PSHT college and Now PSHT Universities open the PSHT College Building in the Dabuk Rejo area.

6. Conclusions

In the beginning the conflict was caused by socio-economic disparities, misunderstandings or ordinary crimes, but these conflicts always end up being ethnic issues to legitimize communal violence. Based on research conducted by researchers related to ethnic conflicts in Surya Adi Village and Pematang
Panggang Village, it can be concluded as follows: First Ethnic Conflict between Pematang Panggang Youth and PSHT Youth School not only involved the two youths, but also involved the community around the District Mesuji. The parties involved in the conflict include the Pematang Panggang and Pemuda PSHT Youths as the main actors involved in the conflict and the Government as a mediator when there is a conflict and the security apparatus (TNI and Police) as the party who carries out the security. Second, Segregation or separation of residences based on ethnicity. The Pematang Panggang and Ethnik Surya Adi (PSHT) Ethnic Groupings in certain regions create barriers to ethnic communication and trigger ethnic primordialism. Third, labeling and negative stigma. The lack of direct contact between ethnic groups, making ethnic members generalize the behavior of certain ethnic groups into the fault of all ethnic groups. This position raises suspicions and bad relationships between ethnic groups.

Conflict reconciliation efforts carried out by the Government and security forces in Pematang Panggang Village and Surya Adi Village namely First conducting mediation and dialogue, the government brought together delegates (traditional leaders, youth leaders, and village heads) from Pematang Panggang Village Youth groups and members of the PSHT College to do nonviolent deliberation towards peace. Second, the placement of security forces such as the TNI and the National Police carried out military interventions by forming guard posts and blockades between the two villages during the conflict.

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