

The Potential and Anticipation of Social Conflicts in the Region Transmigration: (Studies in Moramo Sub-District of South Konawe Regency)

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research is to explore and explain the factors which are a potential for conflict between ethnic and anticipation of conflicts that occur by the community so that there integration that a strong inter-ethnic. The design of this research used a qualitative approach to data collection methods through depth interviews with informants representing each ethnic stay and live together to form society compound or multi-ethnic compound or multi-ethnic society (Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, local residents ethnic Tolakinese and Buginese). Test the validity of the data is done by triangulation, good triangulation of sources, triangulation of time, and triangulation techniques. Interview material relating to what is seen, done, felt and heard by potential informants and anticipation of conflict, the process of homesteader community life, uncovering motives, meanings, and outlook on life. Data analysis was performed by following Miles and Huberman models that include: (1) data collection, (2) the presentation of data, and (3) conclusion. The results showed a factor of potential conflict occurs between people transmigration and local communities are the gaps and social jealousy, land ownership and land intensification. Potential conflicts that other is associated with discriminatory service occurred in the village government. Anticipation of conflicts that occur has been done by asking the government to involve the community leaders to mediate, provide an explanation and understanding to community citizens. . Furthermore efforts to build relations a harmonious inter-ethnic through a multi-ethnic social groups, involvement in activities cooperation to maintain and improve irrigation, farmers, gathering of neighborhood, art, weddings and help each other when getting flak. Besides dampening and anticipate conflict is assimilation through amalgamation the practical implications this research can provide insight and knowledge to anticipate and deal with conflict in multi-ethnic society (local communities and Transmigrate). In addition, communities and local governments address the that have the potential causal factors that have the potential causes for the inter-ethnic conflict, so as to formulate and establish policies anticipation of conflict in order to achieve a strong level of integration between the elements of the community in the Moramo District.*

Keywords: Multiethnic, Potency Conflict, Anticipation, Transmigration

1. Introduction

The Community of Moramo sub district South Konawe regency a multicultural society, after the arrival of transmigrate from Java, Sunda and Bali. The transmigration program implemented by the Indonesian government intended to move most residents of the congested area to sparsely populated areas, and one area that became the goal is Moramo sub districts. Sub District Moramo consists of 21 villages and 45% of which were is a village that occupied by the citizens transmigration from Java, Sunda and Bali, in addition to some of these villages were occupied also by several tribes Bajo and Bugis Makassar. This is possible because of the area unitary state of Indonesia which consists of various provinces and regency as an open area and not restricts a particular area for a specific quarter. Besides the ongoing the process of spread of population naturally, the spread communities' particular ethnic to other areas outside the tribal areas based on customary and his own conscience, without going through a formal resettlement program.

The arrival of transmigrates accompanied by the other ethnic pose a social process a life together forming multicultural communities. Nasikun (1984) mention that plural society characterized primarily by differences in race, religion, customs and traditions that are horizontal, and are characterized also by differences in income levels, education levels vertically. Pluralistic society by Pierre L. van den Berghe (1969) has the potential nature of the conflict,

because the happening segmentation into a form groups that differ from one another, structured into the institutions that are non-complementary, less develop a consensus against that nature of values basic, often in conflict, integration growing on coercion and the political dominance of one group over another group. Furnivall (1948) have called plural societies, namely a society which made up of two or more elements that live on their own without any intermingling with each other in a political union.

Plural societies have the potential for conflict and disintegration threatens both at regional and national levels. Conflict itself indeed can be anticipated early and structured. Interesting phenomenon that there is on-site research is the ability of ethnic immigrants in enhancing economic prosperity, even the success of their positions on the basis of economic class. Thus the focus of this research study is the potential for conflict in the region and anticipation transmigration in District Moramo Konawe South. Therefore, the key problem in this research (1) the factors that are potential for inter-ethnic conflict, and (2) how to anticipate conflicts and has been done by communities so there is a strong inter-ethnic integration in sub district Moramo Regency of South Konawe. Based on this research problems the goal is to achieve identify and explain the factors that a potential for inter-ethnic conflict. Then explain the anticipation of conflict that has been done by the public so that there is a strong inter-ethnic integration. The contribution this research is expected to obtain information

about factors that could potentially cause conflicts between ethnic groups, so that it becomes an input for the government to formulate and adopt a policy on conflict to achieve anticipated levels of integration between the elements of the population in the district Moramo.

