

Political Party Conflict And Governmental Relations Dynamics

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Abstract – The contestation over the seat of local head (DPD) I of Golkar Party of North Maluku between Alien Mus and Edi Langkara Factions leads to appointment of strategic elite at DPD II level in Central Halmahera Regency to determine the head of the House of People's Representatives. It has almost been eight months that the head of the Local House of People's Representatives (DPRD) from the election winning party, namely Golkar party, has not been inaugurated. The internal DPD II of Edi Langkara faction who is the Regent of Central Halmahera rejects inauguration of head of DPRD from Alien Mus faction. The internal conflict even drags 17 DPRD members from other parties into the conflict arena. The Provincial Government as the Central Government's representative and even the ministry of home affairs are involved in solving the complex matters since at the same time the resistance between the two governmental institutions (executive – legislative) gets more disharmonious. This article explains Golkar Party's internal conflict and its impact on the relations between the legislative and executive institutions in the inauguration of head of DPRD. This article employed qualitative descriptive approach and used primary and secondary data. The result shows that Golkar party's consolidation is quite fragile, particularly at DPD I, as the consequence of minimum consolidation and weakening level of across level trust among internal party members. Regent's intervention, who is also Golkar's secretary general, makes the relations between the two institutions disharmonious. In the future, party's internal and external consolidation and harmonization are necessary to ensure continuous good relations between legislative and executive institutions, including in determining strategic position.

Keywords – Party conflict, Governmental relations, Head of DPRD

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I. INTRODUCTION

The diversity of tribes occupying thousands of islands, size of area, geographical location and cultural diversity are the founders of the nation's argumentation to choose decentralization as a must (*condition sine qua non*). The basic principle is then expressed into a constitution and serves as the basic guidelines on the implementation of the life of the people, the nation and the government. Like a pendulum, Local Government's journey in Indonesia moves between centralized pole on one hand, and decentralization at the other pole depending on the existing political situation and condition at the time.⁴ One fundamental spirit for the change of the law is the enforcement of the check and balance mechanism which is further translated as the importance of rearranging inter-institution relations, particularly executive and legislative institutions.⁵ In order to rearrange legislative and executive institutions' relations, the amendment to the constitution has attempted to translate the need for check and balance by giving proportional authority to the two institutions, particularly in decision making area.

The constitutional clause that "every bill must be under mutual approval" implies balance between the two key institutions⁶. Local executive and legislative institutions' relations are not specifically regulated in the constitution but through Law number 23 year 2014 article 65 and article 66 on the duties and authorities and article 67 on the obligations and rights of regional head and vice regional head. Besides regional head and vice regional head, head of DPRD also holds a strategic position as a representative institution as the element to administer local government and DPRD members are local officials in article 148 paragraphs (1) and (2). The functions of DPRD and their implementation are expressly set forth in articles 149, 150, 151, 152 and 153, while its duties and authorities are set forth in article 154. DPRD also has rights which are set forth in article 159, namely interpellation, questionnaire and expression rights.

This arrangement may potentially lead to paradox as found in the constitutional regulation at national level. The concerned paradox is with the implementation of direct regional head election, in which regional heads in Indonesia receive direct mandate from the people. This is an important political resource for regional heads in performance of their duties and functions. This resource is insufficient since the big legitimacy is to be confronted with other regulation which may give DPRD with a gap to 'limit' (with negative connotation) regional head's power. Almost all initiatives of regional head must be under DPRD's approval for strict supervision. In short, a regional head cannot move independently because of comparative power that cannot be ignored. The limitation gap is politically getting bigger considering the political configuration at the parliamentary is marked with high level of fragmentation and polarization as the direct implication of a multi-party system⁷.

There are a number of parties involved in DPRD member and regional head election processes. After election, it is mandatory to form parliamentary with varied number for regency/city level, that a political party with only 3 seats is legible to form one parliamentary group⁸. Although parliamentary group is formed for simple power configuration, but such a loose arrangement still causes high power fragmentation at the parliament. In the context of legislative and executive relations, generally in decision making process/specific policy, such a configuration once again corners the executive party. The executive-legislative relations dynamics will be even more uncertain with independent candidate eligible to participate in local head election since 2007.

⁴ H.M.Aries Djaenuri, Enceng, Siti Aisyah. *Hubungan Pusat Dan Daerah* [Central and Local Relations]. Jakarta, Publisher: Universitas Terbuka, 2010.

