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Mapping The Local Political Conflict: Case Study On The Electoral Legislative In Nduga Regency, Papua

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Abstract

This article is very powerful in reflecting on the importance of examining the issue of local political conflict and macro organizers of democratic elections. Initially, the main problem identified the causal factors that became the source of the tragedy of electoral conflict until violence and tribal war. Later, an analysis was developed towards developing a conflict resolution strategy using actual references to the latest editions to clarify the specific facts that occurred with regard to the holding of elections in Nduga District, Papua Province. Based on the schedule of the phasing of national elections, the legislative elections for the period of 2014-2019 should be held, including the registration, verification, and determination of political parties participating in the election. Since the registration and verification stage, there has been a potential conflict due to internal conflicts in the seizure of leadership positions of political parties that do not necessarily involve the Nduga District Election Commission (KPU). However, due to the lack of understanding of the party's political party to its own articles of association, it is intentionally and forced to involve the KPU as the organizer. The conflict then broke out as a tragedy that continued until a deadly tribal war. At a broader level, an analysis of macro-related approaches to free, secret, honest, and fair electoral systems is developed. Finally, it is concluded that the tragedy of political conflict at the local level is a very interesting study as a lesson in celebrating the general principles of democracy.

Keywords: Conflict Map, Local Politics, General Election

INTRODUCTION

Stages of preparation for national legislative elections starting 20 months before the start of voting or commencing since August 2012. Nduga District Election Commission (KPU) performs

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these stages from candidate registration, verification and determination of participating political parties, the process of providing population data. Furthermore, the Government synchronizes voter data, submitting potential voter data from the government to the KPU as a matter of determination of electoral districts for DPRD (Regional People's Representative Assembly) Papua Province and Nduga District. Followed by stages of nomination, organization of campaigns, procurement and distribution of logistics, voting, stipulation of election results, seat counting and determination of elected candidates and proposals of elected DPRD members. The entire phasing process, not automatically can be organized well and smoothly. In fact, there are always different perceptions of various parties concerned with rational or irrational reasons. At the time the phasing was held in Nduga District, Papua Province, the potential for conflict has arisen since the early stages. Differences in perceptions that can occur at every stage of the general election, can turn into prolonged conflict, and even become a tragedy of harmony because it gave birth to tribal war.

That fact is another side of failure to apply the principles of true democracy. Instead, it is the way to the peak of power by force using the instruments of democracy. In the relevant context Muna Ndulo and Sara Lulo (2010), revealing the same event, where it is stated that Recent election-related violence in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Kenya, and Zimbabwe have led some conflict and in fact lead to stability, democracy, peace and development. For example, Havard Hegre and Hanne Fjelde have recently argued that there is no evidence that post-war elections reduce conflict in the short term, but rather that electoral processes are associated with heightened risk of civil war. Such violence is often attributed to a lack of "security" before elections take place. It is thus an arguably growing view that security should be dispositive pre-requisite for the organization of postconflict elections. Although it is true that post-conflict elections have resulted in violence in some countries, it is important to keep in mind that this scenario is not the whole story or indeed the only story. Furthermore, some similar experiences have been reported, such as in Namibia (1989), Cambodia (1993) South Africa (1994), Mozambique (1994), El Salvador (1994), East Timor (2001, 2002) and, in many respects, Sierra Leone (2002), and Liberia (2005) are notable examples of successful elections held in so-called "fragile" countries. Meanwhile, Claire Elder, Susan Stigant, and Jonas Claes (2014) affirmed in their study report in Kenya that Preventing mass violence does not mean that electionrelated violence was absent in Kenya, or that elections are peaceful. Failures to make these distinctions in the future for violence, potential triggers, and underlying conflict drivers.

Basically, the KPU of Nduga Regency is the executor of the number 8 of 2012 on the

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General Election of Members of the People's Legislative Assembly, the Regional Representatives Council and the Regional House of Representatives, as well as a number of implementing rules at the lower level, including the National Election Commission Regulation and the accompanying KPU of Papua Province. Therefore, from the managerial aspect, the position of the Nduga District Election Commission, should be positioned as a more independent regional electoral institution, it is easier to apply the principles effectively and efficiently based on direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair principles. The Nduga Regency KPU is not a "regulatory" institution, but rather "administrative" with the main function of coordination based on the norms of existing rules. However, the facts say another, the occurrence of violence that gave rise to the tragedy of inter-ethnic war conflict, was triggered by an imbalance of roles between the KPU as the organizer and the parties concerned. Can occur due to weak KPU institutional capacity to the press force of the political parties participating in the general election. The increasing pressure strengthened the KPU of Nduga District as a fair organizer. In its weak position, the seed of conflict sprang up everywhere.

