

The Dutch Indies Colonial Government System In Onderafdeling Bonthain 1905-1942

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Article	Abstract.
Keywords: Administration; Government; Onderafdeling; Political. Article History Received: 2023-05-21; Reviewed: 2023-05-22; Accepted: 2023-05-23; Published:2023-05-23. DOI: 10.30659/jdh.v6i1.31180	<i>This study aims to determine (i) the transition process from the traditional government system to the colonial government system. (ii) the colonial government administration system, (iii) the influence of the colonial government system on politics and economic activity in Onder Afdeling Bonthain 1905-1942. This study uses a qualitative approach that focuses on historical methods, through the stages of: heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography to find and describe and interpret using data collection techniques through literature and archival reviews. The results of this study indicate that (i) there has been a transition from the traditional government system where the basics of implementing traditional government/kakaraengang are based on customs and royal law. Besides that, With the arrival of the Dutch Colonial, Ada' Sampulo Ruwa officially became Adatregentschapraad as a financial management institution for the local government. (ii) the administrative system developed by the colonial government was fully aimed at supporting the growing paternalistic pattern which had inspired the bureaucratic system in the empire era which was based on the 1922 decentralization law. (iii) the influence of the colonial government system on politics and economic activity in Onderafdeling Bonthain resulted in a process of structural transformation from traditional political and economic structures towards colonial and modern political and economic structures.</i>

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1. Introduction

The Etymologically the word Indies comes from the Latin, Indus. The original name Dutch Indies translated by the English as "Dutch East Indies" was recorded in the documents of the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) in the early 1620s. During the 19th century, Dutch possessions and hegemony expanded, reaching their greatest territorial extent in the early 20th century. The Dutch East Indies was one of the most valuable European colonies under the Dutch Empire, and contributed to the Netherlands' global pre-eminence in the spice and produce trade (Wikipedia.org).

The Dutch government began carrying out military expeditions to several areas of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and Lombok Island. Although rebellions in Indonesia broke out, the powers of the colonial administration were extended to all parts of the archipelago from 1901 to 1910 and control of these areas was also taken from the remaining local rulers. Military expeditions in the Celebes region were carried out from 1905 to 1906.

In 1901, the Dutch adopted what they called the Ethical Policy, in which the colonial government had the task of improving the welfare of the Indonesian people in the areas of health and education. Other new measures under the policy include programs for irrigation, transmigration, communications, flood mitigation, industrialization and protection of indigenous industries. Industrialization did not significantly affect the majority of Indonesia's population and Indonesia was still a colony dependent on agriculture. Based on the Idenburg draft, it was later accepted by the Dutch parliament and became a law, known as the Decentralization of 1903, while the outline of the points of the Decentralization Law are as follows: A new territorial legal entity (Rechtsgemeenschappen) could be formed alongside the Dutch East Indies and the Village as a legal entity. This new legal entity was called the local council resort (ressorten van locale raden) or local self-government (locale zelfbesturen) or "local self government", now known as the Autonomous region.

The Bantayan Kingdom as one of the kingdoms located on the south coast also found historical facts through information from a poet of the Majapahit Palace, in his famous literary work, the Book of Negarakertagama during the Gajah Mada era around the XIV century, the word Bantayan was found in pupuh 13-14. There are several sentences that mention the countries in South Celebes which were conquered by the Majapahit Kingdom, as follows;

"Desert Island, which is also known as Lombok Merah with the rich area of Sasak, was ordered entirely. Bantayan in the Bantayan area along with the city of Luwuk to Udamakatraya and other islands are subject. These include the islands of Makassar, Buton, Benggawai, Kunir, Galian and Salayar, Sumba or the Maluku Islands, Wanin, Seram, Timor, and several other islands.

The meaning of the quote from the several broken sentences is that the entire area of Celebes is the sixth area of the Majapahit Kingdom, namely Bantayan (Bantaeng). Luwuk (Luwu), Udamakatraya (Talaud), Makassar, Buton (Buton), Banggawi (Banggai), Kunir (Turmeric Island), Salayar (Selayar), Solot (Solor), and so on. This source is considered as an old source about the Kingdom of Bantayan as a country (Fahmi, 2013: 4).

The source above also emphasized Yamin's statement in the Historical Atlas, Homeland of the Indonesian Nation, which was written by Prapanca around the XIV century (1365) the names of the countries mentioned on the map of South Celebes, one of which is Bantayan in the southern peninsula of South Celebes. On another page of the map book, which describes the sinking of Sriwijaya, Singosari around the XIII century (1222-1293), only Bantayan in the Southern Peninsula of South Celebes, as the Singosari area under Kertanegara XIII century (1254-1292) (Yamin, 1956: 12 - 13).

The foundations for the implementation of the Dutch East Indies administration were based on the 1922 Constitution (Grondwet) of the Netherlands, which were subsequently revised through amendments to 1929, 1935 and finally 1938. According to these laws, the Dutch East Indies became part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which includes the regions of the Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Suriname and Curacao (Daliman: 2017, 81). The government has always reformed the system and structure of the Dutch East Indies government, but in practice it has always experienced problems, so the changes that have taken place have been persuasive. At this time marked by the occurrence of major and powerful changes. The kingdoms in this region were formerly allied kingdoms (Bondgenootchappelijke landen), now abolished and made the territory of the government and the direct power of the Dutch East Indies Government. The forms of government in the region are of a kingdom and confederation pattern as a unit of several small unified territories. Nor from a group of self-governing people eliminated.

Even so, Karaeng (king) was still recognized by the Dutch as the head of government in the region and was called Regent van Bonthain. He is recognized as a traditional head besides the Dutch government as the highest authority in this Onderafdeling region. Bantaeng after the Dutch military expedition in 1905, has also experienced various changes in government politics, economics, social, culture and others.

