

**CONVENIENT ELECTION CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
(CASE STUDY OF THE 2018 SOUTH CENTRAL ELECTIONS)****Oktavianus Anggriawan Kedabu**Universitas Nusa Cendana
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Abstrak (indonesia)

Latar Belakang: Konflik Pilkada TTS Tahun 2018 disebabkan oleh adanya ketidak lengkapan dan ketidak autentikan dokumen untuk melakukan pemilihan yakni formulir model C1-KWK asli berhologram dan formulir model C1 Plano-KWK asli berhologram pada 30 TPS.

Tujuan: Mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis Manajemen Konflik Pilkada Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan pada Pilkada Serentak Tahun 2018.

Metode: kualitatif. Lokasi Penelitian : Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan. Fokus penelitian : Manajemen Konflik Model Intervensi Pihak Ketiga yang terdiri atas konsiliasi, negosiasi, mediasi dan arbitersi. Teknik penentuan informan : purposive sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data : wawancara dan dokumentasi.

Hasil: Negosiasi: Pertemuan KPU TTS dengan Paslon No.2 terjadi pada tahapan sengketa hasil pemilu bertujuan untuk membahas temuan-temuan yang menjadi keberatan Paslon No.2 pada Pilkada TTS tahun 2018. Pertemuan itu dihadiri Paslon No.2 beserta beberapa saksi TPS dan tim sukses dan dari pihak keamanan”.

Kesimpulan: Konflik Pilkada Kabupaten TTS tahun 2018 terjadi pada tahap sengketa hasil pemilu, hal ini disebabkan karena pada Penetapan Rekapitulasi Hasil Penghitungan Suara Pemilihan Bupati dan Wakil Bupati Timor Tengah Selatan Tahun 2018 adanya ketidaklengkapan dan ketidakautentikan dokumen untuk melakukan pemilihan yakni Formulir Model C1-KWK asli berhologram dan Formulir Model C1.Plano-KWK asli berhologram pada 30

TPS sehingga perolehan suaranya tidak terjamin validitasnya. Konflik terjadi antara salah satu pasangan calon (Drs. Obed Naitboho, M.Si dan Alexander Kase, S.Pdk) dengan KPU TTS selaku penyelenggara Pemilu.

Kata kunci: Konflik; Pilkada; Abiterasi; Mediasi dan Konsiliasi.

Abstract (English)

Background: The 2018 TTS Pilkada conflict was caused by incomplete and inauthentic documents to conduct the election, namely the original hologram C1-KWK model form and the original hologram C1 Plano-KWK model form at 30 polling stations.

Objective: Describe and analyze the Conflict Management of the South Central Timor Regency Pilkada in the 2018 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections.

Methods: qualitative. Research Location : South Central Timor Regency. Research focus: Third Party Intervention Model Conflict Management which consists of conciliation, negotiation, mediation and arbitration. Informant determination technique: purposive sampling. Data collection techniques: interviews and documentation.

Results: Negotiation: The TTS KPU meeting with Paslon No.2 occurred at the stage of the dispute over the election results aimed at discussing the findings that became objections to Paslon No.2 in the 2018 TTS Pilkada. The meeting was attended by Paslon No.2 along with several TPS witnesses and the success team and from security."

Conclusion: The 2018 TTS Regency Pilkada conflict occurred at the disputed stage of the election results, this was because in the Determination of the Vote Count Result for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Election there were incomplete and inauthentic documents to conduct the election, namely the original C1-KWK Model Form

with holograms and The original Model C1.Plano-KWK form has a hologram at 30 polling stations so that the validity of the vote is not guaranteed. A conflict occurred between one pair of candidates (Drs. Obed Naitboho, M.Si and Alexander Kase, S.Pdk) and the TTS KPU as the election organizer.

Keywords: *Conflict; Pilkada; Abitration, Mediation and Conciliation.*

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BACKGROUND

General elections are a form of community freedom and individual rationality to choose their leaders. This has a correlation with the formation of regional government as a form of regional community rationality which is realized through the direct election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. The purpose of holding direct elections is to form a strong government based on the choice and legitimacy of the people. Regional heads and deputy regional heads are elected in one pair of candidates which is carried out democratically based on the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair. The direct election is a series of democratic rails to be realized in order to increase the value of democracy at the regional level. With the direct election of regional heads, the aspirations and political desires of the people at the lowest level will be channeled. Because, essentially with this direct choice, what will be chosen is not a mere figure, but a concept of development in the region in the future (Anshori, 2016).

