

Susilo, Suko. (2021). The Impact of Democracy Education on the Success of Conflict Management in Kediri District.

Cendekia (2021), 15(1): 44-56. DOI: [10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653](https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653).

The Impact of Democracy Education on the Success of Conflict Management in Kediri District

Suko Susilo

Institut Agama Islam Tribakti Kediri, Indonesia

Email: suko.susilo@iai-tribakti.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of democracy Education on efforts to handle, prevent, and recover from post-economic, political, and social conflicts in East Java, precisely in Kediri Regency. The research method used is qualitative. The research technique used is joint research that is the normative-empirical study and social science to know how the implementation of the democracy education of the people of Kediri Regency. The findings revealed that the application of democracy education had an impact on the economic, political, and social conflict management of the people of Kediri Regency. Especially from the life of the town during the General Election period (PEMILU), Regional Head Election (PILKADA), and Village Head Election (PILKADES), which seemed more peaceful than in the Era of Political Dynasty. The economic and social life of the community is much better now, especially during the social distancing policy, the town can survive economically and get involved in handling Covid-19. Kediri regency shows that social tolerance is extreme. This research is to be able to contribute to the future of the legal and policy bodies of the local government of the Kediri regency in handling economic, political, and social conflicts that exist in the community. In the end, the law and the democratic system can minimize intolerance and lawless behavior that can hamper economic development.

Keywords: regulation, democracy, education, conflict, local government.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Head Election is an integral part of the struggle for power through the political sphere, which includes the legislative, judicial, and executive bodies. In its development, various community groups emerged that supported prospective regional heads by the choices of each group. Various has led to multiple contradictions to multiple policies, attitudes, and visions and missions of political actors carried by political opponents. Conflicts in preparation ahead of the 2019 General Election and 2018 Regional Election Simultaneously have caused a various commotion in the community such as argument wars, rampant political buzzers, hate speech and hoax, and mutual satire actions between groups through online media (Arfiyani, 2019).

Political behavior among groups of people who tend to be harmful is what can increase the case of prolonged intolerance resulting from the immaturity of education

about civil rights. It even raises serious problems that threaten the systems and norms of people's lives and slow down regional development. One of the political conflicts that received a sharp spotlight in Indonesia included the PKI rebellion at The Madium that occurred at the end of 1948. This rebellion occurred due to the fierce opposition proclaimed by the Soviet Republic of Indonesia by Muso, a figure from the Indonesian Communist Party. As a result of this rebellion, many abducted victims of community leaders, religious leaders to government military figures (Kamal, 1948). Next up was the PKI G30 S rebellion (September 30 Movement) carried out by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). As a result of political conflicts, many prominent Indonesian military officials were killed. Events of violations of Human Rights (HAM) are even still made an impression today (Yanti, 1965).

The primary sources of intolerance cases, especially political-economic-social conflicts, are the result of violations of the norms and norms in society, unrealized promises, discriminatory between majority community groups against minority groups. Far from the values of justice that are ultimately giving birth to a sense of revenge and inciting hatred. The dynamics of power conflicts have an impact on people's behavior, including social disinterest, damage to social relations between community groups, broken friendship (social interaction), and character assassination (Saputra and Abidin, 2017).

Unwittingly, political parties are an integral part of political behavior. But instead, political parties trigger political conflicts in the country. The single leadership factor of political party leadership figures, poor management, and failure of political parties are examples of internal conflicts that generally occur (Djawamaku, 2005). This internal political behavior within political parties is what attracts disputes within the party (Sitompul,, 2018). In fact, political parties are a means of political communication, political socialization, political recruitment, and a means of regulating politics (Budiarjo, 1991).

As a multi-ethnic nation, diverse in culture and religion, Indonesia has become very vulnerable to political-economic-social conflicts. As a result, public participation in the implementation of the General Elections is still relatively low. One of the factors that caused it was due to the lack of political awareness, the political trust of the people who were dissatisfied with the government's performance in the previous period, socioeconomic status, and low socialization from the government [8]. Based on the problems that occur this is what makes the importance of law and democracy studies on the behavior of the community to minimize cases of intolerance in the future. Democratic values, including communication and openness of equal rights in the public sphere, are able to build tolerance among community groups in political-social life (Zamzam and Indartono, 2003; Apriawan and Ningsih, 2019). The study states that law and democracy can protect human rights and strengthen politics so as to minimize social violence and human rights violations (Campina, 2017).

