
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Political Conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the 2015 APBD Determination Process

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| ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the political conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and the Regional People's Representative Assembly (DPRD) in the 2015 APBD Determination Process. The design method used is a qualitative case study. The research was carried out in DKI Jakarta in 2015. Primary data were obtained from various documents related to implementing the Healthy Jakarta program held by the DKI Jakarta governor and deputy governor in 2013 through interviews about the object under study. The research object is the Political Conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the 2015 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) Determination Process. Observation, interviews, and documentation carried out data collection techniques. The data analysis process began by examining all available data from various sources such as interviews, observations that have been written in field notes, documents, pictures, photos, etc. After reading, studying, and reviewing, the next step was reducing the data by doing abstractions (making the core summary, processes, and statements that need to be provided) arranged in units. Then, the units were categorized while coding. The results showed that divided local government occurring in DKI Jakarta is the leading cause of conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. It shows that the divided local government triggers prolonged conflicts between the Governor and DPRD. The impact of political conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD has disrupted the government path in DKI Jakarta Province. It started from the delay in discussing and determining the 2015 Draft of Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD), the planned transportation megaproject, specifically the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) development project, and budget absorption in the 2014 DKI Jakarta APBD are getting lower.

| KEYWORDS

Conflict, Governor, DKI Jakarta DPRD, 2015 APBD

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1. Introduction

Political conflicts between the Governor and the Regional People's Representative Assembly (DPRD) often strike local government administration. Political conflicts often interfere with the implementation of public services for the community. One of the cases of political conflict between the regional head and DPRD that has received much attention from the public is the political conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor, Basuki Tjahja Purnama (or often called Ahok), and the DKI Jakarta DPRD in the process of determining the 2015 DKI Jakarta Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). This conflict starts from the notion of the existence of "stealth" funds in the 2012 DKI Jakarta Draft of Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD), amounting to 12.1 trillion rupiahs during discussions in the DPRD. This conflict deepened when Governor Ahok reported the allegations of "stealth" funds in the APBD set by the DPRD to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Police. Likewise, the DKI Jakarta DPRD also reported the DKI Jakarta Governor to the National Police Headquarters regarding the case. In terms of its authority, the DKI Jakarta DPRD also formed a Committee for Questioning the Case of "Stealth" Funds in the 2015 DKI Jakarta APBD. This conflict eventually expanded to the issue of racism and efforts to sway public opinion by the two political institutions in DKI Jakarta.

The political conflict in the determination of the 2015 DKI Jakarta APBD also has an impact on the delay in the disbursement of the APBD, which means the public services in DKI Jakarta are not on time, including budgets for the basic needs of DKI Jakarta residents such as education, health, and other essential services. This condition is interesting to be studied in more depth, considering that according to the Act's mandate, the Governor and DPRD must be in the same direction and line in determining every public policy. Political conflict between the two impacts local political stability, but the abandonment of public services, especially essential services that must be on time, is more important.

The presence of Basuki Tjahaya Purnama as the DKI Jakarta Governor, who replaced Joko Widodo in the middle of 2014, has indeed heated the political atmosphere in DKI Jakarta. Moreover, Ahok declared his departure from the Gerindra Party, which had supported him in the 2012 DKI Jakarta Regional Head Election. Politically, Ahok was only supported by the PDIP after the Gerindra Party revoked its political support in the DKI Jakarta DPRD, which means that nine factions in the DKI Jakarta DPRD became the opposition of Governor Ahok's government.

Indeed, making or formulating a policy, especially in the form of regional regulations, is not a simple and easy process. This variable is because many factors or forces influence the policy-making process. A regional policy/regulation is made not for political purposes (in order to maintain the status quo of decision-makers) but rather to improve the welfare of community members as a whole (Irfan, 1997: 32).

To clarify the meaning contained in policy formulation, Charles Lindblom (Abdul Wahab, 1990: 24) said that the public policy making is essential "an extremely complex, analytical and political process to which there are no beginning or end boundaries of which are most uncertain. Somehow a complex set of forces that we call policy making all taken together produces effects called policies."

This disharmony between the local government executive, the Governor, and the DPRD, indicates a political conflict between the regional head and the DPRD. The relations between the executive and the legislature should be harmonious, collusive, collaborative, dominative, and conflict patterns. Two things can influence this type of relationship. The first one is the ability of the regional head to establish political relations/communication with the DPRD. Second is the support of the seats owned, especially the supporting political parties during the nomination. The greater the support of the supporting political parties is, the smaller the potential for conflict and vice versa. If the supporting political parties are small, the conflict will be tremendous.

