

Presidential Enforcement Policy Threshold Tension Mixed Results Social on Presidential Elections of 2014 in Indonesia

Azis Setyagama

Faculty of Law, University of Panca Marga Probolinggo, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: Election of the President of Indonesia in 2014 there was social tension in Indonesian society who fear it would jeopardize the safety of the nation and the country where the two supporters of Presidential candidate Prabowo, Hatta Rajasa supporters of Presidential candidate Joko Widodo, Yusuf Kalla physical clashes that result will occur atmosphere of chaos in Indonesia. Social tensions in society caused by an error in the setting of the Presidential election. In Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding general election of President where Article (9) contains a provision that the nomination of the President can only be carried by political party/coalition of political parties which have 25% of the valid votes or 20% of National elections seats in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Social tensions in society caused by an error in the setting of the Presidential election. In Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding general election of President where Article (9) contains a provision that the nomination of the President can only be carried by political party/coalition of political parties which have 25% of the valid votes or 20% of national elections seats in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. With the provisions of the political parties form a coalition, so that, there are only two candidates for President and Vice President. The result is social tension among both supporters of Presidential candidates this occurs due to the severity of the requirements that must be passed by the Presidential candidates in Indonesia. This study uses a normative approach suggested that the requirement for Presidential candidates as stipulated in Law No. 42 Year 2008 is also a sociological study on the negative impact on the implementation of these rules in the Presidential election of 2014 in Indonesia.

Key words: Policy, Presidential threshold, social tensions, implementation, sociological study, general election

INTRODUCTION

In regulating the implementation of state and Government of Indonesia is a state based on law as stated in Article 1 (3) which contains provisions then everything related to the operations of state and government should be based on the law. According to Projodikoro (1991) legal state is that in its territory there are tools fixtures countries, particularly scientific equipment from the government in its actions against the citizens and in relationships should not be arbitrary but must pay attention to the regulations applicable law and everyone in the community relations must be subject to the regulation. A country that adheres to the democratic system then things should be formulated in a democratic, namely by looking at the wishes and aspirations of the community at large, so that, the resulting legal products in accordance with the desire of the people's conscience. In Article (1) Paragraph (2) of 1945 Constitution NRI Indonesia adheres to the principle of popular sovereignty which is meant here is the sovereignty that belongs to the people was reflected in the election held in a certain time.

Democracy manifests in the form of government openness and participation of the people, providing a space for discussion and evaluation process. Every action and measures taken in essence requires the consent of the people. Therefore, modern democracy is also often referred to as "government by consent" and "government by discussion" Therefore, the election in order to provide an opportunity for citizens to exercise their rights with the aim of:

- To elect representatives who will run the sovereignty that belongs
- Open possibility for him to sit on the Board of Representatives as a representative entrusted by the voters (Harmailly and Ibrahim, 1985, 2008)

Likewise in the case of the election of President and Vice-President, so that, the voice of the people can be channeled properly it is necessary arrangement that could reflect a democratic sense including the issue of Presidential threshold. In the Constitution NRI 1945 also governs the role of political parties in nominating

Presidential candidates provided for in Article (6)A Paragraph (2) which contains provisions: Candidate pair of President and Vice President shall be nominated by a political party or coalition of political parties participating general election before the election general. Whereas Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding General Election of President, Article (9) contains a provision. The nomination of the President (Presidential candidate-Vice President) can only be carried by the political party/coalition political party which has 25% of the valid votes a national election or 20% of the seats in Parliament.

The provisions of Presidential nomination can only be done by political parties who obtain the 25% of the valid votes or 20% of national elections seats in Parliament. Administrative requirements set forth in Law No. 42 Year 2008 is a requirement that makes political parties form a coalition or merge with other parties in order to propose a candidate pair of President and Vice President. As a result of these rules resulted in at least a couple of candidates President for contesting the Presidential election in 2014. Only two prospective mate followed by the Presidential candidate Prabowo pair Soebianto-Hatta Rajasa with spouse President candidate Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla. This research use approach normatife namely the requirement to nominate Presidential candidates as stipulated in Law No. 42 Year 2008 is also a Sociological study on the negative impact on the implementation of these rules in the Presidential election of 2014.

