

Notes from the Editors

Indonesian Politics: Indonesian Political Science Review is continuing the breakthrough that has been done in the previous edition by accepting articles not only through the OJS, but also seminars and workshops. This edition received nine articles from various authors and institutions from Indonesia and abroad. The issue is still focused on politics in Indonesia post-reform in accordance with the theme of the symposium held in April 2018 at Universitas Negeri Semarang.

The first article from Aldila Arin Aini, Sumarlam and Dwi Purnanto raised about politeness in politics. This research studies Agus-Sylvi's losing factors not only from political sides, but also from pragmatics' politeness. Pragmatic politeness in this research is according to Brown & Levinson's theory (1987) which is based on the speakers and hearers' faces. The second article discusses about elections but in local studies and executive's politics written by Caroline Paskarina. Paskarina discusses party identity and politicization of figures in regional elections. They tend to play more as a political vehicle in the candidacy of local head. Through this role, resource

exchanges take place between parties and candidates within the internal party candidacy arena.

The third article about Islam, Nationalism and Sovereignty by Ibnu Pohan and Ria Tri Vinata who wrote about Pancasila and the sovereignty of the nation in an Islamic perspective. It makes a significant process of negotiation to formulate the nation's philosophy of life, namely Pancasila. As a life guideline, the Pancasila nation and state are the main reference to conceptualize the sovereignty meaning which is then derived into international law owned by Indonesia.

The fourth article by Laila Kholid Al Firdaus is about the issue of mining in Indonesia by raising cases of decentralization and mining in several locations in Central Java. They are withdrawn to be the provincial government authority. The former law has been proven only in the rising of the new oligarchs in local mining governance. The later was meant to be a revision for the past. Yet, after about four years implemented.

The fifth article is written by Lili Romli who elaborates identity of politics

and its impact on the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. The issue of political identity has emerged and developed. In the reformation era, the issue was not only about horizontal conflicts of political identity, but also entered into political contestation in Regent, Governor and Presidential elections. In 2017 Jakarta Governor Election, the issue of political identity was considered an effort to suppress incumbents. The sixth article was about the 2014 Legislative Election by Muhammad Faishal Aminuddin and Natasha Hasan Attamimi. It discussed the issue of money politics in regional elections. They found that money politics is a serious problem for the improvement of democracy quality in Indonesia. In every election, there has been a shift or variation in the pattern of money politics. This article answers the important questions of money politics applied in the 2014 elections.

In the seventh article, Randi Muchariman discusses the power of language in post-reform politics in Indonesia. Randi proposed an idea by exploring Nurcholis Madjid's ideas. Indonesia Reformation in 1998 is a change of politics driven by the power of

civil society and is very much determined by the discourse in hegemonic struggle. One of the most influential intellectual ideas and leadership styles of reformation and civil society is suggested by Nurcholish Madjid. While in the eighth article, reviving executive and legislative issues at the national level, Sunarto discussed the relationship between the two post-reforms. The amendment of the 1945 Constitution also brought the purification of the presidential system. These two things make the dynamics of relationship between the DPR and the President.

And the last article (ninth) is by Torganda Raymundus, Haula Rosdiana and Murwendah, raising the political discourse on taxation in the animal feed industry in Indonesia. Through the tax policy instruments, the government has provided facilities in the form of Value Added Tax (VAT) exemption for the delivery of animal feed and animal feed ingredients. However, in its implementation it has not been all-inclusive, leading to a cascading effect by the flour industry.

Please enjoy!