

Original Article

Central Sulawesi Provincial Government Management in Conducting Political Development to Support Conducive Regional Development

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Abstract:

Political stability in Central Sulawesi plays an important role in implementing conducive regional development. The relationship between political stability and development is very close where political stability creates an environment that is conducive to development. The level of political stability of a region directly influences its level of development. When an area experiences political instability, development will definitely be disrupted. Investors tend to be reluctant to invest because of the uncertain risks. Political stability allows the government to design and implement long-term policies that encourage sustainable economic growth and societal welfare. The role of Political Institutions in maintaining the stability of political institutions, such as parliament, courts and other government bodies, has a major responsibility in maintaining political stability through supervision, balance of power, and fair and transparent application of laws. Good regional government management will be able to unite various political interests and act fairly to help create a conducive political climate to support regional development. The role of Regional Government Management (Executive, Legislative, Judiciary), Political Parties (Parpol), social organizations (Ormas), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), press institutions, journalist organizations and the active participation of the community in the political process also have a big influence on political stability.

Keywords: Government Management, Political Development, Regional Development of Central Sulawesi

Introduction

Political stability plays an important role in the implementation of conducive regional development. Political stability not only refers to the calmness of internal conflicts, but also policy consistency and trust in government institutions. The relationship between political stability and development is very close where political stability creates an environment conducive to development. The economy, investment and business systems will develop better if the political atmosphere is stable and conducive.



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The level of political stability of a region directly affects the level of development. When a region experiences political instability, it is certain that development will be disrupted. Investors tend to be reluctant to invest due to uncertain risks. Political stability allows governments to design and implement long-term policies that promote sustainable economic growth and community welfare. The role of political institutions in maintaining the stability of political institutions, such as parliaments, courts, and other government bodies, has a great responsibility in maintaining political stability through supervision, balance of power, and fair and transparent application of the law. Strong and stable leadership at the national political level is also key to maintaining stability. Good Regional Government Management will be able to unite various political interests and be fair to help create a conducive political climate to support regional development.

The role of Regional Government Management (Executive, Legislative, Judicial), Political Parties (Parpol), community organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), press institutions, journalist organizations and active participation of the community in the political process also have a great influence on political stability. Citizens' participation in elections, government supervision, and an active role in the policy process are important aspects that can maintain political stability. Countries with high political stability tend to have lower levels of conflict both internally and externally. This allows for the creation of a safe and peaceful environment for social and economic development. Political stability has direct consequences on social welfare. Stable political conditions tend to create a climate that is more conducive to the development of better infrastructure, health services, education, and social. The challenges to political stability can come from internal and external factors that can threaten political stability, such as political conflicts of interest, riots, community polarization, economic crises, pandemics and economic pressures.

In crisis situations such as pandemics or large-scale conflicts, political stability is the main foundation to maintain a country's resilience and take the lead in overcoming the challenges faced. Changes in power dynamics and geopolitical interests at the global level also have an impact on political stability in various countries. Stable political policies contribute to sustainable development management. Political stability is not the final goal, but it is a crucial foundation for development, growth of social welfare, and sustainability. In the face of various challenges that continue to develop, maintaining political stability must be a top priority for every country in achieving sustainable progress. Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Central Sulawesi Province consists of 12 districts and 1 city, 147 sub-districts, 170 urban villages, and 1,839 villages with the capital in Palu City. This province has a land area of 61,841.29 km² ([BPS 2015](#)), with a population of 3,021.8 km.79 people ([BPS 2022](#)), with a population density of 48.86 people/km². The regencies and municipalities in Central Sulawesi Province are Banggai Islands Regency, Regency. Banggai, Morowali Regency, Poso Regency, Donggala Regency, Tolitoli Regency, Buol Regency, Parigi Moutong Regency, Tojo Una Una Regency, Sigi Regency, Banggai Laut Regency, North Morowali Regency and 1 city area, Palu City. While the language used as the official language of government agencies is Indonesian. Outside of Indonesian, according to a study by the Center for Language Studies, in Central Sulawesi there are 21 regional languages. The Central Sulawesi Province (Central Sulawesi) and its government and people are also referred to as the political system of Central Sulawesi Province with all its activities which include the functioning of the political structure and the ongoing political process.