The research aims to reveal the rule of law and democracy in preventing economic, political, and social conflicts in the lives of people in the Kediri Regency. Based on the study of literature, it is clear that without the existence of legal regulations and a robust

democratic system and indeed appropriately implemented, people's lives will not be prosperous and peaceful. A study revealed that democracy through elections often causes conflict. Therefore the dynamic interaction between the decentralized law and national law must be inline (Armia, 2018; Possas, 2020). Jelas bahwa aturan hukum sangat penting bagi masa depan setiap badan hukum pembangunan negara. It is clear that the rule of law is very important for the future of each state development legal entity. For this reason, law and democracy must be explored as well as possible. Imperfect law and democracy will lead to conflict (Sadowski, 2019).

1.1. Research Question

From the background of the problem, there are at least two things that will affect in this study:

1. Do the regulations on the handling of economic, social, and political conflicts affect the lives of people in the Kediri Regency?
2. Does the democracy education change the economic, social, and political life of the people in the Kediri Regency?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Regulation and Democracy Education

Basically the regulation must balance between success in economic development through the process of democratization in a country to achieve political, economic, and social welfare (Fuad, 2007). Conceptually, the legal system consists of three dimensions, namely the regulation structure, regulation substance, and regulation culture in an area (Friedman, 1984). The following conceptual framework of a regulation system:

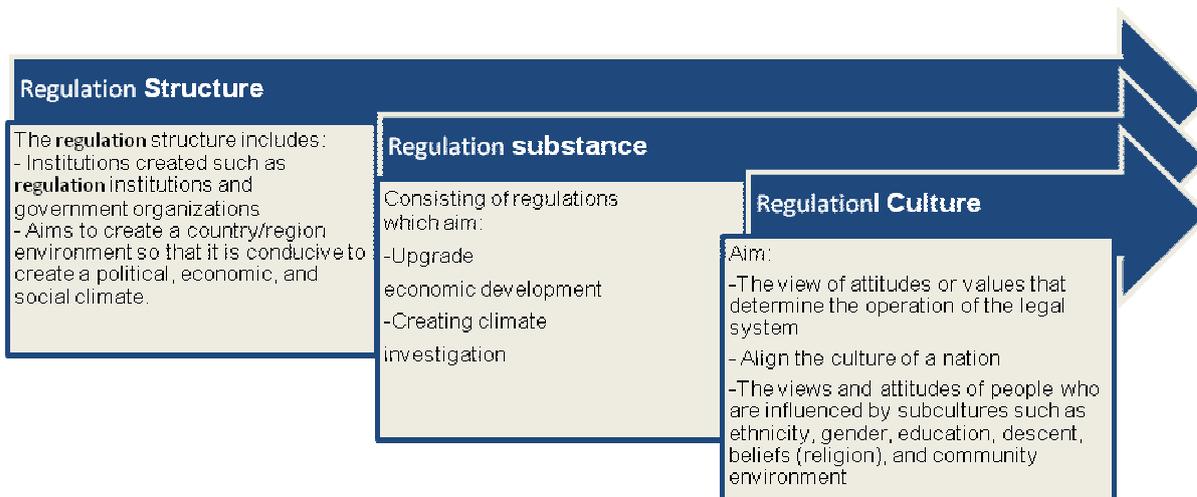


Figure 1. Three Dimensions of the regulation System

Source: (Friedman, 1984)

Regulation and democracy basically to ensure public participation in the regulation making process. Although the constitution does not map the parameters of public participation as far as the regulation making process is concerned. So various perceptions lead to whether public assistance is only a consultation with the community. Whereas in fact, the views of the city the people because people feel the most impact of the rule of regulation and democracy (Phooko, 2017).

A study revealed that regulation and democracy are a struggle to reduce extreme poverty. Good governance efforts are able to support and promote equality and drive poverty and justice. What is clear is that democracy will fail if there is no participation and representation of stakeholders. Therefore, the government must be able to increase equality and reduce inequality or poverty. This is the only way to continue to justify democratic government standards and maintain legitimacy (Esposito, 2018).

