

Handling the Conflict in District Heads Election Issues by the Pasaman Police

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Abstract: The conflict that occurs in the District Heads Election is waiting for not being watched quickly, it is feared that it will have a wider impact. Associated with the challenge of the duty of the responsible police with direct or indirect legal content with the potential to involve human rights, it is therefore necessary to take planned and measured actions in the implementation of this people's party. Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which Polri members understand the understanding of Polri operational management in order to carry out duties in the field, especially in Pasaman Regency. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The research informants were the police who were directly involved in the implementation of the regional head elections and the police leadership at the Pasaman Police. The data technique used; observation, interview, and documentation study. The results of this study indicate that the actions taken in handling conflict in the elections are adjusted to the stages of the conflict, starting during the campaign, implementing elections and counting as well as the determination of the vote count. If the preventive and preventive efforts fail, then the last resort is repressive. From the stage of social unrest, the stage of demonstrations, the stage of mass riots to the stage of recovery.

Keywords: *Conflict, District Heads Election, Police*

Introduction

The current reformation era is not followed by the progress of society in the field of education and maturity in politics. The relationship between education and politics is very close and even always related so that in this situation we can see that state politics plays a very important role in determining the direction of education development in a country (Purwanto, 2008). It is not an exaggeration if many experts argue that education is an effort or means to preserve state power, as according to Michael W. Apple (Tilaar, 2003) explains that the cultural politics of a country is channeled through its educational institutions so that the will is channeled in education or the system of power in a society.

Not apart from this, the community considered reform as a milestone for them to be able to act freely. This creates friction and conflicts that often occur. The lack of maturity in society today is also used by irresponsible individuals to seek benefits for themselves or their groups. So that the community can be moved easily by these elements, especially if the person and his group lose in the regional head election. This condition often triggers conflicts between supporters of each candidate for Regional Head. This is like in a paper entitled Conflict

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Management, a new challenge which states that when people work as a group, conflict is one of the most predictable outcomes (Madalinaa, 2016).

When the discourse on regional autonomy solidified, in the late 90s, the most prominent discourse was the mental readiness of the people in the regions to develop and manage their regions with a full sense of responsibility without reducing their commitment to national integrity. Various political policies were then prepared to support the ideals of equitable prosperity for all levels of Indonesian society. On the one hand, the positive implication of public awareness is the growth of people's maturity in politics. This is a development that is very encouraging for various parties, because the people are immediately tested by the political phenomenon in their respective circles. This signal shows that our nation is starting to be ready and able to face the so-called new economic order in the global world.

But on the other hand in its development, we know how these local elections into a political arena that is very *memperhatikan*. Each candidate directed various ways to win this *pilkada*. This election was often the scene of each other down the candidates competing, which eventually led to a conflict that could destabilize the region. One of the important aspects of social life takes into account all kinds of interactions between individuals. Besides establishing and maintaining functional human relationships, life within a group leads to situations of conflict (Madalinaa, 2016). Meanwhile, according to Coser, conflict can be functional both positively and negatively. Functional negatively when it moves against the structure and attacks a core value. Conversely, even conflicts that occur in society have a positive function that is needed by society.

For this reason, the purpose of writing this article is to provide an overview of the condition of the community at the time of regional head elections and ways of overcoming conflicts that occur in regional head elections by the Police at the Pasaman Police. The limitation of the problem in this paper is that only the efforts that can be made by the police in dealing with the problem of regional head election conflicts, as we know, it is not only the Police who are competent in this effort there are other components that also play a role such as the KPU, the parties involved, and society itself and others. This paper is expected to provide input on how to handle the police version of conflict in dealing with regional head election conflicts. Later it can be used as a reference or even suggestions and input for other interested parties.

Literature Review

Conflict contains a very broad spectrum of definitions, ranging from minor conflicts between individuals, conflicts between families to conflicts between villages and even to mass conflicts involving several large groups, either in regional or primordial ties. Basically, conflicts can be distinguished between horizontal and vertical conflicts, both of which have an equally large effect on efforts to maintain peace in this country. Horizontal conflict is meant as conflict between community groups caused by various factors such as political ideology, economy and primordial factors. Meanwhile, vertical conflict means conflict between the government / authorities and community members (Ubbe, 2011).