Thus, every political system, including those in the provincial government in Central Sulawesi, as a political system, consists of two political structures, namely superstructure and infrastructure. Meanwhile, what is meant by a superstructure or ruler is the government or government institution consisting of the legislative institution or the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, the executive (the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and its subordinates), and the judiciary, including the District Court and the High Court. Meanwhile, infrastructure or also known as ruled is the community and the organizations it forms include Political Parties (Parpol), community organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), press institutions, regional and central journalist organizations in Central Sulawesi, interest groups and pressure groups as well as community leaders or formal and non-formal leaders.

Parts or organs, both in the political superstructure and political infrastructure, can be said to be elements of political elements. Thus, the elements of political elements in the Central Sulawesi region can consist of the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and its subordinates, the District Court and the High Court in the Central Sulawesi Province area, various political parties in Central Sulawesi, mass organizations, NGOs, press institutions, journalists and journalist professional organizations, community leaders, and other institutions in the Central Sulawesi Province itself. Central Sulawesi Province itself has just been hit by a natural disaster in the form of an earthquake with a magnitude of around 7.5 on the Richter scale and a Tsunami in September 2018 which hit Sigi, Donggala and Palu Regencies. This natural disaster has claimed around 4,402 lives and destroyed residential facilities, resulting in 170,000 residents being homeless, destroying various public facilities and facilities ([World Bank, 2021](#)). The Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and the City and Regency Governments under it have not had time to rehabilitate and rebuild various residents' houses and various public facilities and infrastructure that have been destroyed, the government and the people of Central Sulawesi, including people in other regions in Indonesia and the world, have been affected by the Covid 19 outbreak since March 2020. This has hampered mobility and various community activities which results in declining economic growth and community welfare, delays in various post-disaster recovery programs and increasing community suffering.

The existence of natural disasters and the Covid 19 outbreak has made the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government (Central Sulawesi) and several local governments (Pemda) in it such as the governments of Palu City and Donggala Regency, especially those whose areas are directly or indirectly affected by the natural disaster and the Covid 19 outbreak, need a calm political and security atmosphere to be able to concentrate on rearranging the government, and re-build various public facilities and infrastructure that have been destroyed and economic growth that has been sluggish due to Covid 19. Without any political interference from various political forces or political elements in the largest province on the island of Sulawesi. In order for the Central Sulawesi Provincial government to be able to carry out its government, including rebuilding people's houses and various public facilities that were destroyed by natural disasters, it requires political support from various political elements, both those included in the political superstructure or rulers such as various factions in the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, as well as political elements in infrastructure such as Administrators and Political Parties, NGOs, as well as mass organizations. Support from the Political Superstructure is in the form of support and ratification of various regional regulations (Perda), work programs,

and regional revenue and expenditure budgets (APBD). While the support from the political infrastructure or ruled Central Sulawesi Province is a stable security condition, there are not many citizen demonstrations that can hinder or obstruct the running of the government or the implementation of various development programs including the construction of public facilities and infrastructure damaged by natural disasters, both those that are programs of the central government and those run by local governments. Including there is no longer a threat of weapons from radical/armed terrorist groups or terrorists who some time ago had disrupted public security and order in the Central Sulawesi region, especially in the Poso Regency area.

Based on the conditions mentioned above, the author is interested in getting a description of how the Provincial Government and the government under it carry out government management in controlling various pressures from various political elements, both included in the superstructure and political infrastructure in the Central Sulawesi region so that it does not interfere and should even be able to support the creation of stable political conditions to continue economic development and infrastructure that has deteriorated due to earthquake and tsunami disasters as well as the Covid 19 outbreak. To get this picture, the author analyzes it with 4 approaches, namely security conditions, the level of political participation of the community, the support of political parties & members of the DPRD and the climate of community tolerance. There are 4 approaches, so the author makes several questions aimed at various elements both from the superstructure and political infrastructure in Central Sulawesi. The questions include: 1) The condition of security and public order in Central Sulawesi, especially Poso today, related to the existence of armed groups that some time ago had worried the people of Poso Regency?; 2) The level of political participation of the people of Central Sulawesi, does it participate in the democratic party or the regional or national political party because of its own consciousness or is there an element of political money?; 3) The percentage of support of political parties and members of the Provincial and Regency DPRD for various development programs of the Central Sulawesi community and what percentage supports them?; 4) The atmosphere or climate of tolerance in the Central Sulawesi region, whether it needs special attention or not.

Methods

This type of research uses a qualitative research method, which is a method that focuses on in-depth observation. Therefore, the use of qualitative methods in research can produce a more comprehensive study of a phenomenon. Data and information collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews with several Central Sulawesi regional officials as resource persons and documentation in the form of secondary data support both in the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government.

