DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNAL CONFLICT IN INDONESIA (2008-2014)

THESIS

ARIS RUSYIANA
156030112111008

MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE FACULTY
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ORIGINALITY STATEMENT

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, all of the contents of this thesis has not been submitted by other authors for any degree or other purposes. There are also no any arguments, opinions by other researchers besides are quoted and cited in this manuscript' references follow academic rules. I certify that the intellectual content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

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Malang, August 2016

Student,

Aris Rusyiana
NIM. 156030112111008
Master of Public Administration
PPSUB- Brawijaya University

Thesis Approval Statement

THESIS

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNAL CONFLICT IN INDONESIA (2008-2014)

by:

ARIS RUSYIANA
NIM. 156030112111008

be defended infront of The Thesis Committee on August 27th, 2017

and be stated fulfill any of degree completion

Approved by

Supervisor Committee,

Supervisor	Co-Supervisor
Dr. M.R. Khairul Muluk, S.Sos, M.Si	Sujarwoto, S.IP, MAP, Ph.D
NIP. 19710510 199803 1 004	NIP. 19750130 200312 1 002

Head of Master Program of Public Administration

Dr. Irwan Noor, MA
NIP. 19611024 198601 1 002

Dean of Faculty of Administration Science
Brawijaya University

Prof.Dr.Bambang Supriyono, MS
NIP. 19610905 198601 1 002

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Malang, August 2016

Aris Rusyiana

ABSTRACT

This study examines the linkage between decentralization and communal conflict in Indonesia (2008-2014) and identifying other determinants of communal conflict. Data comes from respectively the 2008, 2011, and 2014 Village Potential Census (PODES) and official statistics which consists of communal conflict information across all Indonesia's villages within regencies (N villages = 75.000, N regencies = 510). This study frames the concept of the linkage between three types decentralization and communal conflict in several ways. First, communal conflict varied within regencies and villages key factors. In regencies level, communal conflict associates with three types of decentralization as measured by Schneider (2003), e.g: Administrative Decentralization, Fiscal Decentralization, and Political Decentralization. In other case, in regency level, We operationalize other measures, e.g: Ethnic Diversity, Gini Ratio, Poverty, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). While in village level, We examines the variability of measures, e.g: Community Group Social Capital, Local Traditional Leaders, Slum Areas, Converted Land, Mining Areas, Television, Daily Crimes, Drought, Mountainous, Valley, and Seaside Areas.

This study uses two-level logistic regressions to adress multilevel heterogeneity and separating variances in communal conflict between characteristics of village level and regency level.

Geographical distributions of communal conflict (2008-2014) and three types of decentralization are presented respectively as follows: (1) The highest incidence shows at regencies accross Maluku, Sulawesi, Papua Provinces, and West Java Provinces; (2) the lowest density of administrative decentralization were at regencies across East Nusa Tenggara, Central Kalimantan, and Papua Provinces (< 50 % that villages heads attained high education); (3) The highest density of fiscal decentralization, which is measured by the number in millions rupiah of IDR spending in order and peace function key, shows at regencies across Riau, Kalimantan Barat, and Papua Provinces (ranged from 30.000 Millions IDR to 60.000 Millions IDR) ; and (4) Regencies and Cities Across Lampung, Kalimantan Barat, NTT, Sulawesi, and Papua Provinces experiences less mature democracy (the age of first mayor election ranged from 0 to 3 year old) than other provinces.

Results from multilevel regressions show some fruitful findings such follow: (1) administrative decentralization could decrease communal conflict in Indonesia, (2) However, fiscal decentralization and political decentralization seem not to be significant factors in reducing communal conflict in the last 10 years of decentralized Indonesia, (3) communal conflict are associated with economic inequality, poverty, ethnic diversity and likely occurs in poor regencies rather than in rich regencies, (4) in villages level, key factors of communal conflict are local traditional leaders, community group social capital, slum areas, converted land, mining areas, television, daily crimes, drought, mountainous areas, seaside; (5) relative to year 2008, communal conflict less occured in the years of 2011 and 2014, this means communal conflict may run to decrease.

Keywords: *communal conflict, decentralization, multilevel regression, village level*

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