A democratic system is an attempt to instill and foster understanding and awareness in objective thinking patterns and behavior in seeing the reality of rural social life to avoid the risk of conflict, destructive conflict, intolerant behavior, and disintegrative (Campina, 2017). But in the process of transitioning democracy has been very cruel. A study conducted in the Southeast Asia region shows that an impressive step towards democracy and rule of regulation in the region for three decades and empirically there have been many conflicts and internal political violence. The risk of internal conflict remains a high level and long-term peace is not served by the perseverance of authoritarian governments, especially in secular countries.

Democracy has three pillars, namely; 1) the division of power in the style of Trias Politica, namely executive, judiciary, and executive, aiming at a process of checks and balances between government institutions, both central and regional; 2) there is an open leadership succession with fair, honest and transparent general elections (PEMILU); and 3) the people are the holders of sovereignty or known as 'people's sovereignty.' (Bimantara,, 2018).

In line with the development of an increasingly competitive global society, these three moral behaviors need to be continuously improved. The reality that occurs in the filtering process against foreign cultures that is not in accordance with Pancasila is very weak. Therefore, it is necessary to have a deeper understanding of national culture and Pancasila in order to perpetuate the nation's existence (Bramantyo & Suwarno, 2020). Schools through the school committee can also play a role in shaping democratic values in schools (Suwarno & Bramantyo, 2020).

2.2 Economic, Political and Social Conflict

A Conflict is an event where there is a conflict of opinion between individuals or groups in a society. The more diverse and large a community group, the greater the potential for conflict that is likely to occur. Conflict comes from basic human needs both socially and environmentally. This is what influences how a conflict management institution must be created and implemented as it should (Burton, 1999).

Susilo, Suko. (2021). The Impact of Democracy Education on the Success of Conflict Management in Kediri District.

Cendekia (2021), 15(1): 44-56. DOI: [10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653](https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653).

A study found that the main factors causing internal conflict in the transition to democracy were: 1) in the electoral process and did not respect the integrity of elections; 2) a strong military role in politics; 3) acts of corruption; 4) weak state institutions; 5) demands autonomy and decentralization; and 6) complaints of violations of economic, social, political and cultural rights and decentralization. Therefore, it is essential that the application of the law in its capacity to conduct early warning that is oriented towards human rights at the regional level to prevent internal conflicts (Ramcharan, 2016).

In practice, conflict strategies between interest groups tend into several types. First, contending conflict strategies that have a character tends to reject the aspirations of others. As a result, violent communications and practices have emerged that lead to retribution, threats, and mutual elimination between community groups. The impact of this conflict strategy practice is to win one party and lose to the other party, or both groups lose and drawing. Second, a conflict with a drawing strategy in which one of the conflict parties stops or resigns because they feel threatened or to protect the safety of the individual or group. Third, the yielding conflict strategy as an act of surrendering any decision and form of a resolution from the opposing party. Fourth, a compromising conflict strategy in which each party only targets being able to obtain what their group demands (Pruitt, 2012).

The results of research conducted by Soetopo and Supriyadi have similarities with Pruitt (2012) research. There are four types of conflicts: 1) goal conflicts that occur if there are two objectives and can be co-contradictory; 2) role conflicts arising from the existence of various roles that have different interests; 3) value conflicts that occur because of differences in views between individuals and community groups, and 4) policy conflict, which is a conflict that arises due to the disagreement of an individual or community group on a policy (Soetopo and A. Supriyanto, 1999). The stages of the conflict situation are divided into five stages, as in Figure 2 below:

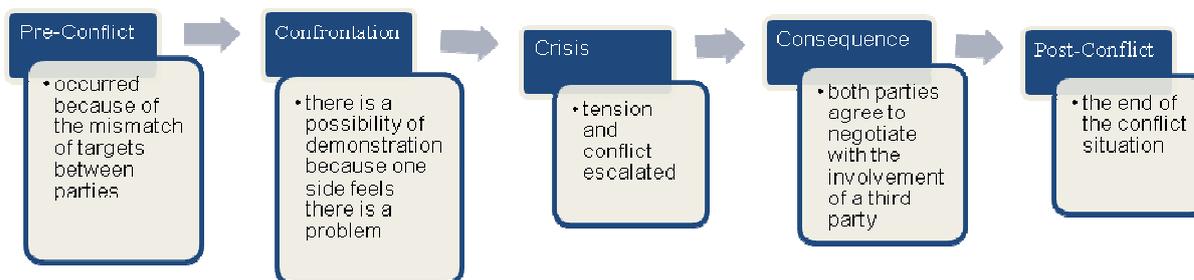


Figure 2. Stage of Conflict

Source: (Fisher, 2001)

According to Webel and Galtung, in overcoming the root causes of conflict relations, a transcend approach is needed, namely the awareness or expertise of the conflicting parties to find new forms of goals that can benefit all parties involved in the

conflict. The strategy taken is in the form of varied individual and collective actions and different consequences (Webel and Galtung, 2007).