2. Literature Review

Plurality or a plurality of the public can potentially result in a conflict-laden SARA (Racial intolerance) Racial intolerance and may threaten regional integration and national integration Population of this region has been fragmented or stratified based on Population of this region has been fragmented or stratified based material wealth owned, segmentation happened in the majority communities and minority in terms of economy, culture, class, religion and other socio-economic resources So there is the perception in the community who believe that community Balinese transmigrates and Bugis-Makassar occupies a different position compared to the Javanese transmigrates and local residents. In addition, that plurality based political approach proposed by Ramlan Surbakti (1992) that differences of opinion, debate, competition, even conflict and or maintain values called conflict, and politics itself is a conflict in order to find and or maintain resources that are considered important.

Diverse populations are potentially also for the occurrence of prejudice, as proposed by Munandar Soelaeman (2009) that prejudice can occur disproportionately between classes prejudice because a decrease in social class a person or group, the stigma against another group, frustrated aggregation, environmental perception and prejudice against certain groups of properties. In the event of a conflict, then it requires the adjustment process in certain circumstances to overcome the state of nature, biology, and the social environment, so that people can have a life. Because it is a human need to understand all the properties that lie in the neighborhood and to develop appropriate methods to address the challenges and the impact of the environment itself. Thus, when there are ethnic group tries to adapt to his new environment can certainly create social although the mixing the process of takes place in a relatively long time and may be accompanied by small conflicts.

Gerungan (1981), adaptation is a process to achieve a balance with the environment. In general, the balance can be achieved in two ways. *First*, the passive way is adjusting to environmental conditions. Broadly balance can be achieved in two ways. This process is known as autoplatic. There are two main reasons people do autoplatic adaptation that the awareness that other people or the environment can provide useful information and attempts to be accepted be socially, so avoid the reproach. *Second*, active means, namely by changing the environment in accordance with the wishes of themselves, known as autoplatic Similarly, the views of Parekh (2001) mentions three factors that foster integration, that: participation, acculturation, and the adjustment itself. In society transmigration, adaptation patterns of inter-ethnic immigrants to natives can be a pattern of assimilation.

Leo Kuper and MG Smith (2005) divide the concept of assimilation, into seven kinds. First, cultural assimilation and acculturation were related to changes in the cultural patterns of adjustment to the majority group. *Second*, structural assimilation associated with the influx of minorities massively in clique, associations and institutions at the level of the primary group of the majority. *Third*, marital assimilation and amalgamation related to inter-ethnic marriage massively. *Fourth*, assimilation identification associated with national feeling based on the majority. *Fifth*, assimilation attitudes relating is the absence of prejudice. *Sixth*, assimilation behavior related to the absence of discrimination. *Seventh*, civic assimilation is no clash of value systems and sense of power (Melly G. Tan, 1991). In this context, the migrants interpret associations them as an adaptive mechanism and as a vehicle to express their ethnic identity.

Depression as quoted by Melly G. Tan (1991) says while. Adaptation strategies are developed, then the association to obtain the significance of social, economic, and political greater. Association is a strategic instrument quite strategic in developing the adaptation of migrants for migrants an association is used as a mechanism of adaptation and as a tool in the struggle to compete with other ethnic groups overseas. Koentjaraningrat (1996) explained that the motion displacement of tribes that have taken place since the first has brought together groups of people with different cultures, resulting in their introduction to the elements of a foreign culture, or so-called acculturation or culture contract. It's all about the concept of a social process that arises when a group of people with a particular culture exposed to the elements of a foreign culture so that foreign elements were gradually accepted and processed into their own culture, without losing the personality of their own culture.

As with every concept in science, especially social science, the concept of multiculturalism does not escape from the sense of difference. Following Bhikhu Parekh (2001) term multiculturalism contains three components. First, the concept is related to culture. The second, this concept refers to the plurality of cultures. Third, this concept contains a certain way in response to pluralism Therefore; Multiculturalism is not a doctrine political but rather as a pragmatic perspective or a kind of ideology in human life. Almost all countries in the world are composed of a variety of cultures, means the difference being the principle, and the movement of people from one place to another on earth intensified, then multiculturalism as an ideology it has to be translated into political management of multicultural policy as cultural differences citizen with emphasis on equality and mutual respect.

Conceptually, multicultural culture in the world can be classified into one of three models of multiculturalism according to Bhikhu Parekh (2001): *First*, a model that emphasizes nationality. Nationality is a new figure that was built together regardless of various ethnic groups, religions, languages and nationality work as an adhesive integration. This model looked at every person not entitled to be protected collective state as citizens. As a consequence of the implementation of this model is not noticed cultural roots

constituent ethnic-ethnic country, and make it past life. *Second*, the model ethnic nationality based on collective consciousness strong ethnic that foundation is a blood relationship and kinship with the founders. Moreover, the unity of language is also a national-ethnic characteristic, this model is considered as a closed model because an outsider that does not have anything to do with ethnic blood relations founding fathers would be eliminated outsider and treated as foreigners. *Third*, models multicultural ethnic acknowledge the existence and rights ethnic residents collectively. In this model of diversity into a reality that must be recognized and accommodated state, and the identity and origin of citizens considered. The model is applied mainly by the countries that have indigenous people issues aborigines and migrants. Issues that arise due to the implementation of the policy are not only collective and ethnic diversity, but also the issue of majority-minority, dominant-not dominant.

