MAPPING CONFLICT ANARKHISTS BETWEEN THE ELECTION CANDIDATE SUPPORT REGIONAL HEAD (General Election) DISTRICT IN INDONESIA AND PREVENTION THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS POLITICAL FORMULA

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ABSTRACT

Election practices should be an important momentum for local people to directly elect the head of terrain. Election study conducted by the National Law Reform Consortium (KRHN) concluded, that the celebration of democracy in 2010 "to lose meaning, because of money politics and the politicization of the bureaucracy so dominate the process of winning the election." Practice of money politics and politicization of bureaucracy has proved to be the dominant color in the election, which the local political elite to mobilize support in a manner that is not democratic, through money politics and the politicization of the bureaucracy, which can be a catalyst for the emergence of the anarchic nature of conflict that candidate's supporters. For that we need a formula that can prevent the occurrence of conflicts that are anarchists so that the election can be run with an elegant and legitimate. This study aims to: map the anarchic conflict between supporters of candidates in the election for the hereafter devised a formula that can prevent conflict anarchists in the election. This exploratory study used a qualitative approach to domain analysis by making kategoriasi on each domain, secondary data was collected through observation and primary data extracted by using interviews with key figures in the interview guide. The result made the right formula of political communication. The results showed that the dominant factor that led to the anarchic conflict in the election are: permanent voters list (DPT), the meaning of regulations on verification requirements that pose multiple interpretations, alignments Recovery Commission (KPU) area on one candidate (not neutral), and weight requirements for the candidates of the path independent (non-party). The formula that can be applied to prevent the occurrence of conflicts caused by anarchists such things is by using a model of political communication that combines the modern political media channels and traditional media to elevate the political wisdom in each local area and have a peace agreement signed by the respective each team as well as the potential bearer binding sanctions on the implementation of the election process.

Keywords: Formula, Anarchist Conflict, Election

INTRODUCTION

2005 was a historic year for learning new politics for the people of Indonesia, through the Act (the Act) 32 of 2004 and Government Regulation (PP) 6 of 2005, for the first time the Indonesian people directly elect the head of terrain through General Election. Election is the essence of the political participation of local communities in a democracy. His form for the provision of opportunities for local people to run for local leaders and the select or determine who is entitled to become the Head of terrain. Thus the election into a solution that is "elegant" to overcome the impasse local democracy.

0'Neil in J.Kaloh (2008: 76) states that democracy at the national level would be better if the move order, instrument, and configuration of local wisdom and political civility first formed.

Reality, that the practice of election is still bad, as evidenced by the number of violations. Bambang Hendarso Danuri, Chief of Police at the time said that during January-July 2010, there were 1,300 violations of election practice coloring in 174 areas with details 54 code violations and 130 criminal cases were rolling on the settlement process in the Constitutional Court (*www.matanews.com.august 10/2010*). Until now, the author can summarize that the type of offense that could lead to conflict in the form of horizontal and vertical mass demonstrations supporting the contestants who tend to be anarchic or feud that led to the lawsuit in the "green table" (MK) is caused by the following factors: cheating on "incumbent "who exploit territorial bureaucracy to shape public opinion; practice of money politics, and black campaign.

This is a violation of the election as well as a poor indicator of the political dynamics in the region. Moreover with the phenomenon of ketidaksiapkan candidate to lose. When the sound gets a little difference between the candidates, there is a tendency to hold a successful party sued activity "thin" the (*Ratna Setyarahajoe 2007: 3*). This can lead to the emergence of conflict anarchistic.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study aims to map the dominant factor that spawned anarchic conflict so it can be built right formula to prevent anarchic conflict in election practices in Indonesia through political communication.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method of Approach

This study was an exploratory study of a technical nature applicable to a qualitative approach to obtain data that are representative and accurate

Research Sites

The research was conducted at the District and the City of anarchic conflict when pemilukada that have been implemented in the province of East Java, namely:

a.   Surabaya (representation of the characteristics of modern society with a high degree of heterogeneity).

b.   Mojokerto regency (representation of culture Mataraman) and

c.   Tuban (representation of Muslim culture/ "Santri")

With the enactment of the three regions (1 city and 2 districts) is considered to be representative may represent the emergence of problems associated with things that could potentially cause conflict of anarchists during election practices in Indonesia.