This article intends to reveal more about the causes of the tragedy of the legislative election conflict in Nduga District, Papua Province, with the following objectives: First, why the tragedy of the 2014 legislative general election conflict in Nduga District. Second, what kind of strategic steps have been taken to resolve the conflict during the 2014 legislative elections.

METHOD APPROACH

This case study applies a descriptive narrative approach to express phenomena, in which the subject is focused from various research reports, news, FGD, and participant observation in Nduga Regency that has been facilitated by the Research Team. One goal is to create an atmosphere of intimacy with a particular community (electoral organizers, administrators, cadres and sympathizers of political parties, as well as groups of adat, cultural, religious). In addition, document studies are used which focus on the analysis or interpretation of written materials in context, in the form of published notes. The data are processed structurally with a brief data classification of the observed facts and its reflection. The display of data is analogous to a narrative model and the relationship matrix is in line with the context. The data analysis, carried out after data verification, combines content analysis of the data from documents and news and formulates motivating factors for the implementation of general election at Nduga Regency.

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Sources Of Conflict And Legislative Election Stages

In essence, the emergence of conflicts is driven by a condition that creates increasingly tapered and unmanageable differences. When a party believes differently from others, it creates contradictory attitudes and behavior. Conflict, therefore, can be viewed as an effort to obtain or retain values. Each maintains views and attitudes based on their values and principles. This is what happened in the case of legislative elections in Nduga District 2014 which later developed into a political conflict. On the other hand, Louise Skoog (2015), argues that political conflict is at the heart of all political systems. Political conflicts can be found between citizens, social groups as well as between political representatives and political parties. In a representative democracy, the societal conflicts are expected to be manifested in the parliamentary arena with the political parties as the standard bearers of the conflicting sides. The parties represent opposing positions and offer alternative solutions to political problems. A party could support a specific solution based on its own ideological principles or merely as it is in its interests with its voters or other favored social groups. In elections, the voters are expected to accept the different parties, and subsequently the political representatives are required to use their party to represent their voters in the conflicts to come. But political conflict may also be as political obstacles to the power actors.

In that terminology, the conflict is tangent to the political dimension, because the locus and its focus are at the level of power struggles hiding behind the niches of democracy. The use of democratic instruments to gain unhealthy political power, among others, is practiced through the reduction of the role of election organizers. On the other hand, electoral organizers can not do much because they do not have sufficient resources as a support force. It is not surprising, then, that Nils B. Weidmann and Michael Callen (2013), emphasize that the democratization efforts in the political process. Along these lines, recent research has found that efforts to democratize and subsequent political violence are positively correlated in low-income countries. Limited institutional capacity for implementing and overseeing democratic elections in conflict and post-conflict settings provides the space for political elites to manipulate the vote and simultaneously retain some legitimate claim to power.

Political maps in Nduga District ahead of, during and after the democratic party, controlled by powerful political elites dominate influence in almost all segments of democracy at all stages of the legislative elections. This is in accordance with the results of the MR Husen (2016) study in which in the case of the "Pemilukada" of the Governor / Vice Governor in 2007, the conflict occurred when: (1) Registration of candidates; (2) The campaign period; (3) Counting and recapitulation of vote acquisition. Another thing that causes conflict is the absence of acceptance

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of the outcome of the political process. Meanwhile, the essence of Debora Blandina Sinambela's phrase, Catherine Nathalia, & Pandu Dewanata (2016), that the dispute resolution of regional heads is one of the requirements to realize justice. Elections should provide mechanisms for citizens to exercise their right of choice through a free and fair process. And, ensuring that the KPU is the organizer of the election, and part of the country has done its job well in conducting the "pilkada" stages, namely the verification and determination of the candidate pairs of regional heads. The process of dispute resolution becomes important because it will test the authority of the KPU.

