

Study of Security and Public Order Control Strategy in North Luwu Regency

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ABSTRACT : Security and public order is one of the demanding that must be fulfil. It is due the security and order is one of dynamic situation that government may able to conduct the daily activities. Norms and regulation that become signs in living society need to control by the law in order to protect the living society. Strategy and the policy for the security control is important and crucial to do in North Luwu, in order to control the security and order, divided into two which are pre-emptif act (Like socialization about law by Police officers to society whether formal and non-formal, also addressed the member of police officer in the place that vulnerable to conflict like traditional market, midnight maret, wedding reception, etc.) and preventif act

KEYWORDS: Security, order, conflict, North Luwu, strategic and control.

I. INTRODUCTION

Security and public order is one of society necessities that require to be fulfilled. This is because security and public order are dynamic situation that allows government and society to perform daily activities. In order for this relationship to work properly requires rules or principles to protect their interests, respect for their interests and the rights of other people and provides a sense of security, order and peace in the life of society and state.

If the order and security can be realized properly as expected, the Society will be able to work properly in fulfilling their daily needs in order to improve their welfare.

The rules or principles that become the signs in the life of the society need to be controlled by law and regulation that can maintain peace and order as well to provide protection in the life of the society.

Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government, Article 25, states that the general government affairs which become the authority of the President as Head of Government are implemented by the regents / mayors in their respective working areas. Public governance affairs according to the provisions include the fostering of national insight, fostering harmony between tribes and intra-tribes, religious, races, and other groups in order to realize the stability of local security and the handling of social conflicts in accordance with legislation.

Heterogeneity is part of the socio-cultural features of the people of North Luwu today. Although the population is relatively small, 302,687 people in 2015 (BPS data), compared to the area, but the people of North Luwu Regency have multifarious ethnic, culture and custom.

From an economic point of view, the historicalism is certainly beneficial for the economic development in North Luwu along with the increasing mobility of the population and the opening of various business opportunities. But from a social point of view, this potential can bring a threat or potentially negative, namely the emergence of friction interests and competition by a number of fundamental social changes that cause security disturbances, peace and order (Kantamtib) in the midst of society itself. These disturbances can include conflicts and social conflicts, whether they are interests or groups or ethnic backgrounds, religions, races and groups (SARA).

Based on the most recent two-year conflict-prone data, issued by the National Unity, Politics and Linmas Agency of North Luwu Regency, it shows that most of the sub-districts in North Luwu Regency is in a conflict-prone red zone, although the distribution of incidents is not evenly distributed throughout the North Luwu region.

Therefore, reflecting on previous Regional Medium Term Development Program (RPJMD) 2011-2016, strategies for handling and preventing Kantamtib disturbances such as social conflicts, mostly perpetrators of these young people, therefore, according to the Seventh Mission in the RPJMD of North Luwu Regency 2016-2021, Government of North Luwu Regency is determined and targeting to reduce these social conflicts from 19 (nineteen) incidents to 12 (twelve) incidents by 2018 or even no longer occur at the end of RPJMD period.

Therefore, a study of a proper strategic policy is implemented in controlling all forms of Kantamtibnas disturbance in North Luwu Regency.

Based on the explanation above, then the problem in this study is how measure and strategic policy that are considered to be effective, both intermediate and long term to prevent the Kantamtibnas disturbance in the form of repeated and declining inter-youth conflicts to the next generation (new perpetrators) at the potential conflict location? And how are the steps and

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strategic policies in innovative and creative ways to prevent the Kantramtibnas disturbance in the form of conflict among youth in other village areas? and what are the tactical, integrated and deterrent action and control measures in handling Kantramtibnas disturbance, both in the incident and after the incident?. As for the purpose of this study is

1. To determine the causes of the tendency of society, especially among youth activities that have the potential to trigger the occurrence of quarrel/conflict between youth.
2. To find strategic measures and policies that are considered effective, both intermediate and long term to prevent Kantramtibnas disturbance in the form of repeated and declining inter-youth conflicts to the next generation (new perpetrators) in conflict-prone locations.
3. To find innovative and creative strategic measures and policies to prevent/minimize Kantramtibnas disturbance of youth conflicts in other village areas (non-conflict-prone).

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in North Luwu Regency South Sulawesi Province from April to July 2017. Data collection was conducted by using two stages: First phase, survey activity to determine Kantramtibnas control strategy. This stage was implemented by monitoring as well as field observation about the existing condition of Kantramtibnas control strategy. In the second phase, first hand sources were conducted on various sources through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities, among others with related bodies/ institutions, economic actors, community leaders and decision makers in the regional government structure of North Luwu Regency at various levels. The interviews were conducted to find out the aspirations and needs of the society against the Kantramtibnas control strategy. Required information such as; function and role of each stakeholder in Kantramtibnas control strategy, institutional form needed for Kantramtibnas control strategy, model and form of cooperation between actors/players in Kantramtibnas control strategy, and design of Kantramtibnas control strategy. Then the data obtained were analyzed by using a set of analytical tools that is Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and SWOT Analysis.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Existing Condition of Security, Peace and Public Order in North Luwu Regency

A.1. Common Criminality Number

Crime as an element of criminality above sociologically has two elements, namely: (1) The crime is economically and psychologically harmful; (2) The crime hurts the immoral feelings of a group of people.

