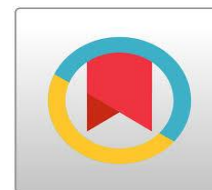Political Conflict on the Results of Recapitulation in Regional Head Elections in North Borneo Province in 2015

Konflik Politik Pada Hasil Rekapitulasi Dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah di Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Tahun 2015

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ARTICLE INFORMATION		
Keywords Conflict; Politics; Local Elections; Sentiment;		ABSTRACT The conflict that occurred amid the people of North Borneo Province in the Regional Head Election for the first time in 2015 was the non-acceptance of one of the candidate's supporters after the recapitulation of the vote count. Demonstrations of facilities damage conflicts include burning the Governor's office, burning of the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) office, banners, burning tires, and burning cars. This study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach, in data collection with in-depth interviews with resource persons including Chairperson of Regional Election Commission (KPUD), Commissioner of Regional Election Commission (KPUD), Members of Regional Election Commission (KPUD), and Regency Communities Bulungan. This research is also inseparable by collecting books, journals, reputable websites, and the like related to research. Furthermore, the data is managed using the Nvivo 12 Plus software, with Crosstab Analysis feature in common sentences, then concluded. The results showed that the trigger for the reaction that resulted in the conflict was due to regional sentiment, indicating that there was an indication of money politics, the state civil apparatus (ASN), and the lack of C6 forms.
Kata Kunci Konflik; Politik; Pilkada; Sentimen;		ABSTRAK Konflik yang terjadi di tengah-tengah masyarakat Provinsi Kalimantan Utara dalam Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah yang pertama kalinya pada tahun 2015 yaitu ketidakterimaan dari salah satu pendukung calon setelah hasil rekapitulasi perhitungan suara. Demonstrasi hingga konflik kerusakan fasilitas seperti pembakaran kantor Gubernur, pembakaran kantor Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah (KPUD), spanduk, bakar ban, dan pembakaran mobil. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan Fenomenologi. Dalam pengumpulan data dengan teknik wawancara yang dilakukan secara mendalam (in-depth interview) dengan narasumber diantaranya: Ketua Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah (KPUD), Komisioner Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah (KPUD), Anggota Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah (KPUD), dan Masyarakat Kabupaten Bulungan. Penelitian ini juga tidak terlepas dengan cara mengumpulkan buku, jurnal, website yang bereputasi, dan sejenis yang terkait dengan penelitian. Selanjutnya data dikelola dengan menggunakan software Nvivo 12 Plus, dengan fitur Crosstab Analysis kesamaan kalimat yang kemudian ditarik kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemicu reaksi yang mengakibatkan konflik

		karena adanya sentimen kedaerahan, disinyalir adanya indikasi money politics, keterlibatan aparatur sipil negara (ASN), dan kurangnya formulir C6.
Article History Send 22th August 2020 Review 09 th Nov 2020 Accepted 31th January 2021		Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC–BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC–BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya. (cc) BY-NC-SA

Introduction

Elections are a party of democracy, a political foundation for countries and states to create a better future, a pillar of democracy that leads countries and countries to achieve democracy, build a progressive civilization, and a significant driving force for the regime in power. In realizing the nation's ideals, the implementation of democracy cannot be separated from the process of organizing elections, and democratic values such as the following must always be developed; freedom, autonomy, equality, representation, and the majority determine citizenship (Chaniago, 2016). After the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 22 of 1999 replaced Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning local government. The Regional Leader is directly elected by the people and has a responsibility to the people. This is to improve the existing democratic system in Indonesia (Frensiska, 2015).

Indonesia's concept of autonomy provides a policy for each region to hold regional head elections and determine their respective governments. On June 1, 2005, Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Borneo Province held its first regional head elections. Since the promulgation of Law Number 22 concerning Election Administrators in 2007, regional head elections has become part of general elections. Local head elections in Indonesia are mandatory and directly derived from the 1998 reform movement. In this case, the community needs to participate now in the election of leaders. Therefore, regional head elections can be an essential opportunity in the life of the nation and state (Suyatno, 2016). According to Joko J. Prihatmoko, the direct election is seen as a form of restoring the local community's fundamental rights by giving full authority to recruit regional heads to support the dynamics of democracy in the regions. Based on the city's shortcomings and needs, the success of the local elections directly gave birth to democratic regional leadership (Suparno, 2018).

On December 9, 2015, the first Governor Election was held since the North Borneo Province was formed in 2012 to become a new Province. In the selection, the following pairs of participants were determined: Jusuf Serang Kasim with Martin Billa, with serial number 1 and Irianto Lambrie with Udin Hianggio, with serial number 2. From the election results after the vote count, the winner was assigned to pair number 2 Irianto Lambrie with Udin Hianggio, but there was a protest from the rival pair number 1 on charges of cheating. The masses carried sharp weapons. In their speech, the demonstration leader demanded the abortion of the victory of the pair Irianto Lambrie - Udin Hianggio in the governor's election and deputy governor of North Borneo. The mass accused the couple of being involved in money politics in the vote. Andi said the group also demanded a repeat vote in the city of Tarakan suspected of money politics and the involvement of the state civil apparatus. The election fraud was allegedly the

cause of superiority while incumbent partner Irianto Lambrie - Udin Hianggio. Initially, this mass action took place in an orderly manner, and finally, it led to a push with the police. Hundreds of police personnel were overwhelmed by the mass blockade even though they had divided it with water cannon bursts. Some masses managed to break through the posse and enter the office of the Governor of North Borneo. Some of this mass then burned the hall of the North Borneo Governor's Office and two official cars parked in the courtyard of the building (Tempo, 19 December 2015).