Furthermore, based on KPU Regulation No. 7 of 2012 on Stages, Programs and Schedule of the Election of DPR, DPD, DPRD Members of 2014, there are 11 stages, and 10 stages of which are the duties and responsibilities of the Nduga Regency KPU. In its application at each of these stages, it appears to have a conflict with a different eclipse, but appears to be driven by a sustainable motive. Based on the review of the conflict map, it is certain that 83.17% of conflict source originated from outside KPU Kabupaten Nduga. The motive for the conflict comes from the Regional Government, Political Party Leaders, Legislative Candidates, Cadres and sympathizers of Political Parties, which took place at all stages of the general election. The distribution of sources of conflict, caused by two things, namely: First, the failure of the socialization movement about the guidance of rules that must be a joint reference, although the socialization has been intensively conducted by Nduga Regency KPU accompanied by a vibrant publication. Secondly, the widespread influence of egoistic monopoly practices of the political elite is forcing to dominate democratic forces. Thirdly, the weakness of election organizers at the lower level, which was formed on an ad-hoc basis, such as: Districts / Sub-District and Village / Village / Village Selection Committee, as well as the Voters' Committee (KPPS), lacked consistency and obedience, and disloyalty the rules apply. In the following table a variant of conflict from various stakeholders is drawn together with the source of the conflict.

Table 1. Mapping Conflict and the role of political actors in each phasing Legislative Elections

No	Legislative Election Stages	Conflicting Actor	Source of Conflict
1	Registration, Verification, and Determination of Election Contesting Political Parties	KPU and Political Parties Participants in the General Elections	Internal Party Conflicts about the legitimacy of Party Managers

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2	Population Data Processing	Local Government - Regional Head, DPRD and KPU Nduga	Population data is proposed by the Bupati but is not well received by the Participating Political Parties and Nduga Election Commission
3	Synchronization of Voters Data		
4	Delivery of Potential Voters Data From Government To KPU		
5	Determination of the Electoral at Regency Level	Regional Head and DPRD	The existence of the division of districts unilaterally by the Regional Government without involving the DPRD and stakeholders
6	The Candidate Process	Parties Participants in the General Elections, Local Government - Regional Head	Different perceptions of the nominating region reference
7	Campaign Stages	Supporting mass	Campaign Time and Venue
8	Procurement and distribution of Logistics	Candidates for Legislative-Political Parties and Nduga KPU	Suspicion of Candidates for Legislative-Political Parties and Nduga KPU
9	Voting, Counting, and Voice Recapitulation	Candidates for Legislative-Political Parties and Nduga KPU	The difference in the number of votes, and the organizer of the lower-level elections changed the vote count results
10	Determination of Election Results, Counting Seats And Determination of Elected Candidates	Candidates for Legislative-Political Parties and Nduga KPU	Suspicion of Political Party participant of general election and legislative candidate to KPU Nduga honesty and plenary meeting of election result stipulation

For the first time, the conflict occurred when the Nduga District Election Commission

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disseminated the decision of the Central Election Commission Number 124 / Kpts / KPU / 2013, about the electoral district and the number of seats. Present relevant elements, such as representatives of the Nduga District government, legislative elements (DPRD), Party Managers, and Community Leaders, and stakekolders. From the dialogue in the Focus Group Discussion Forum, the story conclusions are obtained:

In accordance with its main duties and functions, KPUD Kabupaten Nduga as the organizer, has prepared all the needs and completeness of administration related to socialization activities. It is planned to begin by invitation at 15.00 WIT. Since the Regent as the political party coach has not been present so it is postponed at 16.25 WIT. While waiting for the presence of the Bupati, the invitees have started to enter the socialization room and fill the attendance list. However, one of the party's administrators was unwilling to fill in the attendance list and said: "what the list is for, see what today's meeting looks like," and take the attendance list. From his attitude, there is an indication something is wrong. Furthermore, the secretary of KPU Nduga opened the event and invited the Chairman of the KPU to deliver the dissemination material of the Central KPU Number 124 / Kpts / KPU / 2013. At that moment began a pro-contra debate between the government of Nduga District and members of Parliament Nduga. The irregularly debated material is about the expansion of the region from 8 diveriks and 24 villages to 32 districts and 248 villages.

The pros and cons as illustrated in the story above, it turns out to be the main source of the cause of the conflict continues at every stage of the general election and even a tragedy of tribal war conflict. Meanwhile, partially, the result of information detection through interview about registration, verification, and stipulation of participating party of poliktik elections obtained information that:

The trigger of the conflict, originally from the internal environment of the election political party election. They disputed the Party leadership without any regard for the guidelines of the articles of association. At the time the KPU conducts the registration, the conflicting parties register together. When verification and determination of eligible polilitical parties as election participants, KPU Nduga seems to be held hostage by a very slow state administrative court decision, while the duration of time is up. Consistently KPU Nduga adheres to the prevailing rules, and when determined, the defeated party does not accept the decision, so the Nduga KPU is affected by the internal conflict.