3. Research Methods

The research location in Moramo sub district South Konawe Regency This location a region that mostly inhabited by residents of transmigrates from Java, Sunda and Bali, locals Tolaki and Bugis tribes. The four tribes who lived and live together form compound or multi-ethnic communities/ethnic diversity. Data collection was conducted through interviews with informants representing each ethnic. Interviews were conducted during the afternoon and evening at the home of the informant, interview material relating to what is seen, done, felt and heard by potential informants and anticipation of conflict, the homesteader community life, and uncover the motives, meanings, and underlying worldview community action.

The data used in this research are primary data obtained with qualitative methods. Primary data is the result of in-depth interviews with informants to test the validity of the triangulation. The research was conducted Moramo sub district Shouth Konawe Regency key informant population transmigrates from Java, Sunda and Bali, locals Tolaki and Bugis that in Moramo sub district. As a complement to the informant was a close family, a neighbor or friend of the informant. This is done in order to test the validity of the triangulation of sources. This research approach is a method of research that points to the research procedures resulted in qualitative data in the form of expressions, records, and people's behavior is observed. Therefore, researchers will focus on the experience of life as a homesteader residents that live in the midst of society In connection with the issue and the focus and purpose of the research to be explored, Then the main instrument is not another, unless the executor or the researchers themselves, While other instruments as a support used is a notebook, tape recorder as recording equipment, cameras and mobile phones.

The collection of methods the research data quantitative human or researcher is the main instrument, the data collection methods used in this research are as follows: (1) Observations. This technique is done to find a phenomenally objective data without notifying or unknown informant or the observed object. This technique is done in some places or situations, either planned or unplanned, but always according

to the needs of data relevant to the purpose of the research; (2) Interviews with informants were freely and deeply, and not scalable. Those interviewed were selected families of migrants in accordance with the research objectives to be achieved; and (3) documentation, done by taking photos the activities the respondents are required. In addition, the documentation should also be made to collect notes, and the text has to do with research. The data of collection this research will be conducted in three phases: First, gather preliminary data by observing and interviewing some of the (key figure) among families transmigrates and key figures who knew a lot about the potential for conflict between ethnic and anticipation of conflict. Second, in-depth interviews with respondents who considered a source who has more knowledge and depth of information required. At this stage it is also observed that further, by collecting the relevant text. Finally, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to confirm the depth of the deep conclusions from observations, interviews, and interpretation of the information that has been achieved, before a final conclusion.

Data analysis was performed by following the model of Milles, Matthew and Huberman (1992), which includes three phases of activity, namely data collection, data presentation, and conclusion in the first stage in the field has made the process of selecting, simplifying abstract and transform raw data were recorded (data reduction). It is intended to reinforce, shorten, making the focus, getting rid of things that are less important and organizes data in such a way. This process lasted all the research is far from over. Presentation of data (data display) is the process of assembling or organizing a variety of information that is dispersed in the form of narrative text. Thus, this information can be arranged in a systematic and integrated way. From the various descriptions that have been displayed, then perform the subsequent withdrawal of a conclusion (conclusion drawing).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Area Events

Sub district Moramo located on the sea coast leads to the southern city of Kendari directly opposite the bay Storing, have natural sea port permanent so it can be serviced and passed a merchant ship and has roads that can be traversed by a variety of four-wheeled vehicles and containers Moramo district is one of the districts in the South Konawe Regency with distance from the district capital about 82 miles. Sub district Moramo is one of the districts in the South Konawe with distance from the district capital about 82 miles. Moramo sub district is divided into 21 villages with an area of approximately 586 km and topographic circumstances vary, the type and characteristics of the soil varies greatly (podsilik, litosol, gromosol, alluvial, while organic soil texture is sandy, clay and rocky. Rainfall conditions are on the agro-climatic zone group C and D. Sub district Moramo has a land area of 14, 755 ha of potential dry and dry land functional amounting 6,184.5 hectares being widely potential irrigated land amounting 1,650 hectares and functional at 560 hectares, areas of potential of 360 ha and functional value of 920 hectares, bringing the

total land area of 26,514.55 hectares. (Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center Sub District Moramo, 2013).