From the perspective of regional government power, the consequences of the direct election system to the legislative (DPR/DPRD) and executive (President/Regional Head) institutions produce political institutions that have strong legitimacy to carry out the people's mandate. This situation, of course, expects a balance of power in local government administration. However, the problem is that this balance often leads to immobilization and stagnation. Local legislators, especially those representing strong parties that offer a variety of political policy alternatives, can exercise strong democratic legitimacy. This demand is made if the majority of the legislative determines a political choice contrary to the executive's choice. This condition is like what happened in the conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. It was in the process of determining the 2015 APBD. It is difficult to determine who has a more robust demand to speak on behalf of the people because both gain legitimacy from the people through the direct democratic process.

Under these conditions, conflicts always arise and are sometimes destructive. There is no institutional mechanism and constitutional basis that can be used to resolve conflicts like this. Therefore, it is interesting to examine how the power dilemma between the executive (Governor) and the legislative (DPRD) in carrying out their constitutional duties is to create an effective local government. However, at the same time, both parties have different political parties, institutional positions, support for institutional authority, and public legitimacy.

The description above provides a clear picture that the implementation of local government is vulnerable to political conflicts between the executive and legislative parties. The battle took place using the instruments of their respective powers, both the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. Conceptually, the political conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD here refers to the conflict between groups in the government by using public issues that concern the interests of many people, which are more directed to the existence of power relations or the decision-making process (Rauf, 2001: 6). In this case, political conflicts are caused by two main things: differences in interests and the struggle for scarce or minimal resources, such as positions and political power. In political conflicts, the parties involved survive and have access to something that is being contested (Obergh dan Strom, 2008: 76).

To understand the conflicts that occurred in the determination of the 2015 DKI Jakarta APBD, the first thing to do is to know the form of power patterns that exist in this political activity. This conflict will provide an overview of the amount of power possessed by the interacting parties and see the interests more deeply in it, both natural and hidden interests of the parties in the vortex of the power conflict.

Another exciting thing to study is how each party exercises its authority in the conflict which means how the parties are involved in making and determining the APBD. The DKI Jakarta DPRD uses its power to achieve and defend its interests. The two main actors are authorized to formulate and stipulate the 2015 DKI Jakarta APBD jointly. The regional government and DPRD, legally and formally, have the same position and power because both result from the people's natural choices. However, conflicts between these two regional institutions can occur due to different interests. So how do these two institutions interact and conflict of interest, and explain the relationship of mutual influence between interested parties in discussing and determining the 2015 APBD?

The urgency of studying the political conflict between the regional head (Governor) and the DPRD in the administration of regional government is a form of evaluation of the implementation of the regional autonomy system. In Indonesia's implementation of regional autonomy, the two institutions (Governor and DPRD) are elements of regional government administrators who cannot be separated. Both partners must be in line and in the same direction in local government administration. With the research on political conflict, the causes of political conflict can be analyzed, and at the same time, a model for its resolution can be produced. Therefore, this research can contribute ideas on preventing political conflicts between the executive and legislative institutions at the local level.

2. Literature Reviews

The term conflict was first recognized in sociology, whose origin comes from the Latin "configure," which means "to hit each other." In sociological studies, *conflict* is defined as a social process between two or more people (it can also be a group), in which one party tries to get rid of the other party by destroying it or making it powerless. In this connection, Ralf Dahrendorf defines *conflict* as tension in decision-making on various choices and sometimes manifested in confrontations between social forces. In a broad sense, the concept of conflict has been drawn and used to describe every dispute generated by every aspect of a social situation (Prihatmoko, 2008: 4-5).

To more easily identify conflict in society, there are at least four requirements to be categorized as the conflict in society: First, there are two or more parties (individuals or groups) involved. Second, they engage in mutually hostile actions. Third, they use violent treatments to destroy, injure, and hinder their opponents. Fourth, this oppositional reaction is open to be detected easily by other people (observers) (Gurr in Haryanto, 1990: 86-87). Furthermore, Dahrendorf shows the characteristics of the causes of conflict, namely: first, because the interests of individuals and groups (party) are not achieved. Second, the desire to renew interests. Third, there is a sense of jealousy and displeasure with specific community groups' success (Dahrendorf, 1986: 112).

