

Development Impact: Managing Reconciliation through Conflict Resolution

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Keywords: Community, Social Conflict, Development, Conflict Resolution.

Abstract: Jatigede reservoir is one of the national developments that have the advantage for irrigation, water supply, electricity, and flood control. However, the essence of development that should be resulting from a progress and increase the people's prosperity, on the other hand, allowing a social impact due to a social conflict that occurs in the people. The aim of this study is to figure out the social conflict due to the development of Jatigede reservoir and the conflict resolution that has been carried out. This study is a qualitative approach with a case study method, it aims to comprehend, explain, and analyze the social conflict that occurs and describe an effort of the conflict resolution that has been performed. The result of this study shows that the development of Jatigede reservoir has a potency to produce a social problem, one of them is triggered by the unfulfilling the primer needs.

1 INTRODUCTION

The development is one of the attempts in generating a change, improvement and supporting needs for a society. The government as the agent of development has a strategic role in escalating people's prosperity through economic growth which is expected to support the needs and also increase the income (Prasetyo & Firdaus, 2009). Generally, the national development is a human source development and the whole elements of people development that contains a meaning that the national development is reaching for balance, sustainability, and harmony between the physical development and the spirituality development (Mering, 2015).

The aims of development are to escalate the productivity growth, and economic efficiency, second, social justice, equality, equity, and third environmental protection (Campbell, 1996). The development needs to consider several aspects of life, one of them has to base on continuity where fulfilling the needs for today without resulting in the impact on the needs for the future (Brundtland on Mawhinney, 2002, pg. 3). So that the sustainable development is a base in determining a success, where not only considering the economic and social interest but also assuming ecology aspect as the

most important aspect, or knows as "perceived as compatible" (Van der Ryn & Cowan, 1996).

The principle of sustainable development is produced by focusing on three axioms which are a) now and then treatment that puts a positive value in the long term, b) realizing that the environmental asset allows a contribution to the economic well-being, and c) recognizing the barrier due to implication that comes up on the environmental asset (Fauzi & Oktavianus, 2014).

The implication of development has not always resulted in a positive impact, what needs to be observed and concerned seriously is a negative impact of a development that inflicts a problem or even social conflict. A social conflict is a situation that is confronted with a new thing and unpredictable condition so that it makes the people unprepared for every change (Coser, 1957). A conflict that occurs in a society does not appear just the way it does but, there is a trigger which is a different individual, culture, interest, and social change (Soekanto, 2006, pg. 91).

The development of Jatigede reservoir in Sumedang Regency leaves some issues which are about the livelihood reorientation that causes reducing the economic condition of the impacted people. So that it lets the impacted people down because they feel unsatisfied also injustice where the

development of Jatigede reservoir produces the more negative effect than the benefit (Amila, 2016).

The process of dissemination of the impacted people are not prevalent that generates administration issue so that they do not have residence identity. It appears an assumption that social mobilization that has been performed will bring a pressure on the psychological condition of the impacted people (McCharty & Zald, 1977). The adaptation process of the impacted people in the new neighborhood invents a problem that cannot be separated from the development. The long-term psychological consequences experienced by the community in the process of acculturation, depending on social variables of each individual, community and residential environment and changes after development (Berry, 1997).

The compensation issue is not finalized and the way to solve the effect that is not maximal generates a disappointment for the impacted people. The impacted people are anxiety due to the process of land acquisition is not running effectively and occur some mistakes such as the missing asset, wrong calculation for land acquisition, and payment delay (Setianto, 2014).

A conflict resolution that has been carried out by related several sides or stakeholders consist of the government's role in planning a development which is that they have an authority and ability to manage, implement region development programs so that the government plays a role to determine a success in implementing their agenda and development programs in the region (Armando, et al, 2015). It is one of the indicators in recovering a problem that happens to the impacted people due to they need a special attention and quick treatment.

The people participation is a tool in obtaining information about a condition, needs, and people's reaction. The people will believe in a development project or program if they are involved in the preparation and planning process (Harnoko, 2008). The participative approach appears as an effort to solve the weakness of the centralistic approach in the people that are required in implementing a development program because, in the end, the people will implement a development program and also take responsibility for maintaining the development (Yunus et al, 2016).