Interest in migrants came and government programs through transmigration to this place, caused by fertile soil types, supported by a climate where crops can be grown and have good prospects in the future, accompanied by government support in building infrastructure such as roads, bridges and irrigation to support the production and marketing of agricultural products in the district Moramo. The location and geographical conditions as described above, provides an opportunity for citizens to perform agricultural enterprises, so as to affect the level of prosperity of their peoples. Residents of Moramo totaling 3,652 families or 13,652 souls, made up of the male population of 7,010 souls and a population female sex amounting 6642 souls spread over nine transmigration villages 12 villages inhabited by locals. Residents these forming groups based on the type of work they call the farmer groups as much as 94 groups and subsequently form the combined group (gapoktan) as much as 16 groups.

The existence of the population is a decisive factor of development of the region. Moramo district area which is inhabited by a number of residents are scattered in several village into capital development for their peoples. Wellbeing of the community is dependent on factors of land ownership and creativity in the use of resources. There are variations in the level of welfare in society, caused by factors of ownership and use of resources. Therefore, if every citizen wants a high level of welfare, it is necessary to have land and have the creativity to mobilize these available resources.

4.2 Potential Conflicts Occurrence Factors

Based on the findings of the research shows there are several factors leading to the potential for conflict between ethnic, among others:

1. Inequality and Social jealousy

Gaps and social envy or social distance (social distance) is a frequent event, it is caused by the differences in the level of ability and economic welfare of each of citizens in a region of residence, differences in the level of ability and the economic well-being is determined by the ability of each citizen to manage and utilize natural resources available. In addition, citizens' transmigration tends to gain attention and aid as well as a greater chance of the government to enhance the ability the economy and welfare level. Result of interview with one of the village leaders, Lamboo, sub Moramo a multiracial nation Bugis Makassar on behalf of Mr. M, (50 years), have a level of undergraduate education, said that:

"Social gaps that still exist between different ethnic groups in the district Moramo cause social jealousy. Residents of this region have been fragmented or stratified based material wealth owned, occurs Segmentation in the communities majority and minority in terms of economy, culture, class, religion and other socio-economic resources. So there is the perception in the community who believe that community Balinese transmigrates and Bugis-Makassar

occupies a different position compared to the Javanese transmigrates and locals (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

Ethnic heterogeneity with gaps or differences in the level of economic the welfare, resulting in jealousy of the local community to the community transmigrates, and in the end there will be divisions or social stratification based on a wealth of material that is owned, segmentation occurs in the majority and minority communities in terms of economy, culture, class, religion and other socio-economic resources. At the present time has been the perception in the community Moramo sub district, which considers that transmigrates community Bali and Bugis-Makassar occupies a different position compared to the Javanese transmigrates and locals. Pluralistic society like this can potentially prejudice between different classes prejudice because a decrease in the local community's social class, then comes the bad stigma on transmigrates, appeared frustrated aggregation and the bad perception of the environment and prejudice against a particular group of properties

2. Ownership land and high land values

Ownership land is the desire of every citizen because land is as parts determine the level of the welfare. Population growth is very rapid, while the land was never increased; making the ground at the moment is increasingly scarce and desirable for everyone. Land of the high value, so that the more contested to be owned or controlled by every person, even frequent conflicts in its defense because the sources are considered important and determine the future. The presence of the ground at this point, not only as a place of settlement or residence, but the land as a source of life, wealth and prestige at the same time for those who have or hang. The results of an interview with one of the residents and village leaders, Lamboo named Mr. M (50 years) as follows:

"The high sales price or value of the land, then at this time has appeared the demands of local people on the grounds that are outside the transmigration site from Java, Bali and Sunda Jaya Puudaria village. Along with this, the Transmigrates in the village Bakutaru also open forests by local communities is recognized as own it (anahoma) ancestors of the local community. This is one of the potential factors that will be a source of conflict (Interview 09 September 2013)".

The price or value of the land that increasingly rising every year so as to encourage everyone to have it, so also happens on society Moramo sub district. Where the multi-ethnic communities are encouraged to master and have a plot of land. The need for land shown by the public by means of own and control the land even though by any means Results of interviews with informants named Mr. G (48 years), village head Watu Porambaa, Javanese, that:

"Conflict in the district Moramo in which there live side by side multiethnic society never happened. It is caused by a factor of potential and can always be repeated, which is rooted in land ownership between transmigrates and the native population, especially the location of the land whose status is not clear, each of the two parties is supported by the

evidence admitted without a clear title (Interview, 10 September 2013)".

Factors unclear land ownership status because it is not supported by proof of ownership of a certificate or certificate of sale, is a major cause of conflict between the local community and society transmigration. Each of the two parties recognize that the location / land exists between the location of transmigration and the local community as his own and or under their control, and it turns out something like this is always repeated, so as to threaten the lives of the multi-ethnic which has nurtured an atmosphere of harmonious relations, into a life that is in instability and disintegration among them. The results of the interview with Mr. H (47 years), Sundanese, Sumber Sari village head, said that:

"The potential for conflict in the district Moramo is the problem of land, where local residents are not satisfied with the land acquisition by the government before being handed over to the transmigrates, so that the offspring of second generation local residents sued, because it does not get an explanation of the maintenance of the land transmigrates or do not know the history of land acquisition for the transmigrates in the past (Interview, 12 September 2013)".