Unit of Analysis

Determination of the unit of analysis in this study using purposive sampling technique. That is, researchers explore and define the key figures relating to the issues in this study, namely the General Elections Commission districts / cities (KPUD) and election watchdog Committee District / City.

Data Collection Techniques

Data was collected through interviews with key figures in a unit of analysis to obtain primary data used interview guide and observation to obtain secondary data to support research resources.

Data Analysis Techniques

This study uses techniques of domain analysis, namely the data that was gathered was made based categorization domain reflects the socio-political and legal context (Spradly in Sugiyono, 2005: 103). Collected data were analyzed based domain by making the following categorization:

Table 1. Domain Analysis

No	Domain	Categorization
1.	Election Administering Agency (District/City)	▪ Kpu District/City ▪ Supervisory District/City
2.	Form Of Conflict	▪ Conflict Of Behavior ▪ Goal Conflict ▪ Efforts Settlement

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Surabaya General Election

Surabaya as the second big city in Indonesia, which has the characteristics of people with a high degree of heterogeneity (multicultural), has conducted election of Mayor (Pilwali) Surabaya which was held on June 2, 2010 to be followed by five pairs of candidates as the following table 2:

Table 2. Participants Election Surabaya

No	Candidates	Bearer/ Political Party
1.	Sutadi – Mazlan Mansur	PKB dan Party Gerindra
2.	Ir.H.Fandi Utomo – Kol.(P) Yulius Bustani	PKS, PDS, PPP,PKNU
3.	Drs.Arif Afandi,M.Si – Ir.Adies Kadir,SH.,M.Hum	Party Demokrat, Party Golkar, PAN
4.	Ir.Tri Rismaharini – Drs.Bambang Dwi Hartono, M.Pd	PDIP
5.	Fitradjaja Purnama – Naen Soeryono	Independent (non-party)

Source: Election Commission of Surabaya 2013

Pilwali results as outlined in the Commission Decision No: 48/Kpts/KPU-Kota-014.329945/2010 about recapitulation of vote counting dated June 8, 2010 canceled the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) No. 31/PHPU.D-VIII/2010 at the request of the candidate number 3 (Arif Afandi and Adies Kadir). This is due to the conflict that originates in the voters list (DPT) is problematic so memimbulkan protest. DPT version Surabaya Election Commission of 18 April 2010 of 2,144,105 voters (1,053,862 voters male and

1,090,243 female voters). The number there is a difference with Potential Voter Election Voters List (DP4) of 93 360 voters (= 2,237,465 voters).

Based on this DPT conflict then the Court decided to conduct re-election in District 7 and 2 villages, the District: Bulak, Semampir, Krembangan, Rungkut, Sukolilo, and Village: Putat Jaya, Wiyung. Repeat voting took place on August 1, 2010with the number of voters by DPT revisions totaling 2,142,899 people. The DPT conflicts occur because of several factors, namely: the existence of double voting, residents move domicile, became the Army (TNI-Police), died, and voters are not known (*Jawa Pos, Thursday, May 20, 2010*).

By using the technique of domain analysis can be explained that the KPU in Surabaya and the Supervisory Committee Pilwali as categorization administering agency assessed the election as the party responsible for DPT conflicts that led to the Constitutional Court's decision to hold re-polling in 7 districts and 2 sub-districts. The forms of conflict behavior in the form of a lawsuit filed by the candidate for mayor and deputy mayor candidates with number 3 (Arif-Adies) to Surabaya City Election Commission, the target is the DPT conflicts. Conflict resolution efforts in Surabaya election law that is reached by the Constitutional Court's decision that the plaintiff won, so the results should carry PKU Surabaya repeat voting.