3. METHODS

This research uses a combination of empirical regulation research and social science research. Normative-empirical regulation research is used to find out the implementation of normative regulation provisions through the study of regulation and democracy as an effort to detect, prevent and resolve regulation events, namely socio-political conflicts that occur in East Java, in Kediri Regency, Indonesia. While social science research is used to study how government programs or policies in terms of the democratic system of the socio-political life of the community through a portrait of the region in Kediri Regency. The research design uses a qualitative descriptive approach that is based on primary data, namely observations of the participants, namely the response of the people of Kediri Regency at the time of the regional head election (PILKADA) and how the political-economic-social interaction of the community in the Covid-19 period. And secondary data from the official website of the Kediri Regency government, legal documents, the Central Statistics Agency, and previous research. The following conceptual research framework:

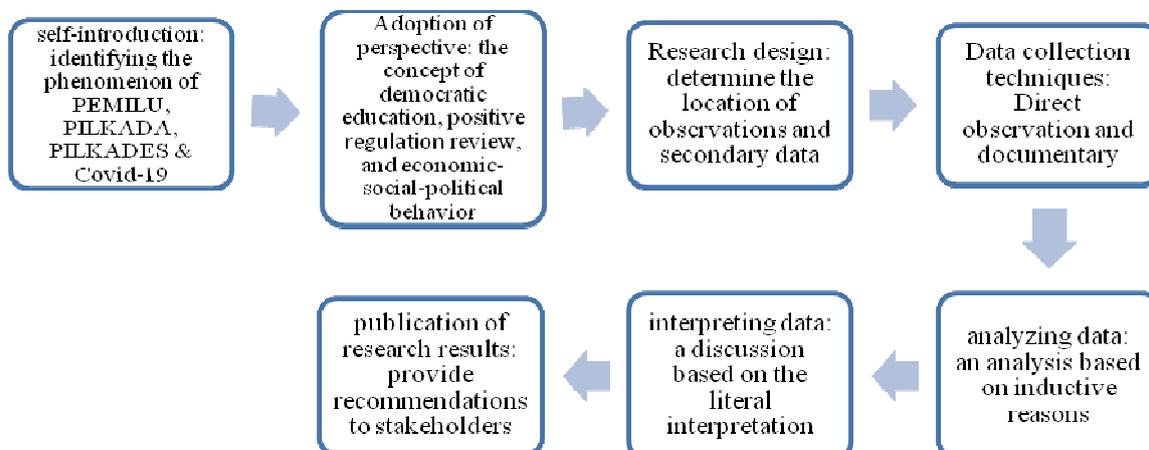


Figure 3. Conceptual Framework

The research process consists of seven steps, namely: 1) recognition of the phenomenon of democratic education and economic-political-social conflict; 2) adopt a perspective based on legal regulations, namely the national education system regulation No. 20 of 2003, Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution, and Law No.7 of 2012 concerning Handling of Social Conflict literature review and empirical evidence; 3) design research; 4) collecting data needed; 5) analyze data; 6) interpret the data that has been collected; and 7) publication of findings by providing recommendations to stakeholders so as to enhance the role of democratic education.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Regulations on Handling Economic, Social and Political Conflicts in Kediri Regency

The dynamics of political, economic, and social life in the Kediri Regency tend not to occur drastic changes. The economic conditions of the people are also quite stable in various eras of government, to shows that Kediri Regency is a conducive area. The community tends to have a high tolerance for the surrounding environment. Both explain by the high level of community participation in the prevention and prevention of Covid-19.

The problem of social conflict, both handling, prevention, and post-conflict recovery, the local government of Kediri Regency refers to Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No.7 of 2012 concerning the Handling of Social Conflicts. In Chapter II the principles, objectives, and scope of article 2 explain that the handling of conflict reflects the principle of humanity; human rights; nationality; kinship; 'Bhinneka-Tunggal-Ika'; justice; gender equality; order and legal certainty; continuity; local culture; state responsibility; participatory; not take sides; and not discriminating. In article 2, it is evident that law in Indonesia strongly supports the existence of justice, prosperity, and peace towards all communities, including the people of Kediri Regency.