The common criminality number presented here is a non-conflict crime or non-fights group that occurs in the North Luwu Regency in each month of every year. It describes the average in a month, there are a number of criminal acts for various categories of crimes such as *curanmor* (motorcycle theft), murder, rape, and so forth. The common criminality number in North Luwu Regency was very fluctuating because in 2011 the criminality rate ratio was 11.19 and it increased in 2012 by 13.77 and it was the highest criminality rate in five years. However, in 2013, there was a decline of 9.89 and continuously decreased until the year 2014 with 7.93 or the lowest in the year 2011-2015. However, in 2015, it encountered another increase with 8.92 (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4.
Criminality Number Ratio per 10.000 Inhabitants
in North Luwu Regency (2011 – 2015)

No.	Criminal Type	Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Total of Drug Cases	3	7	6	9	31
2.	Total of Murder Cases	7	4	8	2	3
3.	Total of Sexual Assault Cases	6	6	14	3	12
4.	Total of Persecution Cases	240	268	213	170	163
5.	Total of Theft Cases	28	67	23	38	103
6.	Total of Fraud Cases	40	51	30	16	10
7.	Total of Money Conterfeiting Cases	1	0	0	0	1
8.	Total of Criminal Act Cases for 1(one) year	325	403	294	238	323
9.	Total of Inhabitants	290.365	292.525	297.313	299.989	362.143
10.	Criminality Number	11,19	13,77	9,89	7,93	8,93

Source: Processed Data of Regional MediumTerm Development Program of North Luwu Regency 2016-2021 and The Unity of the Nation and Politics Body (Badan Kesbangpol) of North Luwu Regency 2015

This criminality indicator provides an overview of the level of society security. The lower the criminal rate, the higher the level of society security will be. Table 1.4 shows that in 2011, the number of crimes amounted to 325 cases from various cases such as drugs, murder, sexual offenses, battering, theft, and fraud. In 2012, the number of criminals increased to 403 cases. But in 2013, there was a decrease to 294 cases. The year 2014 had decreased again to 238 cases. However, in 2015, it increased to 323 cases.

Security, order and criminality prevention is one of the main priorities for realizing the stability of governance especially in the regions.

Table 1.5.
 The Amount of Criminal Act According to Police District in North Luwu Regency (2013-2015)

Police District (Polsek)	Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Sabbang	77	55	63
Baebunta	85	73	66
Malangke	10	20	18
Malangke Barat	29	31	26
Sukamaju	0	0	17
Bone-Bone	99	98	84
Tanalili	NA	NA	NA
Masamba	426	338	260
Mappedeceng	27	16	15
Rampi	NA	NA	NA
Limbong	0	2	2
Seko	NA	NA	NA
North Luwu	753	633	551

Source: North Luwu Regency in Number, 2016.

Criminal acts that occurred in North Luwu Regency in 2015 were located in the Masamba Sub-district with 260 cases and the smallest was in Rongkong Sub-district with 2 cases. In tendency manner, the number of criminal acts occurred in North Luwu Regency had decreased from 753 cases in 2013 to 551 cases in 2015 (Table 1.5).

A.2. Number of Conflict or Youth Group Fight

Static facts are necessary to obtain an idea of the extent of the incidence of conflict or fights between youth groups in North Luwu Regency over a period of time. This description of incidents is used as supporting data in analyzing the effectiveness of a policy or action in handling, reducing or tackling incidents to the expected conditions. To know the existence of conflict intensity or group fights from 2011 to 2017 in North Luwu Regency can be described as follows:

Table 1.6
 Number of Inter-Youth Fights
 in North Luwu Regency from 2011-2017

No	Year	Total
1.	2011	9
2.	2012	8
3.	2013	11
4.	2014	24
5.	2015	12
6.	2016	0
7.	2017*	4
	Sum	68

Source: Processed Data according to Basis Data Police District of North Luwu Regency and Badan Kesbangpol of North Luwu Regency 2016/2017.

*February 2017.

In early 2017, North Luwu Regency Police has classified areas in North Luwu into 2 (two) classifications based on conflict-prone levels. These two classifications are called red zones and yellow zones, where red zones are considered more prone

than those of the yellow zone. There are 3 (three) areas referred to as red zones or conflict-prone areas that lead to high crime rates in the region. These areas are[1]:

- a) Sabbang Sub-district
- b) Mappedeceng Sub-district
- c) Bone-bone Sub-district

As for the yellow zone, the areas classified in this zone are:

- a) Malangke Sub-district
- b) West Malangke Sub-district
- c) Sukamaju Sub-district
- d) Baebunta Sub-district
- e) Masamba Sub-district

A.3. Institution of Security Provider, Peace and Public Order

A.3.1. Implementation of Security and Public Order by the Civil Service Police

The Civil Service Police is one of the regional tools of North Luwu Regency in the form of a regional technical agency which carries out the duty to enforce the Regional Regulations and other legal products relating to the maintenance and administration of peace and public order. The number of civil service police of North Luwu Regency from year to year is decreasing. In 2012, there were 75 civil service police and continue to be reduced in 2013 to 63 civil service police. In 2014, there was an increase to 67 civil service police but in 2015 there was a decline again as many as 61 civil service police.

A.3.2. Society Protection Unit (Linmas)

Society Protection (Linmas) is a unit that has the general task of maintaining public order and peace. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 84 Year 2014 on the Implementation of Society Protection, the Society Protection Unit hereinafter called Satlinmas is an organization formed by the village government and members of the Society prepared and equipped with knowledge and skills to carry out disaster management activities in order to reduce and minimize the impact of disasters, and participate in maintaining security, peace and public order as well social activities. This unit has an important role in public order at large.

The number of Satlinmas members in North Luwu Regency was stagnant and had not increased since 2011 as many as 1,710 people and until 2015 was still 1,710 people. With the number of Linmas that never grows annually, it causes the ratio of Satlinmas to the population is getting smaller and decreasing every year. Data in 2011, the ratio of 58.89 decreased to 58.43 in 2012. There was a further decline in 2013 to 57.52 and finally in 2015, the ratio per population to 47.22 (Table 1.17).