⁵ Akbar Tanjung, *Moratorium Politik Menuju Rekonsiliasi Nasional* [Political Moratorium Towards National Reconciliation], Jakarta Golkar Press, 2003

⁶ Gabriel Lele. *Fundasi Istitusional Kepemimpinan Kepala Daerah dalam Reformasi Birokrasi, Kepemimpinan dan Pelayanan Publik* [Institutional Foundation of Local Head's Leadership in Bureaucratic, Leadership and Public Service Reform]. Dr. Agus Pramusinto and Dr Erwin Agus Purwanto. Yogyakarta, Publisher: Gava Media, JIAN UGM, MAP UGM. 2009.

⁷ Sherlick, S. *Consolidation and change : Indonesian parliament after the 2004 election*, A Report on Political Parties, center For Democratic Institutions, Research School of Social Science, The Australian National University, Canberra. 2004.

⁸ Article 162 Law number 23 Year 2014 states (1) to optimize the implementation of functions, duties and authorities of regency/city DPRD and the rights and obligations of members of regency/city DPRD, parliamentary group is formed as a gathering medium for regency/city DPRD members. (2) each member of regency/city DPRD must be under a parliamentary group. (3) each parliamentary group at regency/city DPRD shall have members at least equal to the number of commission in regency/city DPRD. (4) political party with number of members at regency/city DPRD meeting the provisions as referred to in paragraph (3) or more may form 1 (one) parliamentary group. (5) in case a political party has its members at regency/city DPRD not meeting the provisions as referred to in paragraph (3), its members may join the existing parliamentary group or form a combined parliamentary group. (6) a joint parliamentary group shall be formed for the requirements to form parliamentary group as referred to in paragraph (3). (7) the number of joint parliamentary group as referred to in paragraph (5) and paragraph (6) shall be maximum 2 (two) parliamentary groups.

Such a condition will cause problems in 2 spots. The first hot spot is related to policy decisiveness. This concept simply refers to the capability to take policy initiative appropriately, timely and assertively. This capacity is needed when facing critical situation where the cost of delay may be big. In substance, the government is expected to act quicker but such a condition can be realized only with low fragmentation level or at extreme point of high level of power concentration. In this aspect, it is confirmed from various regions that there are assumptions that many regional heads are non-assertive, sluggish or convoluted, even when the people need a quick policy response such as in case of disaster, and this reality is contrary to the people's expectation. When some regional heads are capable of responding to the people's needs quickly, it is almost certain that they are from parties with majority of votes or are supported by a coalition of the majority. Without support from the majority, it is difficult to create a responsive government.

The second hot spot is related to policy substance, which means to what extent a policy truly reflects the society's interest or it is only a 'public labeling' for private interests. Even in the most democratic system, potential public policy turns to private policy package in case of high power fragmentation. On the contrary, in a democratic climate, truly public policy substance will emerge from an order with low fragmentation level⁹. These two conditions are not merely related to the number of actors involved and the variation of interests they carry, but related to the obscure point of accountability when many actors are involved. A more contemporary language states that the second hot spot is generally related to policy corruption. This is a more dangerous type of corruption than other mode of corruption, of which amount and loss are clearly calculable.¹⁰ The existence of many actors in power in decision making increases the necessity to compromise. When compromise cannot be reached, there are only two alternatives; deadlock and speed money. Deadlock is a choice which is always avoided, thus the choice left is only speed money for smooth course of various policy agendas.

Some macro overviews related to the direct effect of institutional governance containing potential problem in many regions in Indonesia support the argument that determination of leadership capacity or quality is not always inherent in individual's personality, but is institutional, including to what extent inter-institution relations governance is built.

In the implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy, DPRD and local government and its agencies have strategic role and serve as the determining factor from the perspective of their respective duties, functions, rights and obligations. Therefore, the same understanding and interpretation of the duties, functions, rights and obligations to each other are absolutely needed in order to combine the vision and mission to create harmonious relations. DPRD as the element of local governance is equal to and serves as a partner of local government, as the legislative institution, and local government as the executive institution has the same responsibility for realizing a democratic, effective, efficient, transparent and accountable local government in giving service and improving the people's prosperity.

