Reconciliation After 2019

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Abstract—**In the last three years, our country Indonesia has organized a series of democratic parties at various levels, ranging from cities, districts and provinces in 2017 and 2018, as well as legislative and presidential elections in 2019. Various strategies include populism, identity politics , and sectarianism by political party elites in order to achieve victory in various levels of the election, with channeling through mass media and social media, both in the form of valid news and hoaxes and provocations to make humanity in our society begin to fade because many are just swallowing political narratives divide people into groups rawly. At the same time, political temperature can be felt which heated up, and the emergence of conflict in various walks of life. Studi illustrates the reconciliation after the presidential election in 2019, is interesting to study because the political elite has finally agreed to unite for the sake of the nation. The initial election to choose and find the best leaders among the best, surely leads to divisions in society . Reconciliation is also seen as able to trigger a fat and ineffective government due to lack of loyalty. In addition, there is a risk of diminished opposition to the government from the opposition. The research technique used is descriptive qualitative which focuses on case studies. Politic is no end, the joint efforts of all elements of society through reconciliation efforts, and to overcome lies and provocative news circulating, it is still not too late for us all to get back together. presidential candidates who compete in general elections in the integrity of the nation and prioritize the interests of the people of Indonesia compared to the interests of individuals, groups and parties.**

Keywords— Reconciliation, Presidential Election, Democracy

I. INTRODUCTION

Election (Election) as a selection process for the birth of a leader in the context of the realization of democracy is expected to be a representation of the people, because the election is a series of political activities to accommodate the interests of the community, which is then formulated in various forms of policy (policy).

In other words, elections are a means of democracy to form a system of state power that is sovereign of the people and the deliberation of representation outlined by the Basic Law. Power born through elections is power born from below according to the will of the people and used in accordance with the wishes of the people. Elections imply the implementation of governance mechanisms in an orderly, orderly and peaceful manner and the birth of a society that can respect the opinion of other people. Besides that, a society which has a high level of criticism will be born, in the sense of being selective or usually choosing the best according to their beliefs.

The exercise of popular sovereignty cannot be separated from general elections because elections are a logical consequence of the principle of popular sovereignty (democracy) in the life of the nation and state. The basic principle of democratic state of life is that every citizen has the right to participate actively in the political process of the nation and state.

After the 17th of April 2019 the party of the people was over, a new leader of the State existed, and was declared the winner by the organizer, namely the general election commission with this democratic party over, but still kept the problem of whether the election was honest and fair or not. This is what triggers a conflict or demonstration conducted by supporters of the candidate pair Prabowo Subianto and Sandiaga Uno. Almost in all regions there was turmoil and rejection.

This is what underlies the nation's leaders, both the political elite and intellectuals, to reduce the ongoing conflict through reconciliation. Reconciliation is intended so that the presidential election contestants, both Joko Widodo and Prabowo meet, aside the problems of the interests of groups, individuals and supporters. Reconciliation is considered a middle way to maintain the integrity of the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Democracy Theory

1) Concept of Democracy

The concept of democracy is practiced throughout the world differently from one country to another. Democracy has become a paradigm in the language of world communication about government systems and political systems that are considered ideal. Therefore, according to Ni'atul Huda, it cannot be denied that democracy is the best principle and system in the political system and state administration. In modern times, almost all countries claim to be followers of democracy. As can be seen from Amos J. Peaslee's research, in 1950, of the 83 Constitution of the countries he compared, there were 74 countries whose constitution officially adopted the principle of popular sovereignty (90%). Meanwhile, according to research conducted by UNESCO in 1949, stated: "perhaps for the first time in history, democracy was declared the best and most appropriate name for all systems of political and social organization championed by influential supporters (probably for the first time in history democracy is claimed as the ideal ideal description of all systems of politics and social organizations advocated by influential proponents).

According to Henry B. Mayo, who was followed by Ni'matul Huda in his book "Indonesian Constitutional Law", defines democracy as a political system as follows: "A democratic political system is where public policy is determined on the basis of a majority by supervised representatives. effectively by the people in periodic elections based on the principle of political equality and held in a guarantee of political freedom " (A democratic political system is one in which public policies are made on a majority basis, by representative subject to effective popular control at periodic alection which are conducted on the principle of political equality and under conditions of political freedom).

