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Development Of Communication Patterns Based On Local Wisdom Of The Ntb Regional Government (Case Study of Communication Patterns in Dispute Resolution of the 2021 Mandalika MotoGP Circuit)

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Abstract

The specific purpose of this study is to describe the communication pattern of the Central Lombok NTB regional government in resolving conflicts in the Mandalika MotoGP circuit case in 2021. The Indonesian National Human Rights Commission, based on Article 75 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, supports the government's development program. The MotoGP Circuit Project in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara is a national strategic project categorization in order to increase economic growth, equitable development, prosperity and development in the region. But on the other hand, disputes between residents and the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) team as developers were not immediately resolved properly. With the background of the culture of the people of the city of NTB which is full of local wisdom, this research will produce a model of communication patterns for national conflict resolution towards harmonization. The data collection that will be used in this research are in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Data analysis will be carried out using interactive analysis. To test the validity of the data, this study used triangulation of sources, methods and researchers. The results of this study reveal that the Central Lombok Government is not the decision maker in the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit case. The Central Government becomes the party that dominates the emergence of policies using a competitive style. The formation of a Task Force for conflict resolution, chaired by the local government secretary by involving the police and courts, is a strategy adopted in conflict resolution, although without involving local community leaders. The form of local wisdom used is holding traditional figures to help create a conducive atmosphere with residents. The construction of the circuit has now been realized with a win-lose implementation method. This communication pattern also does not use the principle of community building which is characterized by a lack of communication with the local community.

Introduction

Conflicts in areas with diverse ethnicities are indeed difficult to avoid. However, the role of communication and local wisdom of each region is the key to achieving conflict solutions. The NTB government has established a climate of harmonization based on local wisdom which has proven appropriate to be applied in all forms of conflict. NTB local wisdom values based on the dimensions of God, humanity, and the universe have brought effectiveness in conflict resolution (Suciati and Nur Sofyan, 2020). Reflecting on previous research, the implementation of local wisdom-based conflict resolution from the Central Lombok Government, NTB will be seen closely in the chaos of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit Land, which is currently still ongoing.

According to the plan, the MotoGP circuit will be used in 2021. This circuit is predicted by President Joko Widodo to be the pride of the nation on an international scale. However, the emptying of the MotoGP circuit area in the early stages in the Mandalika area, NTB, has not been completed. More and more residents are surviving having to leave the land they claim as their own. They deplore the problem of land where the world-class racers will compete. Heavy equipment began to dredge the soil for the construction of the circuit track. Some members of the community are still reluctant to protect their land, especially those who claim to have official letters and documents. For three days, a combined 860 TNI-Polri and Central Lombok Satpol PP secured land clearing activities from ITDC, as managers of the Kuta Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK). The United Nations (UN) expert on Human Rights has stated that there are indications of land grabbing from the community, in the construction of the Mandalika project, West Nusa Tenggara (tempo.co, 14 July 2021).

Head of Public Relations of the NTB Regional Police, Kombes Pol Artanto, said that the first stage of land clearing was carried out at three points, namely Amaq Karim HPL number 73, Masrup HPL number 76, and Suhartini HPL number 48, with a total area of 2.5 hectares. Everything has been done successfully. Indeed, there are efforts to prevent it, but they are trying to provide an understanding so that the land clearing process can be carried out. Several community members admitted that they had absolutely no intention of hindering the construction of the circuit, but they and their families only asked for land to be paid for. Those who live with 20 members of their family are just waiting to leave the area. Currently they still choose to stay, and wait for the payment to be completed by ITDC. Residents who are still surviving watching heavy equipment dredging the land after land clearing was carried out at three priority points in the area of the MotoGP Mandalika Lombok circuit, feel confident that the land is their land. Their resistance managed to thwart the land clearing on the first and second days. Through a press release, ITDC said it had prepared a temporary residential area of approximately 2.5 ha located at HPL 94 belonging to ITDC, in Mertak Village, Central Lombok. The ITDC party stated that the use of land owned by ITDC was borrow-to-use based on a letter from the Regent of Central Lombok to ITDC.

