

Agrarian Conflict between Bugalima Village and Ile Pati Village, Adonara Barat District, Flores Timur Regency

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ABSTRACT

Agrarian conflict is a social problem conflict that has a very large impact on people's lives. The impact of this conflict greatly affects the socio-economics of the people in conflict. Therefore, a conflict must be managed or resolved properly so that it does not harm people's lives. This study aims to describe the conflict analysis based on data available in the literature and libraries. The method used in writing this article is the library study method. The results show that this conflict event started from 1970 to 2024 and involved two villages, namely Ile Pati and Bugalima. The trigger for the conflict was the determination of the boundaries between Bugalima Village and Ile Pati Village in West Adonara District, East Flores Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. In addition, there was the murder of Bugalima people by Ile Pati. The cause of the conflict was economic and social factors. The impact was that communication between the two villages did not go well and their lives were not harmonious. The conflict resolution carried out was negotiation, conciliation, and mediation carried out by the local government, village government, and other parties

INTRODUCTION

Conflict is a phenomenon that cannot be avoided and will always continue to occur in human life (Nasikun in Nulhaqim, 2017:76). This conflict problem can certainly occur both at the individual level and at the group level in society (Putra, 2014). Conflict is a process in which an individual or group perceives differences and conflicts between themselves and another person or group about various interests (De Dreu and Gelfand, 2007 in Putra 2013:1). So far, the problem of conflict in Indonesia seems to be still serious. This land conflict problem certainly has a major impact on the lives of Indonesian citizens. The increase in land conflicts in worldwide is reflected in the purchase of land by large companies since 2008 with an area reaching 50 million hectares. According to data from the Indonesian Farmers Union, the problem of land conflicts continues to rise from the initial 22 cases in 2010 to 144 cases in 2011 and 195 cases in 2012 (Kompas, 2013). Zainun Ahmadi (Member of Commission II PDIP) said that there had been 106 cases of conflict in 2010 and 106 cases in 2012 (inilah.com). According to news from Kompas, it states that "in 2010 the area of disputed land continued to increase from 77,015 hectares to 342,360 hectares in 2011 and in 2012 it reached 818,814 hectares. In the 3-year period, there were fatalities, including 217 farmers who were criminalized and 26 people died as a result of land cases (Kompas, 2013)."

In the last six years, HuMa has noted that there have been land conflicts spread across 22 provinces and also in 98 cities and districts. The major contributors to the conflict are in the forestry and plantation sectors. For example, in the areas of Kalimantan and Sumatra, the conflicts are almost similar, namely claims by indigenous peoples or local communities to companies or the state. In the Java Island area, land conflicts concern the forestry sector. Local people's lawsuits against forestry areas, such as in the areas of Banten, Central Java, West Java, and East Java. Agrarian conflict is one of the conflicts caused by natural resources. This land conflict cannot be avoided in the management of natural resources in Indonesia. Because there are parties who have interests in nature, while other parties have different goals and needs. The need for natural resources is certainly increasing with all the changes that occur, while each party has the goal of claiming the area as their own land.

Zakie (2016) stated that this agrarian conflict arose because the community's need for land always increases along with population growth. This certainly raises the paradigm that a farmer's need for agricultural land is currently very urgent. While there are still many lands that are left unmarked which are a necessity for farmers who do not have land, especially lands owned by Perum Perhutani. Local farmers who live on the edge of the forest traditionally consider the land in the area as a source of livelihood, reserves for expanding cultivated land and becoming a food security area (Permadi, 2016:226).

Has been legally authorized by the state in commercial management, namely to maximize profits. This problem can cause conflict if not resolved properly, it can also threaten social harmony (Rokhmad, 2016).

The problem of conflict must of course be handled immediately or managed properly and cannot be ignored. Because if the conflict is handled inappropriately, it will result in losses to the community. The problem of conflict is seen as a social problem that is quite difficult to handle. In the effort to manage conflict issues, a comprehensive approach and method are needed. This comprehensive understanding refers to the understanding of conflict issues that not only see them from the incident, but also must consider the root of the problem. society and of course have a negative impact on the environment and society itself where the conflict occurs. The problem of conflict now occurs a lot in rural areas, due to the lack of community ability in handling or managing the conflicts that occur. Recently there has been a conflict in the West Adonara Islands, where there was a dispute between residents of Ile Pati Village and residents of Bugalima Village where there was a land dispute where each of them claimed that the land was theirs. This land conflict has been going on since 1970. This land conflict is a conflict that often occurs in a society. Thus, the purpose of writing this article is to describe the events that occurred, triggers, causes, impacts, and conflict resolution in the agrarian conflict in Ile Pati Village. according to the stages of Nulhaqim et al (2019). They are argue that conflict management can basically be done through a conflict resolution approach. Conflict resolution according to Weitzman & Weitzman defines conflict resolution as an act of solving a problem together (solve a problem together) (in Morton & Coleman 2000: 197). Every conflict resolution must be able to encourage the conflicting parties to stop all acts of disruption to each other and to be able to accept each other's existence (Wallensteen, 2002: 8).