On March 8, 1942, the Dutch in Java surrendered and the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, Tjarda Van Starckenborgh Stachouwer, was taken prisoner by the Japanese. Thus, not only de facto, but de jure, the entire territory of the former Dutch East Indies came under Japanese rule and administration. Thus ended the Dutch East Indies government in Indonesia, including in Onderafdeling Bonthain.

Departing from the description above, the periodization of the government system in Bantaeng is divided into two phases, namely the To Manurung period, as the foundation stone for the traditional government system, the Colonial period. So this thesis research will try to examine the process of transition from the traditional

government system to the colonial government system, the colonial government administration system and the influence of the colonial government system on political and economic activities in Onderafdeling Bonthain 1905-1942.

a. Traditional Government System

Society was divided into three major classes namely the aristocracy, freemen, and slaves. Freedmen made up the bulk of the population, over ninety percent. As for slaves, both hereditary and people who are bound by debt, constitute a small group at the bottom of society, while the nobility is a very thin layer of society at the top. However, it was the aristocratic class that controlled the land and held a monopoly position of power. This group separated itself from other groups in society through the imposition of strict spending regulations, the use of special titles such as Andi, Karaeng, Arung, Datu and so on, and strictly prohibited the daughters of nobles from marrying men from their lower ranks. this prohibition,

b. Colonial Government System

The basis of government in the Dutch East Indies were the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Law on the Government of the Netherlands Indies, which were made by the kingdom for the Government of the Netherlands Indies which only refers to 1925. In both laws, conditions were obtained that determined the relationship between the Dutch East Indies and the Netherlands . Basically, the constitution declared that the Kingdom of the Netherlands consisted of the territory of the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Suriname, Kurasau, so that the Dutch East Indies were an integral part of the kingdom. The king is given the authority to stop regulations made through the Dutch East Indies legislative process if he thinks they conflict with higher laws (the Constitution, Dutch Legislation Laws, Council Regulations, and treaties), or public policy,

The colonial government had a policy not to simply abolish the pre-existing constitutional system. As a nation of immigrants who wanted to dominate the archipelago, both politically and economically, the colonial government fully realize existence is not always safe. The colonial government then established political relations with the royal government which was still respected by the people. The main motive of the colonial government to establish political relations was in an effort to instill political influence on the royal political elite.

c. Colonial Politics Concept

Politics is the process of formation and distribution of power in society,

which among other things takes the form of decision-making processes, especially in the state. This understanding is an attempt to combine different definitions of the nature of politics known in political science. In addition, politics can also be viewed from different perspectives, namely among others; a. politics is the effort taken by citizens to realize the common good the classical theory of Aristotle b. Politics is matters relating to the administration of government and the state c. politics is an activity that is directed to gain and maintain power in society, d. Politics is everything about the process of formulating and implementing public policies.

Political theory is a study of the concept of determining political goals, how to achieve these goals and all the consequences.

Discussions in political theory include political philosophy, concepts about political systems, state, society, sovereignty, power, legitimacy, state institutions, social change, political development, political comparisons, and so on. There are many political systems developed.

Colonial bureaucracy is an official instrument that performs governmental functions. As a tool for the colonizers to carry out the process of supervising the colonized territories so as to make it easier to take advantage which they hope will be able to provide an economic surplus for the mother country. The core of his interests is in the area of economics and political control.

In the context of South Celebes, after the Dutch East Indies nation established its administrative territories in several areas of South Celebes, including Bantaeng, it was followed by reforming the government system and using modern principles. Then reformed the Dutch administrative system dividing administrative areas into Onderafdeeling areas. Disguise official titles and give officials government assignments. Not only dealing with trade and production but also security courts. Colonial bureaucracy as a step toward a more modern process. Important changes that refer to modern values. In terms of appointing members of the bureaucracy, it is no longer based on genealogical ties as was done by the traditional royal bureaucratic system, but based on rational criteria.

d. Change Concept

The concept of change is a term that refers to something that becomes different. This concept is so important in history and learning history, considering that history itself is essentially a change. Writing this thesis requires the concept of change in explaining system changes that occurred during the transition from the traditional system to the colonial system in the Onderafdeling Bonthain area.

Historians always spend most of their time explaining change. Dominant attention cannot be avoided so that it raises questions. What major transitions in history show the characteristics of a particular pattern, what changes have occurred, what forces have driven those changes.

The importance of this change is in accordance with Diane Lapp's opinion: "Change is the primary experience of life, a basic experience entirely new in the history of mankind not simply change, but change at an increasing rapidation". Change is an important and absolute basic concept (Supardan, 2011: 337-338). Based on the quotation above, it can be understood that in describing the colonial government system, there were changes that occurred in the previous system. So to get this picture the concept of change is needed in writing this thesis.

e. Conflict Theory

According to Dahrendorf (1959: 11). Conflict theory is a pluralist model that differs from Marx's two-class model. Marx's unit of analysis uses the whole of society, humans are divided into groups controlling the means of production through ownership of these facilities and groups that do not share ownership. that has occurred.

In replacing wealth relations with power relations as the core of class theory, Dahrendorf stated that this two-class model cannot be applied to society as a whole, but only to certain associations that exist in a society. Usually, in certain historical societies, different conflicts overlap. This phenomenon implies that the power figure of an institution (colonial system) does not need to take part in other institutions (customary system). When the separation occurs in most institutions, the intensity of conflict will increase.

Furthermore Dahrendorf, (1959: 180), distinguishes three main types of conflict theory aspects; first, pseudo groups (quasi groups) or "a number of position holders with the same interests". This pseudo-group is a potential interest-type member. Second, social conflict groups are the basic concept to explain social conflict. Third, the final aspect of conflict theory is the relationship between conflict and change. Conflict is only one part of social reality, conflict also causes change and development.

2. Research Methods

This writing uses a type of descriptive qualitative research. Based on historical data and studies with regard to structural analysis of the colonial

government system in Onderafdeling Bonthain, based on historical sources, especially relevant archives and books. Referring to the working procedures of historical research, the research is about the colonial government system in Onderafdeling Bonthain.