Discontent over land acquisition in the period before transmigrate came from the region of origin by the government, because lack of clarity and understanding back about the history of land management to the transmigrates to the second-generation offspring of the local community, no clear evidence administers held by the transmigrates can be a potential source of conflict in multi-ethnic communities in the district Moramo.

3. The Public Facilities That Ground's Unclear of Status

Facility or means made to be used by the people living around these facilities one of the government's efforts to provide maximum services to transmigrates is to provide a means such as a school building. It is intended to provide a means for the intellectual community of the nation, especially transmigrates. School building require land or location the land that a strategic and as required by the community transmigration. The results of an interview with one of the community leaders called Mr. M age of 50 years as follows:

"..... In addition, the local community also demands some transmigration sites on the land have been built public facilities such as primary schools and secondary vocational schools (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

Conditions as mentioned by the informant mentioned above, is a picture that the location of the land built upon educational facilities (public facilities), can be a source of potential conflict in the sub-district community Moramo multi-ethnic. Local communities claim that the land belonged to their ancestors, which at the beginning of the construction of educational facilities; the land is unclear status, so that the local community demanded that they be returned to them. Evidence of administration form of a certificate or certificate of sale and purchase of land or land location, both land for public facilities, as well as land for

the yard and for plantation/rice fields is very important for multi-ethnic society, because without proof of the administration, the conflict that preceded the lawsuit, then lead to hostility, threats and even murder of individuals and groups likely to occur in multi-ethnic societies.

4. Land of Intensification

The Number of population Moramo sub districts are growing every year, the population of not only require land or land as a residence, but also requires land or land that can produce food that is growing then the community ere expanding or extending the land. Transmigration community is looking for new land around the region of residence. Apparently efforts extending the land can be a potential conflict between local residents and communities transmigration community in the Moramo sub district.

Efforts extension or expansion in order to meet the housing needs and as a producer of foodstuffs, it is a way to be taken by members of the community. However necessary permits and notice to all parties concerned when licenses and parties related grant permission to various administrative data, and then a piece of land to be cultivated is started. In addition, the government needs to maintain and regulate the boundaries of land ownership firmly between transmigrates and local communities. Village and district government and the district government need to work together and work together to monitor and regulate the designation of land in the district Moramo, especially monitoring of forest land to be preserved as a protected forest, so there is no extinction of flora and fauna contained therein, as well as sustainability needs to be maintained forests within the framework of fulfillment source of oxygen for the continuation of human life today and in the future.

Similarly, the results of interviews with Mr. EW (47), the tribe Tolaki/local residents, community leaders and contact farmers' pledge that:

"Moramo community multiethnic life in an atmosphere quite harmonious, such was commonly experienced by society Moramo and I have seen since the arrival of our families transmigrates from Java, Bali and Sunda 1975 or for 38 years. However, that does not mean the conflict never happened. During these potential sources of conflict are related to land ownership boundaries between transmigrates and the local population. Followed by the presence of some of the new transmigrates family came to Moramo, Increased land and land grab community local residents, they The new residents came in and did not know the boundaries of the territory held by the transmigrates, besides that our local residents especially which is still a young age and do not know well boundaries ever submitted by our parents to the government to be ruled transmigrates (Interview, 11 September 2013)".

Understanding of the people, especially the second generation of transmigrate and citizens of local residents that lacked the boundaries of their territory, respectively, be a source of potential conflict on factor mastery and land ownership between transmigrates themselves and the local community. Respectively assume that among them occurs

annexation of land that is rightfully their heritage. Next is the interview with the father Mr. H (47 years), Sundanese, Summersari village head, that:

"The potential for conflict in the district Moramo is a problem of land, where the local residents are not satisfied with the land acquisition by the government prior to submission to transmigrates that the offspring of second generation local residents sued Because they do not get an explanation of the management transmigrate or do not know the history of land acquisition for transmigrate the past (Interview, 12 September 2013)".

In contrast to community members who do not support, they do not receive services from elected village head and does not support it. Thus it came to pass discriminatory service process potentially conflict on multi ethnic communities in the sub district Moramo.

