POST CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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Abstract

The presidential election held on April 17, 2019 shows the success of the democratic system in Indonesia. However, in the process, the actors who ran for the 2019-2024 period encouraged them to win political competition. This desire indirectly caused conflict against the community triggered by differences in the interests of each elite group of political parties. On May 22, 2019, the General Election Commissioner (KPU) officially announced the results of the 2019 presidential election which appointed Joko Widodo and Ma'aruf Amin as winners. political contestation for the next five years. On the other hand, the Prabowo and Sandi couples also declared victory and did not recognize the vote count results issued by the KPU due to a number of fraudulent evidence by the National Winning Body 02. Constitutionally, pair 02 may file an appeal to the Constitutional Court for a period of 3 days after the announcement KPU results. On 21-22 May 2019 there was violence in Jakarta which showed disagreement with the announcement of the vote count results by the KPU. Writing this journal, the author develops the nature of descriptive and non-experimental writing. This journal tries to analyze the level of conflict caused by the 2019 presidential election until conflict resolution can be offered. This study uses secondary data types. Methods of data collection carried out by the author using a systematic method, referring to some literature, literature review and identifying various inputs and information. In resolving this conflict, a mediator is needed that is able to unite political elite leaders so that the conflict does not extend to the community which allows internal security instability. Conflict resolution must also be carried out until the achievement of positive peace that resolves conflicts to the root of the problem.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, 2019 Presidential Election

Abstrak

Pemilihan presiden yang diadakan pada 17 April 2019 menunjukkan keberhasilan sistem demokrasi di Indonesia. Namun, dalam prosesnya, para aktor yang mencalonkan diri untuk periode 2019-2024 mendorong mereka untuk memenangkan persaingan politik. Keinginan tersebut secara tidak langsung menyebabkan konflik terhadap masyarakat yang dipicu oleh perbedaan kepentingan setiap kelompok elit partai politik.. Pada 22 Mei 2019, Komisaris Pemilihan Umum (KPU) secara resmi mengumumkan hasil pemilihan presiden 2019 yang mengangkat Joko Widodo dan Ma'aruf Amin sebagai pemenang kontestasi politik selama lima tahun ke depan. Di sisi lain, pasangan Prabowo dan Sandi juga menyatakan kemenangan dan tidak mengakui hasil penghitungan suara yang dikeluarkan oleh KPU karena adanya sejumlah bukti penipuan oleh Badan Pemenang Nasional 02. Secara konstitusional, pasangan 02 dapat mengajukan banding ke Mahkamah Konstitusi selama jangka waktu 3 hari setelah pengumuman hasil KPU. Pada 21-22 Mei 2019 terjadi kekerasan di Jakarta yang menunjukkan ketidaksetujuan terhadap pengumuman hasil penghitungan suara oleh KPU. Menulis jurnal ini, penulis mengembangkan dengan sifat penulisan secara deskriptif dan non-eksperimental. Jurnal ini mencoba menganalisis tingkat konflik yang disebabkan oleh pemilihan presiden 2019 sampai resolusi konflik dapat ditawarkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe data sekunder. Metode pengumpulan data yang dilakukan oleh penulis menggunakan metode sistematis, merujuk pada beberapa literatur, tinjauan literatur dan mengidentifikasi berbagai input dan informasi. Dalam menyelesaikan konflik ini, diperlukan mediator yang mampu menyatukan para pemimpin elit politik sehingga konflik tidak meluas ke masyarakat yang memungkinkan ketidakstabilan keamanan internal. Penyelesaian konflik juga harus dilakukan sampai tercapainya perdamaian positif yang menyelesaikan konflik hingga akar masalahnya.

Kata kunci: Resolusi Konflik, Pemilihan Presiden 2019

PREFACE
1.1. BACKGROUNDS

The democratic system of government is growing rapidly and is widely practiced by countries in the world, including Indonesia. One manifestation of the use of the democratic system in Indonesia is legislative elections, direct regional elections and Presidential Elections (Pilpres).

The General Election System is a method that regulates and allows citizens to elect people's representatives among themselves. In these general elections citizens have the right to elect their representatives who will sit in public office. In using his voice, of course, conditions must be supported that allow citizens to choose freely without pressure from other parties. There are two main elements of general elections, which are:

1. Electoral Law Elements, namely rules of the game based on democratic principles that must be adhered to by every contestant in the general election. Electoral law consists of two types, namely Plural Majority and Proportional Representation.
2. Elements of the Electoral Process are methods or rules for transferring the votes of voters to seats in representative institutions. The electoral process includes D 'Hont, St. League, Electoral Threshold, and Parliamentary Threshold. In this case, Indonesia uses the parliamentary threshold that regulates the number of presidential candidates from the

number of political party support that directs two presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the 2019 presidential election.

