Strategies of Actors in Maintaining Group Integrity: A Case Study in Indonesia

La Ode Muh. Umran[a], Harnina Ridwan[b], Udin Udin[c*], Samiruddin T[d],
[a,b,d]Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia, [c]Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Email: [c*]udin_labuan@yahoo.com

The purpose of this study is to examine the actor's strategy in maintaining the integrity of the group against the conflicting placement of the capital of North Buton Regency, Indonesia. The method used is qualitative research aimed at describing, formulating, and analysing both natural and human social phenomena related to the problem of capital placement. The subjects of this study consisted of executive officers, legislators, elites, community leaders, and community members who were actors in 6 sub-districts in North Buton Regency, which is populated by 59,281 people. Primary data collection in this study was carried out using observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation. This study uses descriptive analysis, so the data obtained is analysed empirically to be understood. The results of this study indicate that the actors in maintaining the integrity of the group are a source of inspiration in fighting for the interests of the surrounding community by using a variety of strategies that co-opts the community with the views expressed by the actors. The most prominent actor strategies played in maintaining the integrity of the group are the political invasion strategy, the economic invasion strategy, the power invasion strategy, and the socio-cultural invasion strategy. In the arena, there are always parties, both individuals and groups, who dominate with the power of their resources. Those who are not the dominant group must strive so that their capital can survive, develop, and then be preserved in order to perpetuate the existence of actors.

Key words: *Actor Strategy, Group Integrity, Conflict, Indonesia.*

Introduction

The spirit of nationalism existed even before Indonesia was declared a unitary state. However, it cannot be ignored that there will be a significant disruption or danger unless the characteristics of nationalism are carefully defended and applied by shared understanding and respect for the life of other people or groups. It is known that there is always transition and growth in people's lives, both in terms of the quantity and quality of the society. Progress and growth are so fast that national and regional competitiveness, rational or irrational, is unavoidable. Intense competition in the life of the community will therefore be unavoidable, and thus lead to collective and community violence.

Explosions of communal violence began in the late 50s and 1965s. Even worse, Indonesia was rocked by bitter ethnoreligious violence from 1996 to 2001. Most communication experts, sociologists, and anthropologists argue that post-New Order communal violence is a result of regime pressure that does not provide "expression space" for the identity of Indonesia's plural society. Identity politics seemed to "rise" as a central issue and emerged after the New Order leadership.

Learning from the mistakes of the previous regime, the government in the reform era issued Law Number 22/1999 on Regional Autonomy, which was later revised to Law Number 32/2004. The implementation of this law, in North Buton Regency, is protected by Law no. 14 of 2007. The society hopes that regional autonomy that provides a space for decentralization of power and regional management at the district/city level can reduce conflicts and can benefit the people in the area. The current condition is far from expectations. Regional autonomy has instead become a "gateway" for the rise of ethnic identity politics in the arena of the local political economy. In this condition, actors who have differences, fight to match economic power, and political resources with a variety of strategies used. Observing the current phenomenon, especially in the study area, the strategies used by local actors in maintaining the integrity of their groups can be approached from (1) political invasion strategy, (2) economic invasion strategy, (3) power invasion strategy, and (4) socio-cultural invasion strategy.

Literature Review

Strategy of Actor on Group Interests

It is understood that conflict is intrinsic to the process of social change and cannot be avoided. Conflict is an expression of the diversity of interests, values, and beliefs that emerge as new forms produced by the collective social body. Working to handle conflict is actually a matter of habit and choice, because it requires the expertise of an actor in responding to each change intelligently. One form of habit that needs to be considered in responding to conflict is

maintaining the interests of groups that are shaded by an actor. If the interests of an actor clash with the interests of other actors, then the actor usually ignores the interests of other actors or even actively destroys them with various strategies used.

The actor's strategy can be examined based on differences in the level of the actor's attention to himself and his group. The strategy comprises five methods. First, contending style is when someone has very great attention to himself and has low attention to others. Second, yield style is a style that is more concerned with the interests of others than self-interests. Third, avoidance style, which is a model that has very low attention to their own interests and the interests of others. Fourth, a balance in paying attention to one's own interests and the interests of others, which leads to an accommodative and compromising attitude. Fifth, the alternative that many people see in conflict resolution as ideal, involves great attention to their own interests and the interests of others. Great attention has implications for the affirmation of one's own interests but is balanced consciously with the aspirations and needs of others, to generate energy then to look for creative problem solving as a way out.