There was also a lawsuit filed by Candidate for Governor pair number 1, namely Jusuf Serang Kasim and Martin Billa. They sued the KPUD counting results, which won pair number 2, Irianto Lambrie-Udin Hianggio. There are several in these areas; there are strong allegations of involvement of the state civil apparatus (ASN) and money politics (Detiknews, 22 December 2015).

In modern political analysis, political participation is an important activity. In recent years much has been learned about how it deals with developing countries, political participation studies focus on political parties as to the main actors, but as democracy extends, all people want to make decisions. This group is disappointed with political parties' performance because it tends to be considered focusing on one particular problem (Budiardjo, 2013). According to Robert H. Salisbury (1975), the concept of political participation is very laden with ideological meaning, and no less critical, a large number of public policy issues have revolved around how and whether they will increase, moderate, or even control the amount, style, and impact of public participation in the political community (Balázs, 2015). According to Samuel P Huntington (1977), political participation is a citizen activity that acts as a personal problem, to be able to influence the making of government by the government, be individual or collective, organized, or spontaneity, sporadically, peacefully or violently, legally, illegally, virtually, or ineffectively (Binder, 1977).

Conflict is a social process between groups of people who number more than one to defeat, destroy, or make other people or groups powerless (Humaedi et al., 2018). "Politics always contains conflicts and conflicts of interest. Conflicts usually start from disputes caused by various political events, where disputes start from abstract and general things and then develop into conflicts" (Imam Hidayat, 2011). A political conflict is a form of social conflict, both of which have almost the same characteristics. The difference between the social and political conflict is a political term, which means political strife, which relates to the state/government, prospective officials/government, and policies (Maswadi Rauf, 2001). Political conflict is a collective activity of citizens, which is directed at making political

decisions, public policies, their implementation, the authorities' actions, and all the rules, structures, and procedures governing the relationship between political participants (Ramlan Surbakti, 1992).

This research difference seeks to see how the recapitulation of potential conflict outcomes. In previous studies, resistance actions led to horizontal and vertical conflicts. In this case, the indirect regional head elections, the emotional distance between the candidate and the supporters or voters, is very close. It can lead to the birth of extreme fanaticism towards each candidate. Also, the community feels the importance of local currents. As a result, each candidate's level of ownership and involvement on the political agenda is very high. It is feared that these factors could trigger conflict (Usman, 2018). According to Maswadi Rauf, it is natural that democracy is filled with conflict because each person or group has their interests and opinions that are different and can even conflict with one another (Amiruddin, 2019).

Factors that influence social conflicts that occur in Manis Lor village, Kuningan Regency, the results show that there is no significant influence between social identity factors and anarchist colonial wars, there is a substantial influence between socio-economic factors and anarchist social actions, there is no influence between the credibility of figures and anarchist conflicts, there is no significant influence between personality/belief motive factors and anarchist social conflict, there is a significant influence between the elements of communication behavior with anarchist social conflict (Sumartias & Rahmat, 2013).

Regional Election Conflicts in Cimahi City that occur are generally administrative violations that do not trigger open conflicts. This is possible because Bawaslu and the Cimahi City Supervisory Committee use legal instruments, namely KPU regulations related to the violations. This also indicates that voters' legal awareness in Cimahi City is considered a relatively high standard understanding. Thus it can be concluded that the vulnerability of the conflict when the campaign period does not turn into open conflict between the supporters of the candidate pair because this happened because the organizer has made prevention efforts with applicable legal instruments (Humaedi et al., 2018).

Factors that have the potential to cause conflict in the Makassar Mayor election in 2013, when viewed from sociological factors, show that (1) the social division of Makassar city, (2) political relations, and (3) the characteristics of Makassar city voters. If viewed from the aspect of social division in the city of Makassar, namely the mass of supporters from the traditional base, this is because emotional ties are more durable, making it easier to mobilize, furthermore the political relationship that the pattern of relationships that have the potential to cause post-conflict local election conflicts is the pattern of sociological and psychological relations, the

way of sociological associations has the most potential to cause conflict, therefore the relationships formed tend to give birth to strong political connections, this is because strong social ties in the family, community, group, ethnicity, and others are transferred to be emotional so that when these strong ties are used to mobilize the masses into militants, the voter character which is a factor that has the potential to cause post-conflict local election conflicts is a group belonging to a high level of militancy, namely the Die Hard Supporter group and useful idiots, these two groups are the most significant source of conflict, mainly from the Die Hard Supporter group, because this group tends to be a radical group and can be used to encourage the masses to carry out anarchist actions, such as vandalism, attacks, etc (Almunarto, 2015).

The conflict in the 2015 Jember election was caused by several things: (1) Faida-Muqit Arif's nomination as a candidate for regent and deputy regent of Jember in the 2015 regional head election by the Indonesian Central Board of the Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP). (2) The black campaign is carried out by the candidate pair Faida-Muqit Arif. (3) Jember KPU is less transparent and open. (4) KPU Jember contradicts the rules made by themselves in KPU Law No. 8 of 2015 by passing two pairs of candidates for a regional head who were late in submitting the campaign income and expenditure report (LPPDK), conflict prevention efforts that have been carried out by election organizers have not been able to prevent the occurrence of conflict in the Jember elections in 2015, prevention efforts that have been carried out include mapping conflict-prone areas, monitoring and controlling pre-election monitoring activities, coordinating regional elections, and local elections (Siswanto, 2017).