Voting results re-won by the defendant spouse Tri Rismaharini and Bambang Dwi Hartono (pair number 4) with the acquisition of 40.9% of valid votes compared to the votes that parties who sued 36.4%. Briefly domain analysis techniques outlined in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Surabaya General Election of 2010

No	Domain	Categorization	Results Analysis
1.	Election Commission Organizars	KPUD and	Error in updating DPT
		Supervisory Committee Surabaya	Court judge (MK) has been a serious violation in the form of abuse of power (*Kompas.com, rabu 30 Juni 2010*)
		Conflict of Behavior	Surabaya Sues Election Commission decision on the recapitulation of the voting
2.	Form Of Conflict	Goal Conflict	Claims that do not comply with the DPT DP4 (there is a difference)
		Efforts Settlement	Voting recharged via cancellation of the decision of the Constitutional Court and the Election Commission of Surabaya

Sources: compiled from primary and secondary data in 2013

Mojokerto General Election

The selection of the Regent and Vice Regent Mojokerto regency (election) was held on June 7, 2010 followed by 4 pairs of candidates Regent and Vice Bupati as in table 4.

Conflict occurs in the process of defining candidates by Mojokerto Regency stating that KH.A.Dimyati pair – HM. Karel does not pass the verification by a medical certificate dated 9 April 2010 that it KH.A.Dimyati suffered multi-organ disorder, the statement then raises multiple interpretations (Riani Dwi Astuti et al in www.mojokerto.com,25april2011, *Java heading, Wednesday, April 14, 2010*). With the basis of a medical certificate, chairman PKU Mojokerto regency, Ayuhanafiq cancel Decree No.32/2011 Election Commission on

Tuesday, April 13th, 2010 at 23.55 Western Indonesia Time (WIB) so that notices for the determination of election candidates for 2010 was postponed until no revision stages (http://surabayatribunnews.com/2010/04/15/ditekan-kpu-ngeper).

Table 4. Participants Election Mojokerto

No	Candidates	Bearer/ Political Party
1.	H.Mustofa Kamal Pasa, SE – Dra.Hj.Choirun Nisa, M.Pd	PKB, PKS, PPP, PBB, PAN, Party Karya Peduli Bangsa, Party Patriot
2.	Drs.Suwandi, MM – H.Wahyudi Iswanto, SE.,SH	Party Golkar, Party Demokrasi Perjuangan, Party Demokrat
3.	Khoirul Badik – A.Yazid Qohar	Independent (non-party)
4.	DR.KH.Ahmad Dimyanti Rosid,MA – Drs.H.M.Karel, MM	PKB, Party Gerindra, Party Hanura, Party Pengusaha dan Pekerja Indonesia, Party Peduli Rakyat Nasional, Party barisan Nasional, PKPI, PPIB, PPI, PNI, Marhaenisme, PDP, PRN, Party Pelopor, PDS,Party Nasional Banteng Kerakyatan Indonesia, PBR, PIS, Party Buruh, Party Merdeka

Sources: Compiled from secondary data 2013

As a result of the above decision, posted on the House of Regional Representatives (PDRD) Mojokerto regency on May 21, 2010 has been a supporter of anarchy of mass KH.A. Dimyati pair - HM. Karel with such damaging 22 cars and 10 cars were burned with Molotov cocktails that Chief of Police of East Java (East Java Police chief) stated standby for Mojokerto 1. Conflict resolution anarchist left entirely to the local police and the East Java Police personnel deployed at least 1500, through the law. Mojokerto regency election ultimately won by Mustafa Kamal - Choirun Nisa (Manis).