The use of the historical method is also intended to try to find clarifications for past phenomena in order to find and understand historical facts that are useful for present and future life (Surakhmad, 1985: 43).

The author considers that the historical method is a suitable method used in this study. This is because the data needed to compile this thesis generally comes from the past and can only be obtained by using this method. The historical method contains four stages of research steps in finding a historical fact.

First, the stages of finding and gathering sources related to research, namely primary and secondary sources. The primary sources studied in relation to writing are Dutch archives that are relevant to the thematic and temporal boundaries of writing. Secondary sources are research in libraries in the form of books, journals, theses, which are obtained in libraries majoring in history education, university libraries, Center for Studies and Noble Archaeological Values. The stages of data collection like this are called heuristics.

Second, the stages of criticism of documents in order to obtain historical facts. Criticism is intended to test the validity and factual sources, namely conducting external and internal criticism. The goal to be achieved through this critique is to avoid the possibility of data speculation in the form of archives, journals, theses, books that are relevant to this study.

Third, stages of data interpretation as for the data that is criticized and hereinafter referred to as historical facts. The historical facts referred to in this context are facts from research business activities on the situation of the colonial government system in Onderafdeling Bonthain. This stage aims to relate one fact to another. Where is the source criticism stage, the facts produced are independent and separate. Care must be taken to avoid subjective interpretations of one fact over another. Thus, a scientific conclusion of historical events will be found.

Fourth, the historiography stage, which is the final research stage of the entire series of working procedures of the historical method. In this phase the presentation or results of research that has been done. In this case the interpretation of historical facts is presented chronologically which is an essential feature of historical writing. So it can be concluded that the process of disclosure through scientific work on the Dutch East Indies colonial government system in Onderafdeling Bonthain 1905-1942 which describes the process of transition from the traditional government system to the colonial system, the structure of government administration and the influence of the colonial government system on

political and economic activities in Onderafdeling Bonthain through procedures of the historical method leading to the writing of political history. This study cannot be separated from the historical facts presented in writing based on sources from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia for the Province of South Celebes, Ujung Pandang, as well as other relevant books. Hopefully it can add to the repertoire of knowledge that correlates with people's lives¹.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Transition of the Traditional Government Administration System to Colonial

a. Kakaraengang Government System

The traditional government system in the Bugis and Makassar people refers to the royal system of government, which at that time had limits on power and authority in their respective regions. Various sources of literature, especially in Rappang Ri Bantaeng, stated that the foundation stone for governmental life for the Bantaeng area, known as To Manurung Ri Onto, was the first king of Bantaeng. The form of government that took place at that time contained elements of absolute monarchy (absolute empire), meaning that all power came from above, namely the king, in this case the king seemed to control life and death and the property of his people (Hafid, 2000: 17) . The presence of To Manurung in the historical development of the people of South Celebes has recorded something new. According to Mattulada, (1977: 22):

"The jump in the forms of power at the level of relatives led by the chief of the clan, to a new type of power that is higher and more concentrated in one's personal hands, namely To Manurung and his descendants later became kings"

Based on the quote above, this kind of situation is a comprehensive event in the history of royal presences in South Celebes, including Bantaeng, who are familiar with the concept of To Manurung. Legendary figures who are considered extraordinary human beings and whose origins are unknown. The appearance of the character To Manurung Ri Onto, whose title is Karaeng Loeya, is described as a man whose arrival is accompanied by the occurrence of extraordinary natural events such as the occurrence of lightning and thunder. Then becoming the central leader of Tau Tujua through Rampang Onto, he gathered the heads of the seven clans with the intention of uniting them. Willingness to unite and recognition of their power from the seven groups of people is expressed by establishing the house of this new leader.

In the Kakaraengang government system there are several things that need to be known, as follows:

¹ Rhoades, Robert. E. 1978. "Foreign Labor and German Industrial Capitalism 1871-1978: The Evolution of a Migratory System", *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 5. No. 3,

1. The Government Structure of the Bantaeng Kingdom The basics of implementing the kakaraengang government based on custom, And royal law. Internal interrelation between belief systems and politics between people and kings and segments life others. This relationship with each other cannot be separated (Sahajuddin, 2011: 3). In relation to counter-politics known as Ada' Sampulo Ruwa (see table 4.2). The government structure of the Bantaeng Kingdom consists of:

1. *Karaeng*(king) as the holder of government. 2. Gallarang Bantaeng (mangkubumi) consists of: a). Karaeng Saltangan, who was in charge of replacing the king if he was unable to attend. b). Karaeng Tompobulu, served as head of government in the mountains. c). Hadat Sampulo Ruwa, in charge of maintaining royal customs and making royal laws.

2. Government Officials and Devices The will of the king is law, the king is the government and the government is the king. From the description above, the king in carrying out his government at that time was assisted by various traditional positions as government functionaries such as:

1) *Tonigallara/ Gallarang*:

Played the role of assisting the king and served as head of the customary council.

2) *Jannang*:

Plays the role of heads

pa'rasagang(traditional unit country)

3) *Supassang*: Holds the role of deputy king in charge of supervising the subordinate areas called lili'.

4) *Suro*:

Holding the role of being trusted by the king/ambassador, he is tasked with conveying the decisions of the king and customary council to community members.

5) *Tobarani*:

Holding the role of the king's bodyguard and royal army.

6) *Pinati*:

Hold role aspriests/shamans are in charge of maintaining royal heirlooms and leading ritual activities (Mukhlis and Kathryn, 1985: 17).

7) *Time*:

Holds the role of spiritual adviser to the king (La Sakka, 2014: 72)

Apart from that, Ada' Sampulo Ruwa also functions as a legislative body that facilitates the establishment of a political contract between the king and the people

of Bantaeng. Government contracts indicate that the king or political control holders do not have absolute power. Authority is regulated according to the applicable contract, also in the cultural order that becomes the rules and laws of society and the state. This causes it is not uncommon for a king to be subject to sanctions and punishment, such as being dethroned or exiled and even killed (Sahajuddin, 2011: 3). This system then underwent major changes after a military expedition in 1905².