One resident involved in the dispute, Blue, claims to own 60 acres or 6,000 square meters of land which residents call the heart of the circuit. Its location is the starting point of the circuit. Blue claims the land is included as an inclave, and must be paid according to the sale price, not compensation. Blue won the criminal suit. On October 24, 2016, ITDC wrote a letter to offer the price of his 60 acre land incalve with a price of Rp 44,650,000 per acre or a total of Rp 2.7 billion for all of Blue's land.

The letter that strengthened them was the letter from the Regional Secretary (Setda) of NTB number 120/320/Pem/2018, dated October 29, 2018 which was signed by Rosiady Husaenei Sayuti as the Regional Secretary of NTB, regarding the settlement of community land in the Mandalika SEZ. The letter of the Regional Secretariat refers to the letter from the Governor of NTB. However, ITDC did not recognize the letter signed by the Regional Secretariat and encouraged the NTB Regional Government to annul the letter. The reason for ITDC's land clearing was revealed by ITDC Managing Director, I Wayan Karioka on the grounds that the circuit construction process is very urgent and cannot be delayed any longer, especially the process of paving the circuit foundation. Paving is planned for January 2021, because in October MotoGP will be held. The target of this MotoGP development should not be backwards. The government's decision in October 2021 must carry out the MotoGP event in Mandalika. According to him, the work on the 4.31 kilometer circuit with 17 tracks has reached 70 percent in three points. The asphalting of the MotoGP circuit is different from the paving of roads that cannot be broken along 4.31 kilometers, and there must be no connection (Rachmawati, 2020).

President Joko Widodo accompanied by ITDC President Director Abdulbar M. Mansoer along with PUPR Minister Basuki Hadimuljono and NTB Governor Zulkieflimansyah reviewed the preparation of the 2021 Mandalika MotoGP site in Mandalika, Praya, Central Lombok, NTB. Mandalika was built on disputed land. Residents and companies are competing for ownership claims. The disputed land is planned to be part of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit, precisely the 17th corner lane. The Mandalika Circuit will be part of the sports and entertainment district in The Mandalika Tourism Special Economic Zone (SEZ) West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). The Mandalika SEZ was established based on Government Regulation Number 52 of 2014 which was signed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) and continued by President Joko Widodo.

Issue after issue of dispute continues to roll. ITDC argues that it has management rights and state-owned land. Meanwhile, the NTB Police Chief will criminalize obstacles to the construction of the Mandalika Circuit. In the case of Gema's land, the process is in the Court. Gema had to pay Rp 2,500 as a court fee. Gemma appealed. The Mataram High Court Panel of Judges accepted his application and overturned the decision of the Praya District Court Number 5/PID.C/2020//PN.Pya dated February 12, 2020. The Praya District Court has decided that the alleged act is proven, but not categorized as a crime, acquitting all lawsuits, and restore their dignity, status and position. He said the land that he and the local people occupied had been passed down from generation to generation. According to him, officers were also deployed to resolve conflicts between companies and residents. The difference is, unlike many other disputed areas, Gema admitted that they did not intimidate the residents whatsoever. Gema said he actually supports the construction of the circuit because it can boost the region's economy, but with a note, the company keeps its promise by buying land in the right way.

In the last negotiation, one acre of land was valued at Rp. 125 million. Miftahurrahman, the community's attorney, also said that the local community agreed to the project. According to him, the community does not hinder the construction of the circuit, but maintains the land that has not been paid for by the company. One of the efforts to settle the case that has been carried out is having a dialogue with the company on September 4, 2020. At that time, Miftahurrahman and his team and representatives of the NTB Regional Police were present. Unfortunately ITDC did not come. Miftahurrahman said that the company had never met face-to-face with residents to solve problems.