On the other hand, conflict is a central concept in framing studies and public opinion but has never been operationally systematically. In implementing the gradual operationalization of the conflict frame using stories about the Spanish Indignados movement, empirical analysis confirms that the net effect of the intensity of the conflict is on anxiety and, especially on anger, also previous sympathies for social activities featured in stories and individual ideologies increase the emotional effects of conflict (Galais, 2018).

In Identity Politics, Citizenship and the 2010 Post-Election Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, caused by political weakness due to unclear policies and weak electoral institutions that allow political interference and manipulation, furthermore national identity is the primary driver used by political actors to instrument conflict to look like a civil war, ethnicity and religion are sensitive areas used to break down social cohesion under the big umbrella of national identity, the concept of citizenship must be re-conceptualized and clarified in the constitution to prevent the recurrence of post-election conflicts in the coming years such as 2020 (Daniel & Enweremadu, 2020). Narrow Incumbent Victories and Post-Election Conflict Evidence from

the Philippines, post-election violence is triggered by electoral fraud or by the failure of democratic methods to remove incumbent candidates from their posts (Crost et al., 2019).

Causes of disputes over village head elections in West Lombok Regency are 1) Lack of committee professionalism at the village level; 2) Multiple Permanent Voter Lists; 3) Money Politics, while the procedure for resolving disputes over village head elections in West Lombok Regency in 2018 simultaneous elections was participated in by 77 (seventy) Villages and 8 (eight) Districts conducted through 1) Mediation at the village level; 2) District Level Mediation; 3) District Level Mediation; 4) Dispute Resolution Team (Hartawan et al., 2019). In The Judiciary and post-election conflict resolution and democratic consolidation in Ghana's Fourth Republic, the court has played an essential role in consolidating democracy in Ghana, and stakeholders work with full devotion in the legal framework governing elections, despite logistical challenges, law enforcement, and the provision of justice (Adams et al., 2020).

The Bugis Strang community is always eager to control power and does not hesitate to fight between groups. The fact that Andy's group competes in the electoral field cannot be separated from the following three things: First, the construction of Andy's behavior in the community structure is a determining factor in winning voters' sympathy. Second, treat the capital of the Andes as a means of competing victors, the most robust means, and the riches in terms of survival. Third, inertia and wealth will influence Andy's victory. In the regional head elections arena, inertia and capital will play a role. These three things determine the winning process of actors who fight on the election stage (M. Tahir et al., 2016). In terms of communication, the characteristics of the communicators and the media used, the current Regent's credibility in Ponorogo Regency in 2015 is excellent. However, the district head's victory still depended on all aspects, at least in credibility. In terms of the Ponorogo Regency, the regency is currently considered to have three strong candidates and can fight other candidates (Lestarini, 2016). The increase in people's political participation in regional head elections is not only due to local elites' involvement in disseminating information about regional head elections. However, other factors can make people actively participate, namely (1) obtaining material rewards; (2) the religious sentiments of the pairs of candidates to the teams of religious leaders who worship (Fadli et al., 2018). Indonesian political culture is a mixed political culture, a combination of politics, narrowness, culture, and participant culture. In the regional elections held at the same time in 2015, the people's political attitude was positively reflected in the voter turnout, which reached 70%. The number of complaints that got 167 shows the number of violations and fraud delivered to the public. The political situation is not good. It appears that the quality of the socio-political culture is still trapped in the shadow

of the voters, not the values and spirit of democracy, seen in the lack of violations and freedom of choice, not because of considerations of money politics, government intervention, or election institutions (Rasaili, 2016).

How was the political conflict created from the recapitulation of regional head elections in North Borneo in 2015?

Method

This study aims to conduct a more in-depth investigation of the rejection so that there is a potential for conflict from the recapitulation of votes in the 2015 Governor Election in North Borneo.

This study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. According to Creswell, several techniques are used to facilitate qualitative research, one of which is the phenomenological approach, which in this study collects data by participant observation to find out the essential phenomena of participants in their life experiences (Moleong, 1993).

This research was conducted in Bulungan Regency, North Borneo Province. The location of this research was chosen because researchers were interested in digging up information related to the recapitulation rejection conflict that took place at the office of the Governor of North Borneo. Therefore, the data collection used in-depth interviews with sources including the Chairperson of the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD), the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD), Members of the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD), and six residents participating in Bulungan Regency using random sampling techniques. This research is also inseparable from the collection of books, journals, eight well-known national websites, and the like related to research.

Data analysis technology (NVIVO) using CAQDAS (Computer-Aided Qualitative Data, Analysis Software) helps assist qualitative research effectively, helps logic consumption and research design, and provides content analysis facilities. In this study, data analysis techniques used Nvivo 12 Plus software, processing by using the Crosstab Query Analysis and Cluster Analysis features. The analysis was carried out in several stages, firstly collecting secondary data from reputable media and primary research data; the second stage is analysis with Nvivo 12 Plus software to read a text, information that has similarities with other data, find interrelated items, look for meanings, words, and related contexts; the third stage is the conclusion of data that has been analyzed, nvivo is used to analyze qualitative data to produce more professional results (AlYahmady & Al Abri, 2013).

Results and Discussion

The geographic location of North Borneo Province is a very strategic and profitable geographical location because the area is traversed by water channels that are included in the category of marine waters of Region II (Alki II). These waterways are usually navigable from Indonesian to international waters. Ship delivery is provided. These routes include Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, Singapore, and ASEAN and countries in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Hong Kong, China, South Korea, and Japan.