II. METHODS

This research focused on field research and the researcher, employing a qualitative method, described what currently are applying. It contains the effort to describe, note, analyze and interpret the existing conditions. In other words, the descriptive research aims at obtaining information of current condition, describing the information as is pursuant to the variables studied¹¹. The research should be conducted carefully, thoroughly and comprehensively for an overview of the general principles or generally applying patterns with regard to the existing symptoms in society's social life studied as the case itself¹² (Hamid Pattilima, 2005: 3 – 4). The primary and secondary data were very important in support of and for validity of the research. The data collection techniques were, among others: a) Observation, b) Interview, and c) Documentation. The data analysis techniques were, among others: a). Data Reduction, b) Data Presentation, and c) Conclusion and Verification.

⁹ Lele. *ibid*

¹⁰ Yermias T. K and Gabriel Lele. *Panduan Penanganan Korupsi, Kolusi Dan Nepotisme* [Guideline on Dealing with corruption, Collusion and Nepotism], Working Paper, State Administration Science Department, Gadjah Mada University. 2003.

¹¹ Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Proposal* [Research Method of a Proposal Approach], Bumi Aksara, Jakarta. 2002

¹² Patilima, Hamid, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* [Qualitative Research Method], Alfabeta, Bandung. 2005

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One Weeping Fig Two Musda” Anticlimax of Failure of Party Internal Consolidation“

The dispute between the Government and DPRD in determining the House leader, particularly the head, starts with an internal conflict of fight between local party administrators (Musda) DPD I North Maluku Province between two different groups: the group of Alien Mus who is currently a member of DPR RI with the group of Edil Angkara who is currently Regent of Central Halmahera Regency. The two groups' dispute starts when Alien Mus as the head of DPI I is discharged by Hamid Usman as the secretary. The termination through party's internal meeting was attended by 7 DPD II of Regency/City Golkar Party on Monday (24/12/2018). The invitation letter was signed by Hamid Usman as the secretary of DPD I and Edi Langkara vice head DPD I aiming for party internal evaluation, evaluation on the leadership of DPD I of North Maluku Golkar Party. Through extended plenary meeting, the meeting decided to give motion of no confidence and rejected Alien Mus's leadership as the Head of DPD I of Golkar Party. Alien Mus responded his termination flatly that the most important thing is that Golkar Party must be solid. Golkar must avoid personal or group interest attempting to damage its interest. To him, his termination violates the Organization's Regulation number 15 that any disobeying cadre shall be evaluated because of shifting party but without termination. The two groups' rivalry gets heating since at the same time Hamid Usman's position is threatened, waiting for his replacement with Anjas Taher from Alen Mus's group.¹³

Golkar Party's internal conflict at the same time attracted the attention of its Central Administration Board (DPP). The National Chairman of Golkar Airlangga Hartarto finally decided to settle various internal problems faced by Golkar party in North Maluku.¹⁴ The effect of internal conflict re-strengthened when the planed Musda V DPD I which was to be held on 1-2 March 2020 was delayed three times. The delay was made because of potential conflict between cadres because of the policy of head of DPD I Golkar Alien Mus of discharging a number of party's officials in the environment of DPR I since they did not take his side in the next Musda, and the discharge violated the party's articles of association, principles and mechanism. There were 9 officials of the party discharged from their position who were replaced with acting officials (Plt), among others: Secretary DPD I North Maluku, 3 Heads of DPD II (regency level) and 5 secretaries of DPD II, among others 3 Heads of DPD II. In addition to the cadre discharge, Alien Mus was also deemed to fail to build Golkar Party in North Maluku, especially in the 2019 election with the loss of a number of strategic positions in the parliament, such as Head of Provincial DPRD and 7 head of DPRD at Regency/City level, and now there are 3 heads of DPRD.¹⁵ By aggregate, KPU's data show Golkar's declining votes in Maluku Province from the votes it obtained in the 2014 legislative election that Golkar obtained 103,911 votes with 8 seats. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) obtained 94,184 votes with 7 seats.¹⁶ In the 2019 legislative election, Golkar's votes changed significantly. Golkar's votes at North Maluku Provincial level, based on the result of recapitulation of KPU, PDIP obtained 103,472 with 8 seats at the parliament, while Golkar Party obtained 94,145 votes¹⁷. With equally eight seats, the leader of DPRD shifts to PDIP. When the Musda got near, the risk seemed to be more apparent, and even the Musda period also became part of the conflict. Alien Mus group's Musda was the Musda V while Edi Langkar's version it was Musda VI. Before the Musda, the two parties made press conference in two different places. The issue of discharge of a number of cadres, both head and secretary of DPD II, and the recommendation for potential regional head at DPD II of North Halmahera Regency, and party leader's attitude and the weak coordination were of the issue announced in press conference.