Komnas HAM concluded that there was a practice of forced evictions in this place. Komnas HAM has written to corporations to end all forms of intimidation. Komnas HAM commissioner Beka Ulung Hapsara has encouraged the company to have a dialogue with residents to find a way out. ITDC Construction and Operations Director Ngurah Wirawan said that all land that entered the ITDC HPL has a clean and clear status based on the results of verification by the Forkopimda land settlement team which was formed based on the NTB Governor's

Decree as well as the final decision from the court. Meanwhile, General Chairperson of the Indonesian Islamic Tourism Association, Fauzan Zakaria Amin, said that entrepreneurs really want this project to be completed quickly. Dialogue and settlement are solutions for all parties (Briantika, 2020).

Although the construction of the Mandalika Circuit will be completed in September 2021, it is not certain that the 5-hectare circuit will be able to host MotoGP in 2021. The reason is that in order to organize MotoGP , it must first obtain certification from the FIM . According to Wirawan, in addition to building a circuit complex for MotoGP, ITDC has also planned to build a hotel around Mandalika to support the success of the MotoGP event. This is as implemented in Buriram, Thailand. ITDC will cooperate with PHRI, Asita, and others, hotel rooms in Senggigi, Mataram, Praya to support this location (Wicaksono, 2019).

In the dispute process, Komnas HAM returned to West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) to hold a meeting to discuss public complaints related to the land dispute case of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit. They met with the disputing residents, the NTB Provincial Government, and the Indonesia Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) team, at the Graha Bakti Praja Building, NTB Governor's Office. A total of 15 residents accompanied by their legal team attended the meeting. They followed the process of submitting the recommendation of Komnas HAM which was delivered by Beka Ulung Hapsara, Commissioner of Komnas HAM. The meeting was also attended by the NTB Police Chief Inspector General Muhammad Iqbal and the NTB Regional Secretary Lalu Gita Aryadi. Komnas HAM explained related to land disputes according to data held by ITDC, residents, and the latest conditions in the field. Komnas HAM opens the opportunity for citizens to report if indeed in the handling of disputes there are violations of human rights and violence. Komnas HAM will communicate the report to President Joko Widodo.

The United Nations (UN) has issued a Guiding Principal on Business and Human Rights, which contains guiding principles for how business is run and respecting human rights standards. Komnas HAM also conveyed a number of recommendations that must be carried out by all parties to resolve land disputes in the Mandalika SEZ. Especially in the priority scale locations of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit, such as a number of land parcels that must be paid for by ITDC, as well as documents that must be completed by residents as complainants to be compared with data and evidence held by ITDC. Various data received by Komnas HAM from both parties to the dispute, ITDC must prepare strong data and proof of ownership. All documents have been studied and scrutinized so that Komnas HAM submits a number of recommendations to be followed up by ITDC and the NTB Provincial Government.

The NTB Police Chief, Inspector General Muhammad Iqbal, responded positively to the involvement of Komnas HAM in assisting the settlement of the Mandalika Circuit land dispute. He considered Koman HAM to help us resolve this issue fairly and in detail. Methods of settlement outside the legal route must be elegant, polite, and there is no mass mobilization in this case which is packaged in communication in the form of dialogue. Iqbal hopes that the Komnas HAM recommendation will accelerate the work of the technical team formed by the NTB Provincial Government, which consists of the National Land Agency, the police and the TNI, the NTB High Court, and the ITDC. Meanwhile, the response from the government of the NTB Regional Secretary, Lalu Gita Ariadi, said that the Komnas HAM recommendations would be shared with all parties (Rahmawati, 2020)

The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Indonesia has issued a recommendation in the context of resolving land disputes at the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit, in West Nusa Tenggara. Basically, the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission, based on Article 75 of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, supports the government's development program. The MotoGP Circuit Project in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara is a national strategic project categorization in order to increase economic growth, equitable development, prosperity and development in the region.

