DISHARMONY OF REGIONAL HEAD COUPLES
(STUDY OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN CENTRAL BRANCH 2005-2019 PERIOD)

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: July, 4th 2021
Revised: July, 9th 2021
Approved: July, 16th 2021

ABSTRACT
This study provides an overview of the disharmony of the regional head pairs starting from the administrative formation of Central Bangka Regency to its third period. This study applies the conflict theory proposed by Ralf Dahrendorf who explains that the conflict of interest of each elite can be categorized as a struggle of position by the group that owns the authority position. The disharmony of the regional head pairs of Central Bangka is included in the authoritative conflict model that causes the occurrence of latent conflict between both of them to compete for position structure. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with the primary data obtained from the interview results with the informants including related officials, board members, civil servants, and the regional head pairs. The results of this study portray that the obtained data provide an overview regarding the conflict potential that results in the limited access for the vice-regents to perform government duties that have been regulated by law. Therefore, public and personal interests can no longer be distinguished since both interests are related to the matter of competition or race for the local election. In other words, the regents have another underlying interest to limit the vice-regents’ access to perform the government duties. Meanwhile, the last period has a different case regarding the authority role of the vice-regent to run the government since the regent concentrates individually more on his duties.

KEYWORDS
Disparity, Regional Head Pair, and Conflict

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INTRODUCTION


How to cite:
E-ISSN: 2775-3727
Published by: https://greenvest.co.id/
Managing local governments requires strong, solid and harmonious leadership for the development of the regions they lead. Harmony between regents/mayors and governors and their representatives must be maintained, so that there are no obstacles in administering local government (Jurdji, 2018). A revision of the law is needed, including that which regulates how deputy regional heads should be elected, so as not to give birth to local government instability (El Guyanie, 2017).

Based on a 2015 study by the Ministry of Home Affairs (otda.kemendagri.go.id), Djohermansyah Djohan, that there are around 94.64% working relationships of regional head pairs (regent and deputy regent/mayor and deputy mayor or governor and deputy governor) in Indonesia disharmony (disharmony) or a broken partnership. This means that there are around 971 regional heads who have experienced disharmony since the regional head elections in 2005 to 2013. Most of the pairs of regional heads experienced disharmony or shared partnerships before their term of office ended.

The phenomenon of the split of a joint venture illustrates that there is a struggle between the political elite, namely the regent and deputy regent that only runs in the perspective of pragmatic political interests (Bumi, 2018). Based on this decision, the split of a joint venture is considered to be the only way to continue to carry and defend their respective interests (Taqwa, 2017).

There are many examples of cases of disharmony between regional heads in Indonesia, researchers are interested in researching in Central Bangka Regency. The reason the researcher chose this research in Central Bangka, namely because of the dualism between the regent and deputy regent on an ongoing basis for three consecutive periods. Then the most prominent of the case studies in Central Bangka is the deputy regent challenging the regent in the next period to advance in the election competition to fight for the position of regent. In the other case studies this was not the case and did not occur for three consecutive periods.

This research focuses on the study of the forms and factors that cause disharmony between regional heads in Bangka Tengah Regency for the period 2005-2019. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of disharmony and identify the factors that cause disharmony between regional heads in Bangka Tengah Regency for the period 2005-2019, and the benefits of this research are to provide information and lessons to academics, government and the community regarding local leadership studies using Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory (Setiyani, 2016).

**RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research by collecting and analyzing data obtained through interviews and documentation. The researcher chose to use a descriptive qualitative approach because this research clearly needed an in-depth analysis of the perspectives of the research subjects to prove the theoretical basis used.

The location of the research was conducted in the government of Central Bangka Regency. This study uses a purposive sampling informant determination technique, the researcher determines the required informants with special criteria, namely those who have competence in this study and have experience in government bureaucracy or have close relationships with related regional heads.

The data used in this study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data consists of the results of interviews obtained directly by researchers with various parties in the subject of this study, namely related officials, members of the council, civil servants, and the pair of regional heads themselves. Then the secondary data used in this study are
the results of academic literature, regulatory documents, maps, and newspapers that report on the disharmony of regional head pairs.

The results of the study were analyzed by data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The three types of analysis activities and data collection activities are cyclical and interactive processes. Data recording requires further data reduction. Once the data has been presented (displayed), preliminary conclusions can be drawn until they are verified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Forms of Disharmony for Pairs of Regional Heads in Central Bangka Regency for the Period 2005-2019

The disharmony of the regional head pair in Central Bangka for the 2005-2019 period cannot be seen directly as a conflict. This is because the culture of the people in Bangka Belitung upholds the culture of politeness. Unlike in other areas, they openly express their feelings to the public to say that they are not harmonious, so the potential for fighting each other as a form of disappointment to their partner is greater.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field, disharmony that occurs between the regent and deputy regent can be categorized as latent (hidden) conflict. This can be seen from the informant's statement to the researcher that there is a latent (hidden) conflict who observes the actual facts and experiences the conflict empirically. The integration and acknowledgment of local leadership in Central Bangka Regency is not based on an agreement even though it has been urged by many parties.

In the first period, the regent who began to limit the opportunity of the deputy regent in public and the scope of the deputy regent's activities were also limited by the regent who wanted to stand out more. The second period also showed that regents often delegated government activities to the regional secretary and did not involve deputy regents, especially activities related to the community. Then in the third period, there was no visible assignment to the deputy regent given by the regent during the leadership, then the authority given by the deputy regent also could not be carried out based on the decree on the distribution of his authority. All of this shows the disharmony of the regional head pair in Central Bangka Regency.