Table 5. Mojokerto General Election of 2010

No	Domain	Categorization	Results Analysis
1.	Election Commission Organizars	▪ KPUD and ▪ Supervisory Committee Mojokerto	▪ Lack of transparency in decision Mojokerto Regency who has received a medical certificate without any concrete explanation and did not provide an opportunity for candidates to conduct medical tests at another hospital with different doctors. ▪ Mojokerto regency Election Commission had violated Article 43 paragraph 2 and 5 PP No.6/2005 ▪ Questioning the performance of the Sub Committee diduka supervisor associated with money politics
2.	Form of Conflict	▪ Conflict of Behavior ▪ Goal Conflict ▪ Efforts Settlement	▪ Anarchists with the burning and destruction of the car in the local parliament Mojokerto ▪ PP No.6/2005 article 38, paragraph 1 (e) ▪ Mojokerto Regency and Hospital (RS) dr. Soetomo ▪ There is no clear guidance which states candidates must be physically and mentally healthy and fit criteria ▪ Sues Election Commission and dr. Sutomo Hospital with numbers lawsuit: 17/pdt.G/2010/PN.MKT,KH (*Radar Mojokerto, Gus Dim Memasukkan Gugatan, Selasa 20 April 2010*) ▪ Submit anarchic conflict resolution at the police

Sources: compiled from primary and secondary data in 2013

Tuban General Election

Tuban General Election held on Tuesday, March 1, 2011 followed by 6 candidates Regent and Vice Regent of the bearer party, as in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Participants Election Tuban

No	Candidates	Bearer/ Political Party
1.	Muhammad Chamim Amir – Drs. Ashadi Suprapto (Muatoh)	Non – Party (Independent)
2.	Kristiawan, SP.,MM – Dra.Hj.Haeny Relawati Rini Widyastuti, M.Si (Tani)	Party Golkar, PDS, Party Demokrasi Kebangsaan
3.	H. Muhammad Anwar – Tulus Setyo Utomo, S,Sos (Mulyo)	PDIP, PKPB, PPRN, PKPI
4.	H. Fathul Huda – Ir. H. Noor Nahar Husein, M.Si (Hudanoor)	PKB, PPP, PBB, Party Gerinda
5.	H. Setiadjit, SH, MM – dr.H.Bambang Suhariyanto,MM (Sehat)	PAN, PKS, PKNU, Party Demokrat
6.	dr.Bambang Lukmantono, SH.,MM – Edy Thoyibi, S.Pd, SH,SE (Bangkit)	Non – Party (Independent)

Sources: Compiled from secondary data

In Tuban election does not cause conflict anarchists, because of political communication are built by each team brings a good candidate of the party lines and independent pathways have agreed not to convoys and maintain a conducive situation to avoid anarchism as the 2006 election year ago. Even if there is more orderly convoy, and when there are problems in the team bearers have completed internally within the coalition parties bearer candidates so as not to rise to the surface and makes sympathetic as a "weapon" problem solving. It can be observed in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Tuban General Election 2011

No	Domain	Categorization	Result Analysis
1.	Election Commission Organizars	▪ KPUD Tuban ▪ Supervisory Committee Tuban	▪ There is a bit of a problem is the addition of voice in Merakurak and Semanding District PPK, but the problem has been found not interfere because the numbers a bit. ▪ There is a burden some requirement for an independent candidate (non-party) because they have to collect at least 1,000 people ▪ There were no gaps in the election between the PPK and Devices
2.	Form of Conflict	▪ Conflict of Behavior ▪ Goal Conflict ▪ Efforts Settlement	▪ Dissent on the addition of noise. ▪ The warning from Governmental Organization (NGO - WAR) and the bearer of a political party candidates in order ▪ Election Commission of Tuban is neutral and transparent ▪ Checking margin until there is a deal with not finding the gaps. ▪ Verify independent candidate (non-party) quite simply with signature and photocopy of ID card ▪ Tuban Regency member the opportunity to all candidates to file a lawsuit or the result of the election to the Constitutional Court in accordance with regulation (MK) No.15 of 2008 ▪ The warning from the Chief of Police Resort Tuban so that all parties can muffle emotions that create an environment conducive.

Sources: Compiled from primary and secondary data in 2013

Based on domain analysis above, it can be mapped in the election that conflicts will always exist, the only difference is the intensity of the conflict caused by the dominant factors, namely: DPT is less valid, transparent verification of candidates with arguments that are not objective and scientific, lack of availability sufficient time for candidates to complete the requirements in accordance with existing regulations, less / no neutral institution election organizers and peace from the team candidates and candidates bearer in the election process is the implementation of conflict to trigger an anarchist, then if things can be minimized / pressed then it will not conflict anarchist. Even if there is a conflict then the process of resolving the problem will be easy to reach agreement. This is evident in Tuban district election that is safe and conducive.