With the choice of two pairs of candidates for President and Vice President of the Indonesian people be split in two in aspirations to make a choice in selecting the President later, things are, so, prone to social cohesion resulting clash physically between two supporters of Presidential candidates because they are fanatics on candidate selection respectively and consider each group's selection of the best and most worthy to be president. The result is social friction among the supporters were equally defend their choice. To find out why social tension occurred in the election of the President of Indonesia Year 2014, the writer wanted to know in detail what the underlying legal political enactment heavy Presidential candidacy requirements so that only two pairs that appear in the Presidential election of 2014 in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The method of manufacture of this journal is a research method that is based on an analysis of normative juridical contained in Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding the General elections of the President where legislation

dealt with the normative requirements for Presidential candidates who want to get ahead in the Presidential election. This research also studied the Sociological analysis of the whereabouts of this law to do with the public response to expediency and enforcement of this law and its implementation in the field or in the community. As a result of this arrangement became tense social conditions and the disruption of community activities in daily activities which ended in a Presidential election in 2014 experienced social tensions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Election in direct Presidential election by the people as embodiment democracy in Indonesia: Democracy in Indonesia have ups and downs of its development in line with the historical development of Indonesian state administration, since, the independence of Indonesia until now many Indonesian political system and constitutional changes that affect the meaning of democracy. In the old order, democracy used in setting the organization of the state is a liberal democracy and democracy guided. Democracy liberal emphasis on the power of the parliament where the role of political parties is crucial and the development of political parties very rapidly in Indonesia, however, subsequent developments have failed due to the economic conditions in Indonesia is very weak and unsuccessful-making body of the constitution did not manage to produce a new constitution in lieu of law while basic of 1950.

Follow-up of democracy during the old order is the period of guided democracy as outlined in the MPRS decree No. VII/MPRS/1966 is a populist, led by the inner wisdom of deliberations with a core representative deliberation by mutual cooperation among all national progressive and revolutionary force. In this guided democracy, the role of the leader is very dominant in Indonesia where President Sukarno as the man who led democracy this is not in accordance with the general principles of democracy are universal, consequently domination of government by the President in full. Generally democracy during the old order irregularities many of them, the centralization of power, human rights guarantees are weak, weak role of Parliament is finally dissolved by the President and the limited role of the press in the control of the government.

During the new order Indonesian democratic state also failed, using the new order Pancasila democracy in implementing the wheel of his reign in implementing democracy new order issued decree of March 11, 1966, whose contents are determined to implement Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution is pure and Consistent. In the

early reign of the new order era brings new hope to the development of democracy and the welfare of the people of Indonesia as is evident with the development in all fields through pelita (5 years development) to 1-5 and in the new order also successfully held election (election) 1971, 1977, 1982, 1992 and 1997. Nevertheless course of democracy in the new order also experienced failure, it is evident that the new order era things happen-things as follows:

- Rotation of executive power is almost non-existent, there is no change of national leadership
- Political recruitment is closed, there is no fair election
- The election is far from the spirit of democracy, because the electoral administration is the government itself
- Recognition and protection of human rights are very limited
- The more widespread collusion, corruption and nepotism increasingly rampant (<http://hilalfarisny.wordpress.com/2012/03/21/sejarah-the-development-of-democracy-in-Indonesia>. Accessed April 24, 2016)

After the collapse of the new order era, marked by the transfer of power from President Soeharto to Vice President B.J. Habibie on May 21, 1998 which previously had occurred massive protests by students that President Suharto to resign. The background of this case, the monetary crisis prolonged damage the joints of Indonesia's economic fundamentals. The period of the reformation interested in reforming the state administration in Indonesia and the rebuilding of democratic life by performing the following steps:

- The issuance of MPR Decree No. X/MPR/1998 on the main points of reform
- MPR Decree No. VII/MPR/1998 on the revocation of the MPR on referendum
- MPR Decree No. XI/MPR/1998 on the organization of the state that is free from corruption
- MPR Decree No. XIII/MPR/1998 on the restriction of term of office of President and Vice President
- Amendment of 1945 which later became the NRI constitution of 1945 in which the amendments made to four stages

Election direct Presidential election is a new stage in the development of democracy in Indonesia which in the days of the old order and new order never happened it was a complete overhaul on the meaning of democracy where the people included in determining the choice of national leadership rotation Indonesia. Election