Results

According to information obtained from the official website of the Central Sulawesi Provincial government, this province was established and ratified by the government on April 13, 1964. However, the forerunner of this province has existed since the 13th century with the existence of royal kingdoms such as Banawa which is now the capital of Donggala Regency, the Kingdom of Tawaeli, the Kingdom of Sigi, and the Kingdom of Bangga. The nuances of Islamic life in this area are very strong, as a result of the spread of Islam from the kingdoms in South Sulawesi, especially the work of Bone and Wajo in the 16th century.

The regions or kingdoms that were first colored by Islam were the areas or territories of the kingdom around the coast such as the kingdom, Buol and Luwuk that received the teachings of Islam since 1540. At the beginning of independence, Central Sulawesi was part of the province of Sulawesi. However, in 1960, Sulawesi Province was expanded into two provinces, namely Southeast South Sulawesi with its capital in Makassar and North Central Sulawesi with its capital Manado. Four years later, North Central Sulawesi was expanded into two. Central Sulawesi has its capital in Palu and North Sulawesi has its capital in Manado. Central Sulawesi is the second largest province after South Sulawesi. The area reaches 61,841.29 km², while the population based on the 2021 Census reaches 3,021,888 million people. The largest population aged 0-4 years is around 276,736 people. The number of age population. The labor force or over 15 years old, the majority of whom only have elementary school education (SD) of 610,873 people. 270,087 educated people. Junior high school, high school education as many as 471 555 people and bachelor education 231 586 people. 76.37 percent of the total population of Central Sulawesi Province is Muslim. 16.58% of the population embraced Protestant Christianity, as many as 4.45% embraced Hinduism, while 1.85% embraced Catholicism, and Buddhism as much as 0.74%. Meanwhile, the main work of the people of Central Sulawesi is mostly even the majority is agriculture.

Central Sulawesi Province has 12 districts. The 12 districts are each Banggai Islands Regency, Regency. Banggai, Morowali Regency, Poso Regency, Donggala Regency, Tolitoli Regency, Buol Regency, Parigi Moutong Regency, Tojo Una Una Regency, Sigi Regency, Banggai Laut Regency, North Morowali Regency and 1 city area, Palu City. Meanwhile, the language used as the official language of government agencies is Indonesian. Outside of Indonesian, according to a study by the Center for Language Studies, in Central Sulawesi there are 21 regional languages. According to data from the Central Statistics Bureau of Central Sulawesi Province, currently in Central Sulawesi there are 11 Political Parties (Parpol) that have won votes and seats in the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD. The '11 political parties that obtained the most seats were the Golkar Party, and the National Democratic Party (Nasdem) led by Chairman Surya Paloh each obtained 7 (seven) seats, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI P) followed by the Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra) with 6 (six) seats each, the Democratic Party and the Prosperous Justice Party each with 4 (four) seats. The National Awakening Party (PKB), Perindo Party, National Mandate Party (PAN) each have 2 (two seats) and the United Development Party (PPP/P3) has 1 (one) seat. So that the total number of seats or members of the Central Sulawesi Provincial DPRD is 44 people (BPS, 2022).

Security Conditions in Central Sulawesi, Especially Related to the Existence of Terrorist Groups/Radicalism in Poso

The Terrorist case that occurred in Poso, according to Korem 132 Tadulako Brigadier General TNI Toto Nurwanto, started from a pure criminal case. Namely, there was a fight between youths that resulted in an attack on an Islamic boarding school by a group of youths from a certain religion whose legal settlement was not satisfactory to all parties. As a result, there are certain youth groups that have joined jihadist groups in Afghanistan and Iraq (Middle East) and finally express their distrust of the government and continue to campaign to the public not to trust the government of the Republic of Indonesia. To strengthen their movements, they seized weapons from certain parties, and some of them assembled weapons. After that they continued to carry out armed terror acts, thus disturbing the community. Thanks to the alertness of the joint security apparatus both

from Korem 0132 Tadulako and the Central Sulawesi Police officers, their strength was getting weaker, one by one their leaders were successfully paralyzed. They also continued to flee into the forest.

