

ARTICLE

Party Internal Conflict Management: A Study of The DPD Golkar Party and Gerindra Party DPD Bangka Belitung Island Province from 2010-2020

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Abstract: The study in this research discusses internal party conflict management in the case studies of the Golkar Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the 2010-2020 period. There are at least three types of political conflicts that occur within the Gerindra and Golkar parties, especially in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, as follows:

1. Political conflicts due to fighting over political positions or power;
2. Second, political conflicts due to political policies;
3. Third, political conflicts arise because of different views on political institutions;

The results of this study are that the conflict that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party internal DPD occurred in 2015 and the conflict that occurred in the Gerindra Party DPD occurred in 2018. The conflict in question is a conflict that occurred between social groups in the form of Marsidi H's dismissal Satar, Rina Fitriandari, Junaidi Thalib, and Hendra Apollo as well as the dismissal of Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chair of the DPD II Golongan Karya Party, Central Bangka Regency by Hidayat Arsani as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party DPD in the Golongan Karya Party DPD and conflicts that occur between social actors in the form of disputes between Deddy Yulianto as DPRD Bangka Belitung with Erzaldi Rosman Djohan regarding the change over time between party chairmen which was followed up to the realm of district court in Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the Gerindra Party DPD.

Conflict management that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD was carried out by referring to the statutes and bylaws. But on the other hand, conflict management that occurs is also carried out with reference to the policies of each party, where the Golongan Karya Party refers to the results of deliberations conducted by party cadres while the Gerindra Party refers to decisions from the central leadership council of each party which is also explained in the articles of the articles of association and bylaws.

Keywords: Internal Conflict, Political Patronage, Political Policy

1. Preliminary

The study in this research discusses internal party conflict management in the case studies of the Golkar Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the 2010-2020 period. There are at least three types of political conflicts that occur within the Gerindra and Golkar parties, especially in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, as follows:

1. Political conflicts due to fighting for political positions or power;
2. Second, political conflicts due to political policies;
3. Third, political conflicts arise because of different views on political institutions;

In a democratic system, conflict is an important part and even a mandatory conflict. Both intentional and unintentional conflicts are created in an organization either internally or externally. Moreover, in party organizations conflict is a common thing to happen and sometimes it is even deliberately created in order to create a truly perfect system within the party. In simple terms, conflicts arise because of differences in interests between one individual and another or one group with another group. Among the differences in interests are differences in political interests, so that they are also known as political conflicts. Therefore, conflicts that occur within political parties require conflict management. However, Often the conflict management function within political parties cannot be carried out properly and correctly, so it is almost certain that all political parties, both large and small, are never free from internal conflicts that occur both at the regional, regional and central scales. Conflicts that occur continuously will certainly have a very large impact on parties or institutions.

It is natural for conflicts that occur within political parties to occur. The history of parties in Indonesia, for example, since the era of the movement until the reform era cannot be separated from political party conflicts. After the reform, conflicts that occurred in political parties are still ongoing, not only concentrated on the central management, but also on the management at the regional level.

One of the political parties at the regional level where there is internal conflict is the Golkar Party and the Gerindra Party. In the DPD management of the two parties in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, several internal conflicts had occurred.

Based on the problems described above, this study has the first objective to identify a map of the internal conflicts that occurred in the Golkar Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD Bangka Belitung Islands Province during 2010-2020. The second is to analyze internal conflict management in the Gerindra party DPD and DPD of the Golkar party, Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

A. Conflict Management

Conflict management can be interpreted as a process of preparing strategies carried out by parties experiencing conflict or third parties and implementing these strategies to control conflicts so as to produce the desired resolution (Wirawan in Kusworo, 2019). Robbins in Nur (2009) sees conflict management as the use of solving techniques in stimulation to achieve the desired level of conflict.

The two definitions that have been presented above explain the definition of conflict management as a strategy created and applied to a conflict situation to manage and control conflict so that it remains balanced and produces the resolution to be achieved. In this study, what is meant by conflict management is conflict management that is applied in the DPD Golkar Party and DPD Gerindra Party Bangka Belitung.