The right to development is a human right. However, in its implementation, it must be ensured that it takes into account the need for full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely the fulfillment of economic, social, cultural rights such as the fulfillment of the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to participate in social and cultural activities or the right to other. As this was stated by Beka Ulung Hapsara, Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission in a written statement on Thursday, October 15, 2020, that in connection with the construction project of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit in the Special Economic Zone (KEK) Mandalika (Arifianto, 2020). Based on the description above, researchers are interested in exploring communication patterns based on local wisdom in the case of the MotoGP Mandalika circuit dispute in Central Lombok, NTB in 2021.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the history of mankind, differences have always led to conflict. As long as there are differences, conflict is unavoidable and will always occur. Conflict always occurs in the world, in social systems called countries, nations, organizations, companies, and even in the smallest social systems called family and friendship (Wirawan, 2010: 2). Every conflict must have a source or cause, according to Wirawan (in Suciati, 2015: 165-166) conflict can occur naturally due to objective conditions that lead to conflict. The following are objective conditions that can lead to conflict:

1. Limited Resources

The sources referred to here include sources that can be seen, and are not just abstract. For example, financial limitations.

2. Different Goals

Every human being has a different goal. However, in interpersonal relationships, different goals sometimes lead to conflict.

3. Poor Communication

Communication that is not good here includes communication behavior both verbal and non-verbal which often offends others, even though it is not intentional.

4. Needs

Everyone has different needs or maybe the same about something that is limited in number. Needs drive human behavior. If needs are blocked or ignored, it can lead to conflict

5. Feelings and Emotions

Feelings will accompany humans in their interactions. Some people follow feelings and emotions when dealing with other people. For people who are influenced by their feelings and emotions, it becomes irrational in interacting with other people.

As for the pattern of communication in conflict interactions, there are four types according to Joseph A. Devito (2001: 359-360) namely:

1. Balance Pattern

The parties to the conflict discuss openly, directly and freely in communication. They have an equal share in expressing opinions. The dominance of one party does not appear in the communication.

2. Reverse Equilibrium Pattern

The principle in the reverse balance pattern is that each conflicting party has authority over a different area or authority. The conflicting parties as decision makers of the conflict that occurs between the two are considered not a threat because both have their respective expertise to resolve the existing conflict.

3. Unbalanced Separator Pattern

The principle of a separate relationship is not balanced, one of the parties to the conflict dominates the other. One of the parties regularly controls the relationship and almost never seeks an opinion between the two parties. While the controlled party allows it to win the argument or make a decision.

4. Monopoly Pattern

One party sees himself as the ruler. Both prefer to give advice than communicate to exchange opinions. If there is a conflict, the party who adheres to this communication pattern will find it difficult to find a solution because one party cannot be free to express his opinion.

In the communication process, conflict management is one of the significant factors that can help the parties involved in the conflict manage the existing conflict. Conflict management is the process of parties involved in conflict in developing conflict strategies and implementing them to control conflict in order to produce the desired conflict resolution.

Conflict management or resolution is often defined as a series of actions and reactions, between conflict actors and outsiders who assist (intermediaries) in dealing with a conflict. Conflict management is also defined as an approach oriented to the conflict resolution process, through planning, organizing, and directing activities in the form of communication (including behavior) to the parties involved in the conflict (Ekawarna, 2019: 78). Neges (in Ekawarna, 2019: 91-92) defines that there are several conflict management steps, namely:

a. Recognition, namely being aware of the existence of conflict.

b. Defining conflict, i.e. finding reasons why there is conflict, finding out the extent of the parties involved.

c. Acknowledging conflict by both parties, acknowledging each other, and clarifying how to resolve it.

d. Internal or external resolution, i.e. deciding whether to fold in outside help or managing the conflict itself.

e. Emotional clarification in the form of openness and emotional coordination.

f. Negotiation is to clarify resolution steps and agreement on problem solving methods.

g. The principle of guarantee, namely prevention of further problems, whether it benefits both parties, choose alternatives, and discuss them further.