As for political science terminology, the term conflict is often associated with violence such as riots, coups, terrorism, and revolutions. Conflict contains the meaning of "collision" such as differences of opinion, competition, and conflict between individuals and individuals, groups and groups, between individuals and groups, or the government (Surbakti, 1992: 49).

Political conflicts have links with the state/government, political/government officials, politicians, and those related to policy/decision making. Political conflict emphasizes the conflict between groups (camps) by using public issues that concern the interests of many people, which are more directed to the existence of power relations or decision-making processes (Rauf, 2001: 6). In political conflicts, the leading actor is the political elite because they are the ones who have relations in the vortex of power. This is in line with the basic assumption of Gaetano Mosca, which says that in a community, society consists of a small number of political elites who have political power (the ruling class) and a large number of people who are generally in a position of being ruled (the ruled class) (Varma, 2001: 199-201).

3. Research Methods

By the objectives, this research used qualitative research methods. The qualitative method itself comes from the research tradition of phenomenology. It tells a method used to explain social phenomena (Miles & Huberman, 1984: 87). This method was used considering that this research intends to understand and analyze the Political Conflict of the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in implementing the Healthy Jakartas Program in 2013. Another reason for using this research design is to understand why the conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the 2015 APBD stipulation process happened. The causes in question are as explained by Paul M. Collier (Collier, 2003: 72-74) that political conflicts occur due to two main factors, namely differences in interests and the struggle for scarce or minimal resources, such as positions and political power. The next stage looks at the pattern of resolving political conflicts that occur, as referred to by the concept (Fisher and Kartikasari, 2001: 7-9), namely negotiation, mediation, and arbitration.

This research was conducted using a case study approach in DKI Jakarta in 2015. According to Johnson, the case study approach provides a way to study a system that is limited over time through in-depth details and data collection and involves several sources of information that are rich in context. Based on this view, the author researched the performance of the DPRD by taking a research case study on the Political Conflict of the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the 2015 APBD Determination Process.

The object of this research is the Political Conflict of the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the Process of Determining the 2015 APBD. The conflict involves power actors between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. This research was conducted to understand why the Political Conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD occurred in the 2015 APBD Determination Process.

The data sources in this study were obtained from primary information sources and secondary data sources. Secondary data was obtained from various documents related to implementing the Healthy Jakarta program held by the Governor and deputy governor of DKI Jakarta in 2013. While primary data was obtained directly through interviews with the object under study. Researchers noted, recorded, and documented the information to facilitate the collection process, making it easier for researchers to analyze in the research step when conducting data analysis.

Informants in this study are the subject of actors who know, experience and understand the problems under study regarding the Political Conflict of the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in determining the 2015 APBD. Information in the form of primary and secondary data required includes the words and actions of the informants, including documentation. The subject of the perpetrators who experience and have the knowledge and ability to provide information on the issue of Why Political Conflicts between the Governor and the Legislature of DKI Jakarta Province in the process of determining the 2015 APBD, can be categorized as follows: 1) 10 Provincial Government Parties; 2) The leaders of the DKI Jakarta DPRD, the head of the faction in the DKI Jakarta DPRD, and; 3) Political observer and public policy.

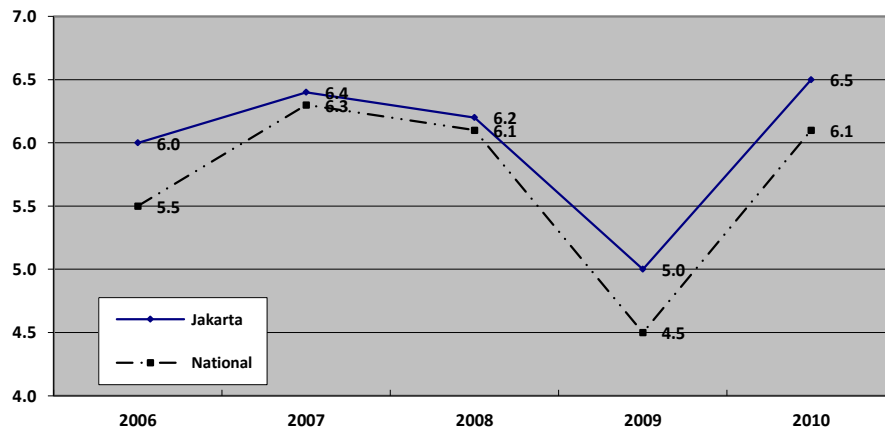
The data analysis used Miles dan Huberman's (1994) model. The data analysis process began by examining all available data from various sources such as interviews, observations written in field notes, documents, pictures, photos, Etc. After reading, studying, and reviewing, the next step was to reduce the data by doing abstractions (making a core summary, processes, and statements that need to be maintained) arranged in units. Then, the units were categorized while coding. Data interpretation was carried out in provisional processing results after checking the validity of the data was complete.

