Inter-Ethnic Conflict Samawa and Bali in Sumbawa, Indonesia

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Abstract

Socio-cultural factors are dominant factors that widen the conflict. The research objective was to understand the causes of ethnic conflict Samawa and Bali in terms of socio-cultural aspects of Sumbawa and know the integration efforts between the two ethnic groups using a qualitative approach according to the emic perspective of the perpetrators and witnesses conflict using simultaneous interactive model. The results of the study explained that the clash of cultures and ethnic conflict will occur in multi-cultural societies. Conflict can lead to chaos and change attitudes and behavior patterns in society, and conflict management is done by building understanding to maintain balance (integration) between ethnic Samawa and Bali who live in the community.

Keywords: Conflict, Ethnic, Cultural Social, Sumbawa

1. Introduction

Sumbawa Regency is one of regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which is located in the tourism area between the islands of Bali, Lombok and Komodo Island, with a total area of 11,566.44 km² area. The original population (ethnic Samawa) reached 68.66% of the total population of 452,746 inhabitants, and 31.34% consisted of ethnic Balinese, Sasak (Lombok), Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Mbojo (Bima/Dompu), Bugis Makassar, Minang, Sumba/Timor, and Arab (BPS Sumbawa, 2011). Multiculturalism an ideology that recognizes and exalts the differences in equality, both individually and as a culture (Fay; 1996, Jary and Jary; 1991, Watson; 2000), included all the cultures of the communities that make up the smaller communities a greater realization (Reed, ed. 1997), a new social order for a plural society like Indonesia, with different backgrounds of ethnicity, social class, and religion, multiculturalism appears as a new social contract for the nation (Purwanto, 2011).

Potential natural wealth owned Sumbawa be an attraction for migrants, particularly by ethnic Balinese are motivated by factors of migration, transmigration, economic conditions, employment conditions, environmental conditions, so that within a period of 10 years (1970-1980) ethnic Bali managed to excel in access to economic resources, important positions of government, private, state-owned enterprises as well as the appearance in the culture and customs of public life Sumbawa which brings its own color in people's lives Sumbawa.

Display behavior and socio-cultural activities and traditional Balinese are considered conspicuous by ethnic Samawa the source and cause of conflict between ethnic Samawa by ethnic Balinese. Factors causing conflict with ethnic Balinese ethnic Samawa on socio-cultural aspects occur because of differences in understanding and cultural interests of the parties to the conflict (Kusnadi, 2002). The widespread presence of local conflict characterizes many developing countries such as Indonesia. Outbreaks of violent conflict not only have direct costs for lives, livelihoods, and material property, but may also have the potential to escalate further. These conflicts have brought a huge impact on the peace of its people resulting in human rights violation, higher death tolls, hampering economic productivity and the delay of environmental problems (Anwar et al., 2005).

Socio-cultural factors are dominant factors of the conflict extend some indicators that influence, namely: (1) because it involves ethnic identification media that are religious, (2) the character of social movements, (3) the relationship between religious attitudes with a view to the existence of natural resources and for human dignity, and (4) the gap between the cultural value system espoused by the reality of the local community (Atmaja, 2002).

Socio-cultural factors led to the identification based on ethnic-religious together form a pattern of conflict with the increasing sense of solidarity and awareness in Samawa ethnic groups. The focus of the literature to date is on large-scale ethnic or religious conflict, with little attention paid to random and localised acts of violence faced by individuals due to their ethnicity or religious affiliation, much of the research on ethnic and religious violence is narrowly focused in certain geographical regions (Murshed et. al, 2009; Barron et. al, 2009).

The conflict phenomenon is influenced by various factors, among others: socio-economic factors, political and cultural. Therefore, it would require a comprehensive analysis with the standard integrated sociological paradigm, (Ritzer, 2002) which lies in the relationship between the four levels of social reality, namely: (1) the macro-objective, such as: society, law, bureaucracy, language and symbols, (2) macro-subjective, are like: culture, values, norms, (3) micro-objective, such as forms of social interaction and behavior patterns:
cooperation, competition, conflict, and (4). micro-subjectively, various social construction of reality conflict, such as the thought process, interpret and understand the events of the conflict according to the social construction of Sumbawa.