However, in the midst of good changes, of course, it is very difficult to achieve the word perfect because in the process there are still violations in the Pilkada itself that cause (Yarsina, 2020) conflicts in the Pilkada. This happened in the 2018 South Central Timor Pilkada where in the Determination of the Recapitulation of the Vote Count Results for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent elections there were incomplete and inauthentic documents for conducting the election, namely the original hologram C1-KWK Model Form and Form (Asfar, 2006) The original C1 Plano-KWK model had holograms at 30 polling stations so that the validity of the votes was not guaranteed, for example there were 21 TPS not found the original C1Plano-KWK form with a hologram in the ballot box but found using other media such as kasdus paper, oil paper,

candidate pair list paper and paper recapitulation formats in PPK such as the plano DAA and DA plano forms. And there are 9 TPS where C1 KWK Original Hologram was not found. The documents found were C1 KWK without a hologram. TPS 2 Pollo Village, South Amanuban District (Armunanto, 2015), TPS 1, TPS 2, TPS 3 and TPS 4 Fenun Village, TPS 4 Kualeu Village, TPS 1 and TPS 2, Lanu Village, TPS 3 Anin Village, TPS 2 Fae Village, South Amanatun District, TPS 4 Boentuka Village, Batu Putih District, TPS 1 Nefokoko Village And TPS 1 Halme Village, North Mollo District, TPS 1 Koa Village And TPS 1 Oeluban Village (Bratakusumah & Solihin, 2002), West Mollo District, TPS 1 Leonmeni Village, Boking District, TPS 4 Nunusunu Village (Brown, Hale, & King, 2019), Kualin District, TPS 1 And TPS 2 Besleu Village, Fautmolo District, TPS 1 Tesiayofanu Village, TPS 1 , TPS 2 and TPS 3 in Fatu Ulan Village, TPS 1, TPS2, TPS3 and TPS 4 in Falas Village, Ki'e District, TPS 3 in Minesatbubuk Village, TPS 1 and TPS 2 in Laob Village, Polen District (DARMAWAN, 2013).

Through this study, the authors provide an analysis of election conflict management that can minimize potential conflict and election conflict management in Timor Tengah Selatan district in the next and subsequent periods (Gayatri, 2015). This research is expected to become a proposed concept of election conflict management in both the South Central Timor district and in other districts experiencing electoral conflict. This research is intended to be a concept of election conflict management in the South Central Timor district in the next election (RUDI HERLIYANTO, Kusnadi, & Marlina, 2019).

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Sugiyono (2015) suggests that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or connecting one variable to another (Hikmat, 2014).

This research was conducted in TTS Regency (South Central Timor), East Nusa Tenggara Province. Taking into account that the TTS (South Central Timor) Regency, at the time of the election of regional heads simultaneously in 171 regions, namely 17 provinces, 115 regencies (Anggraini, Afrizal, & Indradin, 2019), and 39 cities was one of the regions that had problems in the process. Pilkada, namely the Determination of the Recapitulation of Vote Count Results for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of South Central Timor in 2018 there were incompleteness (Satris et al., 2019) and inauthentic documents for conducting the election, namely the original hologram C1-KWK Model Form and the original Plano-KWK Model C1 Form holograms at 30 polling stations so that the validity of the votes is not guaranteed (Kusworo, 2019). The focus of the

research is based on conflict management proposed by Dianne Schilling to measure conflict management in the 2018 South Central Timor District Election.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. South Central Timor Election Conflict in 2018

As for the disputes or problems that occurred in the implementation of the 2018 regional elections for TTS Regency, namely at the stage of dispute over election results (Sabrina, 2020), this was due to the determination of the Vote Count Result Recapitulation for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Elections where there were incompleteness (Pateman, 1970) and inauthentic documents for conducting elections, namely the original ModelC1-KWK Form with the hologram and the original ModelC1.Plano-KWK Form with the hologram at 30 TPS so that the validity of the votes is not guaranteed (Purwanto, 2005), namely:

B. 2018 South Central Timor Pilkada Conflict Resolution

Negotiation Negotiation is a process that involves two or three parties to negotiate several options of opinion that become a source of conflict to reach a mutual agreement that is mutually beneficial to both parties (Putra, 2009). Negotiations in the Settlement of the 2018 South Central Timor Pilkada Conflict were shown by the meeting of Paslon No. 2 (Obed Naitboho-Alexander Kase) with the success team and several witnesses at several polling stations with the Chairperson of the TTS KPU and his staff at the TTS KPU two days after the determination of the recapitulation (Mazzarella, 2006) of the results of the district level vote count. The meeting was also attended by security forces, namely the TTS Police and KODIM to carry out security in the negotiation process (Anwar, 2018).

The purpose of the negotiation was to discuss the findings of the witnesses and the success team of Paslon No. 2 (Obed Naitboho-Alexander Kase) during the voting to the recapitulation of the results of the calculations which became the objection of Paslon No. 2 to the results of the 2018 Regional Head Election (Siswanto, 2017) in TTS Regency. The findings include, at some polling stations the original Plano-KWK C1 form with a hologram in the ballot box was not found but was found using other media such as cardboard, oil paper and candidate pair list paper (Surbakti & Nugroho, 2015).