Reducing the potential for conflict as explained in CHAPTER III Conflict Prevention the fourth part of article 9, namely carried out by: a. Reduce development planning and implementation that takes into account the aspirations of the community; b. Apply the principles of good governance; c. Conducting peace programs in areas of potential conflict; d. Intensifying dialogue between groups of people; e. Uphold the law without discrimination; f. Build national character; g. Preserve the value of Pancasila and local wisdom; and h. Organizing deliberations with community groups to build partnerships with businesses in the local area. Whereas to cease conflict is found in Part One General Article 12, namely: a. Cessation of physical violence; b. Determination of the State of the Conflict; c. Emergency measures for rescuing and protecting victims; and/or d. Assistance with the use and deployment of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI).

It was further explained that the sociological arguments for the formation of a regulation on Handling Social Conflicts were: 1) the diversity of ethnic dance groups, injustice, and social, economic, and political inequality; 2) the occurrence of democratic and government transitions so as to open up opportunities for the emergence of radicalism movements in the country, and the other side can be a trigger for conflict in society; 3) the limited wealth of natural resources and carrying capacity of the environment, as well as the weakness of the management system that does not pay attention to the interests of the wider community; 4) conflict causes loss of security, violations of human rights, psychological trauma (revenge, hatred, intolerance, and antipathy) which hinder economic development; 5) conflict management can be carried out comprehensively, integratively, effectively, efficiently, accountably, and transparently, and must be on target; and 6) the government does not yet have an integrated, effective, efficient, accountable and transparent post-conflict management,

prevention and recovery policy format (Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penanganan Konflik Sosial). Based on this review, it is clear that the legal basis for the economic, political, and social dimensions must be very adequate so that post-conflict mitigation, prevention, and recovery can be carried out effectively.

The wishes of the Kediri Regency government to encourage community participation in economic development and conflict prevention are maximally based on good governance, namely as stated by the State Administration Agency (2005): 1) there is overall community participation both starting from the stage of policy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring for the benefit of the wider community; 2) law enforcement carried out with the aim of carrying out the democratization of the life of the nation and state; 3) openness in various aspects of economic, political and social interests; 4) responsiveness in the process of developing decentralized governance that is responsive to the wishes of the community; 5) there is a consensus of orientation and justice for every community; 6) effective and efficient processes and institutions in managing government programs, and 7) accountability and strategic vision for human resource development.

If there is a conflict that threatens human rights, the actions were taken by the local government of Kediri Regency refer to Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning Procedures for the Protection of Victims and Sanctions in Serious Human Rights Violations as described in Article 2 (1) each victim or witnesses in gross violations of human rights are entitled to receive protection from law enforcement and security forces; (2) Protection by law enforcement officers and security forces as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be given from the investigation, investigation, prosecution and/or inspection stages in a court hearing.

As a comparison, there is regulation protection for Reporters and Sanctions for Money Laundering Acts as per Government Regulation No.57 of 2003 article 2, namely: (1) Each Reporter and Witness in the case of money laundering must be given special protection both before, during and after case review process; (2) Special protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Indonesian National Police.

Rarely does the character of violence emerge due to economic and social factors because the 'mataraman' community of Kediri is so typical. The community views that the traditional Javanese life between servant and lord is personal and close, respectful, and responsible (Moerton, 1985).

4.2 Impact of the Democracy Education on the Economic, Political, and Social life of the People of Kediri Regency

The most obvious implementation of a democratic education in Kediri Regency is the implementation of the Regional Head Election (PILKADA) which aims to produce quality leaders. But especially in political situations, there is little turmoil in local elections and general elections. There has been a practice of Political Dynasty Regeneration that has been running since 1999 for 20 years. In 1999, after the

reformation, the weakness of the democratic system appeared from the fact that the direct leadership of the regional people had not yet been elected but was chosen by the members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). It was only in 2004 that the Regional Head was directly elected by the people through the General Election (PEMILU). Under the leadership of Regent Sutrinno (2010-2015), the decentralization of the Kediri Regency led to a reasonably good economy. The same goes for the political and social life of the people. The Political Dynasty in Kediri Regency was a phenomenon that emerged from the family environment of the ruling head of government for generations. At that time, political observers and anti-corruption community groups sharply highlighted the leadership of the Kediri Regent for two consecutive periods under the pretext of wanting to continue the unfinished work program, both of his wives running for the Regency Election in Kediri in 2010. Although until now, issues of political debate have emerged. where the candidate for leadership is still within the scope of the previous Regent's large family (Bimantara, 2018).

