

Diterima: [Juni 14, 2026]

Direvisi: [Juni 21, 2026]

Diterbitkan: [Juli 29, 2026]

Article type: [Research Article] | Subject area: [Political Science] | Running title: [Democracy & Security Threats in Elections]

DEMOCRACY THREAT TOWARDS SECURITY PROTECTION ON THE ELECTION**Juniar Laraswanda Umagapi**

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*Corresponding author: juniar.umagapi@dpr.go.id**ABSTRACT**

Indonesia is a country full of diversity, home to numerous different ethnic groups, languages and religions. Many factors can be the main threat of the conflict in Indonesia. In this paper, it would focus on the tribe, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA) issue in Politics. This year Indonesia holds the first simultaneous election, which creates a lot of dynamics conflict in Indonesia. People fight with each other because of their choice of the candidates in the President or even in the legislative election. A lot of issues occur such as hoax issues in the election, dynasty politic, money politics, illegal campaigns and etc. The difference of the political choice creates a religious conflict, even the discord among families. The combination of the president and legislative election in one day creates a conflict. Then the big question appears, is democracy a cause of peace? Though peace causes democracy, democracy does not cause peace. Based on perpetual peace by Immanuel Kant in 1795, most people will not choose a war except for protection for their life because they are the one who got the negative impact of war, but in a democratic country like Indonesia, freedom of speech everywhere, we can choose where we belong and cultural diversity exists, that is more likely as a factor of conflict especially in politics era right now. Democracy is when people do not live in fear anymore. This research concludes that even though Indonesian always creates a conflict especially after the election but we still called as a process of democracy so it means democracy is when people can express themselves self-confidently without feeling guilty, but the consequence of democracy is conflict everywhere.

Keywords: democracy, freedom of speech, conflict, SARA, hoax

ABSTRAK

Indonesia adalah negara yang penuh dengan keanekaragaman, rumah bagi berbagai kelompok etnis, bahasa dan agama yang berbeda. Banyak faktor yang bisa menjadi ancaman utama konflik di Indonesia. Dalam makalah ini, artikel ini akan fokus pada masalah suku, agama, ras, dan antarkelompok (SARA) dalam Politik. Tahun ini Indonesia mengadakan pemilihan serentak pertama, yang menciptakan banyak dinamika konflik di Indonesia. Orang-orang berkelahi satu sama lain karena pilihan mereka terhadap calon presiden atau bahkan dalam pemilihan legislatif. Banyak masalah terjadi seperti masalah hoax dalam pemilu, politik dinasti, politik uang, kampanye ilegal dan lain-lain. Perbedaan pilihan politik menciptakan konflik agama, bahkan perselisihan di antara keluarga. Kombinasi pemilihan presiden dan legislatif dalam satu hari menciptakan konflik. Lalu muncul pertanyaan besar, apakah demokrasi itu penyebab perdamaian? Meskipun perdamaian menyebabkan demokrasi, demokrasi tidak menyebabkan perdamaian. Berdasarkan teori perdamaian abadi oleh Immanuel Kant pada tahun 1795, kebanyakan orang tidak akan memilih perang kecuali untuk perlindungan bagi kehidupan mereka karena merekalah yang mendapat dampak negatif perang, tetapi di negara demokrasi seperti Indonesia, kebebasan mengemukakan pendapat di mana-mana, kami dapat memilih di mana kita berada dan keragaman budaya yang mana menjadi faktor konflik terutama di era politik saat ini. Demokrasi adalah ketika orang tidak hidup dalam ketakutan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa walaupun Indonesia selalu menciptakan konflik terutama setelah pemilu tetapi masih disebut sebagai proses demokrasi sehingga itu berarti demokrasi adalah ketika orang dapat mengekspresikan diri dengan percaya diri tanpa merasa bersalah, tetapi konsekuensi dari demokrasi adalah terciptanya konflik di mana-mana.

Kata kunci: demokrasi, kebebasan berbicara, konflik, SARA, hoax

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.23969/paradigmapolistaat.v9il.2916>

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RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS*[Identifies electoral conflict as a systemic byproduct of democratic freedoms.]*

I. PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia as a democratic country with 265+ million population makes Indonesia political system is on the peak of headline every day. Last year, Indonesia celebrates the year of politics by hold the first simultaneous election to choose the president and vice president and the legislative members for the House of Representatives. This is the first time we chose the president and legislative members for the same day. It is not an easy task for the government but we success to do it for the first time, so it is not so surprising that this year everybody focused on the news about politics.