Against this fact, it is clear that there is a group of political party elites who try to impose their will, to interpret differently from the prevailing laws of reference. This condition caused the Nduga Regency KPU to experience delay in completion of the process stages of legislative

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candidate registration process. In this context, it should be argued that any rule of law which is flexibly designed, can give rise to possibilities, where the articles are: (1) can only be interpreted singly by the electoral organizer only; (2) various interpretations by various interested parties; (3) can not be implemented.

With regard to the process of providing population data, data synchronization of voters, and submission of potential voter data from the government to the KPU, a picture that tends to be impartial on the principle of fairness and fairness. The KPU of Nduga Regency includes a late classification in determining the Permanent Voters List (DPT) due to a prolonged conflict.

The political conflict in Nduga District is related to the number of population and electoral districts caused by the data in the List of Potential Voters (DP4) become more and more due to the expansion of sub-districts and villages. At the time of the coordination meeting, the permanent voters list (DPT) and the allocation of seats in the DPRD for the 2014 election, there was a difference between DPRD and Bupati members regarding the change of population and electoral districts as a consequence of the expansion of kampung and districts. DPRD members reject the division and the population data is considered fictitious, due to data manipulation. The disagreements are very tough and cause physical violence between groups, killing at least seven people, including members of the Nduga District Legislative Council, and hundreds of injured.

The concessions borne by the Nduga District KPU from the incident were boycotts, the office was forcibly closed by sympathizers and representatives of political parties, so the Nduga District Election Commission could not continue the stages of registration of candidates for legislative members. It is known that initially, Nduga District has 8 districts, 2 electoral districts, 53,701 residents enrolled in the DPT and contested 20 legislative seats. However, the Nduga District Government proposed changes to 32 districts, 3 electoral districts, 194,142 voters enrolled in the DPT to seize 25 legislative seats. It turns out that differences of opinion, backed by the will of:

1. Local Government Cq. The Nduga Regent supports the KPU to change data according to the new format after the expansion of the region.
2. Political Parties and DRRD Members: using the old format before the expansion of the territory because it is considered to have a clear legal basis.

Both of these views did not reach the real point of agreement resulting in a commotion between the two parties (Legislative / DPRD and Local Government / Regent / KPU Nduga). As a

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result, the Head of Administration Division of Nduga Regency KPU was victimized by sharp objects and broke out the conflict of tribal warfare in Kampung Yilekma. At the stages of determination of electoral districts, the reference of KPU Number 124 / Kpts / KPU / 2013 which remains consistent with the proposal of the Regional Government Cq. Regent of Nduga District, as shown in Table 2. As a result of differences in perceptions about the reference of electoral districts, the stages of nomination of legislative members, experienced significant constraints. The KPU of Nduga Regency must take pains to manage candidates proposed by each political party participating in the general election, based on the recommendations of the Central Election Commission, the Papua Province Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Board to consistently comply with the Central KPU Number 124 / Kpts / KPU /Year 2013.

At the stage of the campaign, the escalation of the conflict is declining. Conflict occurring on a limited scale amongst the support masses due to violations of the use of time and place of disobedient campaigns on mutual agreement with the Nduga Regency Election Commission. The escalation of the conflict again increased when the Nduga KPU executed the phases of logistic distribution, voting, counting, and vote recapitulation, as well as plenary stipulation of election results, seat counting and determination of elected candidates.

Table 2. Electoral Areas, Total Population, and Number of Seats at Legislative Elections Nduga District 2014

No.	Election Areas	Total Population	Number of Seats
1	EA-1, Sub-District: 1.1 Kenyam 1.2 Wosak 1.3 Gearek 1.4 Mbua Tengah 1.5 Embetpen 1.6 Kora 1.7 Wusi 1.8 Pija 1.9 Moba 1.10 Krepkuri 1.11 Pasir Putih	 10.092 4.027 6.037 8.425 4.525 3.876 4.312 7.306 4.693 3.054	 8