North Borneo Province is a province that borders directly with neighboring Malaysia, to be precise with Sabah, Sarawak, and Malaysia. The nearest land area is + 1,038 km borderline between North Borneo Province at Tanjung Selor, which is also the capital of Bulungan Regency. North Borneo Province Borders with:

1. North: State of Sabah (Malaysia)
2. West: Sarawak State (Malaysia)
3. Southside: East Borneo Province
4. Eastside: Sulawesi Sea

North Borneo Province, when it was split on 25 October 2012 during Law no. 20 of 2012, is set to have 38 districts consisting of:

a) Bulungan Regency: 10 Districts
b) Nunukan District: 9 Districts
c) Malinau Regency: 12 Districts
d) Tana Tidung Regency: 3 Districts
e) City of Tarakan: 4 Districts

During the period of + 1 year until October 2013, the number of subdistricts and villages experiencing expansion is 47 subdistricts and 473 villages/wards:

1. Bulungan District: 10 Districts and 81 Villages /wards
2. Nunukan District: 15 Districts and 240 Villages /wards
3. Malinau District: 15 Districts and 109 Villages /wards
4. Tana Tidung Regency: 3 Districts and 23 Villages /wards
5. City of Tarakan: 4 districts and 20 villages/wards

Political behavior can be interpreted by the process of making and implementing politics, in this case, applies in covering between government institutions, groups and individuals in society in the activities of creating and implementing and enforcing political decisions, activities which are divided into two parts that are, political functions held by the

community, government functions, and even political functions are carried out with structures already established, the political superstructure divided by the political processes of government and political infrastructure for the political operations of society (Mopeng, 2015).

North Borneo was officially formed since the signing of Law Number 20 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of North Borneo Province on November 16, 2012, by Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. At a relatively young age, then the local government is needed to realize what is desired by the community and be in the city's interests to feel the mutual prosperity in the territory of North Borneo Province. With the stipulation of new regional autonomy, according to the definition of Regional Autonomy based on Law Number 23 of 2014, local autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage Government affairs and the community's interests. With the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2014, the Governor and Deputy Governor's election was held as the government leader in North Borneo Province. The governor and deputy governor's election scheduled from 2016 to 2021 reaped conflict and violence carried out by several masses from the recapitulation results.

Indication Of Regional Ethnic Views As A Conflict Trigger In The Election Of The Governor And Deputy Governor

Local tribal sentiments are in the spotlight in the regional head elections in North Borneo Province. The root of the conflict resulting from the recapitulation of the governor and deputy governor's election is the sentiment of regional tribes because the winners of the Governor and Deputy Governor's election are not from the local people.
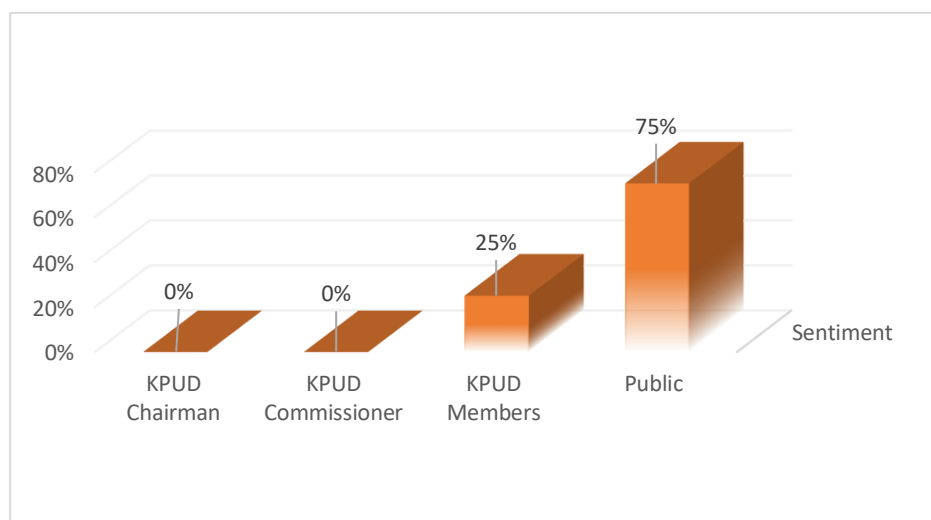

Figure 1. Regional Sentiment
Source: Processed by the author

Based on the picture above, the rejection of the recapitulation results in the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor is the regional sentiment factor that triggers conflict. It can be seen that the people of North Borneo can mention with a frequency of 75% due to local sentiment. As expressed by the people of North Borneo, Bulungan Regency on 18 to 20 June 2016:

> "Yes, there is a sentiment factor, because the success team of candidate number one who wants to become the governor is a native of the region, moreover the regional head election is the first time held in North Borneo Province" (Hasmiah, 2016).

> "There is because the winner is not from a native son, but basically if it is not a native son but can advance the region better, rather than prioritizing the personal interests of each party" (Anna, 2016).

> "Yes there must be a sense of regional sentiment, bearing in mind that the winning pair is not a native son" (Riduansyah, 2016).

> If seen from the General Election Commission (KPUD) members, which mentioned a frequency of 25% because the trigger factor for the conflict was the regional sentiment. As expressed by the members of the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) on June 17, 2016 as follows:
> "So actually for regional sentiment specifically, it does not mean that in general, we see that the winners from outside do not have any sense of sentiment at all, if we look specifically at personal ways from individuals there may be only a few people because the public might want being elected governor is a native son, that is what I see with such a visible model" (Suryani, 2016).