Henry B. Mayo further stated that democracy is based on several values, namely:
1. Settle disputes peacefully and institutionalized (institutionalized peaceful settlement of conflict);
2. Ensuring the implementation of peaceful change in a society that is changing (peaceful change in a changing society);
3. Hold regular leadership changes (orderly succession of rulers);
4. Limit the use of violence to the minimum (minimum of coercion);
5. Recognize and assume the diversity in society that is reflected in the diversity of opinions, interests and behavior;
6. Guaranteeing justice.

2) Democracy and the rule of law

The theory of a state based on law essentially means that law is supreme and it is obligatory for every state organizer or government to submit to the law (subject to the law). There is no power above the law (above the law). With this position there should be no arbitrary power (arbitrary power) or abuse of power (misuse of power).

Democracy and the rule of law are two conceptions of the mechanism of power in running the wheels of state government. Both conceptions are interrelated that the same cannot be separated, because on the one hand democracy provides the foundation and the mechanisms of power based on principles of equality and equality of human beings, on the other hand, state law provides a benchmark that the ruling in a country not humans, but the law. Conception of democracy, contained in the principles of popular sovereignty (democratie) while in the conception of the rule of law contained the principles of the rule of law (nomocratie), each principle of the two conceptions is carried out in tandem as 2 (two) sides of 1 (one) currency. Such a state of law is known as a "democratic rule of law" (democratische rechtsstaat) or in the form of a constitutional called constitutional democracy.

Referred to as a "democratic rule of law", because it contains the principles of the rule of law and the principles of democracy, according to Jimly Asshiddiqie, the idea of a democracy based on the law (constitutional democracy) contains 4 (four) main principles, namely:

1. There is a guarantee of equality and equality in shared life;
2. Recognition and respect for diversity or plurality;

3. There are rules that are binding and used as a source of mutual referrals;
4. The existence of a dispute resolution mechanism based on the rule mechanism that is adhered to together in the context of state life, which also involves vertical dimensions of power between state institutions and citizens.

3) General election

According to the Election Murtopo understanding as follows: "In essence, the elections are the means available for people to exercising his sovereignty accordance with the principles, stipulated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution Election itself is essentially a Democratic Institute choosing members people's representatives in the MPR, DPR, DPRD, who in turn are tasked with working together with the government, setting politics and running the government of the country ".

In conducting the general election the principles used include the following (Aziz, 2012):
A. Direct, means that the public as voters has the right to vote directly in general elections in accordance with their own desires without intermediaries
B. General, means that the general election applies to all citizens who meet the requirements, regardless of religion, ethnicity, race, gender, class, occupation, area, and other social statuses.
C. Free, means that all citizens who meet the requirements as voters in the general election, free to determine who will be cast to carry their aspirations without any pressure and coercion from anyone.
D. Confidential, meaning that in determining their choices, voters are guaranteed the confidentiality of their choices. Voters vote for a letter sound with can not be known by others to anyone votes are cast.
E. Honest, means that all parties related to the election must act and also be honest in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
F. Fair, it means that in the implementation of elections, every voter and general election participant gets the same treatment and is free from cheating any party.

Furthermore, the purpose of the election in its implementation based on the Election Law was held to elect the president, members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

4) Reconciliation

Reconciliation is the term reconciliation rooted in the English word to reconsile, meaning to rebuild close relationships that calm, settle, resolve and bring someone to receive (Anwar & Nutfa, 2015). Reconciliation is usually associated with efforts made to resolve conflicts. Miall, et. al. (2000), said that reconciliation is a long - term process to overcome hostility and distrust between two conflicting groups. This process seeks to create equal, peaceful relations between historical antagonists based on equality, mutual respect and especially agreement.