Table 1.7.
 Ratio of Satlinmas Members' Number per 10.000 Inhabitants
 in North Luwu Regency (2011 – 2015)

No.	Description	Tahun				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Number of Linmas	1.710	1.710	1.710	1.710	1.710
2.	Number of Inhabitant	290.365	292.765	297.313	299.989	302.687
3.	Ratio of Linmas' Number per 10.000 Inhabitants	58,89	58,43	57,52	57,00	47,22

Source: RPJMD North Luwu Regency Document 2016 – 2021.

A.3.3. Environmental Security System (Siskamling)

In Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2012 on Procedures for the Implementation of Coordination, Supervision and Technical Guidance on Special Police, Civil Servant Investigators and Security Forms of Self-Funded (Swakarsa), it is mentioned that Pam Swakarsa is one of the auxiliaries of the Indonesian National Police in carrying out the functions of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order. In carrying out its duties, the police coordinate with Pam Swakarsa through the following activities:

- Potential Empowerment of Pam Swakarsa
- Guidance of Pam Swakarsa system

Furthermore, in Article 10 paragraph 3 stated that the guidance of Pam Swakarsa system is conducted through: (a) improvement of the capability of Environmental Security System (Siskamling); (b) improvement capability and patrols of environment. In connection with the guidance of the Pam Swakarsa system through the improvement of the Siskamling capability, it is necessary to look at the extent to which the existing Siskamling is formed in the Siskamling Post formula in North Luwu Regency.

In quantity, the number of Siskamling Post is increasing every year. It has been seen since 2011, the number of 306 Siskamling Post in North Luwu Regency has grown to 473 in 2012 and continued to grow to 639 in 2013. In 2014 the development is very large to 805 posts and in 2015 to 971 posts.

Nevertheless, the linearity relationship of increasing ratio of the formation of Siskamling Post with the decrease of the incidence of conflict or group fight among the inhabitants is invisible. In the sense that the increase of Siskamling Post ratio in the villages did not have a strong effect on the decrease in the intensity of conflict or group fight. It also cannot be explained clearly why there is no consistent linear trend between increasing formation of Siskamling Post with decreasing conflict in the last four years.

A.3.4. The Existence of TNI/Polri Personnel

Nationally, the number of police and military personnel in 2011 to 2016 has not been comparable with the number of inhabitants. The ratio of the number of police personnel to the current population is 1:750, which should be 1: 300. The ratio also applies in the area of North Luwu Regency. This condition is one of the obstacles for the police in optimizing the monitoring, control and prevention of group fights by patrolling to prone areas in order to increase the sense of security and peace in the midst of society.

A.3.5. Regional Regulations and Other Regulations related to the Implementation of Security and Order

Since its establishment in 1999, the Government of North Luwu Regency has only one regulation in the form of regional regulation relating to the implementation of security and order, namely the Regional Regulation of North Luwu Regency Number 3 Year 2013 on Alcoholic Beverages. The regulations related directly to the prevention and control of Kantramtibnas disturbance until 2017 does not yet exist.

Based on the information and field data obtained from the police and Indonesian National Soldier (TNI), one of the triggers of conflict or group fights that are often become the cause is crowded incidents organized by the society that are not coordinated with the police. Thus, in order to prevent the occurrence of disturbance Kantramtib resulting from the crowd, the need for regulation in the area that governs the implementation of the crowd.

A.3.6. Society Policing (Polmas)

In 2005 in Bone-bone Sub-district, for the first time, a model of police and society partnership was implemented in maintaining security and public order in self-supporting in the form of Society Policing or Policing of the Society (Polmas) at that time. By 2015, the concept of Society Policing was regulated by National Police Regulation Number 3 Year 2015 on Society Policing. Particularly in Bone Bone Sub-district as one of the areas prone to group fights, Polmas is played by someone from police element as Bhabinkantibmas. This is in contrast to the Polmas concept when it was first established in 2005 in which the Polmas was represented by its own society which was considered to be capable of assisting police tasks, mainly in handling group fights and placed at posts prone to fights of youth groups. Therefore, the concept of Society Policing which involves the society in self-supporting need to be re-implemented with due to the competence and capability of the society concerned.

B. Factors Causing Youth Fights

Based on the results of interviews and incident data from relevant agencies, in this case the North Luwu Police and Badan Kesbangpol of North Luwu Regency, the factors causing group fights can be divided into two types:

1. Factors that are directly related to the perpetrator's self or internal factors;
2. Factors that are not directly related to the perpetrator (background) or external factors.

B.1. Internal Factors of Perpetrator

The following is cumulatively described several factors that directly relate to group fights or internal factors by prone locations (referring to incidents data 2011 - 2017):

Table 5.19.
 Internal Factor by Prone Location of Youth Group Fight

No	Sub-district	Cause
1.	Sabbang	Revenge, misunderstanding, booze and possession of sharp weapons
2.	Baebunta	Hurt, booze, irritation in the youth crowd
3.	Masamba	The influence of drugs, booze and irritation in the middle of the youth crowd (traditional dance "Dero")
4.	Mappedeceng	Offended, possession of sharp weapon, booze
5.	Bone Bone and Tana Lili	Revenge, misunderstanding, irritation and booze, the influence of drugs

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the dominant factors triggering group fights at the time of the incident, among others, by factors of revenge, offended, misunderstanding, the influence of alcohol and the influence of drugs. The trigger factors arise spontaneously and instantaneously, sometimes even less rationally because of emotional impulses. The offense of "SARA" background (Tribe, Religion, Race and Interfaith) was not found during the observation and data retrieval process through interviews with the police and related parties.

B.2. External Factors of Perpetrator

Causal factors that are not directly related to group fight or external factors can be described as follows:

- a. Lack of employment and high unemployment among youth.