Thus, the form of disharmony between the pair of regional heads in Central Bangka Regency has the potential for latent conflict that ends in limiting the role of authority and can be based on the fact that each regent and deputy regent do not state openly or take action in front of their partner. If you look at the form of their disharmony with aspects of government management, they should open up opportunities for each other by providing access or the role of authority to their partners so that they have the opportunity to build government synergy.

B. Factors Causing Disharmony for Pairs of Regional Heads in Central Bangka Regency for the Period 2005-2019

Factors causing disharmony between pairs of regional heads in Central Bangka Regency can also be seen from the form of disharmony between pairs of regional heads. Because basically, the conflicts caused by pairs of regional heads in each period are also a factor causing disharmony so that they are interrelated and almost have the same pattern in creating an atmosphere or political atmosphere that is not harmonious.

There is an ego of each individual to maintain their existence in order to remain in a safe position. But it does not show the potential for division openly. It's just that the party who feels aggrieved is not happy with the potential behavior of his partner in running the
government. In addition, it is also due to background factors and interests in meeting people's expectations and fighting over the existing position structure. In this sub-discussion, it is explained in outline the points that are the factors causing disharmony for the pair of regional heads in Central Bangka Regency.

Broadly speaking, the disharmony of the pair of regional heads in Central Bangka occurred because of three things that could trigger a space for conflict, namely political interests, low distribution of authority and differences in idealism/philosophy of development.

1. Political Interest
   The partnership was broken up in the next period because each regent and deputy regent did not run for office together, so they had to limit the space for their partners.

2. Low Distribution of Authority
   Feeling that you are more dominant and do not consider the existence of your partner so that you can complete your own tasks for the sake of fighting over the position structure.

3. Differences in Idealism / Constructing Philosophy
   The background and interests of each regent and deputy regent in meeting people's expectations.

The disharmony of the regional head pair in Central Bangka experienced a different case when viewed in the span of one period. The first period shows that the pair of regents and deputy regents are still running in harmony during the 4 years of government, but in the last year they experienced disharmony. Likewise, entering a harmonious second term in the first few years of leadership, but not in harmony in the third year of their tenure. Meanwhile, in the third period, disharmony was not clearly visible because the regent was elected as governor and the deputy regent became PLT regent. The term of government was very short. Then entering the third year, the deputy regent was elected by the board that runs the remaining term of office experienced disharmony at the beginning of the leadership with his partner, but at the end of the year their good relationship began to be established.

C. Latent Conflict over Disharmony of Pairs of Regional Heads in Central Bangka Regency

Based on Dahrendorf's statement which divides conflict into two types, namely latent conflict and manifest conflict, it can be seen through the dominance of the role of authority in the position structure (Haris, 2021). Dahrendorf provides a key element in conflict analysis, namely the authority inherent in the position structure. However, groups that have positions of authority can dominate subordinate groups without holding the reins of authority.

Conflict analysis to identify the various roles of authority in the position structure related to disharmony of regional head pairs in Central Bangka Regency has a study oriented to latent (hidden) and manifest (open) conflicts (Bebasa, 2018). Based on the results of research in the field, the data obtained provide an overview of potential conflicts that result in limited access for the deputy regent to carry out government duties that have been regulated by law. Therefore, the public interest and personal interest cannot be distinguished anymore because it involves the issue of competition or election contests (Maliki, 2018).

Lewis Coser in (Zuldin, 2019) says that there are two basic forms of conflict, namely realistic conflict and non-realistic conflict. The purpose of realistic conflict is conflict that has a concrete or material source, such as the struggle for territory or power, but this conflict can be overcome if it is obtained by seizing without fighting and fighting (Susan, 2019).
Meanwhile, non-realistic conflict is a conflict that does not originate from the goals of antagonistic rivals, but from the need to relieve tension from one of the parties (Waileruny, 2010). Coser also argues about the existence of external conflicts that strengthen identity conflicts that create awareness of group identity in the system (Sari, n.d.).

Realistic conflict is a conflict that starts from disappointment with the special demands that occur in a relationship and is also a tool to get certain results (Nursantari, 2018). The disharmony of the pair of regional heads in Central Bangka Regency can be seen from the conflict between each regent and deputy regent who fights over the position structure to meet the demands of personal interests as well as groups or political parties. However, the conflicts that occur are not seen openly because they are only fighting over the position structure without fights and disputes in latent (hidden) conflicts (SITI, 2020).

Based on Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of latent conflict, it can be related to the results of interviews with informants and researchers who show disharmony in the relationship between regional heads in Central Bangka. For example, in the first period, we were faced with a latent conflict that showed how the bupati limited the opportunity for the deputy regent to carry out activities, especially in public (Sudarmanto et al., 2021). This is due to the competition between the two of them who competed with each other in the second election period. Then in the second period, the regent delegated more of his authority to the regional secretary and policies were not much involved with the deputy regent so that the regent's activities were limited, especially in external government. In the third period, leadership communication between the deputy regent and ASN was very poor because the regent worked more alone and did not involve the deputy regent much in government activities.

CONCLUSION

The disharmony of the pair of regional heads is a phenomenon that occurs in Indonesia before and even after the election takes place. However, in running an accountable government, harmonization is needed to create political stability. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers so far, the relationship between the regent and deputy regent in Central Bangka Regency is not harmonious.

Then, the obstacle in the harmonious relationship between the regent and deputy regent in Central Bangka Regency, of course, has concerns about his partner who feels rivaled in the next election competition. Based on the results of research in the field, the data obtained provide an overview of potential conflicts that result in limited access for the deputy regent to carry out government duties that have been regulated by law.

Therefore, between public interest and private interest can no longer be distinguished because it involves the issue of competition or election battle. In other words, the regent has other interests which are based on limiting the access of the deputy regent to carry out government programs. Meanwhile, in the last period there was a different case regarding the role of the deputy regent's authority in running the government because the regent was more concentrated individually on completing his work.

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