B. Internal party

Internal party is a structure contained in a party in which there are members who work together to run the party wheel. These members are united by the same ideology, orientation, values, and ideals. In this research, internal party is limited to the Golkar Party and the Gerindra Party. With the following indicators:

- 1) Regional Leadership Council of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province which is a derivative of the center;
- 2) Has a structural level of members.

2. Research Methods

Types of research

The research method in this study uses a type of qualitative research method. According to Rahman and Ibrahim (2009) qualitative research is closely related to the presentation of quality data, not numbers, and is usually more about exploring data rather than testing variables.

In this research, the researcher will create a holistic complex picture, analyze words, report the views of informants and participants in detail, and conduct research in natural situations. The subjects studied were the leaders and members of the DPD Gerindra Party and the Golkar Party of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Researchers will use data collection methods, namely in-depth interviews with several stakeholders regarding this aim to compare the conflict management used by the two parties.

Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted from January 10 to July 5 2022. This research took place in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, to be precise in the DPD Gerindra Party and Golkar Party which will be conducted by researchers. Focusing on the leadership of the two parties studied, namely the Gerindra Party and the Golkar Party.

Research Targets and Subjects

Subjects and determination of the sample using purposive sampling, sample data sources at the initial

stage of entering the field were chosen by people who have power, such as leaders and board members to serve as resource persons because they are considered to have the most important role in the management of the Gerindra Party and the Golkar Party of Bangka Belitung Province .

Table 1. Research Informant Data

No.	Name	Gender	Position
1.	Dr. H. Erzaldi Rosman., SE, MM	Man	Chairman of DPD Gerindra Babel
2.	Hidayat Arsani	Man	Chairman of DPD Golkar Babel
3.	Dedi Yulianto	Man	Advisor to Dpd Gerindra Babel
4.	Heryawandi	Man	Chairman of the Golongan Karya party faction

Source: Author

Procedure

Qualitative research methods explore data more broadly and in quality, so that the procedure in this study follows the flow and explores the information provided by the informants. In terms of data collection, researchers focused on exploring primary data sources through interviews with predetermined informants and researchers made direct observations in the field to see the condition of the object under study. In addition, to explore secondary data sources in this study, researchers collected documentation in the form of data, news and information regarding internal party conflicts in the two parties.

Data, Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The type of data in this study is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. In the process of obtaining data in the field requires a data collection technique so that the data obtained is valid and sustainable with research. The data collection techniques in this study are as follows: interviews, observation and documentation. Primary data were obtained from interviews conducted with four predetermined informants and observations of researchers in the field. While secondary data obtained from maps and photographs related to the object under study.

Data Analysis Techniques

After all the necessary data has been collected, in order to answer the formulation of the problem, the data is analyzed using qualitative techniques even though there are still numbers. The steps to be taken are as follows;

- 1) Data reduction, namely selecting and sorting raw data which is still of various kinds, will then be grouped into main issues according to the focus of the research. The goal is that the same data is immediately grouped in the relevant and easy to trace sections as the data is needed.
- 2) Display data, namely the appearance of systematic data that has been compiled. This display data can be in the form of tables, matrices, carts or graphs and so on. Therefore, this research can learn and study easily if it is supported by data.
- 3) Conclusion drawing, namely the decision-making stage of the research statement. Data that has been arranged in such a way is then associated with patterns, models, causal relationships and similarities with other opinions. After that conclusions will appear from what has been researched, so that this data will try to draw conclusions to be linked to the theory of conflict management applied to internal party conflicts.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Map of the Internal Conflict of the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province

According to Soerjono Soekanto in Damsar (2010), social conflict is a process in which individuals or groups try to fulfill their goals by challenging the opposing party accompanied by threats and/or violence. The conflict that occurred between the DPD of the Golongan Karya Party and the DPD of the Gerindra Party of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is a conflict that plays an important role in the creation of a perfect system in a democratic party. Therefore, Ralf Dahrendorf considers social conflict in an organization must exist because conflict is the source of change.

The discussion regarding the internal conflict mapping model that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD Bangka Belitung Islands Province can be studied using the conflict theory coined by Ralf Dahrendorf. We know that Ralf Dahrendorf was a sociologist from Germany who adapted his theory of class and class conflict from German into English so that it would be more easily understood by sociologists from America who did not understand German during his short visit to the United States (Tualeka, 2017).

