

CHAPTER II

General Description of Research Object

A. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)

a. History of election supervision in Indonesia

As quoted from the official website of Bawaslu (www.pl.Bawaslu.go.id), The Election Supervisory Body or Bawaslu is formed based on the order of Law No. 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers. Previously, the Election Supervisor was an adhoc institution, namely the Election Supervisory Committee or Panwaslu. Precisely in 1982 the law ordered the establishment of the Election Implementation Supervisory Committee or *Panitia Pengawas Pelaksana Pemilu* (Panwaslak), which was attached to the General Election Institution or *Lembaga Pemilihan Umum* (LPU). Only in 2003, the Panwaslu was separated from the structure of the General Election Commission or KPU.

During the first election, in 1955, the term election supervisor was not known. In that era, trusts were built in all participants and citizens about the implementation of elections which were intended to form a parliamentary institution which was then called the Constituent Assembly/*Konstituante*. Although the ideological conflict at that time was quite strong, but there was not many frauds in the election, even if there was friction, it was outside the election implementation area. The friction that emerged was a logical consequence of the ideological struggle at that

time. Until now, there is still a belief that the 1955 Election was the most ideal election that Indonesia ever had.

In the 1980s, distrust began to emerge towards the implementation of elections which began to be co-opted by the power of the ruling regime. The formation of the Election *Panwaslak* in the 1982 General Election was motivated by protests over the many violations and manipulation of vote counting conducted by election officials in the 1971. Election violations that occurred in the 1977 Election were far more massive. These protests were then responded by the government and the House of Representatives dominated by Golkar and Military (ABRI). Finally, the idea emerged to create the law aimed at improving the quality of the 1982 election. In order to meet the demands of the PPP and PDI, the government agreed to place representatives of the election participants in the election committee. In addition, the government also introduced the existence of a new body that would be involved in election affairs to assist the General Election Institute (LPU).

In the reform era, the demands on the formation of election management bodies that are independent and free from interference by the authorities intensified. For this reason, an institution called the General Election Commission (KPU) was formed. The KPU replaces the role of the General Election Institution (LPU) which was originally part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Not only that, the *Panwaslak* was also replaced to *Panwaslu*, by removing the word "implementation" and in

2003, the Election Supervisory Committee was separated from the KPU structure.

Through Law No. 22 of 2007, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) was formed and experienced various dynamics includes conduction judicial review of its authority. The issuance of Law No. 15 of 2011 concerning Election Organizers adds to the long list of dynamics in Bawaslu. Institutionally, Election Supervisors are strengthened by the establishment of permanent Election Supervisory institutions at the provincial level with the name of the Provincial Election Supervisory Body (Provincial Bawaslu). In addition, in the secretariat section of Bawaslu is also supported by echelon I secretariat units with nomenclature of the Bawaslu General Secretariat. In the context of authority, besides the authority as stipulated in Law Number 22 Year 2007, Bawaslu based on Law Number 15 Year 2011 also has the authority to handle election disputes.

b. Bawaslu Sleman Institutional Profile

In this following paragraph, the profile of the Bawaslu Sleman was explained by Abdul Kareem as the coordinator of supervision and Inter-Institution relations of Bawaslu Sleman, and some informations were gathered from websites, and Bawaslu Regulations

Bawaslu Sleman was formed as mandated by Bawaslu Regulation Number 10 Year 2018 concerning formation, dismissal, and interim

replacement of Provincial and District Bawaslu. It was formally established on August 16, 2018 after previously being named Regency Supervision Committee (*Panwas Kabupaten*). Bawaslu Sleman is directly under Bawaslu DIY. It is a permanent institution formed by law and each member has a 5-year term of service through various stages of selection set in DECREE-GUIDELINE OF BAWASLU DISTRICT FORMATION. Based on the decision, 4 (four) members of Bawaslu Sleman were appointed for the 2018-2023 term, respectively. The four members are¹:

1. M.Abdul Karim Mustofa, M.si
As coordinator of supervision and inter-institutions relations
2. Vici Herawati, S.P
As coordinator of Human Resource and Organizations
3. Ibnu Darwito, S.H, M.H
As coordinator of information and budgeting
4. Arjuna Al-Ikhsan Siregar, S.Sos
As coordinator of Law and Data