People tend to classify democracy with the general election; this statement contains two assumptions such as general election as the image of a general election in the procedural and substantial. General election called as democracy procedural because to be a tool or media that can take the power. General election tries to be a process of democracy as they show the transparency, participation, and equality towards the civil society. Elections also reflect the substance of democracy, namely the submission of mandates from the people to elected leaders and political elites.

The superiority and substance of democracy are not enough to take its formal form in the form of regional elections that are followed by political parties. Members of the political party must have high moral standards and the soul of a patriot who always defends civil rights to freely convey his right to criticism. The election is the only instrument of democratic and peaceful transfer of power with the consent and choice of the majority. Therefore, the rights to vote and participate in the election are part of basic human rights.

In every country, they want to show that they reflect the democracy system with the implementation of the election, an open election that people can vote for their president and vice president, their legislative members in city and province. If people can vote their leader open and transparency, it will occur that they follow the democracy system. The substantial democracy is the delegation, representative and trust. So, the big question will occur, did general election represent the democracy system? How the standard of democracy in one country? It is only because of open election or any other factors that represent the one country fully follow democracy system. The condition of the welfare for the society must be the factors to reconsider about what truly the best for the people in one country.

II. THEORY AND CONCEPT

Based on perpetual peace by Immanuel Kant in 1795, most people will not choose a war except for protection for their life because they are the one who got the negative impact of war. War is for protection that it is the common sense that people will not chose to have a conflict with other people. If they feel not save and they have no other option for protection it is okay to create a war but they are not the one that start the conflict. In a democratic country like Indonesia, freedom of speech everywhere, we can choose where we belong and cultural diversity exists, that is more likely as a factor of conflict especially in politics era right now. Democracy is when people do not live in fear anymore and they can provide their daily life. If we talk about the election it is mean that the conflict happens because they are feeling not safe if their chosen candidate is not selected for the president. They are afraid that the rival candidates is not good for become the number one people in their country so they feel they need to do anything such as conflict to prevent that to happen.

Paul Collier's book entitled "Guns, votes and violence" Collier's data show that before an election, warring parties may channel their antagonisms into politics, but that violence tends to flare up once the voting is over. What's more, when elections are won by threats, bribery, fraud and bloodshed, such so-called democracies tend to promote bad governance, since the policies needed to retain power are quite different from those needed to serve the common good. The voters cast ballots according to ethnic loyalty rather than governmental competence. Nor should we be fooled into thinking that democracy is working just because voters turn out in large numbers. Where identity politics prevail, "voting is likely to be primarily expressive," like "wearing a football scarf." It doesn't mean voters have faith that their ballots will lead to more effective government. Besides, because news organizations in these countries are weak and objective information scarce, citizens probably don't even know how well or how badly their leaders are performing. To flourish among the bottom billion, Collier says, democracy must "gradually erode ethnic identities and replace them with a national identity." Economic development helps, but in societies riven by ethnic divisions, it can simply

increase the stakes to be parcelled out among the different groups. According to Collier, what are essentially needed are visionary leaders who can build identification with the nation as a whole.¹

The same issue happen in Indonesia, political identity rise gradually in the term of election this year. They chose one candidate not because they really like that candidates, but they just chose because of the propaganda. Like if you are Muslim you must chose Prabowo because Jokowi is not an Islamist and he not supports the 212 agenda. The other candidates also become the victim of the propaganda and its influence the ethnic standard in Indonesia. For example, for Prabowo, they believe the cleric supporting the Khilafah is behind candidate number 02, Prabowo Subianto. I just saw it, Prabowo, supported by cleric like this, which meant leading to the Khilafah, whose words frighten, threaten people said Ratna.² If people believe this sentence it is mean that they chose their leader based on the identity of the candidates not about their achievement. Jokowi also become a victim of the 8identity propaganda when they accuse him as a follower of PKI.

Social media affect people mindset and lead them to think about something that not proven yet. People will be easily got influenced by the social media and they will be spread the false news around the world with social media. The issue about Jokowi and Prabowo about the identity lead to the misleading information. It is because people believe to whatever news in social media and they will share the information without doing the cross checking.

Democracy as a Doctrine

According to Baron & Byrne (2004) conflict is closely related by not meeting the ideal type of justice. But it is necessary emphasized is that judgment the ideal of justice is based on the person (Greenberg, 1990). So each people have different conception of justice. The characteristics of this sense of justice are unique, which is sensitive to the named of justice is people that being harmed, while people who get advantage tends to be less sensitive. This is known as self-serving bias.