However, it differs from the Chairperson of the General Election Commission (KPUD) statement, stating there is no regional sentiment factor. As indicated by the Chairman of the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) on June 14, 2016 as follows:

> "There is no such thing as immigrants, the whole territory of this republic may take part or do activities, who are said to be migrants. In my opinion, everything on this earth is a newcomer because we cannot determine where we were born and remain, and we cannot choose my father, what ethnic group my mother is. But I want to say this, the elected governor candidate if we think it is part of the citizens of Borneo, East Borneo as well. So I don't think it's appropriate to use the language of newcomers, that in terms of the mechanism of the regional head election there are no restrictions, other than just discourse about such as Papua, Aceh. They are special autonomous regions if there is a Perdasus (Special Regional Regulation) in Papua. Whereas we are not, we are not a special area so that anyone who meets the requirements to meet the law for the nomination he has the right to run"(Suryanata, 2016).

The conflict that occurred when the recapitulation results of the Governor and deputy governor's Election were due to regional sentiment factors, which were still a concern. Because in that case, you could say the lack of political awareness could impact damage to State

facilities and can be unsettling to the public and even the State. Therefore, it is not surprising that Bell and Gopalan have determined that there is a positive correlation between rigorous legalization and a sustainable peace process. For example, Gopalan (2007) repeatedly points out a relationship between strict legalization and the continuity of conflict-prone agreements between ethnic groups (Wright, 2011). According to Conn (1971), this is part of horizontal pluralism, namely the structure of society that has cultural diversity, such as ethnicity, region, religion, and race; and socially plural in terms of different occupations and professions, such as farmers, laborers, traders, business people, civil servants, TNI, journalists, doctors, scholars, and intellectuals; in the sense of differences in the characteristics of the area of residences such as villages and cities. Horizontal pluralism can cause conflict because each cultural element seeks to defend its identity and cultural aspects from other cultures' threats. If there is no consensus on values that become the standard guideline in such a society, political conflict due to cultural clashes will lead to civil war or a separatist movement. Horizontal pluralism can cause conflict because each group based on occupation and profession, and residence has different and even conflicting interests (Paul H Conn, 1971).

Disappointed Over The Results Of The Recapitulation In The Election For The Governor And Deputy Governor

Disappointment over the Governor and Deputy Governor's recapitulation results in North Borneo Province resulted in conflict and violence against State facilities, such as the hall and cars burned by supporters who did not accept the victory of the Irianto Lambrie pair. And Udin Hinggio.
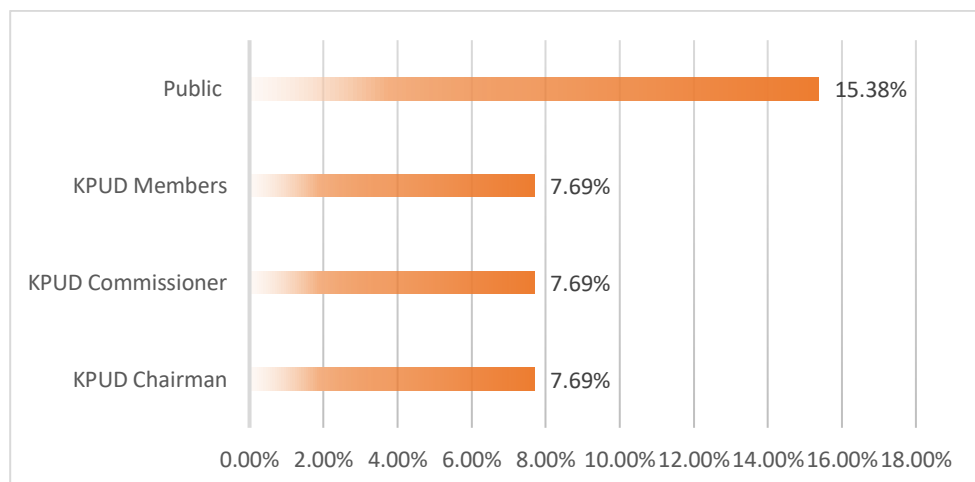

Figure 2. Disappointed
Source: Processed by the author

Figure 2 above shows that the conflict factor in the recapitulation results was due to a sense of disappointment from the mass supporters of serial number 1, namely Jusuf Serang Kasim and Martin Billa, which caused violence in the office of the Governor of North Borneo. On the frequency that was obtained from the community mentioned the value of 15, 38%, followed by the Chairman of the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) 7.69%, the Commissioner of the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) 7.69%, and Members of the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) 7.69% which means the reaction to the violence arises because of disappointment. As stated by the KPU Commissioner on June 14, 2016 as follows:

> "I see it is not the capacity to assess it that way because the KPU yesterday in the area of the Law regulation means that the protest is also related to the post-conflict local election, if there are certain ethnic issues or points of view there are certain benchmarks for assessing it and the General Election Commission (KPU) especially I personally do not see it that way, but a form of dissatisfaction and disappointment in the political sphere" (Chairulliza, 2016).
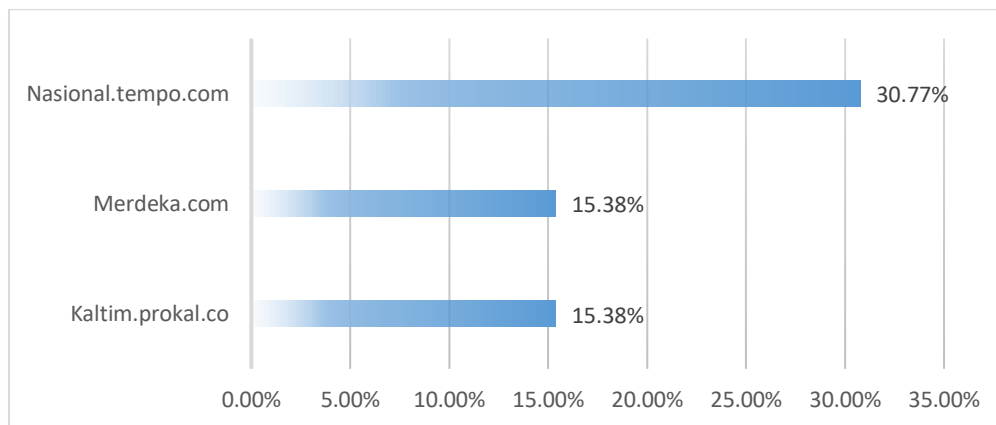