¹ There was 5 members actually, but due to some reason the one member has resigned before starting the term

c. Duties and Authorities of Bawaslu Sleman

As election supervisors, the duties and authorities are given by the Law to Bawaslu Sleman is as follows:

1. Oversee the implementation stage of election in the district area that includes:
 - 1.1. Updating voter data based on population data and stipulating the temporary voter list and permanent voter list;
 - 1.2. Nomination relating to the requirements and procedures for the nomination of members of the district parliament, and the nomination of the regent;
 - 1.3. The process of determining candidates for Regional Representative Council, Regency Representative Council, and candidate governor;
 - 1.4. Determination of a candidate for Regent;
 - 1.5. Campaign Activity;
 - 1.6. Procurement of election logistics and distribution;
 - 1.7. The implementation voting and vote counting results of the General Election
 - 1.8. Supervision of the entire vote counting process in its working area;
 - 1.9. The vote recapitulation process from all districts/cities was carried out by the District or Regency KPU.
 - 1.10 Re-counting and voting, and follow-up elections;

- 1.11 The process of determining the results of the Election of Members of the Regency Representative Council and the election of governors;
2. Manage, maintain, and maintain records / documents and carry out depreciation based on the retention schedule of archives compiled by the District Bawaslu and District archival institutions based on guidelines established by Bawaslu RI.
3. Receive reports of alleged violations of laws and regulations concerning elections;
4. Submit findings and reports to the District Level KPU to be followed up
5. Forward findings and reports that are not their authority to the competent agency;
6. Submitting a report to Bawaslu as a basis for issuing recommendations from Bawaslu relating to the alleged actions that resulted in disruption of the stages of the holding of the Election by Election Organizers at the district level;
7. Oversee the implementation of follow-up recommendations by the Election Supervisory Body regarding the imposition of sanctions on members of the District KPU, secretaries and employees of the District KPU secretariat who have been proven to carry out actions which result in disruption of the stages of the ongoing Election
8. Oversee the dissemination of the implementation of elections
9. Carry out other duties and authorities given by law.

In addition to these duties and authorities, Bawaslu Sleman is able to:

- a. Provide recommendations to the KPU to temporarily deactivate and/or impose administrative sanctions for violations in the procurement of election logistics and distribution
- b. Provide recommendations to the authorities on findings and reports on actions that contain elements of Election crime.

In carrying out its duties and authorities, the Bawaslu Sleman is also obliged to:

- a. Be non-discriminatory in carrying out their duties and authorities;
- b. Supervise and supervise the implementation of the duties of the Election Supervisor at the level below it;
- c. Receive and follow up on reports relating to allegations of violations of the implementation of legislation regarding elections;
- d. Submit reports on the results of supervision to Bawaslu in accordance with the stages of the Election periodically and / or based on needs;
- e. Convey findings and reports to Bawaslu relating to the alleged violations committed by the District KPU which resulted in the disruption of the implementation of the election stages at the regency level; and
- f. Carry out other obligations in accordance with statutory provisions.

Bawaslu Sleman is one of the Bawaslu in DIY Province and was the executor of the anti-money politics village in the village of Candibinangun. Bawaslu Sleman was chosen as the object of research because Bawaslu

Sleman was a facilitator in the process of forming anti-money politics villages in the village of Candibinangun.

B. Description of the research object

1. Profile of Sleman Regency

Sleman Regency is part of the Government of Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) which is located around 16.2 KM from the capital of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The Sleman Regency north area bordering Boyolali Regency, Central Java Province, in the east by Klaten Regency, Central Java Province, in the west bordering Kulon Progo Regency, DIY Province and Magelang Regency, Central Java Province and in the south bordering Yogyakarta City, Bantul Regency and Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta Province.