Meanwhile, many factors influence the use of conflict resolution styles by the conflicting parties. Wirawan (in Suciati, 2015: 174-177) tries to explain some of these factors:

a. Assumptions about conflict

A person's assumptions about conflict will affect his behavior when in conflict. Which style he chooses is largely determined by the position of the opponent in the conflict.

b. Perceptions of the causes of conflict

A person's perception that conflict will cause his self-esteem to increase and his life to be better, he will try to win the conflict with a competitive style. Conversely, when a person's perception of conflict is something that is not important in his life, he will tend to use an avoidance style.

c. Expectations of conflict opponents

Someone who is in conflict will try to develop a strategy to resolve it. When he finds that his career or life is in danger, he will do his best to keep up with the conflict management style used by his opponent.

d. Communication patterns in conflict interactions

If the communication of the two parties is effective, mutual understanding and understanding, it is likely that the two sides have a conflict management style of collaboration and compromise. However, when the two do not understand each other when a conflict situation occurs, it is likely that what comes out is obscenity, aggression, and the use of a competitive style.

e. Emotional intelligence

The intelligence referred to here is related to empathy. With empathy, conflict actors will understand the position of the conflict opponent, to decide what style to use in conflict interaction.

Furthermore, Thomas and Khilman (in Wirawan, 2010: 140-142) developed a management style taxonomy based on two dimensions, namely cooperation and assertiveness. Based on these two styles, Thomas and Khilman proposed five types of conflict management styles, namely:

a. Competition (competing)

This style is a power-oriented style, where a person will use the power he has to win a conflict with his opponent.

b. Collaboration (collaborating)

The purpose of this style is to find alternatives, common ground, and fully meet the expectations of both parties to the conflict. Such efforts often include understanding issues of conflict or mutual understanding of disagreements.

c. Compromise

The compromise conflict management style is midway between the competitive style and the collaborative style. In certain circumstances, compromise can mean dividing the difference between two positions and giving concessions to find a middle point.

d. to avoid

In this conflict management style, both parties involved in the conflict try to avoid conflict. Forms of avoidance can take the form of staying away from the subject matter, delaying the subject matter until the time is right, or withdrawing from a threatening and detrimental conflict.

e. Accommodating (accommodating)

The accommodating conflict management style is a form of someone who ignores his own interests and tries to satisfy the interests of his opponent's conflict.

A. Discussion

Based on the source or cause of the conflict in the case of the MotoGP circuit, including poor communication (Wirawan in Suciati, 2015: 165-166). Communication that is not good here includes good communication behavior including methods, messages, and media used. The communication method used by the Central Government as a decision maker uses the monopoly method, which is a method in which one party considers himself to be the ruler. Both prefer to give advice than communicate to exchange opinions. If there is a conflict, the party who adheres to this monopoly communication pattern will find it difficult to find a solution because one party cannot be free to express his opinion. There is an unbalanced form between the community and the Center. Many people were dissatisfied with the land acquisition, while the central government felt it had to win. The Regional Government as an extension of the center has lost its function as it should. The three characteristics of the authority of local governments, among others:

1. The existence of the regional government must be an organized unit and has its own organization and has the right and authority to regulate and manage its own household.
2. Having the authority to regulate and manage their own household or often interpreted as having their own government is reflected in the possession of a Regional People's Representative Body.
3. Has the right to enter into agreements with third parties or parties outside the local government organization. Content and Context of a Public Policy is to create justice, order and welfare in social life in terms of public policy as a rule. Public policy is generally defined as everything the government chooses to do and not do (Dye, Thomas R:2008).

The local government of Central Lombok has lost the authority to make policies for the people in its area. Although the task force formed by the Central Government is managed by the Regional Government, this is merely a tool to force the people to give up their land. This is evidenced by the welcome of dissatisfied people to file cases in court. The local government of Central Lombok cannot choose to make its own policies for its people.

Likewise management in conflict resolution, Thomas and Khilman (in Wirawan, 2010: 140-142) developed a management style taxonomy based on two dimensions, namely cooperation and assertiveness. Based on the two dimensions of Thomas and Khilman, the conflict resolution adopted by the central government in resolving the MOTOGP circuit is competition, which means a power-oriented style, where one party will use its power to win a conflict with its opponent. In this context, the power in question is the authority of the central government on behalf of the local government to determine public policies, without providing space for the participation of the people of Central Lombok.