The theory coined by Ralf Dahrendorf in Taufiquzzaman, et al. (2021) triggers four types of conflict, including:

- 1) Conflict between Social Actors
- 2) Conflicts Between Social Groups
- 3) Conflict between Organized and Unorganized Groups
- 4) Conflict between National Units

Based on these four types of conflict, conflicts that occurred in the DPD Golongan Karya Party and DPD Gerindra Party included internal conflicts due to jockeying for positions, internal conflicts due to political policies, and internal conflicts due to different views on political institutions.

In this study, the internal conflict that will be discussed is the internal conflict that occurred in the DPD Golongan Karya Party and DPD Gerindra Party from 2010 to 2020. The internal conflict referred to is described as follows.

1) DPD Golongan Karya Party

Internal conflicts that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD body from 2010 to 2020 include:

- a) The dismissal of Marsidi H Satar, Rina Fitriandari, Junaidi Thalib, and Hendra Apollo as Golkar Party cadres in 2015.

Based on electronic news written by Prasetyo (2016) from Tempo.co on Thursday, 19 May 2016 at 16.53 WIB entitled "GOLKAR Cadres in Bangka Belitung Fire Each Other", the author found information that the dismissal of cadres from the Golkar Party was the result of reconciliation at the case of dualism in the management of the Golkar Party between the Aburizal Barie camp and Agung Laksono camp. The four Golkar Party cadres who were fired by the Bangka Belitung Golkar Party DPD included Junaidi Thalib and Rina Fitriandari, two Golkar Party cadres who supported Agung Laksono's camp when the dualism of the Golkar Party occurred. and Hendra Apollo and Marsidi H Satar, who were Golkar Party cadres who supported the Aburizal Barie camp, were removed from their positions as Members of the Bangka Belitung Regional People's Legislative Council (DPRD) through a letter regarding Time Shifts (PAW). Reconciliation of the dualism of the Golkar Party, namely between the Aburizal Barie camp and Agung Laksono camp, was successfully achieved

through the Golongan Karya Extraordinary National Conference in Nusa Dua, Bali.

The occurrence of the act of firing each other between the cadres of the Golkar Party Babel apart from the different support for the candidate for General Chair who was elected at the Golkar Party National Conference was a prolonged polemic between Agung Laksono who was legitimate and recognized by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through a letter he issued with Abu Rizal Bakrie (ical) who previously continued escalate the conflict by refusing reconciliation. This had an impact on Golkar Party cadres in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province who continued to conflict and fire each other.

In response to the conflict, Heryawandi, as Chair of the Golkar Party Fraction in the DPRD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province as well as the secretary of the DPD Golkar Bangka Belitung at that time, was of the opinion that:

"The dismissal of the cadres from the Golongan Karya Party is an internal conflict within the Golkar Party which occurred as a result of a conflict of political interests that occurred in the leadership of the central party."

(Interview on Sunday, February 6, 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews it can be seen that the conflict that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD which resulted in the dismissal of its cadres was due to differences of opinion regarding the choices made. decided between Golkar Party cadres. This difference in choice certainly resulted in disputes and the emergence of frictions aimed at mutually favoring and winning the candidate for the Golkar Party leader from each cadre in the Golkar Party National Deliberation forum. The management of the Bangka Belitung Golkar Party DPD overcame the conflict by making a decision by firing the disputing cadres, this was because the dismissal of the disputing Golkar Party cadres was considered an ideal solution and could defuse the atmosphere in the Golkar Party which had been chaotic and heats up.

- b) The dismissal of Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party DPD 2 in Central Bangka Regency by Hidayat Arsani as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party DPD in 2015.