Election Objectives: General Election According to Prihatmoko (2003: 19) the general election in its implementation has three objectives, namely:

a. As a mechanism for selecting government leaders and alternative public policies.
b. General election as the transfer of conflict of interest from the community to the body of the representative body of the people through elected representative representatives or parties that win seats so that community integration is guaranteed.
c. Elections as a means of mobilizing, mobilizing or mobilizing popular support for the State and government by participating in the political process. The purpose of the general election in its implementation based on Act No. 8 of 2012 article 3 is that elections are held to elect members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD in the NKRI based on Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution of NRI.

C.S.T. Kansil and Christine S.T. Kansil argues that the Function of General Elections as a democratic tool used to:

1. Maintaining and developing the joints of democracy in Indonesia.
2. Achieve a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila (social justice for all Indonesian people).
3. Ensure the success of the new order struggle, namely the continued upholding of Pancasila and the maintenance of the 1945 Constitution.

The development of the national situation in 2019 will be colored by quite high political temperatures. This was caused because in that year it was an election year including the Legislative Election (Pileg), the Regional Election Council (DPD RI) and the Presidential Election (Pilpres) which will be held simultaneously on 17 April 2019. The nation's great work in 2019 invited various a big challenge to be managed well so that everything runs smoothly, safely, and peacefully. One of the big challenges is the problem of potential vulnerability or problems that if not optimally anticipated could have spread into prolonged conflicts which in turn could threaten the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole. Especially for the 2019 presidential and vice presidential elections, the Indonesian people have had a moment that is relatively safe and smooth. But it also still causes post-election conflicts and approaches to the announcement of the election results which carry big risks as well so that they need to be anticipated early.

Regarding the simultaneous Election of 2019, it is necessary to intensify the mapping of potential conflicts that might occur. Every potential problem in the election must be observed early. Early detection of other issues concerns a number of areas with high vulnerability, such as in Papua, in addition to the area, security,

challenges of geographical conditions, high logistics distribution activities and the scope of work area for 2019 TA elections. Election vulnerability index references become one of the parameters of being alert areas that are prone to interference, separatist groups, and prone to conflict. The next issue is about risk areas, such as natural disturbances such as earthquakes, floods, and so on.

Whereas security disturbances factors such as terrorism, separatism, radicalism, demonstrations and communal conflicts also need to be detected. Another thing that must be observed is the risk that potential emerges during the campaign stage, which is related to political party protests to the General Election Commission, the possibility of clashes or mass riots. Combustion destruction of campaign props that are utterances of hatred, ethnicity, religion, race, and flow of trust, to damage unity and unity. In times of calm, risk of money politics or black campaigns, sabotage, threats of kidnapping, boycott of elections and campaign for abstentions. When voting, the risks that must be anticipated are money politics and basic needs before the voting. The voting process was followed by a riot or riot at the polling station.

Threats of terrorism, sabotage, destruction and arson. At the stage of counting and recap, protests and riots, manipulation, and inflating results, stalling the time of vote counting. Until the determination of results also has the potential to cause disputes over election results. An important effort in holding elections in order to run safely and smoothly in the successful implementation of the 2019 Election requires the role of all components of the nation, especially in order to anticipate vulnerability or potential disturbances of security and public order that are likely to arise. Therefore, intensive preparatory and coordination steps are needed between the Regional Command officers and the Regional Governments, the Police and other related parties in anticipation of various possible threats that will thwart the implementation of the 2019 Election.

The purpose of this study is to provide a model and input in conflict resolution after the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia with the aim of providing input to the government in determining policies regarding tasks carried out in Conflict-Prone Areas.

1.2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

From the title of the journal "Post Conflict Resolution of the 2019 Presidential Election", then the formulation of the problem that is used as a reference for the study is how are the steps in conflict resolution post 2019 presidential election in Indonesia?

1.3. RESEARCH PURPOSES

The aim of the author to examine this is to provide a model and input in resolving conflicts that occurred after the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia.

1.4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict is a condition of a person or group who has a difference in looking at something and manifested in a behavior that is not or less in line with the other

parties involved in it when it reaches a certain goal. Conflict implies "clash", such as differences of opinion, competition, and opposition between individuals and individuals, groups and groups, individuals and groups, and between individuals or groups with the government. Conflict is an attempt to get and or maintain values (Surbakti, 1992: 149).

Political conflict is defined as differences of opinion, competition and conflict between a number of individuals, groups or organizations in an effort to obtain and maintain the sources of decisions made and implemented by the government (Surbakti, 1992: 151). Wirawan (2010: 5) defines conflict as a process of conflict expressed between two or more interdependent parties regarding the object of conflict, using patterns of behavior and conflict interactions that produce conflict outcomes. Conflict can also be interpreted as a situation where one "party" or more (defined or structured) feels has conflicting goals. Each conflict consists of three components: incompatibility of goals, attitudes and behavior. The conflict behavior theory was proposed by Mitchel (1981: 17) in Jolle Demmers (Theories of Violent Conflict, 2012: 5): A conflict is any situation in which two or more "parties" (however defined or structured) perceive that they possess mutually incompatible goals". Any conflict consists of three component parts: goal incompatibility, attitudes and behaviour.