In line with this, Ariany and Putera (2013: 33) argue that to increase participation, it is necessary to improve the resources of the local government apparatus in order to improve coordination between stakeholders so that they can serve the community in an integrated and sustainable manner and protect the spirit so that each program can be successful. The apparatus resources of the Central Lombok Regional Government are not able to coordinate with the stakeholders in question because basically they are under the Central Government. One of the stakeholders in the construction of the circuit is of course the community whose land must be compensated. Automatically, public communication carried out by the central government also encounters obstacles or does not work as it should. The characteristics of public communication management are (1) serving the public with information related to government policies that have been, are being, and will be carried out, (2) involve the public in formulating, implementing, and supervising government policies that have been, are being, and will be implemented, (3) based on facts, data, and updating information, (4) explaining the problem proportionally (not offensive and not defensive in communicating) and (5) carrying out Education in the Public Space (Suprawoto, 2018). Based on the five characteristics of a public communication, the second characteristic is very disproportionate to reality. Public involvement in conflict resolution is minimal. The task force formed by the central government does not contain elements from existing community leaders, only elements from the local government, police and courts are included. None of the community leaders were involved in the task force, so it seemed repressive.

On the other hand, the success of public policy is influenced by two things, namely:

(1) the quality of the policy that can be seen from the substance of the formulated policy

(2) there is support for the formulated policy strategy.

(Abidin, 2012).

In terms of policy quality, it can be said that the circuit development policy is very positive considering the scale of the program is national with international scope. Of course in terms of the economy is very supportive for government revenue. However, the second element is the support for the strategy has not been maximized. The conflict situation between the local community and the developer (ITDC) had heated up and involved the courts. Thus, it can be said that public policy in the circuit program has not been maximized. Meanwhile, according to George C. Edward, policy implementation is influenced by four critical variables as a determining factor for the success of an implementation, namely; communication, resources, disposition (attitude tendencies), and bureaucratic structure. Analysis based on Edward's view reveals that the communication factor is the main cause in the successful implementation of the program. Communication patterns in successful conflict interactions will take the form of collaboration or compromise, not competition.

The MOTOGP Circuit development program as a national concept cannot leave the concept of community building. This concept emphasizes the importance of social capital and active participation of citizens as a means and at the same time a goal/target of national development. Development that is not based on local wisdom will not be right on target, it can even make people miserable and not bring significant progress (Kusumadinata, 2018). The concept of local wisdom in the form of rituals becomes a means and target for development. In addition, the active participation of local community members and public service strategies; building local capacity in problem solving and building relationships between communities and policy institutions are also other targets of a national development. The interests of local communities must be integrated into the opportunities offered by the State. The state also manages openly and concretely on issues related to ethnicity, religion and local traditions, including the challenges and opportunities in community development. The state also recognizes the values that live in society, including their assets such as social capital. The principle of community building is more effective to incorporate local wisdom in developing insight and national development. The wisdom of local traditions that include cultural values, religion, political and economic systems must be an important part in developing insight and national development. The government in formulating and making policies and implementing them applies this principle because state policy is principally a community building process (Wahyuningsih, 2021). Actually, for a long time there has been a change in the pattern of interaction from previously being purely power, changing by involving the community in exchanging information and using communication and persuasion so that the development agenda can actively involve stakeholders. Communication will not be a solution to the problem of social conflict or communal conflicts that occur in regions in Indonesia without paying attention to the basic needs of the community and not carried out based on the values of local wisdom that exist in the midst of society (Suherman and Arif, 2018).

The local wisdom of the NTB community in land disputes is dominated by non-litigation conflict resolution patterns, namely peace, negotiation, deliberation, consensus and mediation. In mediation, one of the mediators is a traditional/community leader, religious leader/kyai, hamlet head, village head, or sub-district head (Asmara and Yanis, 2010). In the case of the MOTOGP Circuit conflict, the central government abandoned the value of local wisdom in land disputes. They do not involve the role of religious leaders in resolving land disputes. Whereas the process involves local wisdom, requires a leadership that is collaborative problem solving, reciprocal, purposeful, and discusses the goals to be achieved together (Doyle, 2010).