As for what makes this political dynasty still survive is due to political consolidation, project consolidation, transactional political consolidation with several Elites in the region, and consolidation of organizational groups that are considered close to the community both economically, socially, and also politically.

In addition to the PILKADA, the practice of democracy during the reform period or known as the Pancasila Democracy term that occurred in Kediri District was the Election of Village Heads (PILKADES) in Tanjung Village, Pagu Subdistrict, Kediri Regency. It seems that all candidates are trying to maximize their strength to win the competition. Unfortunately, money politics still occurs in gaining votes in the village head election and this still proves to be effective in attracting some people. Strategies based on spirituality which is mostly carried out by candidates include: 1) taking public sympathy by contributing to the '*slametan*' ceremony at the tomb of the village founder; 2) provide '*pitou*' services from religious leaders and traditional healers; 3) ownership of heirlooms; 4) '*pulung*' as the legitimacy of power; 5) follow the '*petungan*' Java calendar (Hidayat, 2019).

After the implementation of Democracy during this reform period, the community seems to be still not fully convinced of the local government of the Kediri Regency. This can be seen from the practice of money politics in PILKADA and PILKADES. Economic disparity, unemployment, and poverty are also often the main problems in the application of legal and democratic compliance. Poverty is often used by political parties to get votes in elections. As a result, there is a conflict between groups in society. Nevertheless, overall the law and democracy in the District of Kediri are progressing compared to the past. Through the General Election (PEMILU), the community has the same opportunity to issue their opinions on the economic, political, and social problems they face.

5. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that handling conflict by implementing regulation and democracy education can minimize the occurrence of conflict in the Kediri Regency. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Geertz (1926-2006) who studied Javanese culture through a portrait of the region in Kediri using a social science approach. The findings revealed that Javanese society was divided into three groups, namely the '*santri*, *abangan*, and *proyayi*' groups. Where the community is very thick with a culture of tolerance and respect for the law in the community (White, 2007). Democratic values both in terms of communication and openness of the same rights in the public sphere are able to build tolerance behavior among community groups in the life of society (Zamzam and S. Indartono, 2003). The study states that regulation and democracy are able to protect human rights and strengthen politics so as to minimize social violence and human rights violations (Campina, 2017). The dynamic interaction between the decentralized law and the corresponding national law is very important for the future of any state development regulation entity (Sadowski, 2019). Therefore, regulation and democracy education in Kediri Regency must be reviewed as well as possible. Regulation and democracy education that are imperfect in their application will lead to economic, political, and social conflicts that are far worse than during the Political Dynasty or the New Order Era.

Conceptually, people's sovereignty is the principle of the administration of the Indonesian state as in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Unfortunately, the actual practice of democracy is inversely proportional. The results of previous research revealed that the 1945 Amendment, which positioned the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) in the Proclamation Constitution had hurt Pancasila Democracy, where democracy should be based on consensus rather than through the MPR RI (Marzuki, 2020). This are the basis on which broad democratic practices are not only in Kediri Regency which are experiencing a dilemma in regulation and democracy education. Furthermore, to prevent conflicts from occurring, the principle of the continuity of regulation and democracy education must comply with the values and norms prevailing in society and consciously comply with constitutional requirements (Ivanivna, 2020).

The role of the law is to balance and accommodate the interests of those who compete in the fields of politics, economics, and social life in the Kediri Regency. The aspect of fairness in law plays an important role in creating justice, ensuring market mechanisms to support the economy of the community, and maintaining bureaucratic power (Bimantara, 2018). Based on the results of Friedman's research (1984) it can be explained. First, that structurally the regulation in the life of the people in Kediri Regency it is necessary to strengthen the government and state institutions so that the investment climate for economic development can be conducive. In addition, law enforcement officials professionally support this. Second, in terms of regulation substance, the regulations both in court decisions and product regulations must be in line with the interests of the wider community. And third is the regulation culture which

is understood as cultural and ethnic diversity but must still recognize human rights and uphold tolerance.