From a number of group fight incidents, it is obtained an information that the average age of the perpetrator is about 15 years and above or age of high school and above and not married. Although in some cases there are involving under 15 years of age, some even over the age of 40 years but in all occasions, no one becomes the main actor. (Data details about age of perpetrator per incident have not been obtained).

The perpetrators aged over 40 years are the perpetrator's parents who help to prepare the equipment used in fights such as weapons and other assemblies.

Viewed from the economic status, most of the perpetrators are young people who do not have a permanent job, do not work or are classified as open unemployed and are in a group of job seekers. Some of them are farmer families who only work at harvest time.

b. Less development of units of village economic institutions such as farmer cooperatives and Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

Village economic institutions are underdeveloped and poorly managed so that youth socio-economic participation is still low. Village governments have not been able to manage their local potential optimally in providing productive economic activities, either due to a lack of knowledge and minimal skills as well as the feelings of shame and prestige among youth. Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) that are being developed in villages are considered to be able to increase youth activities in the socio-economic field because of the economic-based rural society.

c. Distribution and use of booze is still dispersed in a number of locations and public entertainment events.

North Luwu Regency Government has owned Local Regulation Number 3 Year 2013 on Alcoholic Beverages but it has not been optimally implemented with the discovery of the drink in some conflict areas such as Bone Bone Sub-district, Sabbang Sub-district and Baebunta Sub-district.

In the opinion of some communities the main cause of the conflict is not due to social jealousy, employment and income because the incomes of society are sufficiently equitable, but that the conflict is due to increased juvenile delinquency due to the lack of optimal government control of booze, including among the authorities themselves. Booze is usually simultaneously present in entertainment events or crowds accompanied by traditional dances "Dero" which often a part of entertainment in the middle of the event attended by most of the youth.

d. Low level of education

The low level of average education of youth in some prone conflict villages is a social factor that causes high open unemployment rates. This resulted in the youth spending more time with youth gathering without clear and positive activities. Many of them only finish their education until elementary school (SD) never even go to school. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics 2016 showed that by 2015 in Sabbang Sub-district the number of elementary students had decreased by 4.6% from 2014.

The high drop-out rate somewhere can lead to several things :

1. The power of deterrence to negative environmental influences is very low. Low-educated youth tend to influence children who are still in school.
2. The norms of society are ignored, those who are unemployed tend to be lazy to work, and *hura-hura* such as drinking, no counseling and doing arbitrarily (amoral).

e. The doctrine of "territorial ego" and the effect of negative regeneration.

From the results of interviews with police officers who handle the group fighters, it is found that the group fighters are divided into two categories: old and new actors. New actors are usually younger than the old perpetrators. The doctrine of the "territorial ego" takes place through the interlinking of youth in a village, and their interactions are largely unknown to their respective parents, in the sense that the parents in this case do not know much about what their children do outside the home. Unemployed youth and school dropouts are particularly prone to engage in such doctrine, but it is also possible that unemployed youth may affect children and adolescents who are still in school if caring and parental supervision of children is very weak. Likewise, on the other hand, it is found that parents actually considered it necessary to instill this "territorial ego" to their children.

f. Circulation and use of drugs, narcotics and hazardous substances

The use of drugs of an increasingly diverse type is an indirect factor that causes the youths to push toward deviant behavior, including those that undermine and disturb order and peace. In several sub-districts, police officers acknowledge that there are many potential places to transact and consume drugs in North Luwu Regency. Even these types of drugs are increasingly varied with increasingly promising psychological effects.

Variations in the use of drugs and certain substances are also increasingly widespread in the presence of a type of herb or concoction of drugs found in one area of the police sector in the Mappedeceng Sub-district. Based on interviews with police officers in the region, it is found that youths who consume drugs or certain substances obtained the formula of medicines from sources such as: (1) pharmacist; (2) social media; and (3) friends. The type of medicines that are mixed is a class of drugs list "G" a type of antidepressant and pain relievers. One of the biological effects of the use of these drugs is a feeling immune to all the clashes and belting of hard objects so that the user has a high confidence.

g. Lack of certainty and law enforcement

The pledge of peace and the threat of customary sanction imposition for those who violate, especially the perpetrators of group fights considered not to have a deterrent effect and not yet effective. The peace pledge has been made as a form of non-formal settlement of inter-youth fight since 2012. But data indicates that cases of group fights still occur at the same location in Bone Bone and Sabbang sub-districts until 2015. While the threat of customary sanction imposition begins to take effect in 2014, during a major clash in Dusun Kopi Kopi of Banyuurip Village with Dusun Karang of Bantimurung Village in Bone Bone Sub-district, but not yet implemented because of unclear mechanism and various legal obstacles.

Inter-group fights in October 2014 in Bone Bone Sub-Regency were the peak of cases of group fights of 24 cases that occurred in 2014. This incident resulted in 18 houses on fire, 2 houses heavily damaged, 677 displaced persons and 18 residents whose average youth was processed law to court.

Since the incidents of 2014, law enforcement through the deterrent effect method with the threat of "shoot in place" by the police could reduce the intensity of incidents in 2015 to 12 incidents and in 2016 to 0 incident.

Another factor on the weakness of legal certainty that is not directly related to group fights is the weak affirmation of administrative boundaries between villages that have the potential to trigger conflicts and become the root of inter-village conflict. This kind of conflict has the potential to involve youth in handling their cases. This indication, among others, can be seen in the case of the boundary of Radda Village, Baebunta Sub-district with Kappuna Village, Masamba Sub-district.

h. Lack of exemplary and caring of parents and apparatus

Parental awareness can be shown in the form of attention and cooperation with the police in handling youths involved in group fights. In one case, information was obtained that the parent's perpetrator or certain citizen sometimes deliberately did not provide information to the police about the whereabouts of the perpetrator and the evidence required by law enforcement. In addition to the concern of parents, the process of moral transformation between parents and the perpetrators themselves is still very low. Most police officers who have dealt with the perpetrator's youth have admitted that the offender's parents have little control over and care about their children's behavior outside the home.

i. Issue and Unfair News

At the time of the conflict, the most frequent issue was the news of preparations for attacking a neighboring village. The issue of assault made the neighboring village prepare for possible threats. Local issues of attacking neighboring villages are often heated up due to news or from mouth to mouth as well other unfair and accurate media.

j. Lack of space to gather and self-actualization

Another factor that becomes indirect cause of high number of group fights in North Luwu Regency is the lack of space to gather and self-actualization.