4. Results and Discussions

In 5 years (2006-2010), DKI Jakarta's economic growth experienced ups and downs. In 2010, the economic growth of DKI Jakarta increased by 6.51 percent. 2010 is the year with the highest economic growth compared to the previous four years. In 2006 economic growth was 5.95 percent, while in 2007, it rose to 6.44 percent, and in 2008 DKI Jakarta's economic growth began to decline by 6.23 percent (down 0.21 percent compared to the previous year). At its peak in 2009, Jakarta's economic growth experienced a significant decline of 5.02 percent (down by 1.21 percent from 2008).

The main factor for the slowing down of the Jakarta economy, which continues to increase, is the declining export performance. Countries that have been the leading destinations for Jakarta's exports of goods have experienced a financial crisis, so demand for Jakarta's goods has decreased. As a result, the manufacturing sector also experienced a decline in production. It was affected the trade sector and the transportation sector as the estuary of all production.

Growth Rate of DKI Jakarta and Indonesia in 2006-2010



Source: 2013 DKI Jakarta Province Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

From the table above, the economic performance of DKI Jakarta in the period 2007-2011 shows quite encouraging achievements. This condition is illustrated by the economic growth of DKI Jakarta, which can grow above 5 percent and above the national growth.

Realized income in 2010 was 23 trillion rupiahs. This figure increased by 20 percent from 2008, which was 19.2 trillion rupiahs. The most significant total provincial government expenditure used to finance education was 7.1 trillion rupiahs (33 percent), then followed by other relatively large expenditures, specifically public services at 4.7 trillion rupiahs (22 percent), housing and public facilities at 3, 2 trillion rupiahs (15 percent), economic aspects of 2.1 trillion rupiahs (10 percent), health aspects of 1.9 trillion rupiahs (9 percent), environmental aspects of 1.7 trillion rupiahs (8 percent), tourism aspects and culture of 431 billion rupiahs (2 percent) and social protection aspects of 216 billion rupiahs (1 percent) (Jakarta Dalam Angka, 2012).

Besides having a positive impact, the increase in population will also negatively impact if the government cannot regulate the rate of growth itself.

There were still a lot of unemployment, illiteracy, dropouts, poverty, and homelessness. The highest number of unemployed was dominated by people with high school education (general and vocational) with a percentage of 40 percent of the total in 2011 in August. Meanwhile, the community's lowest number of unemployed was not achieved from university graduates (bachelor's degree to doctoral degree) but in the community with the latest education as a Diploma/Academy, which was 3 percent of the total. Source: National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 downloaded from www.bps.go.id.

Concerning the Human Development Index (IPM), according to the records of the DKI Jakarta BPS, the DKI Jakarta Human Development Index (HDI) was higher than the national HDI average. Based on the Official Statistics of DKI Jakarta Province No. 11/02/31/Th. XVI, 5 February 2014, during 2012, the DKI Jakarta HDI was recorded at 78.33, higher than the national average of 73.29. DKI Jakarta's HDI was the highest at the provincial level among other provinces.

Then, in terms of the population's life span, the life expectancy of the Jakarta population, which is reflected in life expectancy, shows an increase from 73.35 years in 2011 to 73.49 years in 2012. The increase in life expectancy indicates an increase in public health status in Jakarta.

The conflict that occurred between the Governor of DKI and the DKI Jakarta DPRD in determining the 2015 APBD is the impact of the existence of a divided local government. The victory of the Jokowi-Ahok pair, which is only supported by 18.9% of the DPRD, impacts the political imbalance between the regional government (regional head) and the DPRD.