2 METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The qualitative approach is selected

because the issue that is researched has a characteristic and dynamic so that it will grow and change based on the result that is received in the field. For the method in this study, Yin (1984, pg.23) argues that " a case study is one of the research methods that require a depth longitudinal examination of a case". So that it is an ideal research strategy because the research is holistic and depth (Suherman & Dault, 2009).

Data collection of this study consists of observing, interviewing, documentation study, and field note. The participant of this study consists of 8 informants, each of them is the local government, public figure, NGOs who concerns about the social condition of the impacted people due to the development of Jatigede reservoir. The data analysis that is utilized consist of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing verification (Milles & Huberman, 2009). And the last, data validation comprises credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability" (Sugiyono, 2014, pg. 366).

3 THE CONFLICT SOURCE OF THE IMPACTED PEOPLE DUE TO THE DEVELOPMENT

A social conflict is a part of the social process and cannot be avoided because there is a truth about the human history which is historical of conflict (Wirawan, 2010, pg. 2). The human being has an instinct to do things that are assumed appropriate even though it will be against with other things.

The social problem that is produced by the development of Jatigede reservoir is that a fast alteration without preparation. It generates anxiousness, worry, stress, and depression that have to be gone through by the impacted people (Toha, 2012). So that it makes the people difficult and lack primer needs that should be fulfilled. In a society, a conflict of the livelihood source frequently occurs and produces a serious problem (Wirawan, 2010, pg. 7).

The result of this study shows that lack a primer need is divided into two aspects which are an individual (family) and society. A family life becomes a problem when the primer needs must be fulfilled but, the income is at the minimum level. Because the majority of the impacted people are farmers and now they are forced to move and leave their main livelihood. The among and in-group conflict in a society can prevent accommodation and habitual relationship where it will impoverish a creativity (Coser, 1957). So that the disadvantage

that has to be gone through by the impacted people due to the development is larger than the advantage that can have (Putri, 2015).

The economic factor is one of the reasons that produce an issue relating to the change of livelihood reorientation. The unsure income, while the primer needs have to be fulfilled, becomes a polemic for the family where the solution is hard to find. So that it would possibly increase the poverty due to the weakness of the agriculture sector in a village. Besides that, this structure reflects the unhealthy relationship between a people and the environment, creates a low quality of the employee particularly in the village due to the weakness of the supporting institution of economic, social, and infrastructure (Pranadji et al, 2013).

It would appear anxiousness, helplessness, and doubt that direct to the problem that produces a conflict (Budimansyah, 2015). The conflict of value and interest, a tension among the impacted people is the implication of the conflict that happens where the power is becoming a factor behind all of that, the strong ones will use their power while the demand ones will fight (Coser, 1957).

The impacted people that involved in the compensation process are not finalized and then that would be a problem that they have to deal with. The issue of invalid data in the land certificate, different wide area and the change of the farmland, it occurs because the data recording is not witnessed by the owner of the land so that producing social problem (Suwartapradja, 2004).

In the society scope, the primer needs that must be fulfilled comprises the availability of the basic facility and social facility. The broken road access, lack health facility, and the distance to the school is far, becomes one of the issues that are felt by the impacted people. It relates to the regulation that should aim to equalize people's chances and grant every form of the replacement, without inhibiting the region growth potency (Tadjoeddin et.al, 2010). This conflict will frequently occur in the developed countries because the development would be carried out continually for the economic progress even though allowing an effect in social life (Ray & Esteban).

The relationship that is obstructed between the government and the impacted people generates a communication running unwell. The relationship between the local government and the people is the fundamental thing because, at the low level, the interaction and relation are a social control, the implementation of policy and also a completely support will deliver feed back (Cahyo et al. 2016). The communication factor could create a conflict such as distortion, unavailable information, a distance relationship, different communication

behavior that often offends others without showing a care can cause a conflict (Wirawan 2010, pg. 9).