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2	EA-2, Sub-District: 2.1 Mapenduma 2.2 Geselma 2.3 Mugi 2.4 Koroptak 2.5 Kegayem 2.6 Paro 2.7 Mebarok 2.8 Yenggelo 2.9 Kilmid 2.10 Alama 2.11 Yal 2.12 Mam	 5.518 3.223 12.017 4.422 7.428 4.145 9.123 3.426 4.272 3.064 14.519 10.402	 10
3	EA- 3, Sub-District: 3.1 Yigi 3.2 Mbuwa 3.3 Dal 3.4 Nirkuri 3.5 Inikgal 3.6 Iniye 3.7 Mbulmu Yalma 3.8 Wutpaga 3.9 Nenggeagin	 10.116 5.360 4.855 8.501 5.074 5.142 4.982 4.481 3.897	 7
Amount		194.**142**	25

The emergence of suspicion of Legislative and Political Party Candidate Candidates against Nduga KPU, as it is no longer considered neutral, has resulted in distrust as the organizer of the legislative elections. For example, (1) when electoral logistics in the form of ballot papers, ballots, and other equipment are distributed, subject to obstacles to their destination, because they are held by a particular party for their benefit; (2) There is a difference in the number of votes, and the lower level organizers change the vote count results; (3) doubts about the neutrality of the KPU in the plenary meeting of election results so that it is deemed not to show honesty and fairness.

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In practice, electoral logistics is disbursed to all electoral districts, although normal electoral systems only occur in Kenyam (Electoral District I), and other areas use the noken system. Thus, there is an excess of logistics in each electoral district. Specifically with respect to the noken system, by the Focus Group Discussion participants, it is mentioned that:

The noken system should be properly applied as a form of our wisdom, but it is always practiced incorrectly, there is fraud because the monopoly of authority of the local elite is difficult to avoid the influence of political interests. The voice of the people gathered in the pockets of noken has economic-political value. It depends on who is strong in bargaining, then he who can all vote or can happen to divide votes to more than 1 candidate on the basis of customary agreement.

This proves that even though electoral practice based on local wisdom with a strong kinship system, it is still not easily avoided from the influence and interests of individual seekers of power. The fundamental weakness is that the bargaining of local elites (adat) in different areas of elections, not in the real needs sectors of society, for example: education, health, populist economy, community empowerment and communications infrastructure but merely in the perspective of economic profit only enjoyed in a limited way by small groups within the community. This is in line with the results of research by Rachmat Hidayat (2017) in Jember which states that The structure and the quality of local political systems in Jember are marked by the absence of strong local political leadership at local level, especially local political leadership that pays great attention to the improvement of health and education sectors. However, there has been a growing notion regarding the low quality of local political structures in fostering a strong local political leadership that endorsed and prioritized the health and education sectors as a top priority. It is important to note that the score falls down to the lowest end of the neutral range. In other words, the performance of the electoral system in fostering a further development of the health and education sectors.

Furthermore, another aspect of voting is the agreement on the election mechanism and the validity of the votes obtained. In this context, it turns out to be a crucial aspect of the source of conflict. Although at each election site have received witnesses and oversight from those who have a mandate, but that does not mean completion of the case. In fact, there is always a difference in the number of votes between election participants and election organizers. This happened also in the election area of Nduga Regency KPU. There was even a sharp contrast that caused great opposition. Similarly, the stages of determination of election results, such as statements from the following informants:

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After the voting on April 9, 2014, it was continued with the plenary stipulation of the legislative election results of Nduga District. Members of KPU Nduga reaped intensive threats from legislative candidates for election participants. In fact, until the result was decided in the plenary at the level of Papua Province. The candidates doubt the voting figures because they are considered incompatible with their field data recordings. Meanwhile, the Nduga KPU remains in principle that the plenary material is entirely derived from the continuation of plenary at the kecamatan electoral level (PPD / K). Any change in the vote acquisition referred to by the candidates should have been denied at the time of plenary at the district and district level for immediate verification by the Nduga District Election Supervisory Committee.

The difference to the outcome of this plenary meeting resulted in Nduga District KPU members being reported to the General Elections Vice Presidential Council (DKPP) for allegedly violating the code of conduct, so that all members of the Nduga Regency Election received a strong warning. And, even had also been reported to the Constitutional Court, but the report evidence is considered not enough so that it is not processed further.