2. Colonial Government System

During the colonialization period, especially the Dutch occupation phase, the colonial government implemented centralized, bureaucratic and feudalistic decentralization for colonial interests. The Dutch colonizers arranged a hierarchy of Bumiputras and foreigners who had to submit to the Governor General. The Dutch colonial government determined areas to manage their own households as well as dividing the autonomous regions controlled by the Dutch into gewest (provinces), regentschap (regencies), and staatgemeente (municipalities) (Syaukani et al, 2002).

The government structure in the colonial countries placed the governor-general in a very powerful position over all matters in the colonies. The governor general in carrying out his duties is assisted by the governor and resident. The governor is the representative of the central government domiciled in Batavia for the province, while at the regency level there are resident assistants and supervisors (controleurs). The existence of assistant residents and supervisors is appointed by the governor general to help oversee the regents and regional district heads in running the day-to-day government. This system has distinguished the behavior of the regional bureaucracy before the Dutch colonial government came to power. During the kingdom era, the role of the regent as regional head was appointed from among the natives who had autonomous power in running the government, without any supervision from the sultan. Supervision from the king was only shown at certain political moments, such as the tradition of facing the king (paseban) every year accompanied by sending tribute to the king³. This condition changed during the reign of the Dutch colonial government. The regent's authority in governing his area is no longer autonomous, but has been limited by law by obtaining control from supervisors appointed by the central government. The following below is the structure from the highest level to the lowest level along with their positions: The regent's authority in governing his area is no longer autonomous, but has been limited by law by obtaining control from supervisors appointed by the central government. The following below is the structure from the highest level to the

² Vermeulen, Hans and Rinus Penninx (ed). 2000. *Immigrant Integration: The Dutch Case*. Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis.

³ Vasta, Ellie. 2006. "From Ethnic Minorities to Ethnic Majority Policy: Changing Identities and the Shift to Assimilationism in the Netherlands" Working Paper No. 26 of Center on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford.

lowest level along with their positions: The regent's authority in governing his area is no longer autonomous, but has been limited by law by obtaining control from supervisors appointed by the central government. The following below is the structure from the highest level to the lowest level along with their positions⁴:

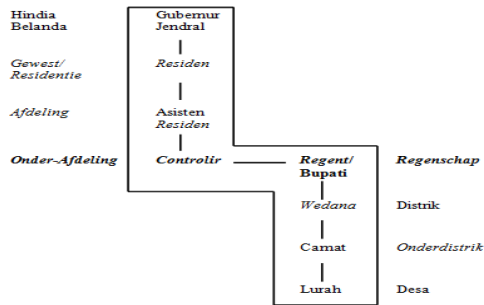


Figure 4.2. Central Government Structure (Source: Suryaningrat, 1981: 52)

We can see as follows; 1. The highest government official is held by a governor general, 2. Gewest or Residentie is held by a Resident.

3. *Afdeeling* occupied by assistant resident. 4. Onderafdeeling and Gegenschap are held by the controller and the regent. 5. The district is held by a wedana (punggawa). 6. Onderdistrik is held by an assistant wedana (assistant demang, camat, foreign). 7. The village head is held by a lurah.

The principles of government in the Dutch East Indies were the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Law on the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, made by the kingdom for the Government of the Netherlands Indies, which in its present form only refers to 1925. In both laws, the conditions were met. determine the relationship between the Dutch East Indies and the Netherlands (Stroomberg, 2018: 97).

The entry of Dutch Colonial influence brought at least a change in the government system. There were changes in the Kakaraengang institution into a government bureaucracy. Every official who existed and occupied a position in the adat council was given assignments according to the needs of the colonial government. The role of the Dutch in government was more evident in government by making the Bantaeng Kingdom an Onderafdeeling in 1906. Even so, the karaeng (king) was still recognized by the Dutch as the head of government in its territory and was given the title Regent Van Bonthain. He was recognized as a traditional head besides the Dutch government as the highest authority in the Onderafdeeling region (Mattulada, 1974: 26)⁵.

⁴ World Bank Report, 2001 and 2004.

⁵ Holland and Germany, Bogaziçi University.

Regentchap(Regency), Municipal areas that are within the regency area are not included in the regency area. District government consists of: a). Regent (Regent), the regent was appointed by GG, he became chairman of the DPRK and chairman concurrently a member of the College van Gecommitteerden. He has the task of carrying out the verordeningen and decisions of the DPRK, therefore the Regent is an instrument of the district (Region) and a central instrument. b). Regentschapsraad (District Parliament). The role and position of the regent, for example, during the royal government became a servant of the king, then turned into a servant of the Dutch government, which was more concerned with the interests of the colonial government⁶.

The following below is the government structure in the Onderafdeling Bonthain area from the highest level to the lowest level along with their positions:

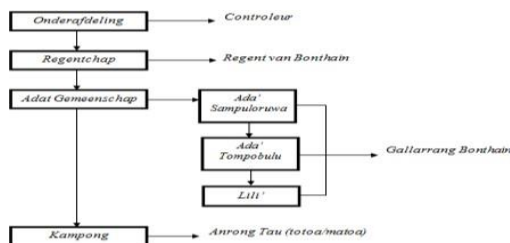


Figure 4.3. Government structure

Onderafdeling

We can see it as follows: the election of the king or regent is still chosen by the adat council and as the holder of power in the kingdom he oversees three subordinate regions. The three subordinate regions of this kingdom. 1. Subordinate areas belonging to Ada' Sampulo Ruwa area, 2. Ada' Tompobulu area, 3. Certain subordinate areas called Lili. These regions are structured in a similar way of government although there are slight differences. The first customary area, for example, is a combination of subordinate regions headed by customary heads with the title Jannang. They are in charge of several smaller areas headed by a leader called Anrong Tau. Each Anrong Tau is titled totoa and matoa⁷.