5. The Government of Services the Village That discriminatory

Government services are needed by members of rural communities. Rural communities have recognized that the legality of activity monopolized by the village government. So those at any moment, village community need the service along with the social, cultural and economic activities that dominate them every day. Therefore, village communities are always dealing with the village government to obtain service. The results of the interview with Mr. M age of 50 years and village leaders Lambo sub district Moramo states that:

"Factor of potential conflicts potential conflicts and may lead to conflicts in the village is the occurrence case of the village government service discriminatory because it is based on who supported him during village elections. The village government is only willing to serve the community who vote in the election of village heads (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

Village elections by voting turned out to have an impact on the process of government services to the members of the village community. In the village election, that a candidate requires sound support comes from the community itself. At the head of the village has been elected and declared winner, then that would be well served priority is supporting at the time of last village election In contrast to members of the community who do not support, they will not get the services of elected village heads and they do not support it. Then there was the process of servicing for discriminatory potential for conflict in the ethnic the community multi ethnic Moramo sub district.

6. Game Sports

In addition to the conflict that comes from the factors of land ownership. Sources of conflict which is a sports game at sporting events took place there was a meeting, or body contact between the community transmigration and local community. In such conditions, each party wanting to win in those games, and the loser was insulted, and the losers feel insulted, giving rise to a feeling of emotion and revenge, the next result is an open conflict between ethnic groups

representing the village. Sporting competitions among youths representing their villages can be a factor, and potential as a conflict between the youth in the district Moramo, as stated by the informant MR. H (47 years), Sundanese, Sumber Sari village head that:

"The conflict between the youth also occurs, this is due to the game of sports, the solution is a sub-district government along with the village government to mediate and reconcile them, other than that, I as the head of the village, when white information about youth conflict, then the anticipation that I do is prohibit youth Sumber Sari village for a while out (Interview, 12 September 2013)".

Competition by the community in which there is physical contact accompanied nuanced communication tensions/ conflicts, someone who is not trained physically and mentally to face a competition by the sport will be easily ignited emotions, so the game will be interrupted and lost the match in such sport. Village youth as representation of ethnic would be insulted if lost in a sporting event; therefore, all efforts will be made to win the game sports. The victory is a major goal for them, so that if defeated, emotional feelings, feelings of humiliation and resentment will arise, so that eventually they are looking for among the best moment to wreak revenge the defeat and at another time and it takes place.

4.3 Conflict Anticipation factor

In case of conflict, either covert conflict or open conflict in the community, then it requires the adjustment process in order to return to its original state (remedial process). To overcome the state of nature, biology, and social environment accompanied by tension or conflict, human humans to anticipate and control the conflict that will occur, so that people can have a life. When there is a group of ethnic trying to adapt to his new environment can certainly create social integration, although the mixing process takes place in a relatively long time and may be accompanied by small conflicts. Therefore, humans need to understand all the properties that lie in the environment and develop appropriate methods to address the challenges and impact of tension or conflict in their own environment.

The reality of events social interactions that occur within the society is characterized by two forms of interaction turns, namely social integration and social conflict, Therefore, in anticipation of tensions or conflicts in the community, Especially the community compound or multi-ethnic in the district Moramo are things that can reduce the conflict or to anticipate the conflict, so as not to lead to destructive things, Among others, active role of local government, interbreeding (amalgamation), information of multi-ethnic social groups, the effort of understanding the importance of living together in a multiethnic society, mutual respect and tolerance, assimilation and adaptation. Here are elaborated about anticipatory steps to reduce conflicts that occur in multi-ethnic the community in the district Moramo.

1. Actively Serve Regional Government and Community Leaders

The government as a public servant, the ruler of the region, organizers governance and development has a strategic role in every event that happens in the community. One role of government is to provide public services, especially service to the stability and harmonious social interaction among residents in rural the community. Based on this, then the next government's role is to activate its role to provide an understanding at once an example to the village community will be happy to live in harmony between human beings regardless of ethnicity or class. The results of an interview with one of the community leaders named Mr. M, age of 50 years as follows:

"The active role of local government including the local legislative South Konawe regency facilitate the achievement of a peace agreement between the transmigrates with local residents, who can provide understanding at once an example to his tribe would be happy to live in harmony between human beings regardless of race or class (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

One of the many obstacles and even the destroyer of the community is the conflict within the community itself. Government as part of the primary and principal of community life, active role to maintain and eager to anticipate when has indicated there will be a conflict in rural communities multi ethnic's he government plays an active role at any moment provide insight to the entire community, teaches about tolerance (*tepa soliro*), the importance of live side by side among humans in society. Results of interviews with informants named Mr. NS, age 44 years, education scholars who have lived in the village for 37 years, said:

"We as the head of the village, at any time, especially in activities among multiethnic meetings, provide insight to the parents to be a role model or good example to their children, teach about tolerance (tepa soliro), Living side by side, helping each other, work together and be united among people in society. Anticipate I do village heads is calling on residents to be not easily provoked, leaving it to the government because the government that transmigrates bring when it comes to land issues. We always hope the government is sensitive and fast response to step-precaution in avoiding conflicts of land ownership in the district Moramo (Interview, 14 September 2013)".