The community's welfare and community's security are also important. We cannot just measure that the democratic system is people freely to vote but they must understand that it is also important for the government to protect society after the election. Their security issue is important. The head of the National Police's Information Bureau, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo, previously said that North Maluku was the most dangerous area in the open period at this time. The potential for electoral vulnerability in the next position respectively is Papua, Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Papua, DKI Jakarta, Central Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan. Even these 10 regions also become a priority area for police security.³ For example, North Maluku in every election, it will be impossible without attacking each other. If the result is not that what they expect, they will attack the followers of the opponent even will bury the house of the success team of their opponent. Every time the general election held in North Maluku, people always live in fear because it will be impossible without violence and people always become a victim on both sides.

Democracy is not so simple if you can provide the best for your country. Democracy is when people do not live in fear anymore and they can provide their daily life. The importance of maintaining neutrality during elections for the ranks of the police and military is also important in order to create a situation that is impartial, safe and orderly. The police and TNI must make sure that nothing happens in the general they must give a guarantee that in the Election Day people will be safe from their home until reached the TPS. It is not only by command but the government must prove to the people from giving more equipment in the armed force and provide more army in the Election Day. As the result of general election, people die and a lot of infrastructure being burn.

The Commander of TNI Marshal Hadi Tjahjanto and National Police Chief Jenio Tio Karnavian attended and reviewed the meeting for looking of readiness to secure the presidential election and legislative elections in the Bogor Nirwana Residence area, Bogor City, West Java, which was attended by 4000 members of the TNI and Polri. For example, the number of TNI and POLRI is still lacking in some regions, for example, West Java. Increasing the number of polling stations in West Java, the members of the police are also automatically increasing. But the amount is lacking. In the legal area

¹ Collier Paul (2010). Wars,Guns,and Votes. Harper Perennial; Reprint edition

² BBC Indonesia (2019, April 2). Hoaks Jelang Pilpres Meningkatkan Penebarnya 'Kebanyakan Kaum Ibu'.BBC

³ Antara et al., (2019,April 2).TNI-Polri Jamnin Keamanan Pemilih".Republika. p. 1

of the West Java Regional Police, there are 115,000 more polling stations, the national security policy will grow. At first, members of the Indonesian National Police secured 4-5 polling stations now up to 8 polling stations. He said in a rally between the Indonesian National Police and TNI in South Bogor, Bogor City.⁴

As for the country, we must show the support of the work of the General Election Commission (KPU) and the National Supervisory Board (BAWASLU), do not believe the result before the official announcement, do not believe in hoax and do not easily getting provoked by the other parties. There is no point in Indonesia holding elections if it only raises disputes and mutual hatred. Differences in choice in elections are natural. It can be concluded that if the community realizes the importance of tolerance, then we can already maintain the general election without damage at all.

Democracy is when people do not fear anything when they chose their choice; they will free to choose anything they want. Police can secure the people from their house to the election place. This is what democracy will be when people feel secure; they will feel that the government protect them. Actually the problem of a democratic country is that all parties are free to express their opinions without fearing that their opinions can harm many people, because the news is incorrect or what we call hoaxes are widely spread on social media which can provoke people to think as they want. The National Police as a party that will protect the public must maintain neutrality and professionalism in carrying out their duties in protecting the public during elections.

Conflict in General Election

Indonesia is a complex country that people come from a lot of different race, religion, culture and it is seems become a reason for some conflicts to happen. It is so difficult to make all 265+ people agree with one issue, it is understandable that people have different opinion regarding the issue the only problem if they use force and physical attack to make people to have the same opinion with them.

Improving the electoral system in Indonesia is also necessary conducted in the face of an increasingly hot presidential election. According to Affan Gaffar provides parameters about the ideal electoral system, including: (1) democracy in the electoral system can implicitly be conducted fairly and honestly and quality elections; (2) out election elections must be of high quality and competitiveness as well as high accountability; (3) the degree of representation with the balance between the centre and the regions; (4) the laws and regulations must be complete; (5) elections practical and concrete.⁵

The demonstration about the result of election is really big and gets a lot of national or even international recognition by the media. Indonesia is putting in the spotlight due to many conflicts happen in only one day. The problem of only having 2 candidates for the competition is like this, when one people win the election the follower candidates of his rival will become furious and do not agree with the result. The followers will try everything to make their chosen candidates win the election even with the force attack. The first reason because they just like their chosen candidates and the second reason is they just doesn't like the other candidates and they do not want the other candidates to be their leader.