The role of land acquisition was immediately taken over by the Central Government and was coercive and resulted in negative comments from various parties to the government. One of them is that Komnas HAM RI has received complaints from 15 residents who demanded payment for 17 plots of land (located in Sengkol Village and Kuta Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency) from PT Indonesian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) as the developer. Mandalika SEZ (thinkrakyat.com, 22 June 2021). In addition, residents who are still in dispute regarding land issues at the construction site of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit in the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Pujut District, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) with PT. ITDC authorized the Indonesian Reclassering Institute (LRI) NTB to resolve the land issue of the Mandalika MotoGP Circuit with PT. ITDC.

Through a Press Release on Monday, August 3, 2020, the Head of Legal Affairs for LRI NTB, Lalu Supartum said, LRI NTB felt called to help residents who had disputes with PT ITDC. Most of the land owners who have disputes with PT ITDC on the land they claim are illiterate/illiterate and do not understand the law, so they are widely used by irresponsible people to take personal and group benefits (voicelomboknews.com). , August 3, 2020).

Many factors influence the use of conflict resolution styles from the warring parties Wirawan (in Suciati, 2015: 174-177). In the case of the competitive settlement style chosen by the central government, this is influenced by assumptions about conflict. The government assumes that the conflict occurs because the community does not understand the objectives of this international program, while the community has a perception that there has been coercion and injustice in land acquisition. Related to this perception, the style of competition is chosen based on the authority of the central government over local governments. The position of the opponent of the conflict is under the authority even though what is done violates the right of the local government to participate in making policies for its territory.

Based on previous research, the local wisdom of the NTB community in general has a harmonious dimension which includes the relationship between humans and God, humans and humans, and humans and the universe. All three underlie character strengthening that is implemented in interacting in decision making (Suciati and Sofyan, 2020). When local wisdom is not optimized, national development will result in poor quality policies, as happened in the MOTOGP circuit.

CLOSING

As a national program, the construction of the MOTOGP Circuit should ideally develop the concept of community building. This concept emphasizes the importance of social capital and active participation of citizens as a means and at the same time the goal/target of national development itself. Thus the results of development will be meaningful and not miserable for the people. On the other hand, the concept of local wisdom in the form of rituals is also a means and target for development. The active participation of local community members has not been maximized. The interests of local communities must be integrated into the opportunities offered by the State. In adopting local wisdom, the state conducts open and concrete management of issues related to ethnicity, religion and local traditions, including the challenges and opportunities in community development. The principle of community building incorporates local wisdom in developing insight and national development. In addition to involving local wisdom, a community building leadership is collaborative problem solving, reciprocal, purposeful, and discusses the goals to be achieved together.

Speaking of local wisdom, the NTB community in general has a harmonious dimension of the relationship between humans and God, humans and humans, and humans and the universe underlies the strengthening of characters that are implemented in daily interactions. Thus all decision-making will be sourced for harmonious relations. Therefore, land disputes in the NTB region are dominated by non-litigation conflict resolution patterns, namely peace, negotiation, deliberation, consensus and mediation. One of the mediators is a traditional/community leader, religious leader/kyai, hamlet head, village head, or sub-district head. However, in the case of the MOTOGP Circuit conflict, the central government abandoned the value of local wisdom in land disputes. The involvement of religious leaders in land dispute resolution is very less. The role of land acquisition was immediately taken over by the Central Government and was coercive.

The Central Government as the party that dominates the emergence of policies or uses a competitive style. As evidence is the formation of a Task Force for conflict resolution, chaired by the local government secretary by involving the police and courts. This method is a strategy adopted in resolving conflicts with the community. The form of local wisdom used is holding traditional leaders to help create a conducive atmosphere with residents, although it is still lacking in intensity. The construction of the circuit has now been realized with a win-lose implementation method. The recommendation for the central government is that it should involve local wisdom and give authority to local governments in realizing national development programs without abandoning the principle of community building.

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