Sen, Faruk. 2004. "Turkish Diaspora in Germany: Magazine for Development and Cooperation", http://www.qantara.de/webcom/show_article.php/_c-478/_nr-171/i.html

Timmerman, "Who to Marry? Marriage and Migration in the Turkish Migrant Community in Flanders/Belgium", University of Antwerp 2000, <http://www.migrationonline.cz>, accessed 12 May 2006.

⁶ Siedenburger, Anton W. 2004. "The Facts, Figures and Adjustments of the Dutch Newcomer Integration Act" discussion Paper at the Workshop on Integration of Turkish Immigrants in Austria,

⁷ Rath, Jan et al. 2002. "Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices", <http://users.fmg.uva.nl/jrath/downloads/> accessed 15 February 2008

Then the twelve customary councils that are members of the Ada' Sampulo Ruwa area are headed by a person with the title Gallarang Bantaeng. he played the role of intermediary between the Dutch and the customary heads, including the head of Ada' Tompobulu, as well as being the spokesperson or representative of the people for the onderafdeling head, namely the controller. The subordinate areas called Lili, each headed by lili' with various titles as well as the titles of the Jannang. They connected with the king through representatives of the people or Karaeng Salwatang. The deputy king is the companion of the king who besides overseeing Lili's government, also takes care of general government and royal security. In contrast to the appointment of a Gallarang who is chosen by the customary heads who are members of Ada' Sampulo Ruwa.⁸

3.2. Colonial Government Administration System

a. Central government

The foundations for implementing the Dutch East Indies government were based on the 1922 Constitution (Gronwet) of the Netherlands, which were subsequently revised through amendments to 1929, 1935 and finally in 1938. According to this Constitution, the Dutch East Indies became part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. which includes the regions of the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Suriname and Curasao.

The Constitution also stipulates the position of government and legislation of the Dutch East Indies as part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Supreme Government (Opperbestuur) is in the hands of the King (Kroon) which is carried out by the Minister of Colonies on behalf of the King who is responsible to the Dutch Parliament (Staten-Generaal). While the General Government (Algemeen Bestuur) is held by the Governor General on behalf of the King which in practice is on behalf of the Minister of Colonies. In the amended 1929, 1935, 1936 and 1938 Constitution, the powers of the Governor General (Gouverneur Generaal), Council of the Indies (Raad van Nederlandsch-Indie) and People's Council (Volsraad) were placed. The highest government holder of the King of the Netherlands oversees the implementation or administration of government Governor

General. Supervision is carried out in a preventive and repressive manner. In addition to supervising the highest government, it also includes the appointment of important officials, giving instructions to the Governor General, making decisions in the event of a dispute between the Governor General and the Dutch East Indies Council (Raad van Nederlandsch Indie)⁹.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Penninx, Rinus. 2004. Integration of Migrants: Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Dimension. European Commission Reports., see Salt, John. 2001. Current Trends in International Migration in Europe. Brussels: Council of the Europe.

Thus the Netherlands Indies was subordinated to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe, but was given a fairly broad autonomy. The Dutch East Indies territory was a separate legal entity called the Governor (Gouvernement). The Dutch East Indies territory can be distinguished between:

- a) Governor's territory, namely the area directly governed by governor officials.
- b) Self-governing territory (Zelfs Besturende Landschappen). Government in this area was handed over to native kings who submitted and recognized the sovereignty of the Dutch Government as stated in a statement (verklaring).

There are two statements (verklaring), namely korte verklaring (short statement) and lang contract (long contract). In the korte verklaring the Head of Swapraja (king or sultan or other customary terms) stated briefly that; (a) He acknowledge that the highest authority is in the King of the Netherlands and he must submit to the King of the Netherlands; (b) he will obey all government rules and orders; and (c) it will not enter into agreements with other powers or countries. Currently in a long contract, the rights and obligations of the Governor are regulated one by one.

b. Local Government

In 1922 in Java, the law was enforced Adjustment (*Bestuur hervormingwet*), an Act intended to adjust regional governance in connection with the enactment of the 1903 Decentralization Law (*Decentralisatiewet*) and the 1905 Decentralization Decree (*Decentralisatie Besluit*). With the Decentralization Law a Local Council was formed which has autonomy. With the existence of the Local Council, the local government needs to be formed and adjusted. Then a province (province), district (*regentschap*), municipality (*stadgemeente*) and haminte group (*groeps gemeenteckap*) were formed.

The administrative system of the colonial government in areas outside Java was basically the same as in Java, the only thing that was different was the form. Geographical and other considerations make it difficult to be able to form governors and provinces as in Java only in certain places historically there have been regional units smaller than districts as is the case outside Java, but for in most places outside Java the units of social life are tribal rather than villages as in Java. Since 1938 there have been 3 governorates: Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), and the Great East (*Grote Oost*), which are divided into 17 residencies or residencies. Sumatra consists of 10 residencies, namely Aceh, East Coast (*oost kust*), Tapanuli, West Coast (*westhust*), Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu (Bengkulu), Palembang, Lampung and Bangka; Borneo consists of 2 residencies, namely West Kalimantan (West Borneo) and South and East Kalimantan (South and East Borneo); Celebes consists of 2 residencies Manado

Schoorl, Jeannette and Liesbeth Heering,. 2001. Push and Pull Factors International Migration. Den Haag: Lange Houtstraat.

and Celebes; and 1 Maluku residency (Moluccas); Timor as well as Bali and Lombok.

Outside Java there are various local groups, which sometimes have a bigger important role and cover a large area than the villages in Java. differentiate between traditional villages and advanced (modern) villages and on the other hand provide the infrastructure for transformation from one level to another. The new Ordinance (in 1939). intended Forrefining the old Rural Ordinance which it had tried to apply to all villages in Java.