Figure 1. The Situation of the Duel between Residents of Bugalima and Ilepati Villages in West Adonara District, Adonara Island, East Flores Regency, Monday, October 21, 2024.). (Doc. East Flores Police)

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach design. . The qualitative research method is a type of method for describing, the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian issues (Creswell 2013:4-5). The research method used by the author in compiling this article is using a type or research approach in the form of a literature study (Library Research). M. Nazir stated that literature or library studies are a way of collecting data from review studies of notes, literature, books, and reports that are related to the problems to be studied (Nazir, in Hamdan et al., 2021:30). This literature study research method is used to describe conflict events, causes, triggers, impacts and conflict resolutions carried out in Ile Pati Village which will later be researched and collected for review.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Conflict Events

Based on the stages of Nulhaqim et al. that conflict events have several indicators or sub-aspects that must be considered. This indicator refers to the chronology of the conflict, the actors involved, the type of conflict, the location and time of the conflict. Conflict is a phenomenon that cannot be avoided in society (Adiansah, et al., 2019). This conflict can occur both at the individual level and at the group level in society (Putra, 2014). One of the conflicts that occurred in society is the agrarian conflict in Ile Pati Village. The conflict has occurred in Ile Pati Village based on research by Batlajery (2017), which involved the Ile Pati community and the Bugalima community. Ile Pati Village has a fairly long history of agrarian conflict. Ile Pati Village considers that the customary land rights for the settlement location occupied by the Bugalima community belong to the Ile community. In 1970, there was a competition between the two villages to fight over the land, which triggered a conflict between the two villages in 2008. The latent conflict between Ile Pati and Bugalima began in 1970, 2008 and continued until 2024, where two Bugalima people were killed by Ile Pati people. This happened because the Bugalima people had cleared land or fields. According to Heri, so far the East Flores Regency Government (Pemkab) through the West Adonara Sub-district Head has tried to facilitate residents of the two villages so that the conflict can be reduced and the situation in the area is conducive. At that time, the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) of East Flores invited the Ile Pati and Bugalima Village officials to resolve the problem.

"The invitation to the meeting was rejected by the Head of Ile Pati Village on the grounds that it would not guarantee the safety of officers from Kesbangpol who would go to Ile Pati Village. The conflict that lasted from 1997 to 2005 and was known by many people. This conflict occurred due to attacks and caused casualties from both villages, where 3 people died in Ile Pati Village and 20 people in Bugalima. So, the conflict that occurred in Ile Pati Village began with the arrival of the Bugalima people and asked for land from Ile Pati to live on, after living together they helped each other and respected each other. However, over time there were accusations and fighting over the Land.



Figure 2. Mediation to resolve the Conflict between the People of Ile Pati Village and Bugalima Village in the Hall of the West Adonara District Office on Thursday (24/10/2024). (Doc. East Flores Police)

Conflict Triggers

Conflicts do not just happen. Of course there are triggers that eventually lead to a conflict. One of the conflicts in Ile Pati and Bugalima Villages was triggered by:

1. Land boundary conflict between two villages, namely Ile Pati Village and Bugalima Village
2. Land disputes over customary rights between Ile Pati Village and Bugalima Village that occurred decades ago. Ile Pati residents claim that the Bugalima settlement location is the territory of Ile Pati Village.
3. The land dispute has caused physical conflict in 2008 between the two villages.
4. As time goes by and the population of Bugalima increases, they do not want to leave the area, which ultimately maintains and claims that the area belongs to the Bugalima people
5. In 2008, the Ile Pati people killed one Bugalima person while the Bugalima people burned down the Ile Pati village.