Anarchic conflict prevention efforts in the election in Indonesia needed komuniasi political formula to suit the conditions of each region, namely by combining modern political communication patterns through the use of mass media (on-line, TV, Radio, and print media) as a tool for message-passing political messages disseminated by the organizers of the institution election (election Commission and Supervisory Committee Regional) as well as political messages carried by the candidate / participant election and traditional patterns of political communication through interpersonal approach with local leaders, political parties, mass organizations, educational institutions and government agencies related. Use polite language, simple easy to digest and is not hyperbole with emphasis on local knowledge that there is a transfer method of political messages are effective in reaching the target (or sympathetic voters).

Thus the transfer process symbols containing political messages were packed well by the organizers of the election and that carried by the successful team of candidates for regional heads (Mayor / Regent) can open up insights and influence the behavior of voters who become the target (*Hafied Cangara, 2009:35*).

The expected effects of political communication in the form of the creation of understanding political targets (sympathizers and voters) to exercise their voting rights in a rational, elegant and peace can be achieved. Even if there is a conflict in the election process would be quickly resolved by peaceful means (Consolation, Mediation, and Arbitration) if there / made an agreement signed by each team bearers / successful team of candidates for a Regional Head and carry out peaceful elections the most important is the attitude of the providers neutral election (election Commission and Supervisory Committee) as well as related government agencies and the police. Thus anarchist's conflict can be avoided.

In summary formula of political communication as an effort to prevent the occurrence of anarchic conflict in the election to the authors describe in chart 1 below:

CONCLUSION

The secondary and primary data obtained and processed through observation and interview research and discussion which have been reviewed above, the authors draw conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. That based on the results of the General Election in mapping: Surabaya (Pilwali), Mojokerto (Pilbup), and District Tubah (Pilbup) have characteristics similar conflict. There are differences in: a source of conflict, forms of behavior, intensity and goal conflict, and conflict resolution.

2. Anarchic conflict can be avoided if the applied formulas of political communication which is the combination of modern political communication patterns with traditional patterns of political communication using existing local knowledge and the formation of

