

ABSTRAK

Konflik sosial-keagamaan berkepanjangan di Sampang, Madura, yang mengakibatkan pengungsian warga penganut Syiah sejak tahun 2012. Meskipun sebagian besar warga telah melakukan baiat untuk kembali ke ajaran Ahli Sunnah Waljamaah (Sunni), proses kepulangan mereka, terutama pada tahap kedua, masih mengalami hambatan signifikan. Masalah utama yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana implementasi proporsi penganggaran antara Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Sampang dalam proses kepulangan tersebut, serta kendala apa yang menyebabkan tertundanya kepulangan mantan penganut Syiah tahap kedua hingga saat ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data primer diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan instansi terkait. Data sekunder mencakup berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan terkait pemerintahan daerah, perimbangan keuangan, dan penanganan konflik sosial. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kendala utama bukan pada ketersediaan dana, melainkan pada benturan antara regulasi birokrasi dan ekspektasi sosiologis warga. Secara administratif, bantuan dana sebesar Rp50.000.000 per Kartu Keluarga dialokasikan untuk pembangunan fisik rumah (aset), namun warga menolak dan meminta bantuan dalam bentuk tunai untuk modal usaha karena menganggap nominal tersebut tidak cukup untuk membangun rumah layak. Akibat ketidaksepakatan ini, dana dikembalikan ke kas daerah provinsi guna menghindari risiko maladministrasi, sehingga proses pemulangan warga menjadi tertunda.

Kata Kunci : Perimbangan Keuangan, Konflik Sosial, Sunni-syiah

ABSTRACT

The prolonged socio-religious conflict in Sampang, Madura, has resulted in the displacement of Shia followers since 2012. Although the majority of these citizens have pledged an oath (baiat) to return to the teachings of Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jama'ah (Sunni), the repatriation process—particularly the second phase—continues to face significant hurdles. The primary issues addressed in this study are the implementation of budget proportions between the East Java Provincial Government and the Sampang Regency Government regarding the repatriation process, as well as the specific constraints causing the ongoing delay in the second phase of repatriating former Shia followers. The prolonged socio-religious conflict in Sampang, Madura, has resulted in the displacement of Shia followers since 2012. Although the majority of these citizens have pledged an oath (baiat) to return to the teachings of Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jama'ah (Sunni), the repatriation process—particularly the second phase—continues to face significant hurdles. The primary issues addressed in this study are the implementation of budget proportions between the East Java Provincial Government and the Sampang Regency Government regarding the repatriation process, as well as the specific constraints causing the ongoing delay in the second phase of repatriating former Shia followers. The results indicate that the main obstacle is not a lack of funds, but rather a clash between bureaucratic regulations and the sociological expectations of the citizens. Administratively, a budget allocation of Rp50,000,000 per household was designated for physical housing construction (assets). However, the residents rejected this and requested cash assistance for business capital, arguing that the allocated amount was insufficient to build a decent home. Due to this disagreement, the funds were returned to the provincial treasury to avoid the risk of maladministration, resulting in the continued delay of the repatriation process.

Keywords: *Financial Balance, Social Conflict, Sunni-Shia*