Presidential election in person is a new thing for the people of Indonesia who previously conducted a Presidential election state agencies namely the assembly of the republic of Indonesia. A country that adheres to the democratic system free elections is one of the conditions. Election is a political means to realize the will of the people in choosing their representatives in the legislature or parliament also choose either the holder of the executive power of the President/Vice President and head region. Elections for a democratic state as a way to channel the people's political rights, so as to accommodate the will and aspirations of the people of the state, so that, the will of the people can read through free elections. Besides, elections have significance for a country to:

- To support or change of personnel in the legislature
- Establish mayoitas support of the people in determining the holders of executive power for a specified period of time
- People through its representatives may periodically corrected or oversee executive policy

In addition to the researchers mentioned above, the election also serves as a celebration of democracy for countries that embrace democratic system of government in addition to other objectives such as:

- Implement sovereignty
- As the embodiment of the people's political rights
- To elect representatives of the people who sit in the legislature as well as the President and Vice President
- Implement a change of personnel administration in safe, peaceful and orderly
- Ensure the sustainability of national development

At the time of the old ode Presidential Election in Indonesia, using a system of representation which at the time selected by the President of the first instance PPKI Indonesia (Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee) on August 18, 1945 by acclamation as President of the Republic of Indonesia. As a result of the events rebellion G-30-S/PKI cause a great crisis of confidence in the President Sukarno which resulted in the rejection of the account and vice versa MPRS appointed Soeharto as acting President (Abdul, 1945).

Later in the new order era, the Presidential election as well as through representation on the basis of the 1945 law which the President can be re-elected by the assembly after the 5 years term expired and lasted until three decades until passing 6 times. The transition of power from the old order to the new order also does not run

fairly, the transition of power is the result of events rebellion G-30-S/PKI failed to seize state power, so, the new order took over state power through the decree of March 11 or Supesemar.

After nearly 32 years in power, the end of the new order collapsed due to the prolonged economic crisis and student protests were many casualties in the early years of reform, the Presidential elections in Indonesia as well as through representatives that MPR agency. This is due to the Indonesian people are still using the 1945 and at the beginning of the 1945 reform has not been amended. About 2004 Indonesia to implement the Presidential election in which this year's Presidential election is held directly by the people in accordance with the mandate of the constitution NRI 1945 amendment. Article (6)A Paragraph (1) NRI Constitution of 1945 contains a provision. The President and Vice President elected as a pair directly by the people. The provisions in this constitution gives new color to the development of democracy in Indonesia which had previously used the representative system in which the President is elected by the agency MPR (People's consultative assembly), starting 2004 Presidential election elected directly by the people, so, the people can decide freely Presidential candidates which will be selected in accordance with the will of his conscience.

Democracy in Indonesia experienced rapid development in the period of the reformation, especially, after doing an amendment to the constitution, it is proved by choosing President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Yusuf Kalla as President of the first results of the election by the people directly where the elections held in democratic. This shows that the Indonesian nation is able to implement democracy without any social unrest (Erich, 2001).

Settings election Presidential election in regulation legislation in Indonesia: Regulation of elections Presidential elections in Indonesia can not be separated from the condition of the political journey of Indonesia, since, the start of the proclamation of Indonesian independence until the administration of President Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla. In the early days of the proclamation of Indonesian independence, setting the Presidential election there are no rules regarding the Presidential election, only in Article (6) UUD 1945 containing provisions. President of Indonesia is the original as the changes previously mentioned. The President of Indonesia is the original Religion of Islam.

The Presidential election at a time of political turmoil that followed occurred at that time in which the first

President of Indonesia Soekarno-Hatta selected by PPKI (Committee for Indonesian Independence) which also set 1945 as the constitution of the republic of Indonesia. Both the Proklamator Soekarno-Hatta from the date of August 18, 1945 officially became the President and the first Vice-President.

Similarly happened to President Soeharto, changes in leadership at this time not through the electoral process of Presidential elections as it is today, a change of leadership of Sukarno to Soeharto marked with the appointment by the assembly as a mandate the office of President in special session. Thus, further successive MPR Presidential runoff in MPR general session where members of the assembly have the right to elect a President in accordance with Article (6) of the 1945 Constitution. Since, most members of the assembly and the Armed Forces of the Golkar faction Soeharto then power can last for decades in this country. And ended after the fall of the new order in which the Presidential elections in the new order system uses unanimously amended the voting system among members of the assembly which was elected by the voting system President Abdurachman Wachid while Megawati was Elected President as President Abdurachman Wachid deposed by the assembly and in 1945 Vice President who replaced the then Megawati served as Vice President (Firmansyah, 2012).