Methodology

The method used is qualitative research aimed at describing, formulating, and analysing phenomena related to the problem of capital placement, in terms of both natural phenomena and human social phenomena. The subjects of this study consisted of executive officers, legislators, elites, community leaders, and community members who were actors in 6 sub-districts in North Buton Regency, which has a population totalling 59,281 people. Primary data collection in this study was carried out using observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation. This research uses descriptive analysis, so the data obtained are analysed empirically so that it can be understood.

The study uses qualitative methods with natural settings, the direct data source, and the researcher as the main instrument (human instrument) (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982). Research with this qualitative method is described in a number of steps including (1) data collection through direct observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and focus group discussion (FGD); (2) organizing the results of data collection; (3) analysis and formulation of data collection results; (4) designing and finding models; (5) application of the model; (6) reflexes; and (7) replication and innovation.

Results and Discussion

Political Invasion Strategy

From a micro perspective, an invasion can be interpreted as an attack where a nation's war power enters an area that is controlled by another country, with the aim of controlling the area or changing the government in power. Invasion can be the cause of war, it can be used as a strategy to resolve the war, or it can be the core of war itself. Usually, an invasion is used for strategic action of a large force of war, because the ultimate goal of an invasion is usually on a large scale and over a long period of time. A very large army is needed to defend the invaded area.

From a macro view, an invasion is more directed to what is done by a person or group of people entering the realm of thoughts, hopes, ideas, or desires of other people or groups to change according to what the actor or ruler wants to do either persuasively or coercively. The invasion was basically carried out with the intent to expand territory and political interests. However, other motives have also occurred, among others, the return of the area that was once taken. The motive for invasion is usually based on national and smaller political interests between provinces, between districts, sub-districts, the pursuit of enemies, protection of allied countries, taking over colonies, pre-incursion attacks before attacks, to protect or take transportation routes or natural resources, mediating conflicts between two parties, exacerbating differences between two groups, and so on. In these cases, often the actors or political elites argue that they "protect" the invaded area.

In the last 5 years (2010-2015), political dynamics in North Buton Regency are considered quite high when compared to other regions included in the new autonomous region category in Southeast Sulawesi. The high political dynamics were triggered by the tug-of-war between the capital that rose between Burangan and Kulisusu. High political dynamics are exacerbated by the non-synergy between the provisions of the law and the wishes of the regional government regarding the position of the capital. Based on the provisions of law no. 14 of 2007 North Buton District, the capital city of Buranga, which is included in the Bonegunu District, the local government wants the capital to be in Kulisusu, which is indicated by the massive office building in the area. The phenomenon of differing interpretations of a policy results in pros and cons in society so that new political actors are born or appear as representations of different community groups' perspectives.

This description previously mapped community groups in three regions, namely areas that wanted Buranga as the capital, areas that wanted Kulisusu as the capital, and floating selection areas. In the context of the placement of the capital, the community is patterned to be tripolar. However, according to field observations, the actors who appear more as carriers of their

group's aspirations are actors who are in areas concentrated between Buranga and Kulisusu (Kulisusu - North Kulisusu and Bonegunu - Kambowa). Within the concentration areas in the Kulisusu network and the Buranga network, each actor in his activities were connected to the case of the placement of the capital, and always voiced his group's desires.

Actors in the Bonegunu and Kambowa regions invaded public spaces and people's mindsets to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of the capital's position. The actor's invasion emphasized the mandate of law no. 14 of 2007, which places the capital in Buranga to be maintained. The position of the capital in Buranga greatly benefits the community when examined from both political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects. The actor's view refers to law no. 14 of 2007, which emphasised that "in relation to the placement of the capital, initially the community did not care about the assumption of not being in direct contact with their lives every day." As a concerned community member who always gets along with the community, always reminds the community about the importance of maintaining the position of the capital according to the provisions of the law, they always make clear to the public that opportunities like this will not come twice. If the capital has been successfully moved, it is impossible to return the goods again.

A similar tone to other actors stressed that the area "government efforts to move the capital in general use unsubstantiated ways in which the regional government is conducting a model of duping the community." As a concrete example that the office area that was built in SaraEa, all the office signs written in Buranga. This shows that the Buranga area has been moved in Saraea, Kulisusu District, so that in communicating with the central government, it seems as if they are not guilty. In responding to such a model of community duping, the actors feel disturbed, so they suggest that the community protests against government policies.