Reconciliation does not end at a certain point or agreement, but is an evolutionary process in life that forms a

reciprocal relationship in society (Mustafa and Ghanem, 2013). Reconciliation is a conflict resolution process that transforms to the state before the conflict, namely a state of harmony and peace, if one of the parties involved in the conflict loses then the conflict opponent must forgive and forgive him of the mistakes and sins that have been committed (Afthonul, 2015). Bloomfield distinguishes the reconciliation approach into two namely the top-down approach and the bottom-up approach. The top-down approach is a program from the government that is a reconciliation approach that uses the legal process, the formation of a peace commission, reforms and public apologies, while the bottom-up approach uses more cross-community improvement relations for conflict healing.

a) Reconciliation and conflict resolution

Although generally understood as a way to end conflict (conflict resolution), reconciliation as a term and concept is not interpreted equally by scientists and concepts are not interpreted equally by scientists and practitioners. Some definitions, for example, interpret reconciliation as an event. Some stated reconciliation as a process and result at the same time. Some researchers consider reconciliation to be more properly seen as restoring relations (Kriesberg, 1988, TRC Refort, 1996).

Generally, reconciliation is interpreted as an attempt to resolve conflicts in the past while renewing the relationship towards peace and a more harmonious relationship in the future that will be data, as what Melor and Bretherton (2003: 39) say, as follows (Hirsch, 2016):

Imagine reconciliation as related to our ability to restore harmony with what has been broken, disconnected and interrupted, implying not only that there was damage to be repaired, but also that there was in the previous stage relationships that endanger our analysis of the process of reconciliation presenting it as having three stage: (1) . reconcile with the past; (2) take responsibility in the present; and then (3). work together to make a better future.

b) Scope of reconciliation

Reconciliation essentially improves relations between groups divided by conflict. At the community and national level, reconciliation is usually seen as a movement to achieve more cooperative relations. Four main points should be the core of the reconciliation movement. First, restore the human nature of all groups, even perpetrators. In other words, there must be a willingness to reorganize identity and redefine relations between groups. In this case human rights and humanity must receive first priority. Second, reconciliation must be understood as a rearrangement of a new moral order, which starts from the on sensus about the values that sustain cooperation. Third, the importance of changing attitudes (attitudinal aspect) and faith (belief). Changes in attitude and belief are important so that someone can overcome (cope) a sense of fear, anger, and revenge that makes a prolonged conflict. Fourth, the pattern of interaction with groups of enemies have to take risks to start a new contact that nascent confidence of each other (Merwe, 1999).

B. Research Method's

This study aims to determine the results of Reconciliation After the 2019 Presidential Election. From this reconciliation it is hoped that national leaders will eliminate the interests of groups for the benefit of the nation and the State.

The author this time uses a qualitative method through a case study approach (Moleong, 2007). Data were analyzed using several steps according by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) theory, which analyzes the data in three steps: the data condensation (condensation of data), the presenter's the data (see data), and drawing a conclusion or verification (describe conclusions and verification). Condensation data refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data. In more detail, steps are according to the theories of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Looking for Root Problems

Competition between camps 01 and 02 presents conflicts both large and small in the community. Starting from debates in cyberspace such as in whatsapp group, facebook, twitter, until the battle in the real world that claimed lives like what happened in Madura. conflict is a process in which a person or group of people perceives that someone else has or will do something that is contrary to their interests. There are several key elements in a conflict, namely (1) the presence of opposing interests, (2) being aware of the opposition, (3) the belief that the other party will do something to intervene in their interests, (4) the existence of an intervention.

The fourth element is currently a key creation of conflict exist in election between camps 01 and 02, so that the conflict is a necessity. The hope, with this understanding can do efforts to reduce conflict. Here are some of the findings are useful to understand the conflict. Conflict closely with fully sense of justice. But it should be in emphasize is that the assessment of justice is in the people's eye are set up different people can have the consideration of justice is different. Characteristic unique sense of justice, yes it is sensitive to the sense of justice it is those who are disadvantaged, while people in profitable tend to be less sensitive. This is known as self-serving bias.

Conflict will arise when people feel a lack of justice distributive (distributive justice), ie individual assessment by whether they receive treatment which is fair; fairness of procedures (procedural justice), namely the assessment of individuals whether the procedures applied to them are fair; and the latter interactional justice (interactional justice), namely the extent to which the parties involved can explain the choice rationally.