Figure 3. Disappointed
Source: Processed by the author

Figure 3, the results of the crosstab query analysis based on reputable media show that the trigger for conflict from the recapitulation results in the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor of North Borneo was due to the disappointment of the supporters of mass number 1, namely Jusuf Serang Kasim and Martin Billa. As stated in the media www.Merdeka.com with a frequency value of 15.38% as follows:

> "From the information gathered by the demonstration leaders demanding an abortion of the victory of the pair Irianto Lambrie-Udin Hianggio in the election of the governor and deputy governor of North Borneo. The mass accused the couple of being involved in money politics in the vote on December 9, 2015, last" (Supriatin, 2015).

Upon the disappointment, there was a reaction to violence at the State facilities. As stated, namely:

"The library building, the governor's office were broken, the police service vehicle was also damaged, the Governor's multipurpose room was set on fire" (Anton, 2015).

Damage To Facilities That Occurred From Conflict In The Election Of The Governor And Deputy Governor

In the conflict that occurs from the recapitulation results in the Governor and deputy governor's Election, the impact is relatively detrimental in terms of state facilities. This could be an example for the next General Election.
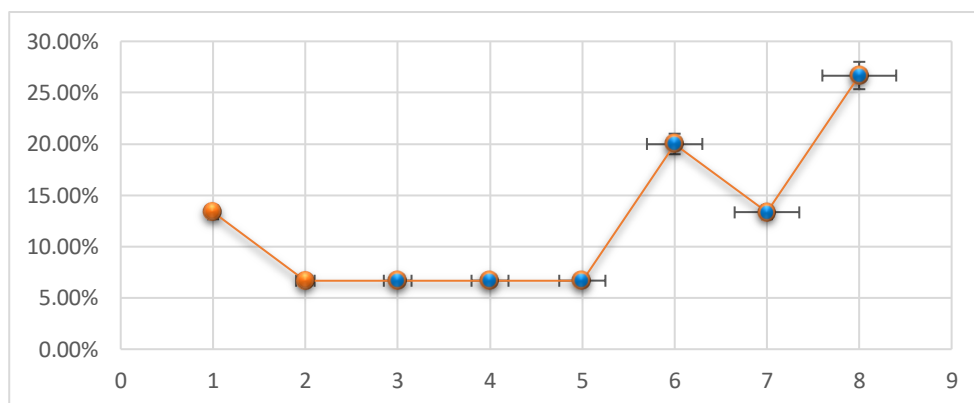

Figure 4. Damage
Source: Processed by the author

Figure 4 based on the frequency with which several informants were obtained, indicating that conflict reactions impact the damage that can harm the region. At number 1, according to the graph, namely the public with a total of 13.33%, and number 2 Members of the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) 6.67% consider that:

"Triggers of conflict anger come from each success team and the provocateurs themselves"."For conflicts that occur starting from the plenary meeting of the calculation of the results of the vote recapitulation, where one of the successful teams rejects the recapitulation results and does not sign and violate, so how the demonstration itself has indeed been prepared" (Anna, 2016; Suryani, 2016).

Whereas acts of damage based on reputable media have an impact on losses, such as number 3 namely www.Ajnn.net 6.67%, followed by number 4. www.Beritasatu.com 6.67%, number 5 namely www.Detik.com 6.67%, number 6 Www.Kaltim.prokal.co 20%, number 7 Www.Merdeka.com 13.33%, and number 8 namely Www.Nasional.tempo.com 26.67%. As conveyed by these media as follows:

"But they came back again and threw bottles of gasoline. That was what burned a multipurpose building and the governor's official car was damaged because it was parked there" (Fajar, 2015). "As reported in this case there have been at least 19 suspects

arrested and detained in the aftermath of vandalism and arson in the office of the Governor of Kaltara, official cars of the Bulungan Police Station, and other damages" (Safaruddin, 2015).

"The riots in North Borneo occurred on Saturday (12/19) when thousands of supporters of one of the candidate pairs raided the Governor's Office. At first the mob was dispersed by the police, but then they returned and pelted a multipurpose building in the complex with a bottle of gasoline and then set it on fire."The Governor's Office which consists of several buildings is still equipped with police lines in several parts. Visible burn marks and damage here and there. Only, two cars of victims of mass tantrums had previously been parked neatly to the left of the office and were wrapped in a yellow ribbon of police lines. A car in a rolled position is also covered in white cloth."I watched on television, he said burning and severe" (Rivki, 2015).

"This morning (yesterday) around 10:00 pm arrived here (Balikpapan)," explained the three-rank jasmine officer. The 19 people were safeguarded because they were caught on camera by a police officer committing vandalism at the Office of the Governor of North Borneo" (Fajar, 2015).

"The library building, the Governor's office were broken, the police service vehicle was also damaged, the Governor's multipurpose room was burned down". "The supporters of Jusuf SK-Martin Billa's supporters allegedly set fire to the hall. Hundreds of masses wearing traditional clothes since morning gathered at the North Borneo Governor's Office led by Martin Puto (Anton Charliyan, 2015).