Based on electronic news written by Teddy Malaka (2015) from Bangkapos.com on Tuesday, April 7 2015 at 13.53 WIB entitled "Hidayat Proposes a Number of Golkar Cadres to be Fired", the author found information that Hidayat Arsani, who at that time served as chairman of the Bangka Golkar Party DPD Belitung submitted a proposal to dismiss a number of cadres from the Golongan Karya Party who are members of the management of Agung Laksono's camp. This is because Hidayat Arsani considers that the cadres who are members of the management of Agung Laksono's camp are disloyal in carrying out the activities of the political parties under his leadership. This dismissal was also carried out by Hidayat Arsani on orders from the Chairman of the Golkar Party Abu Rizal Bakrie (ARB). The act of dismissal was carried out against several cadres who played important roles in the Golongan Karya Party.

Responding to the conflict, Heryawandi as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party Fraction of the DPRD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province argued that:

"The dualism that occurred in the election of the chairman of the central leadership of the Golkar Party resulted in the dismissal of several party cadres who had different choices, even though these cadres had important roles."

(Interview on Sunday, February 6, 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that the conflict that occurred in the Golkar Party DPD was not too far from the problems caused by the dualism of the Golkar Party leadership at that time, which caused friction that was ingrained in the personalities of each cadre. Thus, when reconciliation between the two camps between Agung Laksono and Aburizal Bakrie has been established, it does not mean that it will extinguish the frictions that have occurred in the regions which have resulted in personal problems belonging to the Party Leader on

behalf of the Party. The leader of the Bangka Belitung Golkar Party in politics secures the Party and maintains its power.

2) DPD Gerindra Party

The internal conflicts that occurred in the Gerindra Party DPD from 2010 to 2020 included the dispute between Deddy Yulianto as a member of the Bangka Belitung DPRD from the Gerindra Party and Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chairperson of the Bangka Belitung Gerindra Party DPD, regarding the interim shift (PAW) of members of the Provincial DPRD from the Gerindra Party which was followed up in the realm of law, namely the District Court of Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung Islands Province in 2018.

Based on electronic news written by Khamella (2019) from Bangkapos.com on Friday, January 18 2019 at 20.00 WIB entitled "Civil Lawsuit Trial Against DPD Chair Gerindra BABEL, Here's What Erzaldi and Lawyers Say", the author found information that Deddy Yulianto through Agus Purnomo, SH filed a civil political lawsuit against Erzaldi Rosman Djohan because he felt unacceptable when Erzaldi Rosman Djohan, who served as DPD Chairperson of the Gerindra Bangka Belitung Party, namely by making Inter-Time Substitution (PAW) members of the Provincial DPRD from the Gerindra Party dated October 19 2018 against him who was still became a member of DPRD Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Deddy Yulianto's refusal regarding the Inter-Time Change due to the official letter issued by Erzaldi Rosman Djohan is not fundamental, considering that Law Number 7 of 2019 which was used as the basis is considered to be contrary to the reasons for proposing the Inter-Time Shift, in which Deddy Yulianto did not take part in the general election or the legislative elections in 2019. In addition, Deddy Yulianto believes that the proposed official letter is not fundamental just because Deddy Yulianto is running as a legislative candidate for the 2019 Bangka Belitung DPRD through a political party called the Bangka Regency National Mandate Party.

Responding to the conflict, Deddy Yulianto as Advisor to the Provincial DPD Gerindra Party is of the opinion that:

"The conflict that occurred in the body of the DPD Gerindra Party in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province which involved a feud between Deddy Yulianto and Erzaldi Rosman Djohan was a conflict that occurred due to a struggle for position as Chair of the DPD Gerindra Party Bangka Belitung, where this conflict purely occurred in the regions, but can not be separated from the intervention of the center.

(Interview on Saturday, 5 February 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that the conflict that occurred in the body of the DPD Gerindra Bangka Belitung Party occurred because of a power struggle between the old Gerindra Bangka Belitung DPD leader/chairman and the prospective leader in the new period, where the parties involved continued to conflict insisted on getting the position of regional leader. As a result, over time, the parties involved in the conflict continued to fight each other.

The results of the several interviews show that the first conflict that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD was a conflict that occurred between social groups, where the social group in question was the social group supporting from Agung Laksono's camp which included Junaidi Thalib and Rina Fitriandari as well as social groups supporters from the Aburizal Barie camp which includes Hendra Apollo and Marsidi H Satar. This conflict occurs because one social group with another social group has different interests that require their opinion to be prioritized. Then, the second conflict that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD was a conflict that occurred between social actors, where the social actors in question were Hidayat Arsani and Erzaldi Rosman Djohan.