Likewise in the article *Legal Studies on Social Conflict Handling Mechanisms* (Ubbe, 2011) which explains that a mechanism is the work method or the totality of workflows taken in the implementation of a job in an organization. Conflict handling is a series of activities carried out in a systematic and planned manner in situations and events before, during and after a conflict, which includes activities for conflict prevention, conflict cessation and post-conflict recovery. A social conflict is a clash with physical violence between two or more community groups or groups that results in injury and / or loss of life, loss of property, has a wide impact, and lasts for a certain period of time which creates social insecurity and disintegration, thus hindering national development in achieving public welfare.

Meanwhile, in the case of conflict, conflict is a theory that is built on the same paradigm as structural functional theory, namely the paradigm of social facts. However, this theoretical mindset contradicts functional structural theory. The basic assumption of this theory is that conflict contributes to changes in systems / elements that have the opportunity to conflict. Society is always in change, but the changes that occur can contribute to conflict. Conflict is the main mechanism capable of contributing to change in society. Even the slightest conflict occurs, it will cause change. According to conflict theory, society is united by "coercion". That is, the order that occurs in society is actually due to coercion (coercion). Therefore, conflict theory is closely related to domination, coercion, and power. There are two modern sociological figures who are oriented and become the basis of thought in conflict theory, namely Lewis A. Coser and Ralf Dahrendorf (Razak, 2017).

According to Coser, conflict can be functional in a positive or negative way. Functional positively if the conflict has an impact on increasing integration / solidarity in the group but separates out groups, reinforces territorial / territorial boundaries, creates alliances and activates the role of individuals who were previously isolated, on the contrary it is negative if they move against the structure. In relation to the existing value system in society, conflict is functionally negative when it attacks a core value. In the case of conflict between a group and another group, conflict can be functionally positive because it will help stabilize structural boundaries and enhance integration within the group. The reasons for the conflict that occurred in Indonesia, are several things. Among them are political, economic, social, cultural and religious factors. Between one cause and another are related. For example, economic problems can lead to political conflicts, religion can lead to social conflicts, cultural issues can in some cases lead to political conflicts and vice versa (Kasim & Nurdin, 2015).

Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The location of the research was carried out at the Pasaman Police. In this study, the selection of informants was carried out deliberately (purposive sampling), namely members of the National Police who worked at the Pasaman Police who specifically handled or as security for regional head elections. In general, the types of data used in research are primary and secondary data. Techniques used in data collection in this study were carried out by means of observation, interviews, and documentation study.

Findings & Discussion

Based on the data obtained from the field, the factors that influence the occurrence of conflict can be classified from several angles, the first is from the community factors themselves, namely the level of community education which is still low. Lack of public awareness in understanding regional head elections. Low economic direction so that they are easily persuaded by using money. Besides that, the conflict factor from the government point of view is the lack of socialization about regional head elections by the government to the community. Weak oversight of the ongoing regional head elections has resulted in suspicions about the results of the regional head elections which have resulted in conflict. Strict sanctions are not imposed on those who commit violations in the regional head elections which trigger conflict. Meanwhile, the factor in terms of participants in the regional head election itself or political parties, namely the lack of maturity of the participants in the regional head elections if they experience defeat, then look for ways to guard the elected opponents. Political parties in determining candidates are not really selected. So that sometimes those who are elected are figures who have great influence and can mobilize the masses. Not coordinating their supporters properly so that conflicts often occur with supporters of other candidates. Using improper methods in regional head elections to win over the respective candidates.

The factors mentioned above are only part of the factors that caused conflict in the election for the Regional Head. By knowing the aforementioned factors, it is hoped that a solution can be found or an effort to deal with it, especially by the Police as law enforcement officers. The actions taken are adjusted to the stages of the conflict that occurred, starting during the campaign, the implementation of elections and the counting as well as the determination of the results of the vote count. If the preventive and preventive efforts fail, then the last resort is regressive. From the social unrest phase, the demonstration phase, the mass riot phase to the recovery phase. Polri's efforts in dealing with conflicts in the elections can be divided into several stages, namely as follows.

a. Efforts carried out during the campaign period can be in the form of preemptive and preventive efforts.

- a) Holding meetings with party leaders involved in the pilkada to discuss the technicalities and implementation of security starting from the start of activities, namely the campaign, implementation and final stages of vote counting and determination of potential winners.
- b) Holding consensus against participants who involve the masses if they commit violations or anarchist acts, they will be strictly dealt with.
- c) Together with the KPU, socializing Pilkada issues to the public
- d) Involving party task forces in security at the time of the campaign implementation carried out by the party.
- e) Providing escort and security of the paths that will be traversed by campaign participants
- f) Securing the campaign location by involving other agencies such as the TNI and the party task force involved.
- g) Early detection of possible friction between supporters
- h) Appeal to the masses of campaign participants to comply with all applicable regulations.

b. Efforts that can be made if the conflict has led to worrying things is by:

The phase of social unrest

- a) Keep up with the development of mass activities continuously.
- b) Observing the trend symptoms
- c) Identifying the perpetrators of criminal acts and figures mobilizing the masses
- d) Coordinating with support units to keep up to date with the current situation.