Conflicts also occur easily when someone has a categorizing view social (social categorization), namely the tendency of people to see the social world over two viz "We" and "them" or mindset ingroup vs. outgroup. In-group is to group together the social where someone me a sense they are a part of us. While out-groups are any group other than the group where the individual feels they are. People and views that fall into the category of "we" get a positive rating, while others are negative. The bad side of this is the creation of

social categorization prejudices, negative attitude to members of a particular social group. What is interesting is the prejudice is the result of unlearned social. Which means there is a way to counter prejudice by providing new learning.

The factor that influences conflict is faulty communication, which is the wrong way of communication. Sometimes people convey messages in ways that make other people annoyed and angry, even though they really don't mean it. People tend to perceive that personal views is and appropriate objective reality, while his view is self-oriented and does not match reality.

The findings of such research has been explained above can be used to understand the condition of the conflict 2019's presidential election. In this 2019 presidential election both camps, both 01 and 02 said that they are rigged. The head of the National Campaign Team of the stronghold 01 said that there were 25 thousand complaints about alleged fraud that had harmed the presidential candidate's support. While various protests demanding the honesty of the General Election Commission delivered by camp 02.

This is illustrated by National Campaign Agency spokesman statement from the camp 02 that BPN is ready for shootout of data fraud and the Election Commission should be fair. This condition illustrates the in-group and out-group mindset of the two camps that gave birth to prejudice. Each party feels cheated. In addition to faulty communication is also an action that was shown by some politicians in the past year. How wrong communication inviting other wrong communication so that create vicious circle without end.

B. Minimize Conflict

For officials, public figures and the mass media, the first step must be taken it is no longer necessary to carry out social categorization since in the mind. Officials, public figure, mass media editors must set the mindset that both my mother 01 and camp 02 are all Indonesian people.

Related perception of injustice then attempt to neutralize problem. This can be done by the Election Commission by providing interactional justice (Hakim, 2019). The General Election Commission can provide a rational and transparent explanation so that the gap of perception of injustice can be reduced. The presidential election must also be free from faulty communication, from the wrong content of information and the use of wrong narratives.

Because of that, important for the public figure to control the diction conveyed. Because everyone must realize that what is conveyed will be accepted by people from various walks of life with different levels of education and understanding. This is not intended to prevent the State from speaking to people, but rather to encourage people to speak good and not provocative.

The strategic steps that must be done in order to accelerate national reconciliation can be realized is the first party elections should demonstrate that they had me in that other State duties fairly and professional by way of a transparent, receiving input from the camp who protest, and correcting if indeed made a mistake. While from the faction that has scrounged it must provide input accompanied by evidence. This will give satisfaction so as not to reduce the perception of injustice. In this process the relevant parties must maintain good and polite communication.

C. Reconciliation Results

With the telephone of Mr. Luhut Binsar Panjaitan to Mr. Prabowo, it seems that it has become a breath of fresh air for Indonesian politics, how can the rejection of various nationalities be disrupted by the government so that the government is forced to concentrate on preventing conflict between the nation's children due to differences in presidential election results. After the voting, Jokowi tried to establish communication with Prabowo Subianto. Jokowi sent the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, to meet presidential candidate number 02, Prabowo Subianto. At that time, Luhut said he had contacted Prabowo via telephone to arrange a meeting schedule. And in the end, Mr. Prabowo Subianto and Mr. Joko Widodo agreed to meet above Mass Rapid Transit. The two national figures agreed to build Indonesia together and there was no such thing as pair 01 (zero one) and pair 02 (zero two) but others. there is the 3rd SILA namely the Indonesian Association.
Joko widodo Meets Prabowo Supporting Political Parties Before the Constitutional Court's ruling, President Jokowi had met with several elite parties in the Prabowo Subianto camp. Among these were the elite Democratic Party, Hari Harititi Yudhoyono, and PAN Chairman General Zulkifli Hasan. Even the meeting with Agus was recorded as having taken place twice at the Palace. Not only PAN and Democrats, there is news that President Jokowi's envoy also met with Prabowo Subianto discussing reconciliation. Even the meeting led to coalition talks.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the end the two fathers established reconciliation, and in the end Mr. Prabowo Subianto was willing, in the name of the interests of the nation and the state to assist the president as Minister of Defense and generosity. Finally, the interests of the nation are placed above everything else than individual interests.

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