Anticipation that needs to be done by the village government is always giving understanding and always appealed to the citizens so that is not easily provoked, in the event of a latent conflict, the village government to act immediately by submitting to the district government because it is the government that brought the problem arises when the transmigrates land. Societies always expect that the government, ranging from village government to the district government, in order to be sensitive and responsive to step-precaution in avoiding conflicts of land ownership in the district Moramo. Anticipation and solution by the community, in addition to the parties, the government, the community also involves community leaders to provide an explanation and understanding to residents (local residents and transmigrates), accompanied by historical evidence

about the status and the origin of land in the sub district Moramo. The results of the interview with Mr. EW (47), the tribe Tolaki/local residents, community leaders and contact farmers' mainstay, argued that:

"People Moramo multiethnic life in an atmosphere quite harmonious, such as that commonly experienced by people Moramo and I have seen since the arrival of our family transmigrates from Java, Bali and Sunda 1975 or for 38 years However, that does not mean the conflict never happened. During these potential sources of conflict are related to land ownership boundaries between the transmigrates and local residents, followed by the presence of some of the new transmigrates family came to Moramo, adding grab land and community land/local residents, their new residents came and do not know the boundaries of the territory held by the transmigrates, besides that our local residents especially young age and do not know well boundaries have ever submitted by our parents to the government to be ruled transmigrates. Therefore, as a precaution and solution taken is to ask the government, and also involves community leaders to mediate, provide an explanation and understanding to residents (local residents and transmigrates), accompanied by historical evidence about the status and origin of the soil in sub district Moramo (Interview, 11 September 2013)".

The role of government and community leaders active in anticipating and defusing of potential sources of conflict will occur in multi-ethnic rural communities. That role is performed in the form of an explanation and better understanding about the importance of living in harmony and all the community affairs best left to them. Efforts to provide understanding of the importance of living together is also in line with the results of an interview with an informant named Mr. NS, age 44 years, education scholars who have lived in the village for 37 years, said:

"During this time in the village was never a conflict even villager multiethnic. Puudaria Jaya village multiethnic society always in a harmonious atmosphere, safe and peaceful. This is caused due to effort of understanding the importance of living together in a multiethnic community life, members of the community in this village does have a motive in life to always maintain a harmonious relationship between people, with the meaning of their lives is that every human being cannot live alone without human assistance other, and the way of life in rural multi-ethnic the community is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Interview, 14 September 2013)".

2. Inter marriage (Amalgamation)

One form of assimilation and cultural adaptation performed by the multi-ethnic communities in the district Moramo is doing an inter marriage (amalgamation). Interview with a community leader named Mr. M, age of 50 years as follows:

"Community in Moramo district is a society that is inhabited by many tribes, they live and live side by side at any moment, because they live and work alongside one another, so that there has been a cross-breeding/ interference between the Tolaki Javanese, Sundanese with Tolaki Tribe, the Tribe

Tolaki Balinese people and Bugis Makassar with tribal Tolaki (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

Intermarriage or amalgamation has taken place in the multi-ethnic society; it is a factor that can reduce inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub Moramo. Intermarriage affects both parties do it to each other and accept each other because it has a large established family ties the two sides of different tribes. Arising out of mutual trust and deep affection between the ethnic intermarriage is doing, besides, there was always help each other and help each other because they were bound by family ties. When ethnic group of adaptation to its new environment can certainly create social integration and eliminate social conflict, although the process of assimilation takes place in a relatively long time and is accompanied by a small conflicts. However, through the adaptation process can reach equilibrium with the environment, well balance of nature and the nature autoplasmic. Among the multi-ethnic the communities have occurred anyway accompanied amalgamation of cultural assimilation, structural, national identification, attitudes, behavior, civic.

3. Formation of Multi-Ethnic Social Groups

Every individual who becomes a part of the community, have an instinct for groups. Social groups in rural communities are formed on a regular basis, along with the rules/norms and mechanism of action of a clear and unequivocal. The results of an interview with one of the community leaders called Mr. M, age of 50 years as follows:

"Accompanied by the presence of each of the tribes entering more than one social group (social gathering, sport and the arts as well as informal gatherings and adolescents mosque) (Interview, 09 September 2013)".