Demonstration Phase

- a) Call on the masses to convey their aspirations through representatives
- b) Provide opportunities for dialogue with mass representatives
- c) Suggesting mass groups to disband and channel their aspirations through applicable procedures and regulations
- d) Take care not to let the masses become violent or brutal
- e) Overcoming the movement of the masses so as not to get closer to vital objects
- f) Preventing the possibility of a riot

Supporting Mass Riot / Clash Phase

- a) Repressive action (arrest) is carried out if preventive action fails to disperse the masses
- b) The Dalmas Platoon was deployed to form a formation in accordance with the threat of the masses
- c) Special units infiltrate the masses to identify the movers / leaders of the masses, by making forced efforts according to the procedure
- d) Isolating the masses from joining the crowd

- e) Encouraging and escorting the masses to a place far from the target / object of demonstrations and mass riots
- f) Splitting the masses so that they are not concentrated in a place with the intention of being easily dispersed.

The actions in this phase can be further detailed as follows:

1. Isolation Stage

- 1) Aiming at preventing the spread of mass riot / riot conflict, limiting the space for criminals to move at the TKP.
- 2) How to act:
 - [1] Placing troops to isolate the rioting masses so that they do not get out of the location and do not get help / additional mobs from outside the location.
 - [2] Selecting and determining the dissolution area and escort route taking into account the risk of loss as little as possible.
 - [3] Prepare own troop forces and side / top support elements to carry out the overthrow and disbandment stages
 - [4] Organizing available troop forces to carry out the next phase of suppression.

2. The accompaniment stage

- 1) Aiming at pushing the masses towards the area of dispersal
- 2) How to act:
 - [1] Giving an appeal as a final warning so that the masses want to stop the action
 - [2] Once the security guard / route cover is ready, the force begins to break up the mass concentration by firing tear gas or water spray to start the mass movement.
 - [3] Lead and continue to urge the masses to move and follow the route that has been prepared
 - [4] Arrested mass leaders and collected items that could be used as evidence

3. Action Stage

- 1) Aim to disperse the masses and stop riots / riots
- 2) How to act:
 - [1] Continue to arrest mass leaders
 - [2] The scattering of the crowd by firing more tear gas or water jets
 - [3] Collecting items / evidence
 - [4] Providing first aid if there are victims
 - [5] Evacuate victims

When examined from the perspective of conflict theory, there are several basic assumptions of this theory. Conflict theory is the antithesis of functional structural theory, where functional structural theory emphasizes order in society. Conflict theory looks at contention and conflict in social systems. Conflict theory sees that in society will not always be in order. The evidence is that in any society there have been conflicts or tensions. Then conflict theory also sees domination, coercion, and power in society. Conflict theory also talks about different authorities. These different authorities result in superordination and subordination. The difference between superordination and subordination can lead to conflict because of differences in interests. Likewise with the conflicts that occurred during the regional head elections, the existence of different interests, was able to cause the friction of the flames of conflict to heat up. Besides that, conflict is also able to strengthen the solidarity of each group in facing the opposing group. Each of the supporters of political parties strengthens each other to be able to fight against outsiders.

Of course, this conflict can have a negative impact, but according to Coser, conflict can not only have a negative impact but can also have a positive impact, such as increasing the social solidarity of each group and allowing the acceleration of social change that occurs in the

community. With this conflict, making each element to improve and rebuild public trust in the government. Such as expanding the socialization of regional head elections, the emergence of new regulations in terms of the implementation of regional head elections and so on.

Based on this, it can be concluded that the conflict that occurred in this regional head election was the result of the increased solidarity of each party supporting the political parties involved, with low public knowledge exacerbating the atmosphere of this people's party in facing all possible outcomes. this election, this condition is strengthened by the presence of irresponsible elements in provoking the community. For this reason, the causes of this conflict are both from the point of view of the community itself, the government, to the political parties involved in the regional head election. Various conflict handling can be done, before until after the conflict. Each element should be able to avoid the various symptoms of the flames of conflict that can break national unity. This action taken by the Police is one of the ways that can be done in dealing with conflicts in regional head elections.

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