Symptoms of the emergence of a divided local government in the Regional Government of DKI Jakarta Province after the 2012 Regional Head General Election are discussed in the 2013 RAPBD. The discussion of the 2013 RAPBD was delayed from the time limit determined by the laws and regulations.

On the other hand, the fact that a split between the Governor and the DKI Jakarta DPRD was already evident at the beginning of the Jokowi-Ahok leadership. This symptom can be seen in the slow development and stipulation of the 2013 DKI Jakarta RAPBD due to Jokowi's low political support in the DPRD, resulting in the tug-of-war for establishing the 2013 DKI Jakarta RAPBD.

Conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD throughout 2013

No	Conflict Description	Month	Actors Involved
1	The postponement of the discussion and stipulation of the 2013 DKI Jakarta RAPBD. The DPRD considered the RAPBD proposed by the DKI Provincial Government was unrealistic with the needs of the citizens of Jakarta. It results in a tug of war of interest in the discussion. This effected the 2013 DKI APBD.	January - February	The Democratic Party Faction, the PKS Faction, the Hanura Damai Sejahtera Party Faction, the Golkar Party Faction, the PPP Faction, the Gerindra Party Faction, and the National Mandate Party Faction.
2	DKI DPRD's rejection of the implementation of the Jakarta Healthy Card (KJS) program. The KJS program organized by Governor Jokowi was judged by the DPRD without proper preparation and even seemed to overstep the authority of the DPRD, which has a budgeting and supervisory function. The DPRD also took the initiative to use the right of interpellation.	March	The Democratic Party Faction, the PKS Faction, the Hanura Damai Sejahtera Party Faction, the Golkar Party Faction, the PPP Faction, the Gerindra Party Faction, and the National Mandate Party Faction.

3	DKI DPRD formed a Monorail Special Committee (Pansus). The DPRD considered that the capital participation in the Monorail program was without the knowledge of the DPRD so that the Governor was considered to have violated the laws and regulations.	June	The Democratic Party Faction, the PKS Faction, the Hanura Damai Sejahtera Party Faction, the Golkar Party Faction, the PPP Faction, the Gerindra Party Faction, and the National Mandate Party Faction.
4	DKI DPRD formed a Special Committee (Pansus) for Mass Rapid Transit (MRT). The DPRD considers that the MRT program that has been running did not yet have a legal umbrella for underground stations and the use of underground spaces, and plans for the commercialization of basements and that the DKI Provincial Government provided capital participation without the knowledge of the DPRD.	July	The Democratic Party Faction, the PKS Faction, the Hanura Damai Sejahtera Party Faction, the Golkar Party Faction, the PPP Faction, the Gerindra Party Faction, and the National Mandate Party Faction.
5	Postponement of Discussion and Stipulation of the 2013 Revised RAPBD for DKI Jakarta. In the discussion of the 2013 RAPBD-P, there was a basic difference of opinion between Regional Work Units (SKPD) and DPRD, especially related to several flagship programs of the DKI Jakarta Provincial government initiated by Governor Joko Widodo.	September – October	The Democratic Party Faction, the PKS Faction, the Hanura Damai Sejahtera Party Faction, the Golkar Party Faction, the PPP Faction, the Gerindra Party Faction, and the National Mandate Party Faction.

It can be said that the phenomena of conflicts and disputes that occurred at the beginning of Jokowi's leadership as the Governor of DKI were the impact of the existence of a divided local government after the General Election. The emergence of a divided local government is a consequence of direct elections, where DPRD members and the Governor are elected directly by voters. This phenomenon is less visible in the indirect election system, where DPRD members elect the Governor. In an indirect election system, the regional head is most likely to come from a party with a majority of seats in the DPRD. If there is no money politics and the votes of DPRD members from solid parties, the candidate supported by the majority party will almost certainly be elected as regional head. The phenomenon of divided government is often associated with the tendency of voters to choose candidates from different parties for several types of elections (split-ticket voting).

The phenomenon of divided local government in DKI Jakarta is the leading cause of conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. Moreover, it can be seen that the existence of a divided local government is the trigger for the birth of a prolonged conflict between the regional head and the DPRD. In other words, although the regional head can resolve a conflict with the DPRD in one case, the wheels of regional government will continue to have prolonged conflict.

To overcome the problems caused by the condition of divided local government, this study found several steps that can be taken, but the most important is effective communication between the two parties, the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD, especially in terms of budget discussions that is the life of many people.