Then in 2004 changed political conditions in Indonesia after the 1945 changes in the constitution where the NRI 1945 amendments, the Presidential election is elected directly by the people previously by the assembly. In accordance with the provisions of Article (6)A Paragraph (1) NRI Constitution of 1945 contains a provision: the President and Vice President elected as a pair directly by the people. And this is the first Presidential election involving the people directly in choosing their leaders ended in wins by a pair President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Yusuf Kalla. 2004 Presidential election mechanism uses threshold Presidential requirements which each candidate Presidential couple filed by a political party or coalition of political parties which in 2004 was not all parties can nominate candidates for the Presidential couple. This is because there are provisions requiring the party or coalition of parties that want to apply for a Presidential candidate must get at least 15% seats in the house of representatives or 20% of the national vote in the legislative elections. Legal arrangements direct Presidential elections by the people stipulated in Law No. 23 Year 2003 regarding General Election of President and Vice President where Article (5), Paragraph (4) contains the following provisions: Pair of candidates

referred to in Paragraph (1) may only be nominated by political parties or coalition of political parties that obtain at least 15% of the total seats in the house of representatives or 20% of the votes in the election nationally legitimate member of Parliament (Law No. 23 Year 2003 regarding General Election of President and Vice President).

With the Presidential threshold 15% of the seats in Parliament, the election of the President directly by the people in 2004 was followed by five pairs of Presidential candidates, whereas political parties participating in the elections 24 parties. The 5th candidate pairs are: 1. Wiranto and Salahuddin Wahid 2. Megawati Soekarnoputri and Hasyim 3. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Yusuf Kalla 4. Amin Rais and Siswono Yudohusodo 5. Hamzah Haz and Gumelar. In this provision, each candidate must get a vote of 50%+1 to be elected President. If no candidate succeeds then held a second round of elections. Is because none of the 5 pairs of candidates are qualified sound 50%+1 then 2 pairs winning the highest vote must follow the second round. Megawati and SBY forced to compete again in the second round was held and was elected President SBY and Megawati forced to say goodbye to the Presidential palace.

The Presidential election of 2009 to the second election in the history of Presidential elections in Indonesia, not much has changed on the system used previously, unless the requirements of Presidential threshold is raised to 20% of Parliamentary seats and 25% of national valid votes in the legislative election, it is stipulated in the Act OF No. 42 Year 2008 regarding General Election of President and Vice President in Article (9) includes the following provisions: a couple of candidates proposed by political parties and coalitions of political parties participating in the election that meets the requirements of seats at least 20% of seats in the house of representatives or get 25% of the national valid votes in the election of members of the house of representatives before the election of President and Vice President. The increase in the requirements of Presidential. Theshold it can limit the number of participants Presidential candidate pairs are only followed by three pairs of candidates and the President of the Vice President. All three candidates for President and Vice President are Megawati-Prabowo Soebianto, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Boediono and Yusuf Kalla-Wiranto. In the elections of 2009 returned Megawati dealing with Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the Presidential election and the winner is the pair Presidential candidate Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Boediono to win 60% of the votes of the people of Indonesia and was elected as the President of Indonesia without a second round of elections (Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding General Election of President and Vice President).

Election 2014 Presidential election is still using the same legal rules that Act No. 42 Year 2008 regarding General election of President and deputy to President magnitude requirements Presidential threshold but no reforms in the system of election of the President of 2014, a candidate not only has to get 20%+1 vote but also must get at least 20% of the votes in 17 provinces (20% in each province). Although, the first condition is met but the second requirement is not, a second round was forced to remain to be held as the Presidential election of 2014 was only followed by two potential mates that Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla and Prabowo Soebianto-Hatta Rajasa, it is certain that the Presidential election in 2014 only one round was won by the pair Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla.

Direct Presidential elections 2014: Election is one of the manifestations of the implementation of the state that adopts democracy. Indonesia as the third largest democratic country in the world has to prove to other countries that Indonesia has succeeded in building a democratic constitutional system successfully. Success in building a democratic state is evidenced by the success of democratic elections implemented with the support of three important things namely the implementation process, rule of law and law enforcement. In connection with the election administration process are participants, stages, logistics, distribution and monitoring and citizen participation. Regarding the rule of law is how all rules implemented, regarding the electoral system as well as the selection method, the method of nomination, polling as well as the method of determination of the winner. While law enforcement is related to how the rest of the election rules implemented properly and consistently indiscriminately.