To Alien Mas group, the assignment of a number of acting officials (Plt) in 3 DPDs conforms to Golkar Party's AD (articles of association)/ART (memorandum). Even Edi Langkara's success in becoming the Regent and a number of heads of Regency/City DPRD is the outcome of hard work as the head of DPD I¹⁸. The climax of dispute occurred in the Musda. Alien Mus group took place at 2nd Floor, Grand Dafan Bela Internasional Hotel, while that of Edi Langkara group took place at Boulevard hotel. Present in the Musda of Alien Mus group were vice national chairmen of Golkar Party, Drs. Rizal Mallarangeng and Erwin Aksa head of Industrial Sector and Head of PP Sector, Hamzah Sangaji. To Rizal, this Musda

¹³ <https://golkarpedia.com/id/baca/7611-konflik-internal-golkar-maluku-utara-alien-mus-dinonaktifkan-sekretarisnya-sendiri>

¹⁴ <https://akurat.co/news/id-456133-read-ketum-golkar-akan-konsolidasi-pemenangan-di-maluku-utara>

¹⁵ <https://akurat.co/news/id-1046456-read-samad-moid-kebijakan-alien-mus-sumber-konflik-musda-golkar-maluku-utara>

¹⁶ <https://malut.kpu.go.id/index.php/component/k2/itemlist/tag/kpu,%20maluku%20utara,%20ternate,%20pileg%202014,%20partai%20politik,%20suara%20sah,%20kursi>

¹⁷ <https://www.liputan6.com/pileg/read/3963894/pdip-dan-golkar-raih-kursi-terbanyak-di-dprd-maluku-utara>

¹⁸ <https://malutpost.id/read/golkar-malut-kian-memanas>

determines the future of Golkar of North Maluku. Solidity and consistency in winning the 2020 Regional Head Election is important to the Musda V that by acclamation it shows Alien Mus to develop the party's mandate as chairman.¹⁹ At the same time, Musda VI was held at Boulevard Hotel and by acclamation appointed Muhammad Syukur Mandar as the chairman of DPD I. According to Baharuddin, that Syukur Mandar was chosen was the agreement of DPD II as a whole and the Tri Karya organization and the Hasta Karya and Trikarya founding organization. In addition, the Musda was under permission, consultation with DPP and following technical guidance No 05 and the Musda holds SK 160 Musda V. According to the selected national chairman, Syukur Mandar, the Musda results in the decisions: First: Consolidation and effort to unite cadres. Second: Revitalization and restructuring Golkar Party. Third: Improvement and consolidation to win regional head elections in eight regencies/cities. Fourth: Encouraging Golkar's best cadre, Edi Langkara, as candidate governor of North Maluku. Fifth: Encouraging Golkar Party's national chairman, Airlangga Hartarto, as candidate President of the Republic of Indonesia. To Rizal Malaranggeng, the Musda at Bella hotel with selection of Alien Mus pursuant to the organization's rules and provisions, any dispute will be settled through the predetermined procedures. In his opinion, the Musda held other than by Alien Mus is declared invalid²⁰.

Effect of Musda DPD I and Legislative – Executive Resistance.

The dispute between DPRD and Local Government of Central Halmahera Regency has taking place for a long time. It has not shown any settlement for about 8 months. The internal conflict exhausts the energy Golkar Party's internal political elites. From the fight over the power of DPD I, it finally reproduces new conflict at DPD II level. The political acrobatics shown by the two parties eventually causes the relations between the two institutions which should be in synergy in building the government not optimal. Head of DPRD that should be appointed from the winning party in this case Golkar Party, as the consequence of dispute, the inauguration process has not been implemented. To the Regent who is also one of the vice secretary generals of DPP, the delayed inauguration of head of DPRD is for Golkar Party's internal correction and maintaining the political stability. In addition, personally and institutionally, there is statement of leaders of parliamentary groups and members of DPRD of Central Halmahera regarding rejection on Sakir Ahmad as Potential Head of DPRD²¹. The rejection letter which is signed by 17 members of DPRD is issued on 22 April 2020 urging Golkar Party of North Maluku to issue request to DPP to review the Recommendation Letter No: R- 1165/GOLKAR/IX/2019 regarding the Application for Appointment of Candidate Head of DPRD of Central Halmahera²².