Meanwhile, the conflict that occurred in the DPD Gerindra Party was a conflict that occurred between social actors, where the social actor referred to was Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chair of the DPD Gerindra Bangka Belitung Party and Deddy Yulianto as Member of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province DPRD. This conflict occurs

because one social actor takes action that makes other social actors feel offended so that the social actors fight each other to prioritize their respective interests.

3.2. Conflict Management DPD Golongan Karya Party and DPD Gerindra Party Bangka Belitung Islands Province

According to Ralf Dahrendorf in Filasifah and Pradhanawati (2017), every place allows for social change, social conflict, coercion, and the contribution of each element to the change and disintegration of society. However, the social conflict that occurs is like a double-edged sword, meaning that social conflict does not only have positive impacts but also negative conflicts. This makes a conflict needs to be managed.

Conflict management is a series of actions and reactions between actors and outsiders in a conflict. Conflict management is a strategy created to be applied to conflicts aimed at managing and controlling conflicts so that they remain balanced so as to produce the resolutions to be achieved (Heridiansyah, 2014). Conflict management carried out by the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD is regulated in the Statutes and Bylaws. The conflict management in question is described as follows.

1) DPD Golongan Karya Party

Based on the 2019 Golongan Karya Party Articles of Association Number VIII/MUNAS-X/GOLKAR/2019 Chapter XXIV concerning Legal Dispute Settlement, the Golongan Karya Party DPD explains conflict management through Article 49 Paragraph (3) which reads: "To resolve internal disputes the Golongan Karya Party was formed party court."

Discussing further about conflict management, the Golongan Karya Party DPD explained conflict management through the 2019 Golongan Karya Party Bylaws Number VIII/MUNAS-X/GOLKAR/2019 Chapter XXIII concerning Legal Dispute Settlement Article 72 Paragraph (1) to Paragraph (5) which reads:

- a) Verse 1
Types of legal disputes, which include political party disputes and civil disputes.
- b) Verse 2
Settlement of legal disputes, which includes party courts, arbitration and judiciary.
- c) Verse 3
The Golongan Karya Party Court consists of a chairperson who is also a member, a vice

chairman who is also a member, and five members.

d) Verse 4

The chairman of the Golongan Karya party court is determined by the national assembly through a formator.

e) Verse 5

Further provisions regarding the settlement of legal disputes and party courts are regulated in organizational regulations.

In an effort to extract more in-depth data, interviews were conducted with Hidayat Arsani as the former Chair of the Provincial DPD of the Golongan Karya Party for the Bangka Belitung Islands Province on Sunday, January 30, 2022 and Heryawandi as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party Fraction of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province DPRD on Sunday, February 6, 2022. The results of the interviews of the two figures regarding conflict management from the Golkar Party DPD are as follows.

a) Former Chairman of the Provincial DPD of the Bangka Belitung Karya Group Party

Hidayat Arsani as Former Chairperson of the Provincial DPD Golongan Karya Party explained that:

"The Golkar Party is a large political party, as a large political party, the Golkar Party has a regulatory mechanism covering it. The mechanism certainly puts forward the system and ideology. We can understand that the Golongan Karya Party already has statutes and bylaws as well as basic guidelines. Which will regulate all matters relating to the decision-making mechanism within the party, for example in resolving internal conflicts as well as in making decisions."

(Interview on Sunday, January 30, 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that the conflict management used by the Golongan Karya Party DPD always considers the substance of the statutes and bylaws, by placing AD/ART in every decision making regarding conflicts and other party policies. For example, in conflict resolution when the dualism of the central leadership of the Golkar Party occurred between the cadres

of the Bangka Belitung Golkar Party, namely Junaidi Thalib and Rina Fitriandari who were two Golkar Party cadres supporting Agung Laksono's camp, and Hendra Apollo and Marsidi H Satar who were Party cadres Golkar, which supports the Aburizal Barie camp, was removed from his position as a Member of the Bangka Belitung Regional People's Legislative Assembly (DPRD) through a letter regarding Inter-Time Changes (PAW). Hidayat Arsani explained that it was feared that the condition of the prolonged conflict would crystallize frictions within the body of the Bangka Belitung Golkar Party. It is feared that in the future it will become more widespread with heated conflict tensions, so ideally the conflict will end immediately by making a decision to dismiss the Golkar party cadres who are involved in the conflict.

