

The Effect of Politics Reconciliation after President Election 2019 to Democratization in Indonesia

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Abstract

The general election is not only a forum or a means to appreciate the voice of the people who are free in choosing their leaders, but also as a forum for the people to assess their leaders and if the performance of the leaders is poor, they are ready to be punished. Therefore, with the general election, the people can select their dreamers who are members of the people's representative body and officials who occupy other government positions. For this reason, this general election shows that its ability is to translate the notion of democracy and also the sovereignty of the people in a country. This research was aim to study about how to form a political reconciliation between the two camps that occurred during the presidential election in 2019 which impacted democracy in Indonesia by using research methodology of literature study research by looking for theoretical references related to research or research relating to reconciliation and also democracy in Indonesia after the 2019

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presidential election. Political reconciliation is not only important among the elites, but also supporters who have strong fanaticism and political affection. The effects arising from the reconciliation between the two presidential candidates have an impact above and below, where the above here is intended for the government and below is the community. This community gathering emphasizes the importance of the involvement of all parties in the State to always maintain national political stability and also maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Keyword : Reconciliation, Democratization, The effect of Reconciliation

Introduction

Indonesia is a democratic country, in which the presidential elections are held in general elections. This general election was first held in 1955 which was originally the election of the Parliament and Constituents in Indonesia in the Sukarno era. The first election in 1955 was held at a time when the Indonesian State, whose security was still not conducive and some areas were still in chaos. At the time of the election, members of the armed forces and police also voted differently from the current election, members of the armed forces and police had to be neutral or unable to participate in the general election as voters. Those who served in several areas prone to rotating came to the polls to secure the course of the elections in the regions in Indonesia, and in the end the first general election proceeded safely.

The election itself is one of the political practices in the state administration that has been practiced in various countries. On the basis of historical implications this was implemented on the triumph of democracy in the face of ideology, ideas, regimes or other things. Until now, almost no country has refused the existence of this democratic idea, even some countries that are not democratic countries have also claimed that their country is a democratic state.

The general election is not only a forum or a means to appreciate the voice of the people who are free in choosing their leaders, but also as a forum for the people to assess their leaders and if the performance of the leaders is poor, they are

ready to be punished (Arrsa, 2016). Therefore, with the general election, the people can select their dreamers who are members of the people's representative body and officials who occupy other government positions. For this reason, this general election shows that its ability is to translate the notion of democracy and also the sovereignty of the people in a country.

Since the Reformation era, Indonesia itself has held five presidential elections five times. However, in 2019 the fifth election, the presidential election that year had a very controversial political constellation in the public eye. In this fifth presidential election, where Joko Widodo for the second time in opposition with Prabowo Subianto to fight for the presidential seat. The 2019 presidential election contest reaped a political polarization between supporters of the presidential candidates. With this political polarization, social divisions within the community occur to favor each presidential candidate of his choice (Zuhro, 2019).

The form of the phenomenon of social division of society into two camps is one of the means to measure democratization in electing leaders through the 2019 presidential election. This phenomenon emphasizes the importance of the involvement of all parties in the State to always maintain national political stability and also maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. The question then is, how does the effect of political reconciliation that occurred after the 2019 presidential election affect the sovereignty of democracy in Indonesia?

The Research Objective

This research has various objectives. The first objective is to develop a research base to increase knowledge about political reconciliation between the two disputed factions in the 2019 presidential election. Secondly, this research also provides information to the public about the impact of political reconciliation on democracy in Indonesia. It is hoped that this research will be able to compare variables for future research that will increase knowledge related to politics in Indonesia.

The Research Scopes

To clarify the problem to be discussed and to avoid widespread or distorted discussion, it is necessary to make a boundary problem. The scope of the issues to be discussed in the writing of this journal, namely only the scope surrounding political reconciliation between the two camps in the 2019 presidential election. The scope discussed in this report is how the impact of the form of political reconciliation on democracy in Indonesia. The scope will be discussed in this journal regarding:

1. Researchers focus their research only on the forms of political reconciliation that occur between Jokowi-Prabowo. This is intended so that researchers can focus in one section, so that the data obtained is valid, specific, in-depth and makes it easy for researchers to analyze the data obtained.
2. The impact of political reconciliation on democracy.
3. Deepening of reconciliation and democracy.