Bantaeng was a former kingdom in Eastern Indonesia, but after the Dutch East Indies government came to power in the South Celebes region, Bantaeng became Onderafdeling within the Dutch Governor's government. Then in 1927 the Dutch East Indies government formed a government agency in Bantaeng called Adatgemeenschap Bestuur. This institution was an initial step for the Dutch government to rehabilitate the position of kings in the Bantaeng Kingdom, which at that time had undergone many changes in the government structure of the Bantaeng Kingdom. In this case the institution is chaired by Karaeng Mannapiang and at the same time the head of Adatgemeenschap Bestuur Bonthain¹⁰.

In the structure of the Dutch government, Kingdom Bantaeng is *Onderafdeiling* from Afdeling Bonthain headed by an Assistant Resident. Each Afdeling is divided into sub-regions called Onderafdeling, headed by a Dutch civil servant with the title Conteleur. In carrying out his duties, he is assisted by a civil servant from Bumi Putera with the title Bestuurs Assistant. Then in each Onderafdeling there are several gemeenschap customs which oversee several districts and each district is headed by a district head with the title karaeng. And then these districts also supervised several onder districts and villages, which were headed by a village head with titles such as: Gallarrang, Jannang, Totoa and Matowa.

Here are some parts that are included in local government, namely:

1) Village Equipment

The village was the basic unit of administration in the Dutch government, usually avoiding interference in village affairs as long as the interests of the central government did not demand it. Each village is headed by a village head (Lurah, Bekel or Petinggi) who is directly elected by the villagers with the consent of the resident. As for the requirements for the leadership of a village head at that time, it was someone who was prominent and influential in the community concerned. In this case the election of a village head is not through direct election but is appointed by community leaders/traditional leaders based on the principle of deliberation and

¹⁰ Penninx, Rinus. 2004. Integration of Migrants: Economic, Social, Cultural and Political Dimension. Amsterdam: European Commission. See, Pecoud, Antoine. 2000. Weltoffenheit Schafftjobs: Turkish Entrepreneurship and Multiculturalism in Berlin, University of Oxford (UK)

consensus. This situation lasted until the Japanese military occupation in Bantaeng.

The relationship between the village head and the top-level village government at that time was pursued through the self-government route. In this relationship, village heads are accountable for carrying out their duties to the king, through the little king (*onder besteur*). This relationship can be said to be limited to matters related to political interests, such as: collecting taxes, managing village order and security and so on. Meanwhile, those relating to the affairs of an organizer of a traditional ceremony are entirely under the authority of traditional leaders who are commonly called *Sanro*. Under the conditions mentioned above, it can be concluded that during the colonial era the legitimacy of the leadership of a village head, in this case, had to be seen as a political agent for the village's top-level government, whose implementation served colonial interests¹¹.

2) Employee Appointment

In the initial process of this administrative system, the search for employees who could read and write Latin in the Bantaeng Kingdom was very difficult, so several foreign employees had to be brought in. The senior staff hierarchy, such as the *punggawa*, were still occupied by *karaeng* from earlier times, while the lower terraces were mostly taken from people who were close to the king, namely *Ada' Sampulo Ruwa*, *Karaeng Salalutang* and *Karaeng Tompobulu*.

The process of appointing government officials during the colonial period was largely determined by the colonial authorities. Adjusted to the needs of the colonial government in carrying out power over the colonial territories and the structure of the colonial bureaucracy, we can see that the first three positions were colonial bureaucracy or administration and of course because of that they were held by Dutch people or were temporary Dutch descendants from the regent level to the *lurah* level. is the original administrative organization which is the legacy of the royal bureaucracy.

Colonial politics with the indirect rule system caused the corps of native officers to be dualistic. This is very influential on the determination of positions and rank levels. (Agung, 2009: 234). At the top level of the hierarchy, *Karaeng Bonthain* and the *Ada' Sampulo Ruwa*, *Karaeng Salwatang* and *Karaeng Tompobulu*. Still in the traditional authority. Therefore, in the selection of employees, the criteria for seniority and work experience are very prominent when compared to the criteria for educational level. Besides that, the orientation to status is still very strong, so that important positions in the staff, such as foreman and irrigation supervisor, are still based on

¹¹ Ostergren. Robert. C. 2004. *The European: A Geography of People, Culture, and Environment*. New York: The Guilford Press., see Ohliger, Rainer, Karen Schönwalder and Triadafilos Triadafilopoulos (ed). 2002. *European Encounters, Migrants, Migration and European Societies since 1945*. England: Ashgate Publishing Limited.

heredity¹².

3) Duties of Village Administration Officers

The administrative duties of the village head are primarily to carry out the police task system in the village, promote agriculture and animal husbandry, manage village assets, and collect land taxes and other taxes in the village. The village head is directly under the assistant district head and in carrying out his duties the village head is assisted by a number of village officials. The village head together with village officials are village officials (Daliman, 2012: 98)¹³.

4) Indigenous Employee Salaries

The administrative and staffing system has been regulated based on a decree based on a decree (besluit) and the salary system is set by the Dutch government. Judging from the government structure, social status still determines a person's level of office. The positions of regent and members of adatgemeenschap are all occupied by the karaeng group, namely the aristocratic class.

5) Justice System

The new judicial system arrangements felt more established when finally the basic law or constitution in the Netherlands was established in 1848 and then in the colonies through Regeringsreglemen in 1948 which applied like the constitution in the colonies (Furnival 1967 quoted in the Journal of cultural lenses, 2017). In 1863 in Makassar a Raand Van Justitie was drawn up with a chairman (president), 4 members, an officer (offider van justitie), clerk (giffier), and his successor, and an officer (deurwaarder). For the lower level committee, there is Groote Landraad in Makassar which is headed by a Dutch official consisting of indigenous leaders such as Kapitan Melayu, Kapitan Wajo, Gallarang Mariso, Gallarang Bantaeng, Gallarang Kajang, chief prosecutor (*hoofdjaksa*), priest(*hoofdpriester*), and a secretary¹⁴.