One important component to the success of the elections and supported by board until the lowest level through the committee, polling sub-district (PPK), the voting committee (PPS) and group organizers voting (KPPS), required to be able to realize the rule of law, openness, professional, honest and fair under the law and ethics to maintain the independence, integrity and credibility. Elections here at home either legislative elections and the Presidential election is the most complicated electoral activities and complex in the world. The 4 million personnel in 550,000 polling stations (polling), scattered in different parts of a country consisting of 17,000 Islands is charged with managing the voice of 700 million ballots with 2,450 different designs to facilitate the election of 19,700 candidates in the Presidential election and 532 councils at the national and regional levels.

Implementation of the 2014 Presidential election is an election that is very interesting because of the Presidential candidates are advanced only two candidates for President and Vice President who has time supporter relatively balanced, so that, the dynamics and the prospective spouse's rhetoric is very sharp and can be used as learning and education for all citizens. And armpits is undeniable that the successful implementation of the Presidential election in 2014 is a major achievement of Indonesia. It's not perfect but we are progressing better in terms of the cultural leader, checks and balances, political participation in taking a decision.

The existence of a free press as one of the pillars of democracy where the role of the media is very large such as the internet, social media as well as the willingness of state officials to open itself provides ample opportunity for citizens to get involved in political affairs is not just the political elite and activists of political but also has become a matter of all citizens. Citizens not only as consumers of information but can also be a producer. We can express opinions without feeling threatened. Thanks to the transparency that open, public participation rose sharply this proved many voters exercise their voting rights. Campaign process is controlled by the public, so, space false promises, the lies are usually done by politicians can be narrowed. Each campaign and the behavior of politicians discussed in great detail even fully investigated both pros and cons. Completion of voting, the people trooped recap photographing and documenting the election results, even upload them to the internet. KPU also open themselves to public scrutiny when the vote counting process by opening the vote count data access. Based on the principles of transparency, anyone who does not believe the KPU data can also build your own data is presented to the community living. Data can then be pitted with other data and stay criticize each other and this will be a test chamber, so that, anyone can not claim to have different data. Thus, people really get honest results, whatever and whoever wins.

In connection with the election of the Presidential election of 2014, the commission has set two pairs RI candidates for President and Vice President were advancing on July 9, 2014 Presidential election. The second pair is pair number 1 Prabowo-Hatta Rajasa and the pair number 2 Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla. Based on the commission regulation No. 4 of 2014 on the stage, program and schedule of President and Vice President in 2014, the Presidential election process is divided into three phases: preparation, execution and settlement. Here's the full schedule nomination, campaign, through recapitulation of votes (Ramlan, 1977).

Nomination:

- Registration-Vice Presidential partner: 18- May 20, 2014.
- The medical Examination-Vice Presidential partner: 20 - May 23, 2014.
- Verify the completeness of the requirements document-Vice Presidential partner: 18 - May 23, 2014.
- Announcement of verification of compliance with requirements-Vice Presidential partner: 22- May 24, 2014
- Improvements in compliance with requirements-Vice Presidential partner: 24 - May 26, 2014
- Submission of improvement in compliance with requirements-Vice Presidential partner: 25-May 27, 2014
- Verify the result of improved completeness-Vice Presidential partner: 26- 29, 2014
- Announcement of results of verification of the completeness improvements partner requirements Presidential-Vice: 28 - May 30, 2014
- Proposal will partner vice-vice substitute: 29 May-June 5, 2014
- The medical examination of candidates surrogate pair 30 May - June 8, 2014
- Verification of documents-Vice Presidential partner replacement: May 29-June 8, 2014
- Announcement of the results of the verification document-Vice Presidential partner replacement: 2 to 9 June, 2014
- Determination of the names of candidates for President and Vice President: May 31, 2014. Decision serial number and serial number of the establishment and announcement of the candidates for President and Vice President: June 1, 2014

Campaign:

- The meeting between the pair and Vice Presidential candidate or the campaign team of implementation of the campaign: June 2, 2014
- Declaration Presidential Election Integrity: June 3, 2014
- Campaign: June 4-July 5, 2014
- The period of calm: July 6-8, 2014
- Report of campaign funds
 - Special account statement: June 7, 2014
 - Receive reports of campaign funds first period: June 3, 2014
 - Announcement of acceptance of campaign funds first period: June 4, 2014
 - Receive reports of campaign funds: July 6, 2014
 - Announcement of acceptance of campaign funds 2 period: July 7, 2014