b) Chairman of the Golongan Karya Party faction in the Provincial DPRD

Heryawandi as Chair of the Golongan Karya Party Fraction in the DPRD of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is of the opinion that:

"Resolving a matter in the Golongan Karya Party through the method of deliberation, where the termination of this matter may not intervene in the interests of the Golongan Karya Party and party members or cadres. This means that each region can make its own decisions with the views of the central leadership."

(Interview on Sunday, February 6, 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that the conflict management used by the Golongan Karya Bangka Belitung Party DPD involves aspects of deliberation in determining policies by not forgetting the substance considerations of the applicable statutes and bylaws. The pattern of conflict management used also takes into account the results obtained from deliberations carried out by party cadres.

2) DPD Gerindra Party

Based on the 2014 Articles of Association Chapter XVI on the Party Court Article 61, the Gerindra Party DPD explains conflict management

through the 2014 Golongan Karya Party Bylaws Chapter XI on the Gerindra Party Court Article 60 Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), and Paragraph (3) which reads:

a) Verse 1

The Gerindra Party Court, which is called the Gerindra Party honorary assembly, has the function and duty to resolve internal disputes within the Gerindra Party as well as disciplinary violations and other issues that could affect the good name of the Gerindra Party.

b) Verse 2

The composition of the personnel of the Gerindra Party honorary assembly is determined by the chairman of the advisory board and ratified based on a decree of the Gerindra Party's central leadership council with the approval of the chairman of the advisory council.

c) Verse 3

Settlement of internal disputes as referred to in paragraph one above must be completed no later than sixty days after the trial.

In the 2014 Golongan Karya Party Bylaws, Chapter XII concerning Settlement of Legal and Internal Party Disputes, it is also discussed further about conflict management through Article 61 Paragraph (1) to Paragraph (3) which reads:

a) Verse 1

Types of legal disputes, which include political party disputes and civil disputes.

b) Verse 2

Settlement of legal disputes, which includes deliberation, arbitration and judiciary.

c) Verse 3

Further provisions regarding the settlement of legal disputes are regulated in party regulations.

Interviews were conducted with Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chairperson of the Gerindra Party Provincial DPD on Friday, January 28, 2022 and Deddy Yulianto as Advisor to the Gerindra Party Provincial DPD on Saturday, February 5, 2022. The results of interviews from the two figures regarding conflict management from the Gerindra Party DPD are as follows.

- a) Chairman of the Provincial DPD Gerindra Party Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chairperson of the Provincial DPD Gerindra Party is of the opinion that:

"The conflict resolution process refers to the Gerindra Party's statutes and bylaws." (Interview on Friday, January 28, 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that even though conflicts within the Gerindra Party are thick, there will be frictions and differences in views between the top leaders, we can see more deeply that the conflict management used by the DPD Gerindra Party Bangka Belitung refers to the statutes and bylaws that have been determined and implemented by all elements of the Gerindra Party.

- b) Provincial DPD Advisor to the Gerindra Party Deddy Yulianto as Advisor to the Provincial DPD Gerindra Party is of the opinion that:

"Apart from referring to the statutes and bylaws, the conflict resolution process within the Gerindra Party also continues to refer to decisions from the central leadership." (Interview on Saturday, 5 February 2022)

Based on the results of these interviews it can be seen that the conflict management used by the DPD Gerindra Bangka Belitung Party is so complex, when a conflict occurs, it does not only refer to the statutes and bylaws that have been set, but the conflict management used also refers to decisions from the central leadership. This is in line with the substance of the 2014 Gerindra Party Articles of Association Chapter VII Article 20 Paragraph 2M concerning the Central Leadership Council, which reads: "The central leadership council has the authority to resolve disputes over the management of regional leadership councils."

