

ABSTRACT

THE CONFLICT OF TOBACCO BETWEEN PEASANTS AND *JURAGANS*

Case Study Of Tobaccos Trading In Pamekasan Madura

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The research identifies factors which influence the rising conflict in society and conflict resolution conducted by the government of Pamekasan regency in minimalizing conflict of tobaccos trading between peasant and *juragan*.

This research takes Pamekasan as research location. It is based on some empirical reasons, namely, (1) it has a large area of tobaccos plantations and it has the biggest number of peasants in the Madura island, (2) the regency has around 200 tobaccos warehouses owned by 65 *juragans* affiliated with 8 biggest cigarette companies in Indonesia, (3) administratively, Pamekasan represents an ex-karesidenan Madura, whose society is so plural, dynamic, open and educated, (4) Pamekasan possesses conflict potentials on tobacco tradings, and (5) Pamekasan is the hometown of the researcher so that it is for the reasons of practicality, he chooses the area for his research.

This research is a field research using a case studi approach. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses a qualitative method with a snow-ball sampling. The subjects of the research in which most of the data are taken, includes; peasants, *juragans*, government institutions and officers in-charge, city council (commision B), judicative institutions (police, public attorney and courts), NGO (LP2T and APTM) and ulama' or elite figures.

The data collections are done by using several techniques; inteviews, field observation and library research (analyzing legal documens). The research finds some important facts regarding factors that influence the occurence of the conflicts; socio-economic, politic, culture and ethnic.

Socio-economic factor occurs due to the limited access of information on tobaccos' demanded quality, purchase quota, standardized prices, and trading priod from *juragans* to the peasants. The condition is worsened by unfair weight scale of the tobaccos products and samples, and also the long trade-chains that prevents peasants to have a direct bargaining. What's more, it is often the case that the tobaccos products are mixed with imported Javanese tobaccos (tembakau durno) by *panebbas*. Lastly, the local Pamekasan gov't is unable to synchronise the data and facts on the plantations.

Cultural aspects derives from the practice of colusion between graders and peasants in determining the quality of the tobaccos, which is actually an illegal practice. The practice is worsened by the lack of law enforcement by the police to currupted officer.

Political factor that often causes conflict of tobaccos trading is the practice of illegal taxes that the money is misused by the head of Pamekasan regency for political reasons. Lastly, ethnic factor also influences the occurance of the conflict due to the discriminative practices to the local peasants (Madurese) by *juragans* (mostly Chinese).

In the conflict resolution process the research reveals that Pamekasan local gov't implements mediation mechanism by putting forward 5 transformations; contextual, structural, actors, problems, group and personal. In this case, the local gov't explores the problem, records it, and eventually discuss it with all parties in-charge. It is done to formulize the concept of normative and win-win solutions.

Key Words : conflict, peasant,, juragan, tobaccos trading, resolution