It is added with the lack of means for self-actualization, the potentials of each society, especially the youth being confined in which they then transited to negative self-actualization spaces, such as engaging in group fights and conflicts.

C. Other Potential Factor of Group Fight Causes

In addition to the factors above, other potential factors are identified which can lead to friction between groups in North Luwu Regency as follows:

1. Primordialism/Tribalism

Reinforcement of concentrated tribes' identification of in certain villages can also be a potential trigger for inter-group fights. Moreover, the villages are side by side or adjacent. Identification that is stronger by origin as in the villages of Baebunta, Kaluku and Dandang which are mostly inhabited by indigenous people, while Kampung Baru Village, Salassa Village mostly occupied by migrants from Rongkong, Toraja or Bastem. Similarly, Dusun Kopi Kopi of Banyuurip Village and Dusun Karangan of Bantimurung Village in Bone Bone Sub-district have a tribal homogeneity that is stronger and different from each other. This is deemed to be a potential root cause of conflict and group fights because the issue of SARA is easily blown to hit groups or other parties. Although tribal issues are very potential in the region, the reality is that the main trigger of conflict is not purely caused by ethnic or primordial factors.

2. The Weakness of Leadership of Customary and Governmental Leaders

All villages have complex leadership figures, powerful government, customs, professions, organizations, and individuals can be described as follows:

- a) Kampung Baru village at the top of its leadership is *Tomakaka* (named *pakondongan*), pastor, and village head. While at the middle level mentioned already very less individuals who are charismatic. At the lower level mentioned some hamlet leaders of youth leaders (from youth leaders of mosques and churches as well as heads of other youth organizations) whose role is only a centrist organization nature.
- b) Dandang village's formal figures dominate the very top of the leadership hierarchy. Sub-district head is placed at the top of the leadership pyramid with the Village Head. Nevertheless, in society experience all that is said to be the top of hierarchical leadership, it is worth noting.
- c) Salassa and Baebunta villages are not much different. From those of the two villages above only in Salassa and Baebunta villages where there is no lower level leadership. Government figures (formal leaders) are at the highest hierarchy with some professional groups, such as teachers, police, and soldiers. They place customary leaders on middle-level leadership.
- d) Kaluku Village tends to identify elements and leadership roles of formal figures and far from their environment such as presidents, ministers, governors.

Therefore it can be concluded that the leadership problem in the case of the loss of charismatic leader or the absence of unifying figure (role model) can be a potential trigger horizontal friction in society.

3. Youth are uninterested to cultures and traditions of local wisdom

In all villages there are many customary norms that are unpracticed. Many local traditions are rarely implemented, such as *mengasapi buah padi baru* (fumigate rice grain) and *ma'tompa bessi arajang*. Customary institutions are unpopular among youths in disseminating customary information and finding solutions to existing problems. Youth prefer to access information and communication technology such as social media to look for problem solving references rather than asking for blessings or advice from parents and traditional leaders.

Although nowadays there is some effort to revive the importance of preserving local cultural values, such as rituals, ceremonies and customary law, but the participation level of citizens and youth is very low and not infrequently the clash happened among law enforcement, religion and state law.

D. Factors supporting conflict prevention or fighting between groups

From interviews with some traditional leaders in the location of group fights, among others, Kampung Baru Village, Baebunta Village and Kaluku Village, society leaders explained that there are several potential factors that can prevent conflict and group fights in North Luwu which need to be known, among others:

1. Knowledge and Comprehension Conflict as Negative Behavior

From seven villages: Dandang Village, Kaluku Village, Baebunta Village, Salassa Village, Kampung Baru Village, Balebo Village, Bone Tua Village, Mappedeceng Village and Baliase Village, apparently there is no correlation between education and organizational experience with knowledge of conflict, almost entire society putting the definition of conflict as a physical clash, in general society understand conflict as something negative, even tend to be criminal, from nine villages, none of the society see that conflict is something common to a society that is heading for change.

2. The root of very strong religion and religiosity of society

Based on research literature and researcher observation, North Luwu Regency is one of the areas that became the center of Islam dissemination in Tana Luwu. Besides having strong cultural ties, it also has a strong religious system since the entry of Islam in Tana Luwu brought by Dato 'Sulaiman (Datuk Pattimang). The strength of religious life in North Luwu Regency can be seen from the development of Islam adherents in the last five years and the development of religious facilities (mosque and mushollah). Between 2012 and 2016, the number of mosques and mushollahs built increased from 702 to 772 units or 9.7%, while the church (Protestant and Catholic) which was the second largest religion actually decreased from 258 to 256 units or 0.7% in that period.

3. Cultural openness

In terms of ethnic and cultural origins in some sub-districts, it appears that conflict-prone sub-districts such as Bone Bone Sub-district, Sabbang Sub-district and Baebunta Sub-district, have higher levels of society heterogeneity than non-conflict-prone sub-district, such as Malangke and West Malangke. Nevertheless, as a former of the oldest and largest kingdom in South Sulawesi, the culture of the Luwu society is highly democratic and open to outside cultures. One proof is that almost all major kingdoms in South Sulawesi have descendants of Luwu Kingdom so that the culture of Luwu is very easy to assimilate with other cultures in South Sulawesi. Other evidence is that the North Luwu Regency became the first destination for transmigrants from Bali and Java outside Java Island in the 1980s because of its society is open to accept change.