What happened in the administration of the DKI Jakarta Province regional government in the era of Basuki Tjahaya Purnama was not in line with the principles of checks and balances. This situation explains that the DKI Jakarta provincial government has not fully met the prerequisites or preconditions that allow the development of checks and balances. First, the democratization process at the level of political institutions in DKI Jakarta is not optimal. It means that the awareness to improve continuously, both from among politicians, bureaucrats, and the wider community, has not been awakened. Second, there is no understanding of state politics and local government from all political actors who won power in DKI Jakarta. Whereas in checks and balances, it is necessary to have political maturity for DPRD members, the bureaucracy and law enforcement, and even the community in general. Third, the lack of understanding of the functions and roles of the balanced executive and regional legislatures (asymmetric information), as well as the dynamic and productive working relationship between the two, causes suspicion or lack of trust between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. It shows an imbalance in the pattern of communication between them. Fourth, there is no full awareness to assume each other's rights and obligations openly and responsibly to realize the ideals of realizing regional welfare, especially for the citizens of DKI Jakarta.

In the phenomenon of the conflict that occurred between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the era of the leadership of Basuki Tjahaya Purnama, there were no symptoms that impacted the administration of the administration DKI Jakarta Province

government. Conflicts between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD almost occur in every flagship program of the Governor. The political conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD certainly disrupts the way of government in the DKI Jakarta Province. They were starting from the delay in the discussion and determination of the 2015 RAPBD. Furthermore, the APBD is an annual regional government financial plan approved by the DPRD (Law No. 17 of 2003 article 1 point 8 concerning State Finances). All regional revenues and expenditures must be recorded and managed in the APBD. Regional revenues and expenditures are in the context of implementing decentralization tasks. Meanwhile, revenues and expenditures related to Deconcentration or Co-Administration are not recorded in the APBD. Additionally, the postponement of the 2015 APBD by the DKI Jakarta DPRD at that time directly impacted all programs of the 2015 DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.

The conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD also directly impacts the planned transportation megaproject, namely the MRT Development Project. The MRT Development Project is financed by the Central Government and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and is supported by the Japanese Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The implementation of MRT development involves several agencies, both at the Central Government, DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, and PT. MRT Jakarta. Therefore, the required Budget Documents also involve these institutions with different program and activity names but with the same output, MRT construction.

The conflict between the Governor and the DPRD DKI also impacts the lower absorption of the budget in the 2014 DKI Jakarta Regional Budget. This conflict caused the effectiveness of the administration of the DKI Jakarta provincial government in 2014, especially the absorption of the budget lower compared to the previous year, which only reached 80 percent.

In the case of the conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD, the DPRD has become strong, but the power it has is not used to create the principle of checks and balances. On the contrary, DPRD then used its power to bring down the Governor and Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, the Governor also has a strong position because he can defend his power from political pressure from the DPRD, but the Governor's power becomes less effective because he does not have the political support of the DPRD. So, the substance of the conflict stems from political issues, but the impact is that both parties use government activities to show power. The DPRD, with its authority, looks for weaknesses in every Governor's policy. In this phenomenon, there is a mix-up between political issues and government administration matters.

5. Conclusion

The discourse on the power relation between the Governor and the DPRD becomes interesting in the regional autonomy and decentralization system. The underlying reason is that the administration of local government depends on the relationship between the Governor and the DPRD. The situation is going up and down in DKI Jakarta. Although the spirit developed in Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, and Law no. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, requires the existence of a harmonious and synergistic local government relationship in order to realize good and effective governance in realizing the welfare of the local community. In the regional autonomy system, the regional head and DPRD are elements of regional government administration, which means that both are domiciled on an equal footing as working partners. However, the relationship between the regional head and the DPRD is influenced by political dynamics. It was shown as the case in the conflict between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD in the 2015 APBD Determination Process.

From the study results, it can be concluded that there was a divided local government in the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. The emergence of the divided local government phenomenon in DKI Jakarta is the impact of the Regional Head General Election system that can present new political power in regional governments different from the results of the regional legislative elections. The study results indicate that the phenomenon of divided local government in DKI Jakarta is the leading cause of conflicts between the DKI Jakarta Governor and DPRD. Divided local government triggers a prolonged conflict between the Governor and DPRD. In other words, although the regional head can resolve a conflict with the DPRD in one case, the wheels of regional government will continue to have prolonged conflict.

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