Based on the above discussion, it can be stated that the Nduga District Election Commission is very weak in using the authority of crack down. Violations that occur at every stage of legislative elections. If viewed in the frequency of violations committed by KPU of Nduga Regency is 16.83%, it is relatively small compared to the variant of violations that come from outside KPU of Nduga Regency, but that weak point can be played optimally by eksiternal factors that want to impose its importance.

Conflict Resolution Strategies

Discussions on conflict resolution strategies are traced to the implementation of the stages of the legislative and post-implementation elections. At the implementation stage, the conflicts occurring are managed by the KPU of Nduga Regency in cooperation with the Nduga District Election Supervisory Committee and the regional police, involving intensively the parties to the dispute. For example, when there is a dispute over the number of voters in the DPT, a middle ground is taken by stipulating that the total number of voters is equal to 4,585 voters in each district of the 32 districts. This strategy has in fact violated the rule of law, but a pragmatic step should be taken that can ease the tension and reduce the conflict's ex- pression. In the context of an increasingly widespread conflict, the Secretary General of the Student Association of Nduga Se-Indonesia (IPMNI) confirmed that:

The DPRD and the District Government of Nduga, were asked to resolve the prolonged

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conflict that occurred since March 23, 2014, which has cost seven people dead and hundreds of others injured. We ask DPRD and Bupati of Nduga District to immediately reduce the conflict that is happening. Let go of their own interests because the people have become victims.

Another strategic move to reduce the conflict that led to tribal warfare, involving various parties at the local level of Regent and Vice Regent of Jayawijaya Regency, Regional Police of Papua Province, and the TNI, Director General of Regional Autonomy of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The involvement of local, provincial and national level institutions is a gradual and gradual "way out" to get to the "peace path". The strategy is a form of solution to draw local problems to the national level, once the solutions at the lower levels can not be achieved effectively and efficiently. Thus, the intensive efforts to resolve the conflict follow the institutional cycle in a hierarchical way. The negotiations undertaken by the institution are based on the dialogical input of the parties. This is in line with the conflict resolution approach introduced by Fen Osler Hampson (2011), in his research on conflict resolution and the conflict cycle, that both of the above research strands differ from combatants in civil conflict situations. On the one hand, relationship-based approaches argue that the foundations for trust and reciprocal bargaining can be laid through a sustained process of dialogue and communication, especially if there are forums that allow the parties to treat each other as individuals, break down stereotypes, and identify common interests and needs. On the other hand, the political risk perspective argues that the parties will not be interested in negotiations as long as they believe that they can pursue goals through violent means. And once they do sit down at the negotiating table, communication and dialogue, even though it is considered to be the most important thing in the world that plague intercommunal relationships in war-torn settings. Accordingly, the parties must structure their interactions in ways that reduce the upfront costs of financing solutions.

Nevertheless, the results remain zero. The unbeaten party remains unsatisfied and takes the legal route to the Constitutional Court. However, the data used is incomplete, so the objection is rejected. Until here the efforts of those who feel disadvantaged have ended, but the supporters and sympathizers are not yet fully willing to accept defeat. Thus, the role of the adat elite and the local political elite must play a major role in creating a safe and peaceful situation and condition. The effective strategy to be followed is the settlement of adat conflicts through traditional ceremonies, followed by all components of indigenous peoples and the political elites that were initially at war. Dialogic communication is well-established based on kinship and mutual respect, such as the conflict resolution strategy of Yingshan Bao, Fangwei Zhu, Yue Hu, Ning Cui (2016) who put forward the Treat Others Respectfully, Set the Right Tone for the Conversation, Active

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Listening, Perspective Taking, Avoid Negative Attributions, and Solve Conflicts When They Are Small.

CONCLUSION

The occurrence of political conflicts in legislative elections in Nduga District is more triggered by political pressure from political elites who are members of political parties participating in the election, compared to sources of conflict originating from the Nduga District Election Commission as the organizer of the legislative elections. The source of the conflict comes from differences in perceptions of the application of the stages of the elections because of the ego's disgraceful usurpation of power that disregards the principles of democracy and abandons kinship ties in the customary community. Conflict resolution strategies have been duplicated by various approaches involving local, provincial and national institutions, but have not been effective enough to bring about peace. The final effort taken by the losing party through legal channels to the Constitutional Court, but failed because it is not supported by complete and authentic facts. The path of peace can be achieved by the re-emergence of awareness of elite adat and political elite to solve their own dispute through a traditional ceremony involving all components of society and government.

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