E. Government Efforts and Non-Government Participation on Kantramtibnas Disturbance Control in North Luwu Regency

The problem of crime is not new even though the place and time are different but still the modus is assessed same. The crime in the capital and other big cities is increasing even in some areas in the villages. Crime prevention efforts have been carried out by all parties, both government and society in general. Various programs and activities have been done while continuing to find the most appropriate and effective way to solve the problem.

The social conflict in the form of fights between youth groups that occurred in North Luwu Regency is not new. Long before becoming one of the second-level regions in South Sulawesi Province, North Luwu Regency has indeed become one of conflict-prone areas. Various efforts made by the previous government had been proven to reduce conflict, of course with the help of law enforcement officers in this case is the police.

Based on the data that the authors obtained from various sources it can be seen that the North Luwu Regency government is overwhelmed in dealing with conflicts in the North Luwu Regency. One of the points in Presidential Instruction Number 2 Year 2013 on the Handling of Domestic Security Disturbance stated that "Conducting post-conflict recovery efforts that include refugee handling, reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction hence people can gain a sense of security and can perform activities as usual". In the face of the high intensity of conflicts that have occurred in North Luwu Regency that resulted in riots, various efforts have been made by the North Luwu Regency Government and the police.

Based on the results of interviews related to the efforts of police officers and other parties in the handling and control of Kantramtibnas disturbance, including fights between youth groups, therefore in general the actions taken can be described as follows:

1. Structural Handling Measures

The intended handling measures are structural in ways that promote more severe sanctions and use weapons and prison instruments. To impose a stable situation is placed several police posts in prone places, such as on the border between Dandang Village and Kampung Baru Village, the border of Salassa Village-Baebunta Village, and the Border of Mappedeceng Village-Baliase Village.

2. Preventive action

The preventive action is by firing warning shots during the ongoing conflict of other preventive actions by destroying or managing the causes of conflict, such as booze, drug abuse, and youth gangs.

3. Persuasive Action

This has been conducted by the police in cooperation with the government of North Luwu Regency by reconciling with mediation and negotiation of the conflicting parties by putting forward the prevailing customs in society. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 7 Year 2012 on Handling of Social Conflict in Article 37 mentioned: Government and Regional Government reconcile between the parties by:

- a) peaceful negotiations;
- b) granting restitution; and/or
- c) forgiveness.

Among them such as conduct a meeting with conflicting villages by giving advice, direction and warning and even presenting society leaders. From these efforts, the police and the government hopes to reduce the conflict back to the surface.

4. Repressive Measures

After taking various preventive and persuasive measures, one of the actions that can be taken to stop the conflict is by taking repressive action. Repressive actions are perpetrated by capturing the perpetrators in the conflict.

Legal actions by the police against perpetrators of conflict in North Luwu Regency are still on gray track, preventive, persuasive and repressive action conducted by the police are still considered lacking by intellectuals. The Police are considered to be half-handled in handling and resolving the roots of fights between youth groups, this is reflected in the intensity of stagnant incidents and the lack of early prevention efforts undertaken by the police against the symptoms and potential for conflict in North Luwu Regency. However, this general assumption may illustrate that the police have failed in performing its functions, as in Article 2 of Law Number 2 Year 2002 on Indonesian National Police where the police hold one of the functions of state administration in the field of maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the society.

Preventive action should be carried out by the police by using the intelligence function, in accordance with Article 4 of Law Number 17 Year 2011 on State Intelligence which states State Intelligence to perform effort, work, activity and action for early detection and early warning in the framework of prevention, deterrence, and countermeasures against any threatening nature that may arise and threaten national interests and security.

In the post-crime, it needs a strategy or repressive action to control the crime in order to prevent the occurrence of repetition of crime. Therefore, law enforcement in North Luwu Regency carries out various repressive actions to control crimes committed in the region. These actions include[2]:

- a) Accepting and taking action against the crime report.
- b) Conducting a series of investigative and investigative actions against a crime
- c) Conducting arrest, detention, and investigation.

F. Strategy and Policy of Kantramtibnas Disturbance Control as Fighting among Youth Groups in North Luwu

Strategy is a process of determining a plan that focuses on long-term goals with the preparation of a way or effort how to achieve the goals.

Barnest and Teeters show several ways to tackle crime, such as[3]:

1. Recognizing that there will be needs to develop social impulses or social pressures and economic pressures that may affect a person's behavior toward wicked behavior.
2. Focusing on individuals who exhibit criminal or social potentiality, even if the potentiality is due to biological and psychological disturbances or lack of adequate social economic opportunities so as to constitute a harmonious unity.

Effort or policy to conduct crime prevention and handling is included in criminal policy field. Crime prevention policy is carried out by means of "penal" (criminal law), the criminal law policy especially at the stage of judicial policy should pay attention and lead to the achievement of the goals of the social policy in the form of "social welfare" and "social defense"[4].