The conflict between Ile Pati Village and Bugalima Village, which indeed have their respective goals, namely because of agricultural land boundaries. Where the majority of the people of the two villages work as farmers and cultivate land for planting so that the conflict cannot be avoided. There are several factors that cause conflict between Bugalima Village and Ile Pati based on research conducted by Batlajery (2017), including:

- a. Economic factors, economic disparity is one of the things that is very clearly visible in people's lives. The cause of the conflict between the two villages was due to the struggle for economic resources, where the Bugalima people took the results of the fields because they had high economic value. In addition, the Bugalima people had seized the land

where the Ile Pati residents used to garden, which of course was an important source for them in meeting their daily needs and for their children's school fees. With the struggle for land, the Ile Pati community lost their livelihoods both as farmers and as laborers.

- b. Social factors, with injustice or inequality in claiming land ownership.

In its utilization is one of the causes of conflict between Ile Pati Village and Bugalima. The conflict that occurred in the Ile Pati community was caused by land disputes. Where this land has an interest for those who are their social needs, because the land is a place for gardening and a symbol for the Ile Pati people. With this land or land, the Bugalima and Ile Pati people can live and eat. Therefore, it makes the community have to defend it. The existence of claims made by the Bugalima community against the land owned by the Ile Pati residents also became a supporting factor for this prolonged feud.

Impact

Conflict has become an unavoidable fact of life and is often creative. The occurrence of conflict in society will certainly have both positive and negative impacts. To identify the impact of the conflict, we can refer to Nulhaqim, where there are several indicators or aspects that can be considered, namely the affected parties, the physical and non-physical environmental conditions after the conflict, and casualties. From the incident, the land dispute conflict between the Ile Pati and Bugalima Village communities had a significant impact on both parties in conflict.

Some of the impacts of the conflict from the Ile Pati and Bugalima Village conflicts based on research conducted by Batlajery (2017), include:

1. Soa Sorlury moved to farm elsewhere.
2. Communication between the two villages was disrupted. Where, communication between the two villages was no longer harmonious.
3. Bugalima residents were in a winning position, which resulted in an impac negative for the people of Ile Pati which brings misery and social inequality. So, the people of Ile Pati do not dare to go to the garden because they are afraid of the threat of war carried out by the people of Bugalima.
4. From the war at sea between Ile Pati and Bugalima, there were fatalities, where 3 people died in Ile Pati Village and 20 people in Bugalima.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conflict Resolution

From the analysis and discussion of the data obtained, it was concluded Nulhaqim et al (2019) argue that conflict management can basically be done through a conflict resolution approach. Conflict resolution according to Weitzman & Weitzman defines conflict resolution as an act of solving a problem together (in Morton & Coleman 2000: 197). Every conflict resolution must be able to encourage the conflicting parties to stop all acts of dispute against each other and be able to accept each other's existence (Wallensteen, 2002: 8). Based on research conducted by Batlajery (2017), in resolving the conflict between Ile Pati Village and Bugalima Village, it has been mediated by. The results of this study have been won by Bugalima Village which has the rights to the land. Based on the pattern of conflict resolution in the community, the two villages have done it in the form of negotiation, conciliation, and mediation but it has not gone well. In efforts to resolve conflicts in land dispute conflicts between the Ile Pati community and the Bugalima community, it is always carried out by the related parties, namely the local government, village government, and other parties. In resolving this problem, the local government has made efforts. which is only in the form of dialogue with the related parties, but the results have not found a suitable meeting point to resolve this problem. Each party maintains its aspirations that the land belongs to the Ile Pati community or the Bugalima community. Unfortunately, no government is responsible for resolving the problem.

One of the conflict resolution patterns between Ile Pati and Bugalima is negotiation applied by Dassir (2008).

1. There have been efforts from the Ile Pati community to resolve this problem, but so far I have not been able to agree with the opinion of the Bugalima community that resolving the dispute is actually painful.
2. Ile Pati is tired of years of disputes with Bugalima and offers a dispute resolution.
3. The resolution of the dispute submitted by the Ile Pati community is that the Bugalima community is allowed to garden, but not to plant long-lived plants such as coconuts. Based on field facts, the Bugalima community still plants coconuts.

FURTER STUDY

In future research, mediation is needed between community leaders and religious leaders to sit together to solve existing problems and find further solutions. Second, is The role of the regional government, territorial apparatus and police is needed to bridge the dispute between the two villages by finding the root of the problem of the conflict that occurred, while also providing an understanding of the importance of peace by living together side by side, as well as providing safety guarantees for the community and providing sanctions for those who are guilty.

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