Referring to the various thoughts of the actor, objectively, the people in the region are very provoked by political invasions conducted by the actors. Where until now, latent movements, if observed, are still always among the grassroots community. In the midst of the community, there is still often a clash of discordant voices who say that if local government policy is like that, people will not elect it when it next runs for regional leadership. Empirical conditions like that give a picture of how strongly political actors invade the community's space of thought so that people become antipathic towards the existing regional leadership.

Opinions differ from observers of the location of the capital obtained from actors from the Kulisusu and North Kulisusu communities. The community of Kulisusu cumulatively is determined by whatever efforts they will make for the position of the capital that can be moved in Kulisusu. These community efforts are supported by political actors who have networks in the regional and central government. More than that, the effort to relocate the capital is masterminded by the local government so that the people do not hesitate to sacrifice a part of

their land to be used as an office area. With efforts to move the capital because it was driven by the government, political actors only need to provide reinforcement to the community. In this regard, according to the views of actors who want the relocation of the capital revealed, "the regional government is not wrong in making policies about the proposed transfer." Therefore, political actors in Kulisusu and its surroundings only gave reinforcements to the government and the community that made steps the government considered to be appropriate. The actors always greet the public so that they do not need to carry out confrontation and anarchist actions in responding to the acceleration of the transfer of the capital because what is waiting is the legality of the central government. Local government take every opportunity to report to the central government so that the central government usually comes down in North Buton to verify the report. In line with this view, one of the community leaders of North Kulisusu revealed that "the community is very confident that what the government has done to propose the move of the capital is the right step." With every informal meeting with community members, it seems clear that they have no doubt about the process of moving the capital that was initiated by the government. The actors unceasingly remind the community about the progress of the government's efforts in responding to the wishes of the community.

The statements of these actors can give an idea of how strong the aggression of actors in carrying out political invasion is so that the community is beyond hope, even though it is different from the objective conditions. The community is at the bottom of the current and is influenced by the mindset and perspective of the actor. If traced, the efforts of the government and the efforts of actors to move the capital from Buranga to Kulisusu since 2010 have not shown signs of success. Nevertheless, the community still makes the actor as a reference. This shows that the legality of actors in the eyes of the public is still very high, so the political invasion carried out is very telling.

Political invasion carried out by actors in relation to the conflict in the placement of the capital, is very much in line with the thought of Rino Nugroho (2009), who said that politics as a public interest is a set of principles, conditions, and tools that will be used to achieve certain goals or a desired state accompanied by the pathways, and tools that will be used to achieve the state that we want. The difference for Roni Nugroho is that, while a political invasion can be aimed at the public interest, it can also lead to the interests of individuals whereas political invasion in the context of conflict in the placement of the capital of North Buton Regency is only more conical to the interests of groups or communities in accordance with their respective conflict networks.

Socio-Economic Invasion Strategy

In Indonesia, it is known by the word democracy, as well as its economic system. The democratic economic system is an economic system that comes from the people, by the people,

and for the people. It also has its economic foundation, which is based on the "1945 Constitution amended by the MPR on 10-08-2002, namely article 33 paragraph 1,2,3,4" regarding the authority mandated by the state to the people including the development of the economic system in general, which is the public hope. A subsystem is the economic system that occurred at the beginning of human civilization. People carry out economic activities in the form of production, only to meet their own or group needs. At that time, people were not thinking too much about doing economic activities for other people or groups, especially if they were pursuing profit.

The relationship between one human being and another human being becomes more intensive because it is bound by interdependence. If interdependence is wrongly interpreted and implemented, it will give birth to a capitalist economic system. A concrete manifestation of a capitalist economic system where groups of people who have strong economic resources will turn into kings and social groups with weak economic resources will be shifted into slaves in line with the concept of "who preys on who." People who have strong economic resources will be strong in all aspects of life and vice versa, people whose economic resources are weak, will also be weak in all aspects of life. With the strength of the economic resources possessed, whatever is desired can be achieved by applying pressure and threats. Pressure and threats occur everywhere throughout Indonesia in various aspects of community life, including in North Buton.

