

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the previous discussion in chapter IV, it arrives at conclusion that there are two mechanism of intra party conflict settlement. First, the intra party conflict could be resolved through Political Party Tribunal. Second, in case of the political party tribunal could not settle the conflict, the parties may bring the conflict to the court.

In case of Golkar Party and United Development Party both parties have tried to settle the intra party conflict through political party tribunal. However, both political party tribunal could not settle the conflict. In addition, in case of Golkar Party and United Development Party, the government has intervened the process of settlement of intra party conflict by issuing decree which recognized both conflicting parties. It is actually a violation of law of Political Party Act 2011 which prohibit the government intervening the intra party conflict settlement.

B. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the problem that has been discussed, it can be proposed 4 recommendations, as follows: first, there should be revision of Article 32 paragraph (5) of Political Party Act 2011 to overcome the problem of ambiguity of the article and contradictory with another article. Second, there should be a more clear regulation of the procedure in the political party tribunal to resolve the problem of unclear regulation in the political party

tribunal. Third, there is a need to revise the Political Party Act 2011, by incorporating article which regulates the composition of tribunal' judge. The composition of tribunal' judge means that requirement of judge, the number of judge and the origin of judge (whether they come from external or internal). Fourth, there should be a revision on the Political Party Act 2011, which provides punishment for the government if the government violates the law. This is important to prevent the abuse of power by the government in the process of intra party conflict settlement.