The security condition of Central Sulawesi, especially Poso Regency, according to the Commander of Korem 132 Tadulako, Brigadier General Toto Nurwanto, and the Head of the Central Sulawesi Regional Police, Inspector General of Police Rudy Sufahriadi, is currently relatively much safer. This is because some of the terror perpetrators have been arrested. Some were shot dead in several security operations carried out by the Central Sulawesi Police. It is estimated that there is only one more perpetrator of terror acts who has not been caught. However, in an operation in a forest in the Poso area, it is believed that he had fallen and been shot. Both the Korem and the Regional Police said that they had not found the body of the only remaining terrorist. Meanwhile, perpetrators who have caused trouble and disrupted security, in addition to having been shot in various operations. Coaching has also been carried out. The security apparatus, both the Central Sulawesi Police and Korem 132 Tadulako, continue to provide guidance to various members of the community who were previously involved in various radicalism or terror groups who carried out attacks on the security forces and did not recognize Pancasila as the ideological foundation of the Indonesian nation and state. The coaching carried out not only made them aware to return to the lap of mother earth but also provided expertise and work guidance. So they are so they are. Having been released from their sentences in the correctional institution, they returned to their families with a sense of calm because they had gained the skills to work and even worked and had a livelihood to support their families. Thus, the Poso terror group, which used to often carry out unsettling activities while threatening the safety of the people of Central Sulawesi while stealing the attention of the people and the Indonesian nation, has now been successfully paralyzed. So that this terror group will not interfere with various programs of the provincial government and Palu City, Sigi and Donggala districts which must immediately build people's houses and public infrastructure facilities that were damaged due to natural disasters in 2018.

The level of political participation of the people of Central Sulawesi in the democratic party or regional and national political party?

The level of awareness and political participation of the people of Central Sulawesi, according to the Head of the National Unity and Regional Politics Office (Kesbangpol) of Central Sulawesi Province, Dr. Fahrudin S.Sos. M.Si both when participating in democratic parties in the election of regional heads at the provincial level, the regent or mayor level as well as in democratic parties at the national level such as the election of the President and Vice President, the election of members. Simultaneously, it is already very high. This is evident from the number of attendances. Residents who have met the requirements to participate in political parties. Community participation or political participation reaches 70-80 percent. Is it on one's own consciousness? Fahrudin confidently said that the high participation of the people of Central Sulawesi in these various political parties was his own awareness. It is not because of money politics or because there are certain parties who give or promise something to voters when participating in voting or in choosing a candidate. When this was confirmed to the head of the Central Sulawesi Provincial High Prosecutor's Office (Kajati), Jacoyb Hendri SH. MH, justified it. According to Kajati Jacoun Hendri, until now there have been no cases of political money crimes that have entered or are being processed by his party. According to the Head of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government Kesbangpol and also the Mayor

of Palu and the members of the DPRD that the author met in Central Sulawesi, the voting and vote counting process also went smoothly. There were no clashes, let alone criminal acts. If there is a dissatisfied community group, it is normal. As long as it does not become an anarchist act. Dissatisfaction is usually channeled to Jakarta through lawsuits over the results of the votes, to the Supreme Court Commission or the Constitutional Court.

The percentage of support of political parties and members of the Provincial and Regency DPRD for various development programs of the Central Sulawesi community and what percentage supports them?

The Central Sulawesi Provincial Government as well as the Regional Governments of Palu City and Donggala Regency as well as other second-level local governments currently need political support both for the approval of all government work programs and for the ratification of Regional Regulations (Perda) or regional opinion and expenditure budgets (APBD) of each local government, so that the program to rebuild various infrastructures and people's houses that were destroyed by the earthquake and tsunami disaster as well as economic recovery drastic due to the Covid 19 outbreak that hit the world, including Indonesia, can be implemented immediately. If the administrators of political parties and their representatives in the DPRD of each city and region reject the ratification of the Regional Regulation, program or RAPBD, automatically, the government's efforts to resume regional and national development activities in their regions will not be smooth or even stopped. Central Sulawesi Province and Palu and Donggala City, there is no difference of opinion between the Regional Government as the executive and the DPRD both at the provincial level and the City or Regency level in terms of development and the executive work program program. Including the issue of Regional Regulations and RAPBD. This is because in addition to the executive party having clearly conveyed all work programs and their budgets, all parties, elements of political elements in the superstructure, realize that the redevelopment of the Central Sulawesi region and its regional areas has been completely destroyed due to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and Covid outbreaks must be carried out immediately. All political elements in the Superstructure in the political system in Central Sulawesi must be united. Not stumbling on each other. Because the goal is the same how to reduce the suffering of the people of Central Sulawesi and advance it back to its welfare.