- Reports acceptance and use of campaign funds: July 18, 2014
- Submitting the report of receipt and use of campaign funds to the office CPAs: July 24, 2014
- Audit of campaign funds: July 24-September 6, 2014
- Submission of the results of the audit of the firm to the Commission: 6 September 2014
- Notice the results of the audit of campaign funds to the candidate pair and team Campaign: 13 September 2014
- Announcement of the results of audits of campaign funds: 16 September 2014

Voting and counting of sound:

- Voting and counting of votes at polling stations: July 9, 2014
- Voting at polling stations abroad: July 4-6, 2014
- The counting of votes at polling stations abroad: July 9, 2014
- Preparation of the official report and certificate of counting in polling stations/TPSLN: July 9, 2014
- Announcement of the results of vote counting at polling stations / TPSLN: July 9, 2014
- Submission of the voting result and fittings in TPS/TPSLN. PPS/PPLN in each TPS / TPSLN: July 9, 2014

Recapitulation of votes:

- PPS: July 10-12, 2014
 - Recapitulation of votes and compilation of news events
 - Announcement of recapitulation of votes at the village/village
 - Delivery of news events, recapitulation of votes and fittings voice
- PPK: July 13-15, 2014
 - Recapitulation of votes and compilation of news events
 - Announcements copy of the certificate of recapitulation of votes district level
 - The submission of the official report and recapitulation of votes KPU district level to the district/city
- PPLN: July 10-14, 2014
 - Counting of votes by mail and drop box
 - Recapitulation of votes and compilation of news events
 - Announcement of recapitulation of votes in PPLN
 - Delivery of news events, recapitulation of votes and fittings voice

- Regency/City: July 16-17, 2014
 - Recapitulation of votes and compilation of news events
 - Announcements copy of the certificate of recapitulation of votes levels district/city
 - The submission of the official report and recapitulation of votes levels district / city to the provincial KPU
- Provincial KPU: July 18-19, 2014
 - Recapitulation of votes and compilation of news events
 - Announcements copy of the certificate of recapitulation of votes levels province
 - The submission of the official report and recapitulation of votes level province to the KPU
- KPU: July 20-22, 2014
 - Recapitulation of votes for provincial and PPLN
 - Preparation of news events

Determination of election results: Factors contributing to social tensions in direct Presidential election 2014: The Presidential election of 2014 characterized social tension in Indonesian society this happens because of many factors that influence social tension we know that the Presidential election in 2014 was followed only two Presidential duo that pairs Presidential candidate Prabowo-Hatta Rajasa with a pair of Presidential candidates Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla that rivals the competition harder for voters to split into two sides that would trigger horizontal conflict between two of the supporters of both advocates numbers let alone sound balanced.

Different if the number of pairs of Presidential candidates for more than two or a lot of it is going to happen is the vote will split into lots, so that, future supporters of a Presidential candidate will be a bias and bigotry against a pair of Presidential candidate will be reduced resulting in social conflict between the President's supporters will not be may occur. The main cause of the small number of candidates for the Presidential couple in 2014 due to the applied rule filing requirements Presidential candidates in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding the Presidential election in which the pair of Presidential candidates to be fielded by political parties or coalition of political parties participating in the election that meets the requirements of seats at least 20% and the house of representatives seats or acquire 25% of national valid votes in the election of members of the house of representatives before the election of President and Vice President. Such strict requirements that the Presidential raising threshold causes the Presidential election in 2014 was only followed by two pairs of Presidential candidates.

Arbi Sanit according to the Presidential election of 2014 is very likely colored by political instability for several reasons; First, the Jokowi as a new national political figure to appear and instantly popular, so, provoke political resistance reaction incumbents, both internal and external PDIP. He considered factors Prabowo ambitious and work hard for the Presidential nomination, not only persuade but also suppress and hinder Jokowi camp, so as not running for President. And the possibility of post-election political instability can occur if the legitimization of the old ruling continued with widespread rejection of the rulers of the election results of 2014.