There are at least 3 groups of rioters. The first group is paid thugs. They suddenly attacked the authorities after the mass of protesters broke up in front of the election supervisory office on Tuesday night, at around 11:00 a.m. after being beaten back by the police, they fled the Tanah Abang area, then headed for West Jakarta scattering "They were clearly not participants. They are all tattooed, some are positive using drugs. "The next group were those who were caught carrying firearms. According to

⁴ Farhan (2019, April 10). Panglima TNI dan KAPOLRI Hadiri Apel Pengamanan Pemilu di Bogor. Detik news. Access from <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4504565/panglima-tni-dan-kapolri-hadiri-apel-pengamanan-pemilu-di-bogor>

⁵ Hadi Shubhan, "Recal: Antara Hak Partai Politik dan Hak Berpolitik Anggota Parpol", Constitution Journal, Volume 3, No 4 December 2006, p. 43. On Huda and Zulfa "Pemilu Presiden 2019: Antara Kontestasi Politik dan Persaingan Pemicu Perpecahan Bangsa", UNNES Journal Volume 4 No 3 2018 p 547-562

Iqbal, the group intends to shoot the demonstrators and the authorities so that the situation becomes hotter. The last group is those with extreme ideologies who intend to carry out "jihad" against the authorities. The police have named 300 suspected provocateurs and rioters.⁶

The problem in Indonesia is too easy to spread the hoax and people find it is too easy to provoke them into the wrong issue. The problem in the mass demonstration on May is it not only pure the citizens but a lot of group that become the agent provocateur and lead the people to the wrong assumption. Too many secret motives in the demonstration and too many interest of the one kind of group and they use the emotion of the people regarding the result of the election to create a conflict in Indonesia.

During the riots the police mobilized 58,000 joint forces between the TNI and Polri with four focus points namely Bawaslu, KPU, palace, and the anticipated MPR-DPR Building, the MK Building. The National Police worked hard to sort out and choose the role of around 300 people who were arrested in a riotous series at the Bawaslu on Tuesday (21/5). They were arrested for being against the law; the evidence that was successfully secured was a vehicle, money in rupiah and dollar denominations, sharp weapons, Molotov cocktails, communication equipment, cameras and firecrackers of various sizes.⁷

The brutal acts of burning dozens of cars and public facilities in the Central Jakarta Region aim to create chaos, conflict, and division within the community by provoking and pitting against elements of the nation. The conflict starts from May until the inauguration of the president and vice president on October. On May it is because of the results of the election that the followers of one party do not agree with the result. The condition is bad that time and give an impact to the civil parties also, people die, infrastructure is broken, traffic jam everywhere because the people block the street and also many people is injured because of the fighting.

This election is very "special" because it costs a very high 24.9 trillion Rupiah; there are many indicators that show the privilege of the election this time. The striking thing is of course hundreds of election officials (KPPS, Police, TNI, and Election Supervisors) who die and thousands more are sick. This is a very expensive cost because it threatens the integrity of the nation and state. Not to mention, the spread of bribery envelopes was rampant. Of course the proliferation of hoaxes and verbal abuse on social media is also one of the important issues. According to Yasrarf Amir Piliang in post reality, the reality of culture in the post-metaphysical era must be distinguished between the reality of democracy and the image of democracy. If democracy is cut off from the reality of democracy, it becomes post-democracy. Namely, democracy surpasses or only takes place because of image or image. In short, post-democracy at this level is democracy that has deviated from the reality it presents. The great character of democracy is drowned out by non-democratic practices on both sides in the presidential or even legislative election. For example, freedom of opinion and expression are silenced through restrictions on social media. The mass media as a public space that should belong to all turned out to be controlled by one contestant, social media as a sharing space became an effective place to spread hoax and law enforcement for hoax spreaders was very selective.⁸

The problem of human rights violation happens in the riots last May. The riots give any impact of human rights violation. The civil society coalition found indications of a violation in handling the riots on May 22-23.

Indications of mismanagement of visitors:

⁶ Azanella Luthfia (2019, May 28). 3 Kelompok Perusuh yang di Duga Terlibat Kerusuhan 22 Mei 2019. Kompas. Access from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/05/28/16092411/3-kelompok-perusuh-yang-diduga-terlibat-ke-kerusuhan-22-mei-2019?page=all>

⁷ CNN Indonesia. (2019, May 23). Polisi Tangkap 300 Orang Perusuh Aksi 22 Mei. CNN. Access from <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20190523130029-12-397771/polisi-tangkap-300-orang-perusuh-aksi-22-mei>

⁸ Iskandar D (2019, 2 Juli). Mitos Demokrasi. Republika. p.6

- Security officers make arrests and violence that are not needed for individual participants of the action, even those who are not participants of the action.
- In some places, the use of tear gas, people are not directed to arrest perpetrators of violence.

Handling of victims:

- Not all hospitals are willing to provide information: Peln Hospital closes all access to victims completely, while RSCM provides limited information and does not allow further checks. Until the last monitoring, there were only those who were open about the number of victims.
- There were victims who were not immediately treated even though they were lying on the road.