Research Methodology

This research belongs to the type of literature study research by looking for theoretical references related to research or research relating to reconciliation and also democracy in Indonesia after the 2019 presidential election. The theoretical references obtained by researching the literature study path are used as a basic foundation and research tools seeking research amid field. Literature study is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topics raised in a study. Literature studies can be obtained from various sources, journals, book documentation, internet and literature.

The data that has been obtained is then analyzed by descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis method is done by describing the facts which are then followed by the analysis, not merely describing, but also provide sufficient understanding and explanation. The data source in this study is secondary data obtained from a literature review and interpretation of materials contained in

documents, site access, articles and journals and, other written information. Analysis of the data used in this research is quantitative data analysis to interpret data obtained from journals. The information obtained is then made in the form of a report to describethe effect of the reconciliation after the president election to democratisation in Indonesia.

The data collection technique used in this study is the study of literature, which collects data about theories and concepts from documents related to the main subject under study. The scope of this research is used as a basis for thought and discussion. To support this, data collection from documents downloaded from the internet is also used as research reference material.

The Research Result

Deepening of Reconciliation

The post-conflict presidential development process which took the initiative that one of the efforts to rebuild the community after the presidential election conflict was by encouraging a sustainable peace process (reconciliation) and also determining an approach to conflict-sensitive conflict based on peace. In general, a reconciliation must be able to stop and prevent divisions which are at the root of the conflict or problem that is happening so that it does not become more widespread and lead to violence between communities of conflict (Trijono, 2007).

In essence, reconciliation is a collaboration of peace building between policy holders and the people who are the subjects so that it can bring about the synergy of sustainable peace building as expected. Reconciliation is a long-term process whereby the process is to overcome hostility and distrust between conflicting groups (Miall, 2000). Reconciliation is one of the conflict transformation mechanisms, where the conflicting parties are expected to be able to provide a situation of forgetting one another and also forgive one another over the problems that occur (Pulubuhu, 2005).

Rebuilding community peace after the presidential election conflict can be done by strengthening social capital, which starts with building trust between

communities. Building trust is one of the social capital that is very important in the efforts of community reconciliation, as well as being an ideal means of creating sustainable peace. Political reconciliation is needed to reduce future political tensions (Anwar,2015)

The Reconciliation between Jokowi and Prabowo

The meeting between Jokowi and Prabowo did not merely reduce heated political tension. More than that. The meeting was the beginning of social reconciliation so that people would no longer be divided. This means that the meeting should not only be used as a place to share power or the allocation of ministerial seats. But as a sign it is time for national reconciliation between the two supporters. Jokowi's supporters who won the presidential election may not be jumawa. Conversely, his supporters Prabowo must also be relieved. Jokowi's national reconciliation and supporters as well as Prabowo and his supporters will make Indonesia stronger. A united Indonesian nation will make the country stronger. Both in facing threats from within and from abroad. The meetings of JokoWidodo and PrabowoSubianto are indeed still the initial steps of reconciliation after the 2019 Presidential Election.

President Jokowi realizes the importance of reconciliation in re-establishing social relations. Therefore, previously several times President Jokowi expressed his desire to meet Prabowo. The wish was finally realized July 13 2019 ago. Through the meeting, Prabowo and Jokowi can show all the people of Indonesia that the competition is over. Indeed, a contestation of presidential elections in a large country like Indonesia will still place the losing party in an honorable position. But the show of strength that took place during the campaign period had to stop. Both sides must strip off their uniforms or attributes. Anyone who loses must be ready to transform into another role, for example being an opposition in parliament (Suharyono, 2019)

On the other hand, reconciliation is considered very necessary or even very mandatory to reduce conflicts that occur in all elements of society, but on the other hand it is also feared that it can damage democracy in Indonesia, because if

opposition parties move closer to the government, no one will control the government and governance becomes uneven.

The Impact of President Election to Democratization

This presidential election also has an impact on democratization in Indonesia. On the one hand, the Indonesian people can be proud that as one of the largest democratic countries in the world, they have successfully held elections which are the most difficult and complicated practical political practices in the world. With the high enthusiasm of the people at the presidential election, it indicates that the high trust of the people and also the people's hope that the political system of democracy can provide social transformation for the better.

On the other hand the community must also recognize that the practice of democracy in Indonesia is still tinged with the spread of hoaks, identity politics, and also the exploitation of hate speech over the past four years also contributes to this sharp social division. The existence of this presidential election divides the community into two camps separated by differences in political affiliation they hold. Between the two camps facing each other in upholding his fanaticism over politics over the claims of truth that are still taboo. Throughout post-reform history in Indonesia, perhaps this is the lowest point in democracy (Nurrochman, 2019).