a peace agreement participants candidate election chief and deputy chief bearers of Regional and team and individual or team success each candidate.
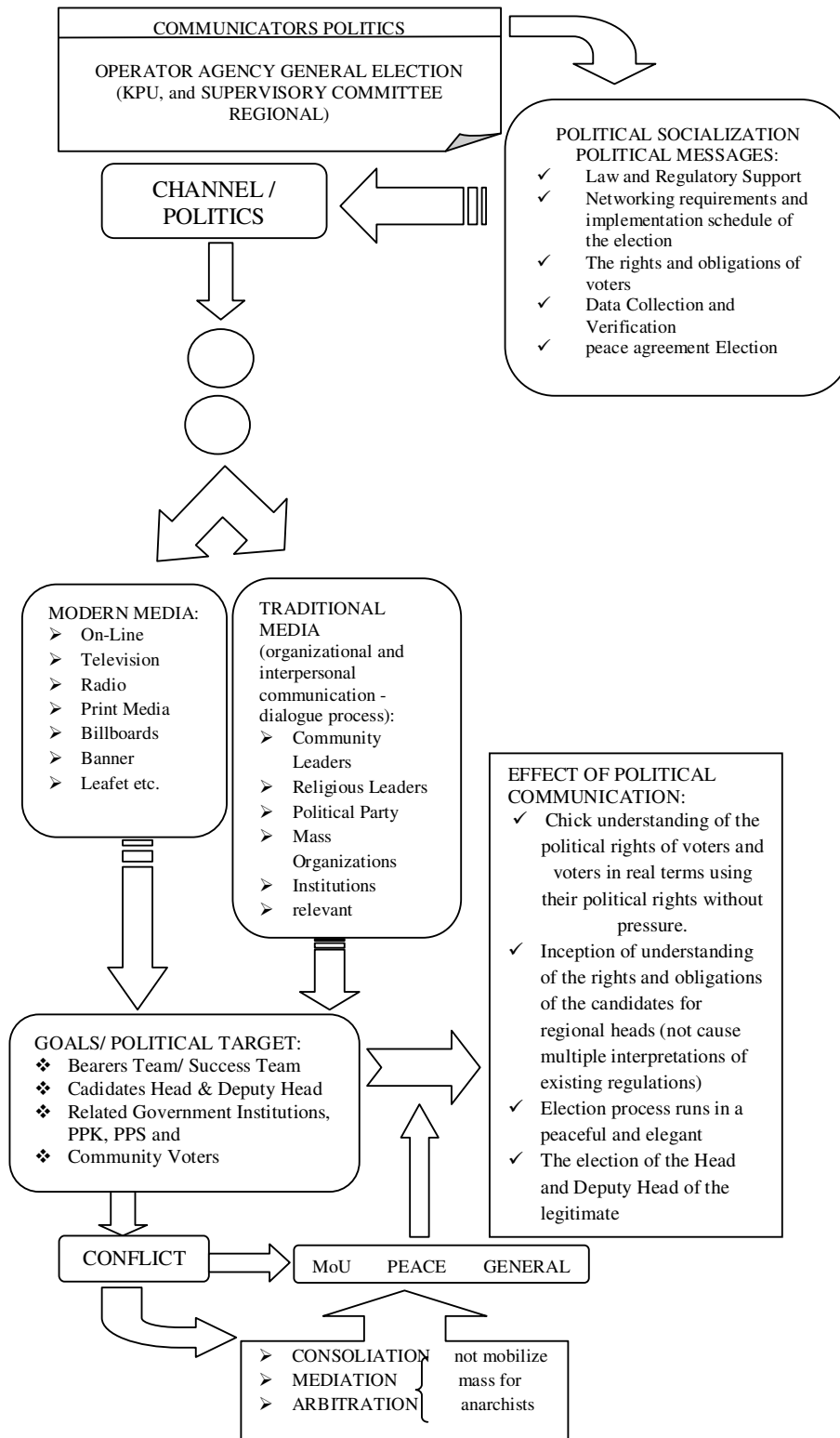
COMMUNICATORS POLITICS

OPERATOR AGENCY GENERAL ELECTION
(KPU, and SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE REGIONAL)

CHANNEL / POLITICS

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION
POLITICAL MESSAGES:
- ✓ Law and Regulatory Support
- ✓ Networking requirements and implementation schedule of the election
- ✓ The rights and obligations of voters
- ✓ Data Collection and Verification
- ✓ peace agreement Election

MODERN MEDIA:
- ➤ On-Line
- ➤ Television
- ➤ Radio
- ➤ Print Media
- ➤ Billboards
- ➤ Banner
- ➤ Leafet etc.

TRADITIONAL MEDIA
(organizational and interpersonal communication - dialogue process):
- ➤ Community Leaders
- ➤ Religious Leaders
- ➤ Political Party
- ➤ Mass Organizations
- ➤ Institutions
- ➤ relevant

EFFECT OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION:
- ✓ Chick understanding of the political rights of voters and voters in real terms using their political rights without pressure.
- ✓ Inception of understanding of the rights and obligations of the candidates for regional heads (not cause multiple interpretations of existing regulations)
- ✓ Election process runs in a peaceful and elegant
- ✓ The election of the Head and Deputy Head of the legitimate

GOALS/ POLITICAL TARGET:
- ❖ Bearers Team/ Success Team
- ❖ Cadidates Head & Deputy Head
- ❖ Related Government Institutions, PPK, PPS and
- ❖ Community Voters

CONFLICT

MoU   PEACE   GENERAL

- ➤ CONSOLIATION   not mobilize
- ➤ MEDIATION   mass for
- ➤ ARBITRATION   anarchists

Chart 1. Formula Political Communication to Prevent Conflict Anarchist in Election

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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