Besides the factor has been the researcher mentioned above there are other factors that lead to the Presidential elections in 2014 experienced a good social tensions ahead of, during and post PILPRES 2014 many feared by many circles will lead to social conflict these factors include; First, the number of elements disgruntled and embittered at the Legislative elections held last before the 2014 Presidential election, a condition that tends to be declining because many mass control devices which tend to let things happen despite any negative situation that direction. Second, the attitude can not accept the results that have been entered, illustrated by their suspicion of violations in the voting and counting.

Thirdly, specifically to ponder that the power of both sets of supporters Presidential/Vice Presidential candidate may enter the respective areas are not the same but nationally seemed to be balanced, particularly at the central level and JAVA in general. Strength supporters who expected the same at the central level (Jakarta) and the Island of Java is precisely the feared potentially easily ignite conflicts and other negative excesses because the public squares of the same things flow easily occur.

Fourth, in contrast to the situation and the atmosphere of the 2009 Presidential election where SBY victory in the second round, easily accepted by the entire mass of voters, it is feared the results of July 9, 2014 Presidential election is not the case. SBY was someone who tyrannized, so, sympathetic.

The Indonesian people would wish the Presidential election as an attempt to restore the sovereignty of the people that were previously held by institutions of the MPR (People's consultative assembly) and want democracy in Indonesia could run safely, orderly and overflowing like election legislative elections had happened. To that end, the commission's role as an organizer of the Presidential election of 2014 and other devices such as Bawaslu, determine the success of the 2014 Presidential election tahn implementation of election and a direct Presidential election in 2014 could be a model for the implementation of the elections that will come either legislative elections, Presidential elections and

electoral elections. Election watchword of security and peace is the key to our future. When an election expected as determining the future of the nation, the Indonesian nation is the common task to create conducive situation. Not participating injure front organization of the 2014 Presidential election. In transitional societies and plural such as Indonesia, conflict and communal violence, terror and abuse often takes place in every organizing elections. Conflict and violence in elections can be triggered by many factors. Political violence appears as a reality that is not in line with expectations and the expression of deep political disappointment. Other causal factors, such as political, economic, social, cultural and security that exist among the community. Elite fragmentation problems, ideological polarization, ethnic-religious tensions, crime and so on.

In the context of Indonesian society which was to proceed towards democracy that developed and qualified in accordance with the ideals of the constitution then the threat of the conflict, the conflict elite, boycott, terrorism and other forms of disappointment is often daunting for us. For plural societies (race, ethnicity, religion and between groups) it is difficult to avoid. Our task is how to manage conflict and directed into constructive conflict. As we know that the conflict can be managed to generate change. Events debates the President, Vice President and debates between a successful team is a concrete example of a positive debate. Such debates can give birth to an egalitarian democratic culture and justice. The results of those debates that can be formulated as a raw material in the design of future development of the nation.

There are two parameters that provide the development community on the security implications, particularly related to the elections (Presidential election) to the front. Efforts by the government (central, regional and security forces) to reconcile the communities by using local wisdom. Culture of violence potential emerged in the community, especially in conflict areas should be directed to the importance of the election campaign for the progress and welfare of the people. In other words, state officials need to give priority to a preventive approach in a number of areas which is known as the area of conflict such as Poso, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, Aceh, East JAVA and others. The election campaign of peace in Aceh to make Aceh as a model for world peace after the Helsinki agreement and Ambon as a model of inter-religious peace are two examples of soft power of good government.

CONCLUSION

Election Presidential election in 2014 experienced social tensions as a result of the implementation of the

requirements of Presidential threshold aggravated namely by raising the percentage of votes a voter for the political party or coalition of political parties that want to carry the candidates for President and Vice President in the election of Presidential elections in 2014 in accordance with the provisions of the Act No. 42, 2008. Due to enforced threshold Presidential political parties should join with other political parties in order to meet such requirements that ultimately result in decreased prospective President and Vice President in the election to President in 2014 which is only followed by two candidates for President and Vice President of the pair Soebianto Prabowo-Hatta Rajasa.

Social tension in society is happening in the campaign, the execution time of the election and after the Presidential Elections take place, social tension was triggered by the lack of awareness in Indonesia of the state and democracy where democracy should appreciate the most votes of the voters who happen most votes won by candidates for President Joko Widodo-Yusuf Kalla. For the next Presidential election should be pursued in order that the nation's awareness of democracy Indonesia needs to be improved in addition to rules on Presidential elections must be addressed.

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