The strength of economic resources will be the glue to strengthen one's invasion of other people or groups in various cases. In North Buton this phenomenon appears after becoming an autonomous region and even more so with the outbreak of conflict in the placement of the capital. With the strength of economic resources, the strong become weak, and vice versa, the weak become strong. Regarding the author's observations in the field, the actual conflict in the placement of the capital, will not occur if the law locates the capital in Kulisusu, which incidentally has strong economic resources. Because the capital, according to the provisions of law no. 14 of 2007, was placed in Buranga, which on average, has weak economic resources, legality is not able to be maintained because it does not have the power to pressure the government.

Based on observations carried out, and supported by the findings made during the study, the importance of the role of economic resources is clear. Based on the results of the explanations put forward by the actors of community groups, who have strong economic resources, and the groups of community actors whose economic resources are weak, the importance of economic sub-power to all human activities is illustrated. Groups of people whose economic resources are weak according to the results of studies conducted affirm that, "The invasion of economic power is crucial for the success of an activity." Regarding the case of a capital placement, because people do not have sufficient economic resources, the struggle to maintain the position

of the capital does not produce optimal results. The community, including the actors in relation to economic resources, is sufficient enough to meet their daily needs so that the protest of policies of the local government that deny the existence of law no. 14 is only limited to certain regions and has never taken place at the centre.

Providing economic resources to all human activities is important so that only a few people do not solely benefit from their economic interests. Humans who add themselves to economic interests cannot be denied because, in reality, one's desires can be achieved by the strength of economic resources, even though it may be by unsavoury means. In every competition in the fight for something, the support of economic resources determine the disagreements or differences in views about the position of the capital in North Buton Regency.

As stated in the previous description, from the actors who struggle to maintain the position of the capital in accordance with the provisions of the law, according to the actor's recognition because it is not supported by economic resources, then what is fought for does not reap satisfactory results. On the other hand, for groups of people who want to move the capital, because it is supported by adequate economic resources, everything is considered easy.

The results of observations made by the author during the study are also supported by statements both at the level of actors and other community members. Based on the results of an analysis conducted with stakeholders who, according to the author's capacity as an actor, said that "In fighting for the movement of the capital, there are not too many difficulties encountered." On the one hand, the transfer of the capital from Buranga to Kulisusu is in line with the wishes of the regional government, on the other hand, by carrying out actions in the scope of local and central government, there are no obstacles from the aspect of funding. In Kulisusu, there are many political elites and businessmen, so that asking for opinions or funding to take action to the central government is related to the acceleration of the transfer of the capital.

A similar view was obtained from the results of discussions conducted with one observer who, according to the author's observations, was just an ordinary citizen. He explained that "youth leaders, students, and political elites were very persistent in fighting for the acceleration of the capital transfer." In relation to this matter, whatever is needed, especially related to funding, in general, entrepreneurs in the regions and local entrepreneurs who are outside voluntarily participate. The conviction of the entrepreneurs resulted from the people's struggle to move the capital, which was fully supported by the regional government.

In another dimension, it also recognises that economic resources will be the main indicator in all human endeavours. Likewise, in an effort to maintain the position of the capital according to applicable regulations, without the support of economic resources, all of that is wishful

thinking. In accordance with the results of the confirmation carried out by actors from the region that defended Buranga as the capital, they said that "the struggle carried out by the community to defend the capital according to the provisions of the law is like a match to achieve the same goal, the people of Bonegunu - Kambowa use sea transportation while the people who want to move the capital using air transportation."

Based on the two different actors' views of the region, it illustrates that between groups of people who fight for the removal of the capital and groups of people who maintain the position of the capital according to the provisions of law no. 14 of 2007, there are gaps in economic resources. On the one hand, groups of people who fight for the removal of the capital in their efforts are supported by adequate economic resources. On the other hand, community groups who maintain the position of the capital according to regulations, have very limited economic resources, as has been stated in the previous description that economic resources have a great influence on the struggle or competition in fighting over something. Therefore, if it is examined in terms of economic resource strength, it is likely that the community groups who fight for the removal of the capital will have more opportunities than those who maintain the position of the capital despite their strong legal case.

If it is generalized as a whole, the strategies played by the actors in maintaining group integrity in relation to the conflict in the placement of the capital city of North Buton Regency are very much determined by the ability of these actors to manage community perceptions. Therefore, the results of the study related to the socioeconomic dimension are very much in line with the views of Severin (2005), who said that there are two influences on perception, namely the influence of structural perception and the influence of functional perception. The structural influence on perception comes from the physical aspects of the stimuli that are exposed to us. Whereas functional influences are psychological factors that influence perception, and therefore also bring subjectivity into the process of making a person's decision. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that not a few people who interact with others experience failure.