Torture:

- Based on observation, several people arrested were taken to the police station and tortured. When they got out of the car, they were beaten by a number of police
- A live television show on May 22 showed the mass of demonstrators being arrested at the time they would be put into cars
- Witnesses said that there was excessive use of violence during arrest.⁹

Three weeks after postelection riots gripped in Jakarta, the police have yet to demonstrate any progress in investigating the detail of nine people that occurred in the disturbance, choosing instead to focus on other aspects of the rioting. It is very disappointing that instead of showing their progress in investigating how and why their victims died and who is responsible, the narrative from press conference is still rioters versus police. Amnesty international Indonesia executive director Usman Hamid said in a statement on Tuesday. Nine people were killed in the rioting, with some autopsies indicating that victims died from bullet and stab wounds.

During the past month, as many as 58 people were arrested by special anti-terror detachments or Densus 88. Tens of people arrested in various regions were thought to be members of the network of Jamaah Ansharud Daulah or JAD, the terrorist organization of the Islamic state of Iraq and Syria or ISIS in Indonesia. Some are women and children.

Table 1. The Timetable of the Accident

Date	Accident
May 14, 2019	Nine suspected terrorists were arrested for antiterror special detachments or 88 in the Central and East Java. They are suspected of planning to attack the recapitulation process of the results of the general election and around Muslim Ied Fitri day.
May 17, 2019	Densus 88 together with the Bogor police station arrested Endanga alias Abu Rafi, 51 years, which JAD suspected. Endang was allegedly planning to detonate a bomb in front of the General Election Commission (KPU) building on May 22, 2019.
May 20, 2019	Detachment 88 arrested three suspected terrorists. Two people were arrested at Ciracas, East Jakarta. The other one was arrested in Cileungsi, Bogor
May 21, 2019	Five suspected terrorists were arrested by police in Garut, West Java. They were arrested while on the way to Jakarta. The police found a sharp weapon during the eradication.

⁹ Tempo (2019,27 May).Ada Indikasi Pelanggaran HAM dalam Kerusuhan 22-23 Mei.Koran Tempo

June 3, 2019	Rofik Asharudin blew himself up in front of the Kartasura police station, Sukoharjo Regency, in Central Java. Rofik was suspected of being a member of JAD.
9 June	Rofik Asharudin blew himself up in front of the Kartasura police station, Sukoharjo Regency, in Central Java. Rofik was suspected of being a member of JAD.
10 June	The Central Kalimantan Regional Police, Special Detachment 88, and Inteli9jen Negara Agency have arrested 33 suspected terrorists in Palangkaraya and Gunung Mas Districts. They are suspected of being members of JAD. Some people who are arrested are women and children.