3.3. The Influence of the Colonial Government System on Politics and Economic Activities

a. Early Political Influence

¹² Muskens, George. 2005. Integration Policies in the Netherlands: Data and Policy Documents. Florence: Doca Bureaus., see Roodenburg, Hans, Rob Euwals and Harry Terrele. 2004. "Effect of Immigrants on Labor Market and Government Budgets: The Case of the Netherlands", European Review, Vol 12. No 3, Academia Europea, United Kingdom.

¹³ Kastoryano, Riva. 2003. "Transnational Participation and Citizenship: Immigrants in the European Union", National Europe Center Paper No. 64, presented at the seminar The Challenges of Immigration and Integration in the European Union, University of Sydney.

¹⁴ Hasan, M. Nur. Bureaucratic Cultural Patterns During the Kingdom, Dutch Colonial Period to the Decentralization Era in Public Services. Journal. Law, Vol XXVIII, No. 2, December 2012., see White, B. Jenny. 1997. "Turks in the New Germany in American Anthropologist" New Series, vol. 99. No. 4 . DOI:<https://doi.org/10.14203/jkw.v1i1.130>

The Colonial Government had a policy of not simply removing the pre-existing constitutional system. As a nation of immigrants who wanted to dominate the archipelago, both politically and economically, the colonial government was fully aware that its existence was not always safe. The colonial government then established political relations with the royal government which was still respected by the people. The main motive of the colonial government to establish political relations was deep framework make an effort to still political influence on the political elite of the kingdom. When the Kingdom of Bantaeng was declared subject to the Dutch, since then there had also been a shift in power so that the position of the king in the colonial bureaucracy had declined. The transformation of the traditional pattern of power into a legal-rational pattern of power is carried out slowly. The king was still given the authority to manage his area using traditional authority to carry out the resident policy as the supreme colonial ruler in Onderafdeling Bonthain. Then to make the government effective, the Dutch East Indies Government carried out a regional regulatory policy. The arrangement of government areas during the 1906-1910 period was based on a Governor's decree HNA Swart (1906-1908), dated 31 December 1906, No. 6041/2 . However, this pronouncement is still temporary, later in 1911 there will be ratification¹⁵.

This policy as a result of the emergence of two different schools of thought regarding the type of education and for whom that type of education. The first group supported by Snouck Hurgronje and JH Abendanon preferred to agree on the level of education in the Dutch East Indies with an elite approach. This elite approach will implement a European style system that uses Dutch as the language of instruction. This was intended apart from creating a new elite who were grateful and willing to cooperate with the Dutch government, also to fill several positions in the government which at the same time could suppress and reduce government spending (Junaeda, 2014: 4-5).

b. Economic Activities in Onderafdeling Bonthain

The Dutch East Indies government then decided to control South Celebes and occupied it on July 30, 1905. After the Kingdom of Gowa fell, trade in the Makassar area was monopolized by the VOC. In 1906, the Dutch East Indies Government took control of South Celebes as a whole and it was almost said that all the kingdoms in South Celebes had fallen under the rule of the Dutch East Indies. (Mappangara, 2008: 285). Finally in 1911 Gowa was put under direct government. After the defeat of Gowa, the Dutch repeated the pattern of surrendering fertile land to the allies and using the labor of slaves to work on productive lands and local nobles handed over part of the rice harvest to the Dutch (Nahdia, et al., 2016: 617-712).

¹⁵ Dahrendorf, Ralf. 1959. *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*, (London: Routledge; First Pub. 1957)

The turmoil that occurred in connection with the military expedition carried out by the Dutch East Indies Government, as well as the free port status that was withdrawn for the Port of Makassar in 1906, had an impact on trade in Makassar in particular and in southern Celebes in general. The Port of Makassar was no longer the foundation for native traders, because indirectly the conquest also led to a shift in trading places for native traders. Small ports also survive with small volumes and this is mainly in the local network, including the small port in Bantaeng.

c. Sources of finance in the Onderafdeling area

Since 1912 the Dutch East Indies has been a Legal Entity, represented by the Governor General. The finances of the Dutch East Indies were separate from the finances of the Netherlands. Then the Dutch East Indies could manage their own finances, income and expenditure budgets. The Dutch East Indies' sources of income came from a) taxes, levies and income from wealth; b) revenue from government (government) company products; c) government monopolies. In 1875 government revenue from taxes was about 20% of total revenue and from sales of products reached 50%. According to estimates in 1916 it was hoped that the receipts would originate from tax reach 40%, revenue from products is only 12% and from monopoly around 20% of the total revenue.

1) Plantation Commodities

The process of changing the plantation business system to the plantation system in Indonesia not only brought about technological changes and the organization of the agricultural production process but was also related to changes in political policy and the dominant colonial capitalist system. Therefore, the development of the plantation system is parallel to the phases of colonial political development and the colonial capitalist system that lies behind it. exploitation of agricultural production is realized in the form of state plantation businesses such as Culturstelsel (Kartodirdjo, 1991). In the 1930s in Onderafdeling Bonthain a lot of improvements were made to regional irrigation covering the Pattaneteang, Moti and Kaloling areas while land clearing for plantations covered the Loka, Tamaona, Batu, Lanyying, Boekang-Paliang, Cidondong, Parring-Parring, Pabumbungan, and Ereng-Ereng areas. (Archives, 1940:8).

Data on export commodities in South Celebes are as follows: 1) Rice The Indonesian government's policy during the colonial era was how the government handled the rice problem. In the second half of 1911 the price of rice on the world market began to soar. The Netherlands Indies government increased its rice exports to compensate for poor harvests in China and in Japan. As the stored rice appeared to be insufficient to provide for the needs of the population, the government decided on the advice of the Ministry. Agriculture, trade and industry also show rice exports to other countries. This regulation came into effect on September 25, 1911.