Power Invasion Strategy

Power is something that cannot be separated from the decision-making process that involves relations between individuals and interest groups with the environment in which they are located. If the area is broad like a country, then decision making will be more likely to see broader interest groups. But on the contrary, if the area is small such as districts, sub-districts, villages, and so on, then decision making will tend to lead to even narrower interest groups. The dimension of power in the public decision-making process is always closely related to a process of influence in decision making.

The pluralist approach views the political arena as an open system with equal opportunities for all people to be involved, not just circulate at an elite level. Everyone will get involved and participate in the policy process instead of being apathetic if they feel related to an issue and want to express their opinions on the issue. Apathy or non-participation is a picture of the lack of interest or even dissatisfaction of a person or society towards a policy that will be taken by a ruler that leads to a latent or manifest conflict like what happened in North Buton with the placement of the capital.

Recognising the diverse conditions of society, conflict is a natural occurrence as an expected outcome or as a medium for determining who loses and who wins. Conflict is not something that is not expected. On the contrary, conflict is needed in society because the conflict that occurs makes a society more competitive and dynamic. However, what needs to be avoided in a conflict is a difference that never finds common ground so that it will lead to a prolonged split. Therefore, what needs to be realized in society is that conflict is to determine and find solutions for who is entitled to power or to determine policy.

Power is a hidden function of policymaking that mediates open conflict through open participation. The approach has ignored important political mechanisms. It often happens that power prevents an issue from being raised and suppresses participation in the political arena. In such conditions, potential issues and complaints are never revealed because they have been killed by the authorities.

An approach that limits a visible phenomenon can bypass the phenomena of manipulation and coercion that causes an issue or group not to enter the political arena. If such phenomena occur in the community, the actual concept of power is no longer valid. What happens is arbitrariness or what is more commonly referred to as colonialism, which is almost no different from Hitler's power in Germany. In terms of the actual concept, power is a policy control that requires participation in all political elements, especially the wider community.

The process of participation in the community can often be an attempt by an elite group to maintain or strengthen its power and to foster efforts to achieve other goals that they want. Elite politicians will try to provide a space for participation as a method of controlling participation itself. Thus, the community will always feel involved in making policies so that whatever is produced, the community feels they have a major contribution to the policy.

Local government policies related to the placement of the capital cannot make people live side by side. Instead, they gave birth to the pros and cons at the level of the political elite, actors, and ordinary people in the North Buton Regency. On one side, there are groups of people who have the same view as the government that is moving the capital from Buranga to Kulisusu. But on the other hand, there are also groups of people who maintain the position of the capital

according to the provisions of the law. In addition, there are also community groups who do not question the position of the capital because it is most important for them that North Buton becomes an autonomous region.

In accordance with observations made by the author while in the field, community groups in North Buton related to the placement of the capital, in general, can be mapped as groups of people who do not question where the capital will be placed and the community groups that generally inhabit Wakarumba District and West Kulisusu District. Community groups who are determined to move the capital in the direction of regional government policy generally are community groups who live in Kulisusu and North Kulisusu Districts. While the community groups who want to maintain the position of the capital according to the provisions of law no. 14 of 2007, is a group of people who inhabit the Bonegunu District and Kambowa District.

After tracing through interviews based on this mapping, each community group has different arguments in view of the essence of the position of the capital. The community groups in the two regions, namely the region with a floating pattern of view and the area where the community groups tend to maintain the position of the capital according to the provisions of the law, are not so affected by the invasion of power. In these two regions, the ruling political elites, especially the formal power that exists, are not the main determinants in making policies related to the placement of the capital. On the other hand, for groups of people who want the removal of the capital, the ruling political elite, especially formal power, is the main determinant of the transfer of capital so that the invasion of power also influences the mindset of the people.

The results are highly correlated with the results of discussions with community groups obtained by using the snowball method. In the community who tend to want the removal of the capital based on the results of confirmation with the actors, it was stated that after North Buton was legitimized by law no. 14 of 2007, where the capital city is located in Buranga, the people didn't know what to do. But after being appointed the definitive regent I in 2010, where he was one of the initiators of the expansion wherein the expansion proposal set the capital in Kulisusu, the idea of moving the capital began to be discouraged by the public. Responding to this, it seems that the community was awakened from their sleep so that the community began to take steps that could support the efforts of the local government in moving the capital.