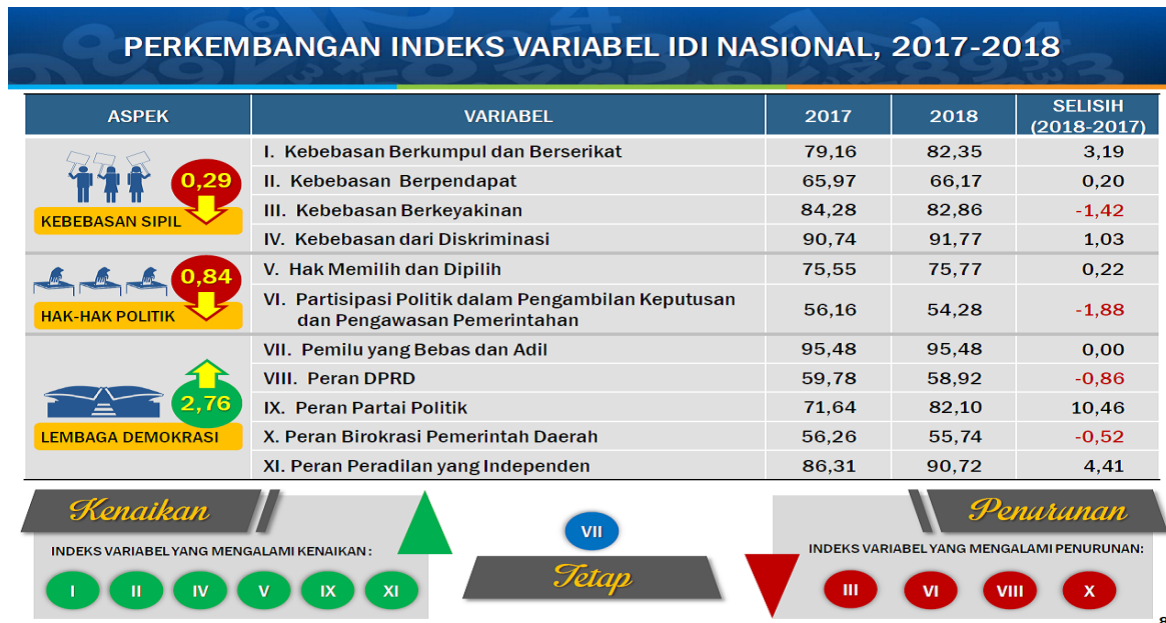
Source: processed from various data

We agree that having free and fair elections is an essential characteristic of a functioning democracy-but it is not the only one. Endy mentions, but then seems to dismiss, the fact that Indonesia has experienced “some regression in areas like human rights and guaranteeing basic freedoms”, “rising intolerance “and many other challenges. Many local and international political experts concluded that Indonesia’s democracy is entering a new phase of decline. The comparative democratization literature identifies problems such as growing intolerance, deepening political polarisation, the rise of misinformation and the violation of human rights as important indicators of democratic deconsolidation. The deterioration of human rights, liberties and tolerance is necessarily to acknowledge troubling trends in Indonesia democratic quality.¹⁰

Index Democratic Indonesia

Index democratic Indonesia in 2017 shows significant evidence how society thinks about the democracy system in Indonesia. How they trust the government and then how the image of government to the people? It is really satisfying to make the survey the position of government because they are the representative of the peoples and how they do their jobs to make people believe them.

¹⁰ Warburton Eva and Thomas Power (2019,22 July). Debating quality of Indonesia’s democracy.the jakartapost

Infographic 1. The development of the variable index IDI Nasional 2017-2018

Source: *Malukuterkini*. (2019,29 July). *Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia: Peran Parpol Naik, Kebebasan Berkeyakinan Turun*. *Malukuterkini.com*. Access from <https://www.malukuterkini.com/2019/07/29/indeks-demokrasi-indonesia-peran-parpol-naik-kebebasan-berkeyakinan-turun/>

Since 2015 the index that shows the development of democracy in Indonesia tends to continue to rise. Only in 2016 declined. Even so, Indonesia's democracy index is still in the medium category. The same category that Indonesia holds since the index began to be calculated in 2009. If we compare in 2017 and 2018, there are 4 aspects that declining from 2017, it shows that Indonesia face the problem in that issues such as the freedom of religion, the participation politics in policy making and governmental control, the role of DPRD and the role of local government bureaucracy. The issue of participation politics in policy making and governmental control is giving many problems to the democracy index in Indonesia. The impact of this issue also the mass demonstration happens in October regarding RUU KUHP and RUU KPK. People think that the government decide the RUU without the consideration from the voice of society. They think that they never getting involved for the participation in policy making so after the RUU is passed many people will never agree with the content then the demonstration happened.

The participation of the people for policy making is very low, even though the government have their own explanation that in one RUU not only the legislative member's voice that supported but also an expert from the people that also included in one discussion about RUU. This problem occurs because the discussion process for one RUU to be passed is not transparent for the people so they will argue that the government never include them in the decision-making process.

Indeed that in the 2018 Indonesian democratic index, the role of political parties has increased the most to reach 80 point. But political parties and the elite are still expected to play a further role. Both play an important role in the development of aspects of civil liberties and political rights. When both specs collapsed, parties and political elites alike have a responsibility to appoint not just the people. Likewise in maintaining a good democracy, a checks and balances mechanism or mutual control must be established to ensure that the power arrangement does not deviate. Parties and political elites are responsible for presenting a good balancing government.¹¹