The political atmosphere or climate of tolerance in the Central Sulawesi region, whether it needs special attention or not.

According to the head of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, Dr. Fahrudin S.Sos. M.Si, the political climate in the Central Sulawesi region is running well, aka conducive. Likewise, the atmosphere of tolerance, mutual respect and mutual respect in the last three years has been very conducive. This is because the provincial and local governments in Central Sulawesi have formed a communication forum between religious leaders and leaders in the Central Sulawesi region. If there is something that is thought to be able to disturb the harmony of religious people or damage tolerance and diversity, the government immediately communicates it to religious leaders. After that, religious leaders who are members of the religious harmony communication forum usually immediately reduce it by how to communicate it to its people. So that there is no conflict. To foster and maintain as well as the operational costs of the religious harmony communication forum in the Central Sulawesi region, the Central Sulawesi Government annually disburses funds of around Rp 30 million to one hundred million rupiah. The same thing was done by the

Mayor of Palu, Hadiano Rasyid. To prevent conflicts or acts of intolerance, as well as various social conflicts, his party always visits various community leaders, including religious leaders. Not only community leaders. The Mayor of Palu also often visits various community groups including various non-governmental organizations and community organizations. He also does not hesitate to visit places of worship of other religions on the day of the religious holiday. In addition, as an alumnus of one of the Islamic boarding schools in East Java, the Mayor of Palu is also almost every Friday. As well as dawn prayers, doing dawn prayers in congregation at different mosques, or sermons or being imams of Friday prayers in various different mosques in Palu City, Central Sulawesi.

In addition to visiting community groups and various houses of worship, the Mayor of Palu also opened communication channels with all his residents. Every day in the morning, between 07:00 – 08:00 his official house is always open for various Palu residents who want to convey various complaints and problems that have not been resolved by the Palu city government apparatus. Hadiano as the Mayor of Palu as well as the host will be happy to receive visits and communicate with Palu City residents who come to his house. Programs and activities of Provincial government officials or elements of the Superstructure elements that establish social relations with. Elements of infrastructure in the Government and the region or political system in Central Sulawesi make the political atmosphere in Central Sulawesi relatively calm. There were no anarchist actions or demonstrations from mass organizations or elements. Other politics to the city, regency and Central Sulawesi governments that can face the recovery program and the redevelopment program of the Central Sulawesi region which was slumped due to the earthquake and tsunami disaster as well as the Covid 19 outbreak. This is in accordance with a statement from the Head of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government KESBANGPOL Fachrudin, which states that:

"If there is an action, the demonstration action carried out by various CSOs and NGOs is not a demonstration of the Central Sulawesi Government or the city and district governments in Central Sulawesi. The demonstration was aimed at several nickel and gold mining companies that are considered not to provide corporate social responsibility or CSR funds to the people of Central Sulawesi. The company likes to like itself in providing or distributing CSR funds. They prefer community groups that are close to the company's location or mining area". Close and there has never been a government-designated demonstration. Central Sulawesi Province itself is not free. Currently, throughout Central Sulawesi, according to the Head of Kesbangpol, there are around 1600 CSOs and NGOs. Every year they take turns getting grants from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government. The grant funds given for NGO coaching alternately are around Rp 10 million – Rp 30 million per year.

Conclusion

The current political situation and conditions in the Central Sulawesi region are relatively more conducive and bring a calm atmosphere to all levels of the Provincial Government in the Central Sulawesi region, including the local governments under it. This condition allows the government as an executive as well as part of the superstructure of the existing political system in the Central Sulawesi region to focus and concentrate on the redevelopment program of the Central Sulawesi region which has just been hit by natural disasters in the form of earthquakes, tsunamis and Covid 19 outbreaks.

There is no conflict or opposition between political elements, both fellow

superstructures and between suprastructures and infrastructure. This happened because both the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and the City and District Governments under it provided guidance to both religious leaders, mass organizations and NGOs and other elements in the political infrastructure in the political system of the Central Sulawesi region. The coaching pattern carried out includes not only forming a communication forum, but also conducting regular direct communication with all infrastructure elements, directly visiting various facilities of worship and community groups, both members of mass organizations, union of mass organizations, NGOs and other elements. No less important is the existence of coaching funds to run and move the operational wheels of each existing political element in the political infrastructure in the Central Sulawesi region.

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