The presence of the plantation community in the colonies gave birth to an environment that was different from the local environment. So that many people say, the plantation system in colonial countries has created a type of enclave economics that is dualistic in nature where there is a very significant difference between the modern economic sector community and the subsistence traditional economic sector community. The types of mandatory plantation crops in Onderafdeling Bonthain are:

a) Corn (maiz)

Planting corn is a plant that is cultivated in almost all areas in Onderafdeling Bonthain because it is an export commodity. Around the years 1939-1940 the cultivation of this plant has increased threefold from previous years, according to the statement of the regional head and traders. So that this plant becomes a mandatory plant in the Onderafdeling Bonthain area.

b) Cassava

For example, in Onderafdeling Wajo, they cultivate cassava (cassave), sweet potatoes (bataten), vegetables, in mountainous areas such as loka, lanyying, and others.

c) Potato

This plant is also a plant that must be cultivated, as well as corn, potato plants are also one of the export commodities in Onderafdeling Bonthain. These two types of plants provide the most income in the government treasury. The three types of potatoes cultivated are 1) Surabaya type potatoes, this type of potato has the best quality and has a higher price than the other two types of potatoes cultivated in Onderafdeling Bonthain. However, the obstacle in the cultivation of this plant is the lack of superior seeds so that the yields are small.

2) Local types of potatoes are less desirable in the market because they are not in accordance with export standards, so these types of potatoes are less desirable for cultivation besides selling value in the local market is also low. 3) samara potatoes, as well as local types of potatoes, are also less desirable for cultivation besides the selling price in the local market is also low.

d) Coffee

Many coffee plants are cultivated in highland areas, such as in Kampung Loka, Tamaona, Lannyng, Notang Paliang, Cidondong, Parring-Parring, Pabumbuangan. The type of coffee plant cultivated is Arabica Coffee, which is one of the export qualities in Onderafdeling Bonthain. Meanwhile, the type of Robusta coffee plant is cultivated in the Ereng-ereng and Moti areas. In general, the yield of coffee plants in the Bonthain Onderafdeling area is not as high as in other Onderafdeling areas.

These coffee seeds were imported from the Maiwa (Enrekang) area. In addition, coffee plantation employees were brought in from Enrekang. In accordance with the decision of *Verbod Invoer Aardappel Staatsblad 1938 No. 699*. (Bantaeng Regency Archives, 1940:

12).

As a result of the various policies above, the economic development of regions outside Java has accelerated. In 1905 exports to areas outside Java amounted to f. 165,000,000. The number increases to f. 280,000,000 in 1925 and became f. 495,000,000 in 1940. This rapid increase shows that the contribution of regions outside Java to Dutch East Indies exports was quite large, from 29% in 1905 to 54% in 1925 and then to 60% in 1940 (Rasyid, 2017).

2) Income Tax

Taxes can be divided into direct taxes and indirect taxes. Direct taxes consist of: a) income tax (*inkomstenbelasting*) for Which income above f. 120, b) wages tax (*loonbelasting*) of 1%, c) wealth tax (*vermogenbelasting*) for those whose wealth exceeds f. 25,000, d) corporate tax (*vennootschapsbelasting*) based on the annual net profit of a legal entity, e) household tax (*personeel belasting*) such as house rent, furniture value, bicycles, motorbikes, horses and others, f) land tax *verponding* non-customary land (house, land and immovable property tax, g) land tax (*landrente*), h) coupon tax (*coupon belasting*), i) vehicle tax (*motorvoertuigen belasting*), j) livestock slaughter tax (*slachtbelasting*).

While indirect taxes consist of: a) export-import tax (*in en uitvoerrechten*), b) seal tax (*zegelrecht*), c) transfer tax (*recht van overshryving*), d) food and beverage tax (*asen*), e) tax succession and transfer (*recht van successie en overgang*), f) auction tax (*recht op openbare verhopingen*), g) statistical tax on imported goods (*statistiek rechten*). Retribution is a payment in return for certain services provided to the community, such as markets, ports and others. Income from wealth (domain) for example payments derived from granting land with *erfpacht* rights.

This change in the government bureaucracy prompted the Dutch colonial government to also make changes to the use of people's land. In 1918 a change in land use rights was made. (Hasan, 2012). Village heads mostly have ornamental rice fields or forest fees or plantation fees, as official income. The head of the village who has a fee, namely: a). Head of Lonrong village, b). Head of Campaga village, c). Head of Gantarangkeke village, d). Head of Biangkeke village, e). The head of the village of Lembang-Gantarangkeke. Village heads and others who have a fee, must pay taxes on the land they control. According to the *attheffing* there should not be more than 10% of the garden produce in the fees. In 1939 the payment of taxes that must be issued is 1/3 of the results.

Based on the description above, it has provided an overview of the process of transition from the traditional system to the colonial system, the administrative system in the Bonthain Onderafdeling area, has provided an overview of the process of forming a government structure as well as traditional governance mechanisms and governance in Bonthain Onderafdeling. The entry of colonial power also had an influence on political and economic life, resulting in a process of structural transformation from the traditional political and economic structure towards colonial and modern political and economic structures.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the Dutch East Indies colonial government system in Onderafdeling Bonthain 1905-1942. The conclusions obtained were: 1) The Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Law of the Government of the Netherlands Indies, made by the kingdom for the Government of the Netherlands Indies, which in the present form, only refers to 1925. In addition, the arrival of the Dutch Colonial, *Ada' Sampulo Ruwa* officially became *Adatregentschapraad* as a financial management institution for the local government. Leadership legitimacy is carried out based on a central government decision, but local governments also still have a role in governance. 2) The colonial government administration system did not change much of the bureaucratic and government administration system that prevailed in Bantaeng. Bureaucratic system government Which developed by the colonial government was fully aimed at supporting the growing paternalistic pattern which had animated the bureaucratic system in the era of empire based on on The 1922 decentralization law. 3) The influence of the colonial government system on politics and economic activity in the onderafdeling bonthain resulted in a process of structural transformation from the traditional political and economic structure towards colonial and modern political and economic structures.

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