"Some of the mob then set fire to the North Borneo Governor's Office hall and two official cars parked in the courtyard of the building" (Sg Wibisono, 2015).

The damage that occurs in the conflict resulting from the recapitulation results in losses for the State. The existence of irresponsible people who have been riding groups and carrying out the anarchist action.

Money Politics As A Trigger Of Conflict In The Election Of Governor And Deputy Governor

Money politics is one of the conflicts resulting from the recapitulation of Regional Head Elections in North Borneo Province. Money politics (money politics) an effort to influence others by using material rewards or can also be interpreted as buying and selling votes in the political process and power as well as the act of distributing money, both personal or party property, to influence voters' votes.
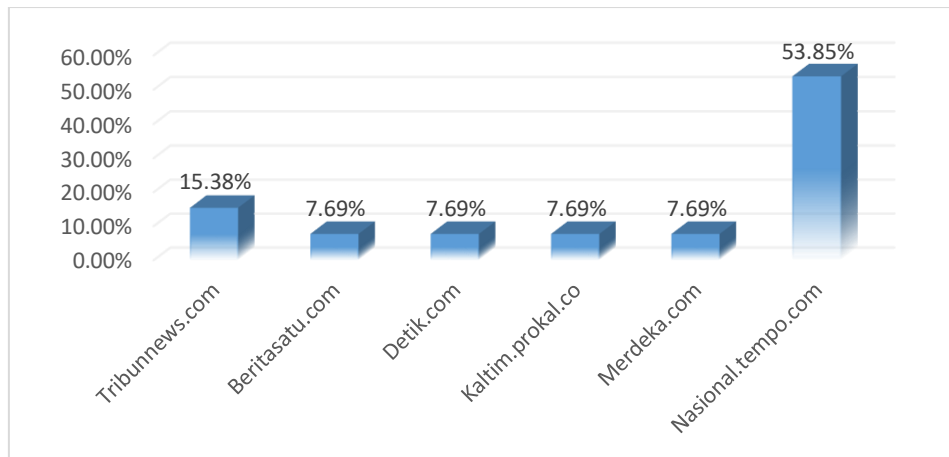
Figure 5. Money Politics
Source: Processed by the author

Based on Figure 5 above, the results of an analysis of reputable media using Nvivo show that the reaction factor triggering conflict in the recapitulation results in North Borneo was due to the alleged money politics that influenced the implementation of the Regional Head Election so that the mass supporters of candidate number 1 asked the Commission Regional General Election (KPUD) to carry out re-election. As the frequency that was delivered by the highest and lowest Media as follows: Www.tempo.com 53.85%, Www.Tribunnews.com 15.38%, Www.Beritasatu.com 7.69%, Www.Detik.com 7.69%, Www.Kaltim.prokal.co 7.69%, and Www.Merdeka.com 7.69%. The root of money politics is that candidates and people with capitalist behavior are based on economic gain and loss. At the same time, legal loopholes, weak oversight, and a proportional electoral system provide opportunities for money politics development (Delmana et al., 2020).

State Civil Servants' Involvement As A Trigger For Conflict In The Election Of The Governor And Deputy Governor

Mobilizing of the State Civil Service (ASN) is one of the triggers of reaction to the conflict due to the recapitulation of the governor and Deputy Governor of the Province of North Borneo.
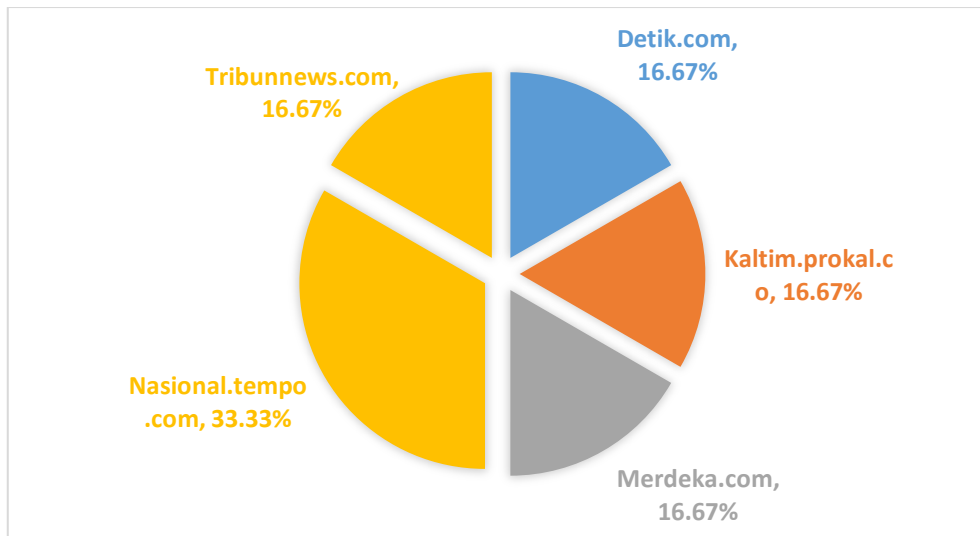
Figure 6. State Civil Servants'
Source: Processed by the author

Based on Figure 6 above, the results of the analysis of reputable media using the Nvivo crosstab analysis show that the reaction triggers the recapitulation conflict results in the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Province of North Borneo due to the alleged information regarding violations of the Regional Head Election concerning the involvement of the State Civil Apparatus. As the above media provide frequency information based on interviews with informants or masses who commit violence at State facilities, it can even be anxious for the people of Bulungan Regency to go outside the city to avoid the power. This reputed media provides frequency related to the conflict due to ASN's involvement, namely: www.Nasional.tempo.com   33.33%,   Www.merdeka.com   16.67%, Www.kaltim.prokal.co 16.67%, Www.Detik.com 16.67%, and Www.Tribunnews.com 16.67%.