2. Research Methode

2.1 Types of Research

The method used in the study is a qualitative research approach to understand the patterns of interaction and conflict from the emic perspective of the perpetrators and witnesses conflict, so it is found that the theory was developed based on facts on the ground based on the first level of interpretation or understanding of the perspective of the perpetrator or witness conflict and the second order understanding with the interpretation of the first degree. Bogdan and Biklen (1982), qualitative approach has the following characteristics: (1) is more concerned with the understanding of the understanding of the actors themselves rather than explanation, (2) be directed to explore the world of meaning in the emic perspective or the perspective of the perpetrator, rather than seeking causal relationships, (3) more concerned with depth rather than breadth of coverage of a study. The qualitative approach used in the study to collect data: spoken or written and observed behavior (of both ethnic Sumbawa and ethnic Bali), background events that affect conflict ethnic Sumbawa with ethnic Bali.

2.2 Observations and Data Sources

The types of data collected are the factors that cause conflict in terms of socio-cultural aspects of Sumbawa:

a. Human data sources, namely the actors/witnesses conflict Sumbawa from both ethnic groups who understand the events of the conflict, among others: public figures/leaders and formal leaders.

b. Non-human sources of data, namely: statistical data; historical documents, photographs; sources other literature relevant to the research problem.

2.3 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

Data collection using observation, documentation and in-depth interviews with plunging directly into the field to observe and collect a variety of information needed, use the main instrument is the researcher.

2.4 Method of Data Analysis

The data obtained in the field and analyzed using a model of interactive analysis performed simultaneously, ranging from data collection, data reduction, comparison of data, presentation of data, and drawing conclusions. Data encoding is done openly for detailing, test, compare, develop concepts, and categorization as well as given a special code to determine the suitability of the relationship between categories and then into a proposition that needs to be developed with the selection of data to systematically prepare core categories associated with the category into propositions the research findings.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Socio-Cultural Conflict Ethnic Sumbawa with Ethnic Bali

Based on the analysis of the data can be understood that the causes of conflict in a social and cultural perspective Sumbawa is a conflict caused by the clash of cultures between the two ethnic groups. Bali as ethnic immigrants in Sumbawa has habits, behavior and appearance customs and culture inherent to Hinduism is professed. Traditional values that do not correspond to ethnic culture Sumbawa is often done by a group of Bali, “sabung ayam”, gambling, drinking, selling wine, procession in traditional ceremonies, eloping is happening throughout the year, has gone beyond the boundaries of tradition, customs and Islamic religion professed by the majority ethnic Sumbawa.

Socio-cultural factors that cause conflict later developed and led to the identification of ethnicity based differences in religion, namely Hinduism and Islam, which is large enough to contribute to ethnic conflict events in Sumbawa. Ethnic self-identification became widespread Sumbawa followed by other ethnic groups who feel they have the same interests and religion is Islam and ethnic Balinese who identified as non-Muslim be a threat to other ethnic groups. Directly or indirectly, the Islamic religion in this case used as a medium of identification that has been able to influence the emotions of the masses is widely regarded as a container and provide an effective cultural space for members of other ethnic groups who participated in the movement of mass rioting blend without clearly recognizable identity. According Collone and Rica (2005) conflict situations can be described as a situation where there are forces opposing the direction and the strength that is roughly the same.

Ethnic culture clash occurs due to cultural differences related to religious teachings espoused. Conceptually, religion is a kind of behavior that can be classified as beliefs and rituals relating to the creation, powers and supernatural powers. Religion or belief includes a set of rituals that terorganisisasi socially imposed by members of a community or some segment of society. Koentjaraningrat (2002) is more neutral in terms of religion under the name of religion as part of culture.

Ethnic Bali is part of Sumbawa population, all activities related to religious rituals is a manifestation of
Based on the research results and conclusions above, can be advised of the following:

5. Recommendations

1. The existence of exemplary elite truly wise, wise to give a constructive example by way of campaigning on

4. Conclusion

1. Factors causing conflict with ethnic ethnic Samawa Bali in terms of socio-cultural aspects, caused offense among ethnic culture Samawa, habits, behaviors and cultures of ethnic Balinese striking generating conflict and culture clash between two ethnic groups in the social and cultural life of the community Samawa.

2. Ethnic integration efforts both Bali Samawa with post-conflict ethnic done by building a common understanding through formal and in formal meetings, interacting through social and economic activities, and social.

5. Recommendations

Based on the research results and conclusions above, can be advised of the following:

1. The existence of exemplary elite truly wise, wise to give a constructive example by way of campaigning on
the importance of tolerance in a pluralistic society.

2. Keeping and maintaining a positive relationship, a way to understand and appreciate all the traditions that are owned and displayed by ethnic Balinese (positive), because ethnic Bali has become a part of the society of Sumbawa and has provided significant contribution in developing the potential of Sumbawa District in various fields.

3. Lessons learned from the bitter experience of the past events of the conflict which has claimed many of the ethnic Bali so as to leave the negative habits that do not correspond to ethnic culture Samawa.

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