One way to end conflict is conflict resolution. John Burton, a diplomat and academician who is concerned with conflict resolution defines conflict resolution as an effort to transform relationships that are related to finding a way out of conflictual behavior as the main thing. Conflict resolution is a scientific term that emphasizes the need to see peace as an open process and divides the conflict resolution process in several stages according to the dynamics of the cycle of conflict.

In the process of conflict resolution, conflict must not only be seen as a political-military phenomenon, but must be seen as a social phenomenon. Empirical conflict resolution is carried out in four stages according to the dynamics of the cycle of conflict.

1. The first stage of conflict resolution is de-escalation of conflict. In simple terms, this strategy is often dominated by military strategies that attempt to stop armed violence when it occurs. De-escalation is the starting point in the conflict resolution process.
2. The second stage is humanitarian intervention and political negotiations, the aim of which is to avoid a greater number of victims and help existing victims. This stage mainly forced the two conflicting parties to be willing to meet to discuss the conflict and efforts to resolve the two sides. The form can be in the form of dialogue, mediation or negotiation.
3. The third stage is the problem solving phase. This stage has a social orientation and is directed at creating a conducive condition for all parties to make transformation easier, from a specific conflict to resolution.
4. The last stage is the stage of peace building. This stage is the transition from the reconciliation stage to the stage of consolidation. This stage is the

hardest stage and takes the longest time because it has a structural and cultural orientation. The aim of peace building is to create a permanent stage of peace.

METHODS

In this study, the authors developed the nature of descriptive and non-experimental writing. This journal tries to analyse the level of conflict caused by the 2019 presidential election until conflict resolution can be offered. This study uses secondary data types. Secondary data was obtained from research journals, books, survey results, and scientific articles. Data is collected through methods and library research summaries to support the topics raised. The reading material used is current and relevant. Methods of data collection conducted by the author using a systematic method, referring to some literature, literature review and identifying various inputs and information. The analysis process was carried out on the data collected which was then presented in the discussion. Data analysis was carried out by descriptive approach. Synthesis is carried out using cross-links between data collected with relevant theories and concepts.

RESULTS
A. CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict resolution, otherwise known as reconciliation, is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating peaceful resolution of conflict and retribution. Group members who are committed to trying to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about motives or ideologies that are conflicting with other group members, and by engaging in collective negotiations. The dimensions of resolution are usually parallel to the dimensions of conflict in the way conflicts are processed. Cognitive completion is the way the parties to the dispute understand and see conflict, with beliefs and perspectives and understanding and attitudes. Emotional resolution is the way perceived by disputants about a conflict, emotional energy. Behavior resolution is the way people think the conflicting parties act, their behavior. In the end, there are various methods and procedures for dealing with conflicts, including but not limited to negotiation, mediation, mediation, diplomacy, and the building of creative peace.

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The four stages of conflict resolution must be seen as a unit that cannot be carried out separately. Each stage affects the other stages. Failure to achieve goals at one stage will result in incomplete conflict resolution processes. With this understanding, the author will try to see how the conflict resolution process after the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia. If viewed based on the stages of conflict resolution, the stages of conflict resolution in this case go hand in hand and influence each other.

In the first stage of the conflict resolution process, de-escalation of conflict is needed to facilitate the conflict resolution process. The military strategy in question is in the form of damages, cease-fire and disarmament from the parties to the conflict. The process of de-escalating the goal is a ceasefire. In the process of de-escalation of conflict, full awareness of parties in conflict is needed to reduce and stop the violent conflict that is being carried out. When awareness is only built from one party, the de-escalation process is also not easy to do. I will use the first stage of conflict resolution to explain that there is military use in the conflict after the 2019 presidential election. The Indonesian government sent security forces to carry out security operations. Open violence often occurs in these security operations. This impedes the de-escalation process that occurs, so it becomes a challenge in the conflict resolution process. In the second stage, the negotiation process becomes an agenda that needs to be carried out. Burton argues that conflict resolution depends on the structure of conflict. In this context, inter-communal ties are a deterrent to conflict and things that facilitate conflict resolution are born when a conflict has occurred. In a communal bond there will be a common interest in a fight line. The same interests are usually fought in one organization. It will be easier to negotiate with one organization with the same interests than negotiating various interests in a negotiating framework. So that in

the process of conflict resolution a communal bond is needed to unite the interests which are then accommodated in an organization.