Not without reason, prolonged economic, political, and social conflicts not only hamper development but can also have an impact on humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. Promoting democracy through economic requirements in making policy decisions will encourage strengthening economic development. Although the intensive practice of market irrigation is still being debated, potential democratic means can be promoted in this dimension (Theuns, 2017). It is clear that strict regulation enforcement and strong democracy must be carried out in accordance with provisions that are truly in accordance with broad community needs, not just the interests of individual groups. In addition, issues that are intentionally developed by certain parties can trigger an even greater conflict. Therefore, not only must the local government be able to keep promises, but the people of The Kediri Regency are also aware of compliance with human rights. A study revealed that some democracies sometimes make promises but are rarely kept (Von Stein, 2014). In fact, regulation and democracy education are carried out to avoid the occurrence of major conflicts that have occurred in global society.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion revealed that the impact of regulation and democracy education on the handling of economic, political, and social conflicts in the Kediri Regency is people's behavior that is more tolerant of the environment. The people of the Kediri Regency seem to understand that compliance with the regulation and democracy education can prevent conflicts in the community. Therefore, it is better not to be easily provoked by several groups that deal with justice triggering infringement and violation of Human Rights (HAM). Especially before the Election. In this case, the community becomes more critical in responding to all forms of information, situations, and conditions that occur, and they experience. Unfortunately, local governments are still unable to implement regulation compliance and a genuinely democratic education. The Political Dynasty was a dark cat that should have been able to drive change towards far better economic, political, and social development. The participation of stakeholders, especially the public, must participate in making decisions for the sustainable economic development of the Kediri Regency.

The contribution of this research is expected to provide reference material that links the role of regulation and democracy education in handling economic, political, and social conflicts in Kediri Regency so that it can avoid the dark events that have occurred both in Indonesia and in the world.

REFERENCES

- Apriawan, A. and Ningsih, D. P. (2019) "Urgensi Pendidikan Demokrasi Dan Multikultural Bagi Masyarakat Plural," *JUPE J. Pendidik. Mandala*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 276–280.
- Arfiyani, W. (2019) "Persiapan jelang Pemilihan Umum 2019 menjadi salah satu

Susilo, Suko. (2021). The Impact of Democracy Education on the Success of Conflict Management in Kediri District.

Cendekia (2021), 15(1): 44-56. DOI: [10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653](https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v15i1.653).

- pemicu keriuhan publik,” *Blio.net*.
- Armia, M.S. (2018) “Democracy through Election: A Study on the Conflict of Norms in Aceh’s Election Process,” *J. Southeast Asian Hum. Rights*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 323–335.
- Bimantara, N. (2018) “Analisis politik dinasti di kabupaten kediri,” *J. Stud. Polit. dan Pemerintah.*, vol. 7, pp. 201–210.
- Bramantyo, R.Y. & Suwarno, Membangun Kesadaran Hukum dan Demokrasi: Revitalisasi Peran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan bagi Siswa SMA N 7 Kota Kediri. *Cendekia*. Vol 14 (2). 124-136. <https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v14i2.627>
- Budiarjo, M. (1991) *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Burton, W. (1999) *Conflict: Resolution and Provention*. New York: St. Martin’s Press.
- Campina, A. (2017) “Images, international law, political rhetoric and democratic education form Human Right’s needs: A study case of Portugal 1933- 2016 Ana,” in *Selected Papers of 9th World Conference on Educational Sciences (WCES-2017)*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 14–19.
- Djawamaku, H. A. (2005) “Perpecahan Partai Politik, Pemberantasan Korupsi dan Berbagai Masalah Politik Lainnya,” *Anal. CSIS*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 126–129.
- Esposito, K. (2018) “Democracy and Law in the Struggle to Eradicate Extreme Poverty APDR Working Paper Series,” *APDR Work. Pap. Ser.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 0–11.
- Fisher, R. J. (2001) “Cyprus: The failure of mediation and the escalation of an identity-based conflict to an adversarial impasse,” *J. Peace Res.*, vol. 38, no. 3, pp. 307–326.
- Friedman, M. F. (1984) “American Legal History: Past and Present,” *J. Legal Educ.*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 563–576.
- Fuad, F. (2007) “Hukum, demokrasi dan pembangunan ekonomi,” *Lex Jurnalica Hukum, Demokrasi dan Pembang. Ekon. HUKUM*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–18.
- Hidayat, E. (2019) “Village democracy and winning strategies based on Power in Javanese culture in Village Head Election in Tanjung Village , Pagu District , Kediri Regency,” in *Proceedings Of The International Conference Of Democratisation In Southeast Asia (ICDESA 2019)*, 2019, vol. 367, no. ICDeSA, pp. 66–69.
- Ivanivna, D. Šlapkauskas, S. B., and Vainuite, M. (2020) “From Communist Regime to Liberal Democracy: The Evolution of the Legal System in Lithuania,” *J. Adv. Res. Law Econ.*, vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 1014–1025.
- Kamal, N. (1948) “Gatot Subroto: Peran Dalam Penumpasan Pemberontakan Pki Di Madiun Tahun 1948,” *Ilmu Sej.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 147–160, 1948.
- Marzuki, M. (2020) “The Existence of People’s Consultative Assembly in Indonesian State System in the Pancasila Democracy Perspective,” *J. Adv. Res. Law Econ.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 947–950.
- Moertono, S. (1985) *Negara dan Usaha Bina Negara di Jawa Masa Lampau: Studi Tentang Masa Mataram II, Abad XVI Sampai XIX*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.
- Phooko, M. R. (2017) “Conflict between participatory and representative democracy: a