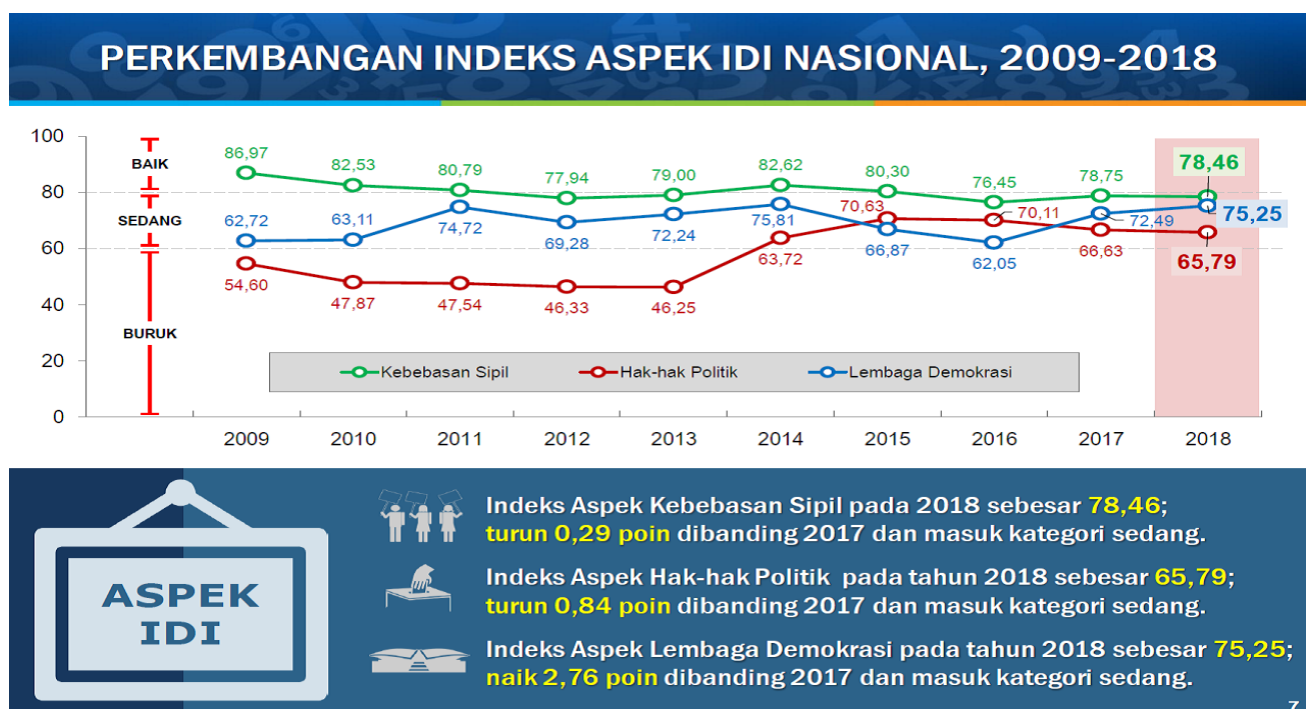
¹¹ Editorial Media Indonesia (2019, July 31). Menuju Kematangan Demokrasi. Media Indonesia. p.9

If we see from the table above, the problem of discrimination against freedom of belief has decreased from the previous year. The issue of religion has indeed become a very sensitive issue entering this year; many conflicts are based on religious conflicts. The issue of radicalism towards the spread of news also affects the content of radicalism that spreads to campuses.

Political polarization based on SARA to the year of democracy is inevitable because many issues have not been resolved properly, including the massive hoaxes and hateful expressions. The people need to be given political education to improve the Indonesian Democracy Index. Social division is not productive for democracy. Differences in political choices are considered mistakes and open spaces of hostility. In addition to the declining aspects of civil liberties, BPS also noted that aspects of political rights were classified as low during 2018. The political rights of the people overseeing the government fell from 56.16 to 54.28 in 2018.

Previously the index of vulnerable countries in 2018 showed Indonesia's resilience improved except for aspects of elite fragmentation, social dissatisfaction and population pressure. Learning from many communities in several places, the former governor of India's central bank and Research Director of International monetary fund's Ragurham Rajan, The Third Pillar 2019 argue that people experience polarization due to an imbalance of the 3 pillars of government, market, community. The essence of balancing the three pillars is by empowering the disadvantaged communities from the other two pillars in the decision-making process and accessing economic opportunities fairly.¹²

Infographic 2. The development index aspect IDI National 2009-2018



Source: *Ibid*, p.10

The most important aspect such as civil liberties, the political rights and democratic institutions are the standard to measure the level of democracy in one country. If we see from 2009, the civil liberties decline from 2009 on 78,46 in 2018. The problem of civil liberties because the threat from people to people not policy to people. The intended civil liberties include freedom of association and united, opinion, belief, and freedom from discrimination. The decline in civil liberties can also be seen from the political rights of community participation to provide criticism and input to state and government administrators, it is somewhat decreased.

¹² Opini Kompas (2019,31 Juli). Mencermati Indeks Demokrasi. Kompas

Referring to the 2018 democracy index (IDI) data, the achievement of indicators of civil liberties in Indonesia was not only low in 2018, but also consistently low during the nine years of IDI measurement. He added, freedom of opinion is very important because as one measure of democracy in Indonesia which is included in the aspect of civil liberties.¹³

Infographic 3. The rights of politics aspect



Source: Ibid

The rights of politics based on 7 indicators such as the percentage of selected women on the total of DPRD province, demonstration that include violence, the right to choose or be chosen are inhibited, the lack of facilities to the disabilities person to get their rights to vote, the quality of the final voter list, voters turnout and public complaints regarding government administration. Only two indicators are increasing such as the percentage of women in DPRD and demonstration that include violence. But we must keep in mind, this survey conducts before the mass demonstration on October about RUU KUHP and KPK and this demonstration give a negative impact to the democracy of Indonesia. People die, infrastructure is broken, and many people are injured. If we conclude that again it will change a little about the demonstration with violence percentage. Even it is increasing that shows is very difficult to do a demonstration without any violence or attacking each other between police and people.