Democratization, and also decentralization, developing in regions in Indonesia today can indeed reduce conflict. However, this political change, on the other hand, also creates political changes of its own, creates political opportunities and opportunities, raises political worries while fostering new political hopes among the political elite, which can increase the escalation of conflict in society (Klinken, 2007). Understanding the dynamics of political conflict is very important especially to prevent the possibility of recurring conflict in the community and ensure peace continues. The relation of peace, democracy, and development policy in this case is important to be strengthened for the consolidation of peace in post-conflict regions (Trijono, 2009).

The development of democratic institutions that are not accompanied by the development of character, character and culture of democracy also makes democracy itself finally taken over by oligarchic political elites who control economic and political resources. In the end, the sovereignty of the people is no more than a procedural-electoral political procession. This has an impact on institutional democracy which tends to take place in a patchwork manner. This is not only seen in our constitution but also in laws that are incoherent and inconsistent with one another.

The Effect of Reconciliation

The effects arising from the reconciliation between the two presidential candidates have an impact above and below, where the above here is intended for the government and below is the community. The effect for the community itself is that the community which was originally divided into two camps later due to the reconciliation of the community united to commit to controlling the government and supporting government programs.

The effect on the losing parties becomes closer to the government which the losing party should be in opposition to control the government but instead joins in and makes the government fat and the opposition becomes uneven so that the check and balance in the controlling system becomes weak and the impression makes the government anti-criticism.

This shallow understanding of politics impacts on the occurrence of an ethical crisis and leadership is very serious at all levels, the state and society, at the central and regional levels. Parliamentary institutions at the national and regional levels which are supposed to be partners of the government in realizing the ideals of justice and welfare of the people actually develop into pressure groups that often impose their will on behalf of the people or in the name of democracy. Corruption of public officials is rampant, as are the sale and purchase of positions, and other transactional politics. Ironically, all this does not only happen at the country level, but also society.

Leadership failure can also be seen in the performance of political parties. This was reflected in part from the tendency of party elites to gain support by manipulating cultural and primordial identities. There has never been an attempt by party leaders to educate people to support them rationally based on the principle of exchanging support (provided by the people) with public services (provided by the elite as compensation). On the other hand, some parties are trapped in leadership that tends to be oligarchic, so commitment to the whole democratic process often stops as jargon that does not even materialize in the internal life of the party.

Conclusion

The contestation in the presidential election is complete and also reconciliation must be directed to stop the division in the midst of society and supporters as a result of the presidential election contestation. However, the agenda of reconciliation should not be interpreted narrowly only as a means of transactional gain and power sharing. Reconciliation is simply interpreted as a process to stop conflicts and social tensions that occur in the middle of the community which is characterized by the sincerity of the elite to sincerely accept the results of the general election and also recognize the election of the presidential candidate pair that has been determined by the General Election Commission (KPU) (Association for Elections and Democracy, 2018).

Now is the time for elites to invite their supporters to transform political participation from the voting booths to active participation to oversee the performance of elected executives and legislators. Political reconciliation is not only important among the elite, but also important for supporters who have strong fanaticism and political affection.

The entire elite part of the presidential candidate pair Jokowi and Prabowo, should have cooled the atmosphere and also started to discuss the agenda going forward. So that the community feels confident that the leadership they have chosen does have a commitment to focus on building governance that is oriented to the

whole group in an open and inclusive manner. Then, for the political practices of the elected government, it will still need a constructive and productive watchdog and balancing group as well as the function of check and balance in the presidential system.

Apart from all that, as part of this country, we thank all elements of the nation who have contributed directly or indirectly in maintaining the peace and order of the nation during the course of this presidential election. Starting from the participants of the general election, voters, organizers, mass media and the international community who also took part in giving attention in the course of Indonesia's democracy throughout 2019.

Research recommendation

Based on the conclusions from the results of the study, a recommendation such as:

1. For the Indonesian Society

With the political reconciliation between Jokowi-Prabowo, it is expected that all Indonesian people will be able to tolerate the results of the previous presidential election and also with the political reconciliation, democracy in Indonesia continues to run well and as it should.

2. For Political Elites.

Then it is suggested to the political elite concerned in political reconciliation and those who have been given the mandate can do their job well.

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