Control of security, peace, and order (Kantramtib) is very important and crucial thing to do. In developing this control strategy, it is necessary to analyze the factors of the situation and conditions that affect the achievement of the objectives based on their input and contribution factors using the SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) as described in the previous chapter. This analysis converts the accumulative supporting factors, causal factors and trigger factors as strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

1. Internal Factor

Strength:

a. Regional government

1. There is a commitment of regional government to create a conducive Kantramtibnas as the mission and target of regional performance as stated in RPJMD 2016-2021.
2. There is an existence of regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and work units that have duties and functions in the field of public governance, fostering the integration/unity of the nation, security and order and enforcement of regional regulation/head of regency regulation.
3. There is an existence of regional apparatus organizations (OPD) and work units that have duties and functions in the field of youth and welfare of the people.
4. The number of Environmental Security System Post (Siskamling) shows an increase in the ratio from year to year.
5. The existence of a society policing program that had been implemented by the local government in 2005 - 2006 in Bone Bone Sub-district.
6. Establishment of Regional Intelligence Society (KOMINDA), one of its duties is to conduct early detection of the symptoms of existing conflict.
7. The establishment of Interfaith Harmony Forum (FKAUB) which serves as a forum of dialogue and deliberation to maintain harmony among religious people and prevent friction from religious background.
8. The coordination relationship between regional leaders is quite harmonious

b. Society

1. The absolute majority of the populations are Muslims.

2. The strong public perception that conflict or fights between youth groups is a negative and intolerable social act
 3. The strong root of religiosity because it became one of the central areas of the spread of Islam in Tana Luwu and local cultural roots of the society, among others, with the existence of customary institutions.
 4. The opening of intercultural interactions in the midst of society (cultural assimilation is quite flexible between indigenous tribes and immigrants).
 5. The existence of proper knowledge of society of the first step that must be done if there is a conflict in the environment.
 6. The skills of a group of youth in making/assembling traditional weapon equipment such as *papporo*.
 7. The high expectation of the society towards the sense of security, peace and order in the village/ environment.
- c. Security Institution
1. Police institution at the level Police Sector and TNI at the level of Koramil are present in almost every sub-district
 2. Communication relationship of institutional and personal between elements of police, public figures and regional government is still considered good
 3. The image of the police in public is still good
 4. Police personally settle (mingle) in the midst of the population

Weakness:

1. The absence of regional regulations issued by the Government of North Luwu on efforts to prevent and control Kantramtibnas disturbance which among others regulate the implementation of the crowd that contains entertainment event such as Dero Dance (Ma'dero).
2. There are still certain groups of people who are free to sell booze that is not in accordance with the provisions.
3. Not properly managed Environmental Security System (Siskamling) in every village.
4. Unequal numbers of police and military personnel with population and area to be fostered. The current ratio is 1: 750, it should be 1: 300.
5. Regional Intelligence System to village level and hamlet/RT/RW (neighborhood association) is not properly in function.
6. The large percentage of productive age group with low education (below senior high school).
7. Lack of legal certainty in terms of village boundary arrangement in one sub-district and between sub-districts.
8. The existence of adjacent or neighboring villages with a high level of homogeneity of ethnic and religious aspects.
9. Law enforcement is weak in the handling of legal proceedings against group or conflict fighters
10. Customary law enforcement is weak in handling group fighters.
11. Ineffective implementation of the "Pledge of Peace" of each conflict handling.
12. Not yet implemented optimally enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 3 Year 2013 on Alcoholic Beverages.
13. Lack of youth involvement in the implementation of local wisdom practices that allow youth involvement in togetherness such as cut grain rituals.
14. The high rate of unemployment in the productive age group.
15. Unformed society policing (Polmas) in every sub-district.
16. Lack of control and concern of parents on the behavior of their children outside the home.
17. Lack of functioning authority of sub-district government and village government in terms of coordination of peace and order counseling, especially among youth.
18. Lack of intensity and incentives of strategic activities such as counseling/socialization of legal awareness and nationalistic dialogue among youth, especially unemployed youth.
19. The lack of space for gathering and the development of youth skills such as studio and theater.

2. External Factors

Opportunities:

1. There is a national policy on domestic security of disturbance handling system.
2. There is a draft national policy on youth service index.
3. There is a draft government policy, in this case the Ministry of Internal Affairs to reactivate Siskamling.
4. The development of communication and information technology infrastructure.
5. The existence of national policy related to improving the performance of police and military duties.
6. The existence of a national policy related to the increased synergy of police and TNI with society.
7. The development of the world's Islamic religious groups to the regions.

Threat:

1. Extensive network of international drug trafficking to the regions.
2. The rapid development of social media technology that facilitates communication and access to negative information such as misuse of dangerous drugs, addictive substances and other dangerous/illicit materials.
3. Number of violent shows and news, including group fight in big cities.
4. The growing nature of consumerism and materialism as global economic progress erodes the joints and values of family and mutual cooperation on the one hand and strengthens individualism on another.

Based on the SWOT conversion and identification above, we can formulate the interaction of the combination of each factor (internal and external) in the form of strategy as follows:

a. Formulation of S-O Strategy

1. To make regulation about system of control and handling of Kantramtibnas disturbance in regional area, which contains about:
 - a. Standard procedure of handling and control in case of Kantramtibnas disturbance such as conflict, mass riot and other Kantramtibnas disturbance that disturb society.
 - b. Relationship and synergy of organization/institution that play a role in the creation of Kantramtibnas and security stability in the region in handling Kantramtibnas disturbance areas such as:
 - Police / TNI
 - Organization of regional apparatus with duties and functions (Tusi) of general governance, security and order, enforcement of regional regulations/head of regency regulation, national unity, people's welfare
 - Regional Intelligence Society (KOMINDA)
 - Interfaith Communications Forum (FKAUB)
 - Youth Organization
 - Siskamling Officer
 - Society Policing (Polmas)
 2. Optimizing the role and function of Society Policing (Polmas) by involving unemployed youth or underemployment as security auxiliaries.
 3. Improving the quality of Siskamling by updating society-based, semi-professional management by empowering unemployed youths, both open and closed unemployed.
 4. Synergizing Siskamling between villages by utilizing communication and information technology in order to prevent Kantramtibnas disturbance and early detection of conflict symptoms.
 5. Enabling institutions of Islamic religious organizations in mosques involving youth and young Muslims such as teenage mosques, congregational groups, and so forth.
 6. Making leaflets or pamphlets or other public communications media thematically on information that contains motivation, encouragement and zeal to prevent group fights, crimes and social offenses, such as the slogan "Pemuda Pemersatu Bangsa" (Youth is nation's unifier), "Pemuda Stabilisator Desa" (Youth is village's stabilization) and others.
 7. Reinforcing the handling of legal proceeding against group fighters
 8. Establishing cooperation with the police for the deployment of security personnel at places considered prone or crowded places such as traditional markets, night markets, wedding receptions and so on.
 9. Conducting joint patrol (Polri, TNI, Local Government, Community) up to 3 times a day, or based on hazardous hours, certain areas of crime and society diseases (PEKAT), adjusted for time and area characteristics.
 10. Establishing guard posts in places considered prone to maintain public peace.
 11. Establishing effective communication between society components and security forces by intensifying the implementation of regional visits or patrols and "*sidak malam*" (night watch) regularly/periodically by involving the components of the local society.
- b. Formulation of S-T Strategy
1. Establishing a system of prevention and co-management between security forces and regional government through regulations that tighten the organization of the crowds to prevent quarrel/friction, potentially abused narcotics/ drugs and youth gathering places that have activities and unclear objectives. The regulation also limits the hours of youth gathering in certain places.
 2. Optimizing the implementation and enforcement of Local Regulation Number 3 Year 2013 on Alcoholic Beverages.
 3. Increasing cooperation of social activities between regional government and Police/TNI by facilitating artistic, cultural and sports activities by involving youth as the main actors.
 4. Providing a deterrent effect by the security forces against perpetrators of the conflict or brawl with the threat of "shoot in place", especially in areas prone to conflict of red zone with high intensity.
- c. Formulation of W-O Strategy
1. Optimizing the authority of sub-district and village government to coordinate security and order by involving youth, among others through the management of Siskamling.
 2. Facilitating partnership development of national and religious insight between elements of education, youth organizations, religious organizations and local governments among youth and students through religious, cross-group, cross-regional and integrated religious activities, in order to reduce false practices of solidarity.
 3. Establishing youth cadres on legal awareness, peace and security.
 4. Creating sustainable modeling of Kantramtibnas maintenance system and prevention of criminal acts, either territorially or institutionally. For example the Best Siskamling Competition, "Village/Dusun Sahabat Kantramtibnas" by providing operational incentives Siskamling such as Kantramtibnas youth coaching.
 5. Improving the safety and comfort of the environment by utilizing Head elements of RT/RW/Dusun (neighborhood association) supported by unemployment and drop out youth databases (early youth and mature youth) who are potentially involved in group fights/Security and Public Order disturbance.
 6. Adding facilities and infrastructure of art, culture and sport as a container for the distribution of interests and talents as well as self-actualization of youth.
 7. Involving as many youth as possible in local agrarian wisdom practices such as rice cutting, and such.
- d. Formulation of W-T Strategy
1. Building understanding to the society of North Luwu Regency that sense of security, peace and order is a shared need by involving non-formal institutions.

2. Conducting legal counseling by the police team to the public both formal and non-formal.
3. Providing supporting facilities for operational facilities and infrastructure of the security apparatus according to the authority of the regional government
4. Providing supporting facilities to improve the welfare of the security apparatus according to the authority of the regional government.
5. Facilitating the formation/expansion of Polsek and Koramil in the mountains coverage.
6. Supporting the proposed addition of Polri and TNI personnel to an ideal level of 1:300, or one police officer handling 300 residents.
7. Reinforcing administrative boundaries between villages to prevent inter-village conflicts with border and land conflicts.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the results of the exposure above is as follows:

1. The cause of the tendency of society, especially among youth to perform actions or activities that potentially disturb Kantramtibnas is divided into two factors, namely internal and external.
2. Seen from its potential weight, the improvement on external factors is considered more urgent and important, requiring certain strategies and policy efforts that are more comprehensive and involving many parties than on internal causal factors.
3. The number of crime on non-fighting groups or individuals who are part of the element of Kantramtibnas disturbance can be relegated from social effects by suppressing the intensity of conflict incidents or group fights up to the index 0.00 (low) so that indirectly support the achievement of RPJMD targets in order to realize security and public order.
4. The control strategy of Kantramtibnas disturbance is directed to strengthen security, peace and order of society through real and sustained efforts that are expected to eliminate the zone division of prone conflict or youth group fights (red and yellow) in certain areas into a whole safe zone.
5. Based on the SWOT analysis, the strategies and policies of control that are considered effective, innovative, tactical and integrated can be divided into three, namely pre-emptive, preventive and repressive strategies.
6. Pre-emptive strategy is directed to the efforts of character building, moral and mental prevention of Kantramtibnas disturbance, including to prevent the decreasing incidence to other actors such as through the formation of the Youth Cadre on Law Awareness, Peace and Security. Preventive strategies are directed to technical and tactical efforts and actions in order to prevent the occurrence of symptoms and minimize the impact of conflicts in an integrated manner. While repressive strategy is an effective effort that needs to be conducted to give effect to the impression of force hence the perpetrators do not repeat their actions that disturb Kantramtibnas.

V. RECOMMENDATION

Based on these conclusions, several things can be recommended as follows:

1. The regional government of North Luwu Regency as an element of the local government must play an active role in formulating and issuing policy on security and order control in North Luwu, so that the implementation of development and government can be conducive, safe, peaceful and orderly.
2. In the formulation and implementation of the control strategy, it is recommended that the regional government involve all stakeholders outside the regional government institutions such as Polri/TNI, other law enforcement, youth, society leaders (customs) and society organizations in an integrated and sustainable manner.
3. A more detailed strategy formulation that needs to be undertaken by related parties is outlined in the recommendation section of the Executive Summary.

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