- call for model legislation on public participation in the law-making process in South Africa,” *Obiter*, vol. 38, no. 3, pp. 517–539.
- Possas, T. L. (2020) “Rule of Law and Democracy: the centrality of the conflict,” *Rev. Direito e Práxi*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 1029–1057.
- Pruitt, D. G. (2012) *A history of social conflict and negotiation research*. New York and London: Taylor & Francis Group, Handbook of the history of social psychology.
- Ramcharan, R. (2016) “Internal political conflict in Southeast Asia: The root causes of conflict during transitions to democracy,” *Geopolit. Hist. Int. Relations*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 192–213.
- Sadowski, M. M. (2019) “The Rule of Law, The Rule of Conflict? Hong Kong and Democracy— Past and Present Revisited,” *Rev. québécoise droit Int. J. Int. Law/Revista quebequense derecho Int.*, vol. 3, November 2019, pp. 19–48.
- Saputra, E. and Abidin, Z. (2017) “Dinamika Konflik Sosial Politik Pada Masyarakat Perdesaan (Studi Kasus Di Gampong Kuta Aceh, Kecamatan Seunagan Kabupaten Nagan Raya),” *J. Ilm. Mhs. FISIP Unsyiah*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 22–27.
- Sitompul, C. (2018) “Konflik Internal Partai Sebagai Salah Satu Penyebab Kompleksitas Sistem Multipartai di Indonesi,” *J. Legis. Indones.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 102–129.
- Soetopo, H. and Supriyanto, A. 1999. “Manajemen Konflik.” Universitas Negeri Malang (UNM), Malang.
- Suri, P. N. (2017) “Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Pelalawan di Kecamatan Ukui Tahun 2015,” Universitas Riau.
- Suwarno, S., & Bramantyo, R. Y. (2020). Peran Sosial Komite Sekolah dalam Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Demokrasi di Sekolah. *Cendekia: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 14(2), 137-152. <https://doi.org/10.30957/cendekia.v14i2.628>
- Theuns, T. (2017) “Promoting democracy through economic conditionality in the ENP: a normative critique,” *J. Eur. Integr.*, vol. 39, no. 3, pp. 287–302.
- Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penanganan Konflik Sosial,” *bpkp, go.id*, 2012. [Online]. Available: https://peraturan.bkpm.go.id/jdih/userfiles/batang/UU_7_2012.pdf.
- Von-Stein, J. (2014) “Making Promises, Keeping Promises: Democracy, Ratification and Compliance in International Human Rights Law,” *Br. J. Polit. Sci.*, vol. 46, no. 3, pp. 655–679.
- Webel, C. and Galtung, J. (Eds) (2007) *Handbook of peace and conflict studies*. London. New York and London: Taylor & Francis Group, Routledge.
- White, B. (2007) “Clifford Geertz: Singular Genius of Interpretive Anthropology,” *Dev. Change*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 1187–1208.
- Yanti, F. (2017) “Peristiwa G-30-S/Pki Di Balik Penetapan Hari Kesaktian Pancasila Tahun 1965,” *Hist. J. Progr. Stud. Pendidik. Sej.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 33–40.
- Zamzam, A. F. and Indartono, S. (2003) “Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación,” *Política y Valores*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–22.