Differently from other members of DPRD, Hj. Mutiara Yasin, a member of DPRD from parliamentary group of PDIP states Each political party has rules of whom to choose as head of DPRD, it is clear that the winning party shall automatically serve as the head of DPRD. The position of head of DPRD is the right of the party which wins the election, and if the Central Administration Board (DPP) has recommended of whom to trust in becoming head of DPRD, it must be implemented. Therefore, the signature of rejecting appointment of head of the House shall have no right to annul recommendation from the party or its parliamentary group. When I am asked to sign I will keep rejecting, to me this will damage the political climate, especially in Central Halmahera. I will stand in the frontline for the politics not to be in a mess. Head of DPRD must exist since this institution must be complete to implement its duties as local government's partner for the success of regional head's vision and mission²³.

Besides set forth in Law No 23 Year 2014, the mechanism to propose head of DPRD is also set forth in Government Regulation number 12 year 2018 concerning the Guidelines and Procedures of DPRD, as set forth in the regulation of the Procedures of DPRD of Central Halmahera Regency. By party' internal institutionalization, DPP of Golkar Party has issued decision No. RI 165/GOLKAR/IX/2019, concerning determination of Candidate Head of DPRD of Central Halmahera Regency and Letter of DPD of Golkar Party of Central Halmahera Regency number 072/DPD/GOLKAR-HT/X/2019. Kabir Hi. Kahar from joint parliamentary group (PDIP, Nasdem Gerindra, PBB and Hanura), responds to Regent's statement that the process of proposing head of DPRD is not complete yet, and he even accuses there is collaboration in leadership to create conflict. In addition, Kahar also asks the Regent to apologize that he has degraded the dignity of DPRD as an institution by stating that DPRD

¹⁹ <https://poskomalut.com/musda-digelar-terkad-partai-golkar-jadi-no-1-malut/>

²⁰ <https://kumparan.com/ceritamalukuutara/kian-memanas-syukur-alien-sama-sama-klaim-pimpin-dpd-i-golkar-maluku-utara-1t3CCQhLCOa/full>

²¹ <https://indotimur.com/halteng/alasan-perbaikan-internal-golkar-bupati-halteng-minta-gubernur-tunda-pelantikan-ketua-dprd-halteng>

²² <http://www.bizlawnews.id/2020/04/kursi-panas-ketua-dprd-halteng-17.html>

²³ <https://www.nusantaratimur.com/2020/04/17-anggota-dprd-halteng-tolak-syakir-hi.html>

is like amphibian²⁴. Besides Kahar, harsh criticism is also conveyed by Nuryadin Ahmad from PDIP parliamentary group. In his opinion, the word amphibian lacks of politeness and is provoking that it affects the relations between the two institutions, thus it is necessary to keep public communication ethics since from institutional aspect, both regional head and DPRD are the element to administer local government. The word amphibian is more appropriately addressed to a number of members of Golkar party who ambiguously face the issue. DPRD only follows up the letter from DPD of Golkar Party related to the determination of head of DPRD signed by the national chairman and secretary general. Any objection should be submitted to DPP of Golkar Party instead of DPRD.²⁵

The existing political dispute eventually attracts the provincial government's attention. The Vice Governor consults with the Director General of Regional Autonomy in order to determine the government's attitude and the effort for smooth and continuous government. Based on letter from DPP GOLKAR, the Provincial Government of North Maluku follows it up by issuing letter No. 170.01/972/SETDA concerning follow up of the proposal for inauguration of head of DPRD of Central Halmahera, but until the third week of July, there is no follow up of the letter²⁶. There are responses from various circles, particularly internal party. To the secretary of DPC of the Crescent Star Party (PBB) of Central Halmahera Regency, Usman Nahrawi, the delayed inauguration for about 9 months because of internal conflict between Head of DPD II Sakir Ahmad and Vice Secretary General of DPP Golkar Edy Langkara who is the Regent of Central Halmahera, the rejection by 17 members of the House has tarnished the spirit of DPRD since it is party's internal issue.²⁷