Based on the theory of conflict management initiated by Ralf Dahrendorf, conflict management in the DPD Golongan Karya Party and DPD

Gerindra Party depends on the following three things:

- a) Disputing parties must acknowledge the reality of the political situation that exists between them, because there must be recognition of the interests fought for by other parties.

In managing the conflict that occurred between the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD, the disputing parties must acknowledge the problems they are experiencing to each other so that the point of the problem can be identified directly on the basis of an understanding. Conflict identification aims to provide an understanding of the conflicting parties, so that the conflicting parties have a detailed description of the conflict they are facing. An understanding of the conflicts encountered through conflict identification makes it easier for conflicting parties to determine what steps to take in the future. Of course, the steps taken must provide benefits to the conflicting parties, bearing in mind that the background of the emergence of the conflict does not only prolong the dispute which is thought to threaten the survival of the party itself. The identification of the conflict in question includes internal conflict due to political policies and internal conflict due to different views on political institutions in the Golongan Karya Party DPD, as well as internal conflict due to jockeying for positions in the Gerindra Party DPD.

- b) The interests being fought for must be neatly organized, not fragmented, and not compartmentalized so that each party clearly understands the scope of the other party's demands.

In managing the conflict that occurred between the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD, the disputing parties must express their respective interests so that these parties can understand each other's interests of each party in an open conflict. After identifying the conflict that is being faced, the conflicting parties already know their respective interests to be achieved from the conflict. Knowledge regarding the interests to be achieved through conflict identification makes it easier for conflicting parties to convey them.

- c) Disputing parties must follow the rules of the game which form the basis and guide in their interactions.

In managing the conflict that occurred between the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD, the disputing parties must follow the rules of the party organization that have been mutually agreed upon so that the conflict resolution process can be carried out properly to obtain results that are in accordance with their respective interests. If the conflicting parties are not willing to follow the mutually agreed rules of the game, the conflict they are facing will not reach a settlement. This is because the conflicting parties will create new conflicts so that the existing conflicts become more chaotic than before. However, in managing the conflict.

The results of the several interviews indicate that conflict management can be carried out on conflicts that occur between the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD with reference to the statutes and bylaws, as well as policies established by the respective management. However, in both the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD, policies regarding decisions in conflict management are determined based on the Statutes and Bylaws. This conflict management can be carried out exactly according to the rules contained in the Statutes and Bylaws, or it can also be carried out by deliberation regarding the Statutes and Bylaws in advance, where the intended deliberation will involve party cadres and party leaders,

4. Conclusion

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, the authors conclude from this study that:

The conflict that occurred in the internal DPD of the Golongan Karya Party occurred in 2015 and for the conflict that occurred in the Gerindra Party DPD occurred in 2018. The conflict in question is a conflict that occurred between social groups in the form of the dismissal of Marsidi H Satar, Rina Fitriandari, Junaidi Thalib, and Hendra Apollo as well as the dismissal of Erzaldi Rosman Djohan as Chairperson of the DPD II Golongan Karya Party in Central Bangka Regency by Hidayat Arsani as Chair of the DPD Golongan Karya Party in the DPD Golongan Karya Party and conflicts

that occurred between social actors in the form of disputes between Deddy Yulianto as DPRD Bangka Belitung with Erzaldi Rosman Djohan regarding the interim change of party chairperson which was followed up in the realm of district court in Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the Gerindra Party DPD.

Conflict management that occurred in the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD was carried out by referring to the statutes and bylaws. But on the other hand, conflict management that occurs is also carried out with reference to the policies of each party, where the Golongan Karya Party refers to the results of deliberations conducted by party cadres while the Gerindra Party refers to decisions from the central leadership council of each party which is also explained in the articles of the articles of association and bylaws.

Suggestion

As a follow-up to the results and discussion of the research that has been carried out, the authors provide several suggestions for the Golongan Karya Party DPD and the Gerindra Party DPD which are the objects of this research. The suggestions referred to include:

- 1) It is expected that officials involved in political parties can prioritize group interests in addition to individual interests so that divisive conflicts can be avoided so that conflicts only become a source of change to achieve a perfect system.

It is hoped that officials involved in political parties will not manage conflicts that occur based on certain wishes, but will instead manage conflicts based on pre-made bases such as statutes and household budgets.

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