The statement described above is an illustration of how weak legal legality is in North Buton. The statement shows how transparent the invasion of power has had a profound effect on changing people's behaviour. This cannot be denied because the existing power is the result of a majority community choice, so that whatever the policy of the government is will always be supported by the majority community group. Thus, it cannot be denied that political and legal capacities will always be subject to formal legality. Such conditions occur everywhere in

democratic countries, including in Indonesia, where a formal ruler is still very rare. As long as Indonesia as an independent country, it will be ensnared by law and politics as long as its rulers hold formal power.

As a result of regional autonomy, there are not a few regional governments at the provincial or district/city level who ignore higher government structure instructions, including laws that guide the implementation of development and governance in the regions as of North Buton, which ignores law no. 14 of 2007.

The strong legality of government power (executive) in North Buton District at the same time shows the barrenness of the legislative body so that its functions as an institution of control over government policy and performance in the five year period are not always optimal. In accordance with the results of the author's analysis, during the five-year period, the legislative government policy to control institutions has never conducted a hearing on the regional government and the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) in its working area, particularly in North Buton Regency.

The strength of the pressure on the regional government as a ruler in the region has made the people's representatives unable to do much in finding solutions that satisfy all components of society. The observations made by the author are in line with the results of the confirmation made in which one of the actors said that "in relation to the policy carried out by the government regarding the effort to move the capital, among the legislative elements, there was a pro-con." In fact, more legislators supported the local government's policy to move the capital from Buranga to Kulisusu. This condition is influenced by regional fanaticism because the majority of members of parliament come from regions whose people want the capital to be moved to their territory. Therefore, whatever the government does with regard to moving the capital does not get resistance from parliament.

Observing and analysing the statements of the actors mentioned above, it is very clear that the invasion of power played by the government greatly influences the mindset of the parliament as a representative of the people. In addition, it can be said that legislative institutions only think about their own interests and their constituencies, which are not oriented towards their function as monitoring institutions for regional government policies.

Analysed from the power invasion strategy, from the two conflict networks (Kulisusu - Buranga), for the Buranga network, the power invasion strategy did not show a significant role for actors. The absence of an invasion of power in the Buranga network is possible because, in that network, there is no authority in the local government that wants Buranga as the district capital. It cannot be denied that, from the results of interviews conducted with elements of the regional government, there are officials who are wiser in their way of thinking. With the various

energy expended so that the capital is moved, however, the central government still does not provide space for the capital in accordance with the provisions of the law. On the other hand, the strategy of invading power is related to the efforts of actors in maintaining the integrity of groups against conflicts over the placement of the capital, dominantly found in the Kulisusu network.

The Kulisusu Network is possible to apply the strategy of invasion of power because the ruling political elite, especially formal power, is the main determinant of the transfer of the capital so that the invasion of power also influences the mindset of the people. It cannot be denied that the Kulisusu network in fighting for the removal of the capital is also supported by formal power resources. Power is something that cannot be separated from the decision-making process that involves relations between individuals and interest groups within the environment in which they are located.

The results of the analysis in this study are in line with the views of Lasswell (in Dwicaksono, 2003) and Sheppered (in Abbot, 1995). According to Lasswell, power cannot be seperated from the decision-making process. Sheppered (in Abbot, 1995) argues that the public decision-making process is a clear example of the use of power. Power is something that cannot be separated from the decision-making process that involves relations between individuals and interest groups with the state.

Socio-Cultural Invasion Strategy

Humans, in addition to being individual beings, are social creatures who were born in a social and cultural lap which was originally an element of the formation of his personality. Generally, humans are very sensitive to the socio-cultural aspects of this lap because the socio-cultural environment is the philosophical foundation that underlies every human behaviour. Human sensitivity to the socio-cultural environment often leaves people unconsciously closed to the possibility of changes in socio-cultural values. Humans also often feel that the social values that they have are the best, and therefore must be maintained. Because of that, the potential for peace between one human and another cannot easily be maintained so that potential conflicts arise between them, including in domestic life.

Potential conflicts and the potential for peace/consensus will be patterned according to the size of the socio-cultural life of the community based on the needs and expectations of community groups. The broader the scope of society, the potential for peace/consensus is smaller, and conversely, the potential for conflict will be even greater. The potential for such conflicts can occur everywhere, especially in areas with high socio-cultural dynamics and community development.