III. CONCLUSION

For the conflict after election, we need the effort from all elements of the people. The factors of conflict mostly because they think that it is not fair that their favorited candidates are lose in the election. They will think that's it is because their rival cheated or using money politics to win the election. In the context of Indonesia, the super ordinate goal is to achieve social welfare for all Indonesia. All parties starting from the political elite, mass media and the wider community must put the main interests above personal and group interests. And this is an important message all element of people needs to put the social welfare of everybody not only their main interest because the negative impact of conflict is not only for people that join the demonstration but also for civilian also. Not so easy to get influence by false news such as hoax.

¹³ Ristianto Christoforus (2019, September 26). Aspek Kebebasan Sipil Menurun dalam Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia 2018. Kompas. Access from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/09/26/12253171/aspek-kebebasan-sipil-menurun-dalam-indeks-demokrasi-indonesia-2018>

Baron & Byrne also offer a way of handling the most effective conflict by encouraging all parties to look at the super ordinate goal or big goals together and the target that the country wants to achieve.¹⁴ If we want to see the nation in broad outline again, we cannot give the free access all forms of demonstration as a form of democracy in Indonesia. Democracy is not only free to express opinions but it must be social welfare for the entire Indonesian. The impact of the demonstration must bring prosperity to all levels of the Indonesian. Did the brutal action of burning fuel and destruction of state facilities will have a positive impact on society. Of course not, because of that we must think clearly not to be easily provoked and not to be easily carried emotionally because it will not have any impact on society.

This year is the year of politics so people must understand the situation, in the issue of riots, the police also need to control the people and protect the nations but not using anarchy and vice versa. The issue happens on May not only about the conflict of election, but many interests take involved, they use the emotion of people and provoked them to use violence. The actors of riots are not only students in the university but also people that getting paid by some illegal actors, some people even don't know what they are doing and what issue they are talking. People must do not easily provoked by other actors that are the education also important to know what the right news is and what is the false news.

RECOMMENDATION

In a world where conflicts are increasingly common, strict steps are needed to develop new strategies to resolve conflicts effectively. To neutralize the post-Pilpres conflict, it is necessary to have joint efforts from various parties both for officials, public figures, mass media, and the community itself.

1. Controlling the social media

It is not a big issue if demonstration happen, in a country like Indonesia when many races, culture, religion exist it is will be impossible if demonstration does not exist. People with different background live together if they have the different opinion in one issue will be not really strange. But they need to use their voice in the right way without anarchy. People are so easily to be provoked by other people or even media. When they read on headline, they will directly believe without doing any further investigation about the news that they heard, they will directly share and comment anything they wants, and it is make other people to believed also. These is the reason Indonesian is really easily to get provoked so when the big demonstration happened on last May, the government shut down the social media so people will never use the social media. Even it is actually not right to ban social media when in fact people have their rights getting any information and use social media.

2. Reduce horizontal conflicts between the people themselves

Conflict between people to people happens anywhere in Indonesia especially about the issue of SARA. Indonesia ownership of more than 300 ethnic groups and there are more than 200 local languages. From the diversity and wealth, Indonesia has a nickname as one of the countries of pluralism with a variety of religions, cultures, and languages that are united with the motto called "Unity in Diversity" or has different but one but different meaning. In a country that believe 6 religion exist such as Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism and we need to respect each other faith but in reality radicalism still exist and put Indonesia as a country that not safe to live. The big conflict regarding SARA such as in Poso and Ambon and also cases of sealing, destruction of places of worship, up to explosions, and suicide bombings inside places of worship also took place in Indonesia.

The issue such as people is easily to be provoked is one of the reason why the conflict exist it is also happened in Ambon and Poso case. The unbalance economy sector, those who feel marginal or who have a lot of masses will easily get hurt, and quickly ignited so that riots explode. The role of the leader and police are very important, they need to act neutral and become a leader that brings their communities in safer situation.

3. Transparent government

The government must give transparency of information regarding the decision-making process of the government to create one policy. It will give people a reason to trust the government. People will

¹⁴ Ibid, Baron & Byrne 2014

lose their trust when the policy is valid, but they are not agreeing with the policy and they think that the government make a fool with the society. For example, KUHP and KPK case in Indonesia. This results in difficulties creating community participation and support in development, thus weakening the unity and process of the nation's development.

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