The development process of Jatigede reservoir can be said in decline because it was planned since 1963, in 1981 the development was started which was, the decree of a governor was signed out No. 593.82/SK.1266-Pem.UM/81 16 September about a permit of land acquisition of Jatigede (Setianto, 2014). In the end of August 2015, the inundation process was carried out, so that the planning process for finalizing process takes 54 years.

Too long in the development process produces uncertainty for the impacted people so that the problem is getting complex, where the people who have received compensation in 1981-1986 denied to be relocated. The vertical conflict occurs because the uncertainty of the sustainable development that is performed by the central government so that at that time the local government suspect and state that the development of Jatigede reservoir would not be continued (Suwartapradja, 2004).

4 THE CONFLICT IMPACT AFTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF JATIGEDE RESERVOIR

The impact that is resulted after the development of Jatigede reservoir is divided into the negative and positive impact. The negative impact comprises; first, lack supporting power for the impacted people on the development of Jatigede reservoir. So that the participative approach actually comes up as an attempt to solve the weaknesses of the centralistic approach in the people that are required in the implementing a development program because, in the end, the people will carry out the development program and also take responsibility for the maintaining the development (Yunus et al, 2016).

Second, the uncertainty about the circumstance of the impacted people because the majority of the impacted people have not has new residence identity and some of them are relocated in the area belongs to the government. The obscurity in living a life in the near future due to the serious issue in fulfilling the basic needs.

Third, the ignorance and distrust manner that is showed by the impacted people on the government's performance creates those who will not participate in the development programs. It is because of their disappointment where the government lacks sensitiveness in resolving social effect due to the development of Jatigede reservoir. The government's role is assumed as the involved side actively in inventing a problem that occurs due to

the national development and the government is perceived to have a dominant power (Marx, on Setiadi & Kolip. 2011, pg. 369).

Fourth, the economic growth of the impacted people is in decline. It is a disadvantage for the people because the development produces less benefit (Putri, 2015). Fifth, the issue about the psychological disorder of the impacted people are getting escalated. It is triggered by the economic demand and the primer needs fulfillment but, the income that is obtained is not enough. It is caused by the fast change so that generate anxiousness, panic, stress, and depression (Toha, 2012).

Sixth, ruining social order that has been formed long ago. The traditional integration and unity that has been intertwined is chaos, conflict of interest and the declining of the values that have been upheld by the people, so that triggering the oppression in a new form of unification and integration (Cosser, 1957), conflict could change a structure and values (Bo & Bo, 2011).

While the positive impact that is produced by the conflict after the development of Jatigede reservoir which is; first, the increase of cohesion (solidarity) in the impacted people. Solidarity in-group will escalate and tighten when a group of people conflicts with other groups (Soekanto, 2006, pg. 95). It is formed because the people have a moral foundation that is tied (origin, authority, and loyalty) based on the group needs to defend order and cohesion (Malka. et al, 2016).

Second, integration among the people is getting built with a harmony. It is because the people have the same feeling which is as the impacted people of the development, their expectation that they fight shapes a power for unity. So that one of the sides that conflicts will grow a sense to be unity and create a people power (Cosser on Setiadi & Kolip. 2011, pg. 372).

Third, creating a new group, due to the impacted people that are relocated to the new neighborhood, indirectly they create a new group and in the name of the impacted people (OTD). The element of social life is a part of the conflict that generates a change where both of them influence each other (Setiadi & Kolip. 2011, pg. 370). From this explanation reveals that a new group is one of the results due to a conflict that delivers a change.

Fourth, developing independent behavior because the people are able to survive in the social condition that is full of intervention and problem. The effect of the social conflict is a change on individual's personality so that it persuades one's personality because the situation pushes and enforces the people to get used to (Soekanto, 2006, pg. 96)

5 THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN RESOLVING THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Developing interaction between an individual or a group of people that conflicts with a purpose to figure out and formulate a solution to every problem is the most important part in conflict resolution (Deutsch, on Maftuh, 2005, pg. 47). The conflict management includes the approach that is oriented on the process that directs to the communication (Rusdiana. 2015, pg. 169).