The Burton concept will be used by the author to explain the organizational structure of the two presidential candidates. In The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice, it is stated that in order to resolve conflict, trust is one of the key words of implementation. If an individual or group trusts each other, they can work in conflict relatively easily. The party who believes in the other party will be more confident in the words of the other party, assuming the other party acts to achieve resolution, and the possibility of productive ways to resolve conflicts can arise. Conversely, if both parties do not trust each other, then the conflict will become destructive and conflict resolution is difficult to achieve. To achieve this trust there are at least three aspects that need to be considered, first behaving in the right way consistently every time and in various situations. Second, meet the specified deadline; and the third performs the task and follows it up through planned and promised activities. This situation can be applied to various fields including development. In recent years, the international community has realized that conflict resolution requires a comprehensive approach in which parties arising from the conflict not only need assistance for a peace agreement, but also in building and strengthening peace. This means providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, ensuring security reform and the security sector, implementing good governance, and in the broadest sense that conflict resolution means improving living standards, including in opportunities and in community functions.

In the development of conflict resolution, dialogue is one of the means to achieve the objectives of conflict resolution. In the development of conflict resolution, dialogue is one of the means to achieve the objectives of conflict resolution. NGOs and academics take an important role in it. In addition to being an expert, they are needed to become a facilitator in dialogue with participants (conflicting parties), who are then jointly engaged in activities that are oriented towards the conflict resolution process. Third parties are outside government offices through existing non-state actors. This offers conflicting parties to think more creatively, especially on sensitive topics specifically for public discussion. In theory, the culture of dialogue can help the conflict resolution process, especially if both parties already have that culture. Dialogue requires the willingness of both parties because in the dialogue process the atmosphere built is positive. Dialogue is different from debates that look for weaknesses one and the other. Dialogue is a form of peace in achieving peace. Seeing the conflict that occurred after the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia, a proposal regarding dialogue between presidential candidates 01 and presidential candidates 02 came from various parties, but until now it has not materialized because there has not yet been a willingness from both parties to start the dialogue.

In vertical conflict, there is no guarantee that the state is an arbitrator who can always stand neutral (third party) because the state becomes part of the conflict party or the second party. The existence of actors outside conflict parties can be a catalyst in the conflict resolution process. This actor was later referred to

as a third party. Third parties can be understood as an individual or collective outside conflict parties who can assist in conflict resolution. Third parties can play a role in each stage of conflict resolution. In this stage, third parties can assist in the negotiation process by becoming a facilitator or mediator. In the stages of problem solving, third parties can provide recommendations in solving problems by looking at existing sources of conflict. In the stage of peace building, third parties can help oversee the process of consolidation between parties in conflict to foster permanent peace.

Based on this concept the author will see that non-state actors present in the post-2019 presidential conflict contributed to the stages of conflict resolution in Indonesia. These non-state actors emerged as initiators of new ideas and as a means to assist the conflict resolution process. By looking at the whole process in conflict resolution, the authors see that the purpose of conflict resolution is to build positive peace. Johan Galtung, a professor in the field of conflict and peace argues that positive peace is peace that does not only eliminate violence in a conflict or stop war, but positive peace is a condition where exploitation is minimized or eliminated jointly and there is also no open violence or things others related to structural violence. Structural violence is usually seen in situations of rejection of important rights such as economics, social, political, and so on. For Galtung, positive peace can only be achieved in ways that are peaceful and far from violence.

With this understanding, the four stages of conflict resolution above lead to the need to achieve positive peace. Elimination of open violence is expected to be realized by the de-escalation of conflict while elimination of structural violence can begin to be realized by a dialogue process that can be used to begin the process of finding solutions together from both parties. In this case, a special dialogue between the two pairs of presidential candidates is the solution to one of the problems after the 2019 presidential election. The meeting of the two leaders has a structural orientation that is expected to contribute to the process of peace building to achieve positive peace.

CONCLUSION

In the face of post-presidential conflict in 2019, it is necessary to focus on the two presidential candidate pairs not to use the issue of SARA, the spread of hoaxes, and various things that can trigger the emergence of divisions among the public. Indonesia with its multiculturalism and pluralism of society should not be divided because of differences of opinion about the candidates to be carried. Do not let political interests be above the interests of the community. For the nation's leaders and potential partners who have competed in the 2019 General Election, it is expected to promote dialogue for the progress of the nation and constructive solutions. Compared to being busy looking for fault deficiencies from the opposing camp, the good reason is to provide solutions for a more advanced Indonesia. To reflect on the Indonesian people after the presidential election in 2019, the government and all political elites are expected to end issues that are unclear in the coming year after the inauguration of the nation's leaders who won

the democratic party in 2019. There are no sloping issues in return for defeat one of the candidate pairs to maintain the harmony of the Indonesian people. A sense of shared fate, arms and we are all equal children of the nation can be a focus to reduce the issue of division in a pluralistic society.

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