Lack Of Form C6 As A Trigger For Conflict In The Election Of The Governor And Deputy Governor

The reaction that triggered the conflict and violence was allegedly due to the lack of the C6 form, which was spread unevenly in various regions in North Borneo Province. Form the C6 model, namely a voter notification letter in the implementation of the election. Malpractice involves administrators at the grassroots level, non-organizers, voters, and design forms, causing opportunities for malpractice and negligence to occur. These problems cause integrity in the voting process to be insecure (Robiansyah, 2019).
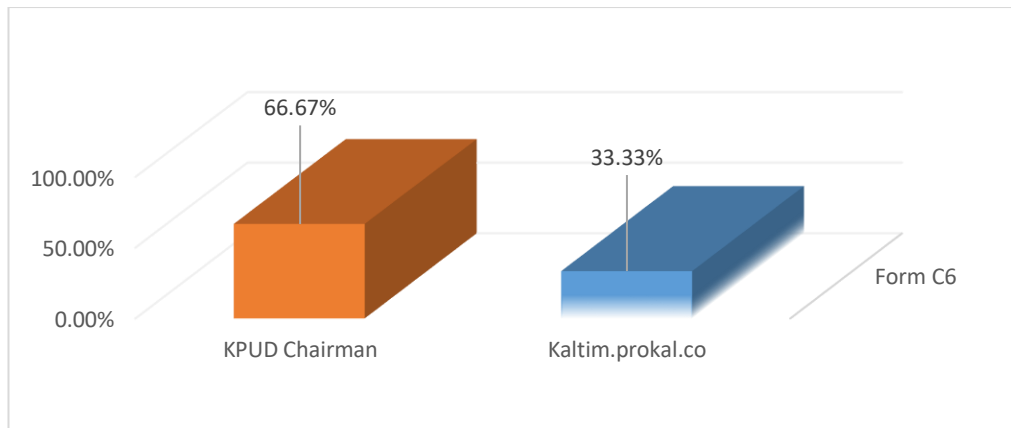
Figure 7. Lack of Form C6

Source: Processed by the author

Based on the results of the crosstab query analysis figure 7 above shows that the trigger for the emergence of conflict and violent reactions due to lack of C6 forms in several areas in North Borneo. As stated by the Chairperson of the Regional Election Commission (KPUD) of 66.67% and delivered by the media Www.Kaltim.prokal.co by 33.33% as follows:

"If the trigger factor yesterday was that the General Election Commission, of course, we did it was correct the whole series of stages of the process where there were several arguments conveyed by the losing team that there were thousands of voters who could not use their voting rights because they did not get invitation letters to vote. There is a C6 name, so C6 is not an invitation letter that C6 is a notification letter regarding the election day of one of the notifications, that it is not a reference to people coming to the polling station he can vote, people cannot get C6 but he is registered in the permanent election, he may use the right to vote. If he does not have C6 he can come to the polling station, he checks the DPT that is pasted, if his name is there, just immediately report to the head of the KPS that his name is there and tell the serial number, even if his name is not on the DPT, is it possible to vote, "can" by using KTP and KK. It's just that they use their voting rights unlike the elections registered in the DPT, so in fact that's what they regret, they can't follow their voting rights because they don't get a C6 letter. Long ago the KPU had socialized, first C6 was not an invitation letter but a notification letter, even the KPU was extending information to the public about the election day we announced it even to houses of worship, mosques, churches. And there is also a saying of political money, it needs clear proof whether or not there is about this political money" (Suryanata, 2016).

"These three reports are the duty of Bawaslu to handle, related to the C6 that many were not found in the city of Tarakan, we have given an explanation to Bawaslu related to the report of one candidate pair about not getting C6. The Warrior Witness also stated that he walked out (WO) of the General Election Commission's plenary. They rejected the results of the elections because they considered fraud in the form of money politics. Also, the witness candidate pair number 1 indicated that the involvement of the state civil apparatus (ASN) was taking sides. They also mentioned

that the distribution of C-6 forms (invitation to vote) was uneven. Especially in Tarakan" (Fajar, 2015).

Conclusion

After the re-election of the Governor and deputy governor, there were several conflicting reactions. It can be seen from the people who refuse to restate the results, such as signs of regional sentiment that show disappointment over the loss of 1st place champion Jusuf Serang Kasim and Martin Billa of currency politics. The intervention of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), and the absence of Order 1, namely Jusuf Serang Kasim and Martin Billa, and signs of monetary politics, the intervention of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), and the absence of form c6. The root of the conflict resulting from the recapitulation of the Governor and Deputy Governor's election is regionalism sentiment because the winner in the election of the Governor and Deputy Governor is not from a native son. The success team of candidate number one wants the Governor to be a regional son because this local head election was the first election held in North Borneo.

Efforts in overcoming conflicts from various triggers such as regional sentiments between indigenous people and migrants in the 2015 Regional Head Election invites the government together with the organizers of the provincial election commission (KPUD) as well as community leaders who continually increase awareness and enlightenment as indigenous people as well immigrants are a unity of the same fate, and compatriots. Community leaders in regions with generous support can become channels of education and diversity in pluralism. If these figures are loved by the community and become an example and encourage their people to throw away their sentiments, this sentiment can be minimized. Furthermore, the provocateurs in all matters must be prevented as early as possible not to create another uproar.

Acknowledgement

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