In this case, the TTS KPU as a party to the conflict and also as an election organizer becomes a facilitator in resolving the Pilkada conflict. The task of the TTS KPU related to this issue (Thapa, 2020) is to facilitate step by step the settlement of the pilkada conflict by directing Paslon No. 2 to resolve the dispute

over the results of the South Central Timor Regency Election using arbitration steps (Achyani, Gana, & Kase, 2015).

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C. Interlocutory decision read out on 29 August 2019

Ordered the General Election Commission of South Central Timor Regency to conduct a recount of the 2018 South Central Timor Regency Regent and Deputy Regent Elections at the South Central Timor Regency KPU by matching the original C1-KWK Form with a hologram with the original Plano-KWK Form C1 with a hologram, with witnessed by the Petitioner's witnesses and Related Parties before the Election Supervisory Committee for the South Central Timor Regency, Ordered the said recount to be carried out no later than 14 (fourteen) days after this decision was pronounced.

The General Election Commission for South Central Timor Regency which is supervised by the General Election Commission for East Nusa Tenggara Province and the General Election Commission in carrying out the recounting of the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Elections, Orders the

Election Supervisory Committee for South Central Timor Regency to carry out supervised supervision by the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Election Supervisory Board and the General Election Supervisory Body in the implementation of the vote recount for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Election.

Instruct the General Election Commission for South Central Timor Regency, the General Election Commission for East Nusa Tenggara Province, and the General Election Commission to report to the Court regarding the results of the vote count in the recount of the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Elections no later than - no later than 3 (three) working days after the recounting of the votes is carried out, Order the Election Supervisory Committee for the South Central Timor Regency, the Election Supervisory Board for the East Nusa Tenggara Province, and the General Election Supervisory Body to report to the Court regarding the results of the vote count in the counting. re-vote for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Election no later than 3 (three) working days after the re-count is carried out. Ordered the Indonesian National Police and their staff, in particular the Indonesian National Police for the East Nusa Tenggara Province, to secure the recount process until the report is submitted to the Court according to their authority.

D. Mediation

Following up on the Constitutional Court's decision, KPU TTS mediated with the KPU of NTT Province and KPU of the Republic of Indonesia in connection with the implementation of the re-count of votes for the South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent. Based on the results of the mediation, the South Central Timor Regency KPU issued Decree Number 30/HK/KPTS/5302.KPU.KAB/ VIII/2018 concerning Stages, Activities and Schedules for Re-counting the 2018 South Central Timor Regency Regent and Deputy Regent Election as Follow-up to the Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 61/PHP.BUP-XVI/2018 dated 31 August 2018.

E. Conciliation

The series of activities (Table 2) above is a form of conciliation in resolving the TTS Pilkada conflict because it was attended by each Candidate Pair, Witnesses from Candidate Pairs and under the Supervision of the South Central Timor Regency Supervisory Committee, with supervision from the East Nusa Tenggara Province Bawaslu and Republican Bawaslu Indonesia, and in its implementation the South Central Timor Regency KPU is supervised by the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial KPU and the Republic of Indonesia KPU, and also from the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Police, East Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Mobile Brigade, South Central Timor Resort Police, KODIM 1621.

F. The decision of the Constitutional Court on 18 September 2019 is as follows

Stating that there are incomplete and inauthentic documents to conduct elections in the 2018 Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, namely the original holographic Model C1-KWK Form and the original hologram C1. Plano-KWK Model Form as specified in the laws and regulations at 30 polling stations so that the validity of the vote is not guaranteed. Canceling the Decision of the General Election Commission of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency Number 19/HK/Kpt/5302/KPU-Kab/VII/2018 concerning the Determination of the Recapitulation of Vote Count Results for the 2018 Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of South Central Timor, dated July 8, 2018 insofar as it relates to the acquisition vote at 30 polling stations. Ordered the General Election Commission of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency to carry out re-voting for the 2018 Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency at 30 TPS. Order the re-voting to be carried out no later than 30 (thirty) days after this decision is pronounced.

CONCLUSION

The 2018 TTS District Election conflict occurred at the stage of dispute over the election results, this was due to the Determination of the Vote Counting Results for the 2018 South Central Timor Regent and Deputy Regent Elections where there were incomplete and inauthentic documents for conducting elections, namely the original C1-KWK Model Form with a hologram and The original C1.Plano-KWK Model Form had a hologram at 30 TPS so that the validity of the vote acquisition was not guaranteed. The conflict occurred between one of the candidate pairs (Drs. Obed Naitboho, M.Sc and Alexander Kase, S.Pdk) and KPU TTS as the election organizer.

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