The conflict resolution through legislative approach is a conflict completion through constitutions that is signed out by the legislative institution. After formulating the constitutions, the government's regulations are required to implement (Afif, 2014). Relating to this statement, the government has signed out a policy as a basic law in resolving the effect due to the development of Jatigede reservoir. First, signed out the regulation of ministry of home affairs no. 15, 1975 about the term and condition of land acquisition. Second, decided the decisions of the president no. 55, 1993 about land procurement for the development for the public interest. Third, the decisions of the president no. 36, 2005 about land procurement for the development.

Fourth, Constitution no. 2, 2012 about land procurement for the development and the presidential regulation no. 71, 2012 about the implementation of land procurement for the development for the public interest. Fifth, the presidential regulation no. 1, 2015 is the solution for the social impact due to the development of Jatigede reservoir. Sixth arranged the regulation of ministry of public work and public housing no. 24/PRT/M/2015 about the compensation for the impacted people of the development of Jatigede reservoir.

Besides that, the government's attempt in resolving the development impact is to build a communication by delivering groceries for the impacted people. Social responsible that should be carried out is the best reaction in resolving a problem (Kolk, 2016). To solve the conflict, a conflict management that is utilized is take and give, where the government delivers a help and try to get back the sympathy with a purpose to reach an agreement for a win-win solution (Wirawan, 2010, pg. 59).

One of the efforts is known as perceived common ground (PCG) to create a condition that invents aspiration from each side that is involved in a conflict not too high or rigid so that the potency to develop a solution alternative that is integrative could be generated (Arofah et al, 2015). The local

government Satuan Administrasi Manunggal Satu Atap (SAMSAT) who has the duty to handle the social and environmental impact due to the development of Jatigede reservoir. Helped by the coordination team and treatment team, SAMSAT focuses their job to be a facilitator in resolving a social impact and also making a communication forum in the level of local government which is called as Forum Komunikasi Desa (FKD). Building a collaboration between two sides that aims to intertwine interpersonal relationship, creative power for innovation and improvement, increasing information stream, establishing transparency, a trust, taking a risk, and integrity (Derr on Wirawan 2010, pg. 140).

For now and then, the impacted people expect an improvement for economic by creating vacancy job. The conflict will decrease the economic growth is invented sustainability, basically, a conflict is managed by the different economic and not a similarity (Ray & Esteban, 2017). Naturally, a conflict tends to utilize available potency for the interest because the water is able to give a source of life (Itonaga, 2005). However, in this process requires a support power from all sides in growing a motivation for the impacted people as a power to fix their lives by leading ability and behavior that is directed to the satisfied needs (Lang, 1987, pg. 85).

6 CONCLUSION

The description about the social conflict after the development of Jatigede reservoir that has to be faced by the impacted people which are lack of people's participation the development. The conflict source that occurs in the impacted people is triggered by lack source of fulfillment needs. Viewed from an individual's (family) point of view that relates to the economic factor and from people's point of view relates to the availability of the public facility and social facility.

The unsatisfied factor generates a vertical conflict between the impacted people and the central and local government. So that it turns the impacted people to ignore the government. The development process is in decline because the time of planning and implementation take a long time that causes a problem that happens to the impacted people is getting complex. The attempt of conflict resolution that is carried out, backed totally by the impacted people and has been corresponding with the people's expectation. The government has taken a big part in resolving the effect due to the development of

Jatigede Reservoir, one of the efforts is to sign out the policy in managing the development impact.

The government keeps trying to build a communication through various ways, one of them is to deliver groceries in manifesting a direct help and also make an interaction with the impacted people. It aims to rebuild a trust and people's sympathy. However, there is the main problem that is not finalized about the economic improvement which is creating vacancy job as the source of the people's income. in people's needs, without oppression, sustainable, continually, started from the family, so that right on the target. The key success of community empowerment is people's participation and the role of empowerment agent. The agent of empowerment needs to have an advantage and dynamic competency in following the change as the empowerment target requires. Besides that, agent of empowerment must work and serve well and use his/her philosophy, because it will lead him/her to the better result.

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