Politically does not influence DPRD's decisions, since it is collective although there is no chairman, but there are two leaders, thus it has no significant influence, it is only unethical that the institution does not have a chairman. After the inauguration until now, the DPRD's functions and agendas are implemented, only party with the right to the position is harmed, particularly the Golkar Party. It is quite long of about 8 months. This is actually a party's internal conflict, and it is initially not too tricky like recently, however the Golkar buddies have not settled it well. And from other aspect, the Regent wishes that determining head of the House should be made more carefully for good relations of the two institutions. To DPRD members, this rejection starts when there is recommendation of rejection from members of DPRD of Golkar party which is discussed in the plenary meeting. Members of DPRD from Golkar Party communicate with other members of DPRD asking for support to reject it since the base of Sakir Ahmad's appointment is deemed contradictory to the technical guidance, etc. In addition, Sakir Ahmad is deemed to create conflict between legislative and executive institutions and decaying attempt in internal DPRD. These two things are the basis of submission of letter to the DPP in order to consider the recommendation for leader position. The letter of rejection is submitted to the DPP with a copy to the provincial government.²⁸

The standing position of DPRD members related to the rejection of Sakir Ahmad is actually to maintain the governmental balance. On the other hand, it gives the space to the internal Golkar, including the Regent, to consolidate internally, but then from February to July with a relatively long timespan, the condition is unfavorable to the government from the communication made by external buddies and considering that it is difficult to change Golkar Party's decision, we decide to re-discuss it for immediate process. To us, DPRD does not lose its dignity, DPRD expects it to be processed immediately for the Regent not to lose its dignity before the public, but it is likely that internal Golkar has different opinion, that is what makes the Regent, after DPRD makes the letter, calls DPRD's attitude as amphibian. To DPRD the letter of proposal from DPRD is settled, the latter is of Regent's authority. Eventually, the letter is responded by the Province Government, and without Regent's approval, the Governor has taken a stance²⁹. Finally, Governor of North Maluku issues decision number 361/KPTS/MU/2020 concerning inauguration of appointment of head of DPRD of Central Halmahera. The decision is based on decision of DPRD of Central Halmahera No 03 Year 2019 concerning announcement and determination of candidate head of DPRD. Besides decision of DPRD, there is also Decree of Minister of Home Affairs dated 16 March 2020³⁰.

²⁴ <https://www.nusantaratimur.com/2020/07/tiga-fraksi-dprd-halteng-ancam-edi.html>

²⁵ <https://poskomalut.com/langkah-dua-pimpinan-sudah-tepat-terkait-usul-pelantikan-ketua-dprd-halteng/>

²⁶ <https://haliyora.com/2020/07/21/ketua-dprd-halteng-tagantong-wagub-temui-dirjen-otda/>

²⁷ <http://jnewstv.com/dprd-halteng-nodai-kehormatannya-sendiri-soal-tunda-pelantikan-ketua/>

²⁸ Interview with Munadi Kilkoda, a member DPRD from Nasdem Party (23 August 2020.)

²⁹ Interview with Ahlan Jumadil, a member of DPRD Halteng from Joint Parliamentary Group (6 September 2020)

³⁰ <https://malut.kabardaerah.com/2020/09/14/setelah-menuai-polimik-gubernur-maluku-utara-akhirnya-menerbitkan-sk-pelantikan-ketua-dprd-halteng/>

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The process of inauguration of head of DPRD of Central Halmahera Regency has not been implemented because of rise and fall of Golkar party's internal interest between two factions. The existence of Regent of Halmahera Tengah who is also one of the Secretary-Generals of DPP has a strategic role in determining the process. Sakir Hi Ahmad from Alien Mus faction has the chance to take the position of Head of the House as the compensation of most votes in the 2019 legislative election is questioned by Golkar Party's internal DPD II. The party's internal arrangement and maintaining balanced relations between the two institutions are one of the argumentations underlying the delayed inauguration. The political acrobatics practiced by a number of party elites and inclusion of 17 members of the House from external parties makes the conflict more fragmented. Various parties' responses, including party's internal individuals, vary. Some respond it flatly, complaining and even strictly, in Golkar party's internal affairs, parties that sign letter of rejection and the public. This resistance to inauguration may actually serve as a mutual lesson that party consolidation is inevitable in order to maintain harmony, survivability and trust, both internal and external party. Harmonization and consolidation will also ensure continuous existence of the elites in each strategic position, both in legislative and executive institution. Institution of which membership is produced from political party requires party cadres with tested political experience for them to control internal conflict well and wisely.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Consolidation and reconciliation of the internal elite of the Golkar political party must be better if the Golkar party wants to be strong and survive in every contestation both at the national and local levels

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