High socio-cultural dynamics of society are more visible in new autonomous regions due to changes in the structure and interests of the community. Changes in structure and interests mean that new autonomous regions would automatically appear new political packages and social changes in community leaders and new structures in society as it did in North Buton.

The emergence of new leaders and structures will synergize with the friction in fighting over certain political interests so that people will be patterned based on their respective socio-cultural systems. Community groupings based on the socio-cultural system will potentially lead to conflict, especially if there are new phenomena that give birth to different perspectives and understandings, such as the phenomenon of the placement of the capital of North Buton Regency. Just because of the placement of the capital, the people of North Buton Regency, in general, are patterned into three perspectives on the location of the capital so that the potential for conflict is inevitable. Conflicts that occur in the community began in 2010 until now (2018) and have not shown a common ground between social and cultural groups in the North Buton District. One of the actors said that "Establishment of Buranga as the capital is very appropriate because it is very strategic for all areas in North Buton. If this is confirmed to everyone, they will say that they strongly agree with the government's policy through law No. 14 of 2007. There is no single actor who influences and directs the public about the government policy, but they realize that what is done is in the interest of all North Buton people".

Looking at the statements of these actors, it can be said that the community is aware that the decision-making process is strongly influenced by the social and cultural environment. People who live in a socio-cultural environment are still very thick with a pattern of togetherness. Coupled with the relatively low level of education, the invasion of the socio-cultural environment will not be ignored. Socio-cultural forces become a symbol of the thickness of interaction between them so that wherever they are, their behaviour is always coloured by the socio-cultural environment of their origin.

Differences in views on the phenomenon of capital placement is influenced by the socio-cultural environment, according to the observations made, and also appear to groups of people who tend to ignore the provisions of the law that have strong legality. Even though these groups have a sufficient level of education, the invasion of socio-cultural forces also determines when making decisions. The socio-cultural values of the community are still very dominant, so in deciding to try to move the capital there is a picture of collective decisions.

The results of the confirmation carried out on the actors who want the removal of the capital made clear that, "The problem of the capital is togetherness. Since the proposed expansion of North Buton, the community has agreed that the capital city is Kulisusu. As proof of that, in the expansion proposal, there is not a single region in North Buton called the capital outside Kulisusu. After blooming, it turns out that the capital is in another place, so the people protest

and get a positive response from the government. Therefore, the government is trying to propose the transfer of the capital to the central government at the initiative and support of the community."

Paying close attention to the actor's statement, if it is related to the turmoil that occurs within the community, then it is clear that the social-cultural invasion is so powerful that it permeates the people's point of view. From the results of the study obtained through secondary data, many communities voluntarily surrendered their land ownership to the regional government to be used as evidence to the central government that the community does not want the capital of North Buton Regency to be diverted elsewhere outside Kulisusu.

Conclusion

The invasion strategy is used by the actor in maintaining the integrity of the group against conflicting capital placement. But what is no less interesting is that political actors in both conflict networks are utilizing the power of the socio-cultural environment that binds the community together. Based on the various statements of informants in the research conducted on the community groups who want the removal of the capital, community groups who maintain the position of the capital in accordance with existing provisions, and on the floating community groups, it can be said that the community is aware that the decision making process is strongly influenced by the social environment the culture. Communities in the context of conflicting capital placement are confined in a socio-cultural environment that is still very thick with a pattern of togetherness. Coupled with the relatively low level of education, the invasion of the socio-cultural environment will not be ignored. Socio-cultural forces become a symbol of the thickness of interaction between them so that wherever they are, their behaviour is always coloured by the socio-cultural environment of their origin.

In general, the overall strategy played by the actors in maintaining group integrity in relation to the conflict in the placement of the capital of North Buton Regency is very much determined by the ability of these actors to manage people's perceptions. Therefore, the research results are related to the socio-cultural dimension, which says that there are two influences on perception, namely the influence of structural perception and the influence of functional perception. The structural influence on perception comes from the physical aspects of the stimuli that are exposed to us. Whereas functional influences are psychological factors that influence perception, and therefore also bring subjectivity into the process of making a person's decision. However, it cannot be denied that not a few people who interact with others experience failures because they do not understand the socio-cultural concepts the community they interact with.

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