The community of Moramo sub district which consists of several ethnic nationalities, have formed a social group whose members consist of several ethnic tribes who live together in a village They formed a group and be part of it as art groups, sports, arts and informal gatherings and adolescents mosque All social groups became damper and anticipation of conflict between them, for a group activity that involves all members who come from different ethnic groups provide opportunities for the occurrence intermingling o social interactions that are familiar and intimate, so that could affect their relationships outside the group are familiar and intimate. If there is a misunderstanding between them, then they can quickly overcome by means of kinship. In addition to the above social groups, community in the Moramo sub district also form social groups based on profession namely the custodian of irrigation and farmer groups. The results of the interview with Mr. EW (47), the tribe Tolaki/local residents, community leaders and contact farmers' mainstay, argued that:

"All this has fostered quite harmonious inter-ethnic relations through cooperation activities to maintain and repair irrigation channels, all citizens are well aware that irrigation is important in farming (Interview, 11 September 2013)".

With the association where the members are composed of a variety or multiethnic such gapoktan (farmer group union), gathering neighbors and youth groups, the assimilation and adaptation of multi-ethnic culture among them easily occur. So bitter jealousy and jealousy can be reduced, and by the formation of the group, then level of income and welfare of farmers is increasing Results of interviews with informants named Mr. NS, (44), education scholars who have lived in the village for 37 years, said:

"In addition, the presence of associations in which members are multiethnic (farmer group union, gathering neighbors and youth groups), then the assimilation and adaptation of multi-ethnic culture easily occur. The feeling of envy and jealousy does not happen again, because the level of people's income is quite good. Such events for us usually anticipation or completed by way of family, community transmigration usually relent and replace or buy land / compensation., therefore we every moment anticipate in a manner to approach them, accompanied by a ban on the sale of liquor as a trigger. No less important one of the steps in anticipation of a conflict is to form a group whose members are multiethnic, such as farmers' groups, gathering neighbors and economic business group for mothers-housewives, in which they blend with each other to adapt, so as to create harmonious relationships in social life (Interview, 14 September 2013)".

Step excellent and strategic has been carried out by the community in Moramo District in anticipation of the conflict was to form a group whose members are multiethnic, such as farmers' groups, groups gathering neighbors and economic business group for mothers-housewives, in which they blend and adapt to each other, so as to create harmonious relationships in social life. Homesteader has entered t heir social groups as a t hem as an adaptive mechanism and as a vehicle to express their ethnic identity. If the adaptation strategies are developed, then the groups can obtain the significance of social, economic, and political greater. The group is a strategic tool in developing adaptation among migrant and local communities. For migrants, the social group is used as a mechanism of adaptation and as a tool in the struggle to compete with other ethnic groups in the district Moramo. Amalgamation process has been going on since time has brought together groups of people with different cultures, resulting in their introduction to the elements of another ethnic culture acculturation or culture contract.

4. Mutual Respect and Tolerance

Social interaction harmonious harmony and full of family and social life stability of the social life of security and peace, is the desire of the majority of members of the public. As was the case in the Moramo district South Konawe Regency they are desperate to find a stable society that is characterized by a relationship of mutual respect, tolerance for each other's faith, stay in touch help each other, help each other. Results of interviews with informants named MR. NS, age 44 years, education scholars who have lived in the village for 37 years, said:

"Our people in this village, there has been a relationship of mutual respect of each customs, the tolerance for religious beliefs of each tribe, stay in touch or visit each other every holiday each religion, helping each other, helping each other in any event (wedding, birth and death) even case like this has even become multi-ethnic culture in the Puudaria Jaya village (Interview, 14 September 2013)".

Relationship by way of visiting each other every feast day is done each religions, helping each other or help each other in every activity of each ethnicity, it is very important in supporting anticipated situations of tension or conflict Moramo district community.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Factors potential conflict between villagers transmigration and local communities are the gaps and social jealousy, land ownership and land extension, especially with regard to the boundaries and the origin of land at the time of initial placement process homesteader so that the second generation of those who have not received accurate information lawsuit. Other potential conflict is discriminatory services that occurred in the village government, and at the time of sporting events between local youth and young homesteader.

Anticipation of conflict that has been done so far is to ask the government and also involves community leaders to mediate, provide an explanation and understanding to the people Always strive to establish harmonious relations between ethnic groups through multi-ethnic social groups, their involvement in activities cooperation to maintain and repair irrigation channels, economy business groups, farmers' groups, , Gathering of neighborhood, art, wedding and birth and help each other, help each other when one of them gets the unfortunate death all citizens are well aware that irrigation is important in farming. Besides dampening and the other is conflict anticipating assimilation through intermarriage (amalgamation).

Multi-ethnic society consisting of several tribes in the district Moramo (local communities and migrants) cannot be separated from the horizontal conflict. However, the conflict in the community remain latent, can be muted and anticipated before the conflict is open Therefore, the recommendation of this study is aimed at the public and the government in order to anticipate and mitigate the conflict needs to be maintained and even enhanced.

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