The Government of Sleman Regency is led by a Regent and the area of Sleman Regency is 57,482 Ha or 574.82 Km² or about 18% of the area of the Special Province of Jogjakarta 3,185.80 Km², with the farthest distance –Selatan 32 Km, Timur - Barat 35 Km, administratively comprising 17 Subdistricts, 86 Villages, and 1,212 Hamlets. Following is the detail of the area and population of the Sleman Regency. The data below is obtained from the Sleman Regency government website:

Table 3. Total area and population data of Sleman Regency

No.	Sub-District	Amounts		Area (Ha)	Population (People)	Density Km2
		Village	Sub- Village			
1	Moyudan	4	65	2.762	33.595	1,216
2	Godean	4	57	2.684	57.245	2,133
3	Minggir	7	68	2.727	34.562	1,267
4	Gamping	5	59	2.925	65.789	2,249
5	Sayegan	5	67	2.663	42.151	1,583
6	Sleman	5	83	3.132	55.549	1,774
7	Ngaglik	6	87	3.852	65.927	1,712
8	Mlati	5	74	2.852	67.037	2,351
9	Turi	4	54	4.309	32.544	0,755
10	Prambanan	5	68	4.135	44.382	1,064
11	Tempel	8	98	3.249	46.386	1,428
12	Kalasan	4	80	3.584	54.621	1,524
13	Berbah	4	58	2.299	40.226	1,750
14	Ngemplak	5	82	3.571	44.382	1,243
15	Pakem	5	61	4.384	30.713	0,701
16	Depok	3	58	3.555	109.092	3,069
17	Cangkringan	5	73	4.799	26.354	0,549
Total		86	1.212	57.482	850.176	1,479

(source: www.slemankab.go.id)

2. Profile of Pakem Sub-District

Pakem is a sub-district in Sleman Regency, a special area of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. It is in the north part of the capital of Sleman Regency. Distance from the capital of Pakem sub-district to the Government Center (Capital City) of Sleman Regency is 14 Km. The location of the sub-district capital Pakem is at 77.66708 'LS and 110.42011' BT. Pakem District has an area of 4,384.04 Ha. Address of Pakem sub-district office on Jl. Cangkringan No.3 Pakem, Sleman.

Pakem sub-istrict is inhabited by 8,926 families. The total population of Pakem Subdistrict is 30,713 people with a population of 15,847 men and a population of 16,714 women with a population density of 1,551 people/Km² (BPS, 2018). Most of the residents of Pakem sub-district are farmers. Pakem sub-district is in the highlands. The capital of the sub-district is at an altitude of 600 meters above sea level. Pakem sub-istrict has a climate like a highland area in the tropics with cool weather as its trademark. The highest temperature recorded in Pakem sub-district is 32 ° C with the lowest temperature of 18 ° C. The stretch of territory in Pakem sub-district is in the form of choppy land, hills and mountains.

The location of Pakem sub-district which is on the slopes of Mount Merapi and has a tourist attraction in Kaliurang makes the trade, service, hotel & restaurant sector contribute 40 percent of the Pakem Regional Gross Domestic Product (GRDP). This sector is still possible to be

developed with the introduction of Merapi's roaming natural attractions. Another sector that supports the economic growth of Pakem sub-district is the Agriculture sector which accounts for a quarter of its GRDP. In this district there is also a Mental Hospital which is now renamed as Grhasia Yogyakarta Hospital.

Pakem sub-district consists of 5 village administrations. Those villages are : 1. Candibinangun. 2. Hargobinangun 3. Harjobinangun 4. Pakembinangun. 5. Purwobinangun. The first village which is candibinangun is being the focus of this research for its Anti-Money Politics movement.

3. Profil of Candibinangun Village

a. Geographically

Candibinangun Village is the first pilot project of anti-money politics village initiated by Bawaslu. This village is located in Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Pakem is a sub-district located on the slopes of Mount Merapi, which is one of the most active mountains in the World. The subdistrict has an area of 4385 ha and consists of 5 villages, one of which is Candibinangun Village (BPS, 2018). The northern part of the village is directly bordered by Mount Merapi, the eastern part with the Cangkringan sub-district, the southern part with the Ngaglik sub-district, and the western part with the Turi sub-district. From the five villages in Pakem subdistrict, the village with the

largest area is the village of Hargobinangun with an area of 1430 ha, while the village with the smallest area is the Pakembinangun village with an area of 419 ha. Meanwhile, Candibinangun is a village with a total area of 636 ha (BPS, 2018). Candibinangun village is a village that is passed by the river, the river is called the trasi river. Below is the map of Pakem sub-district:

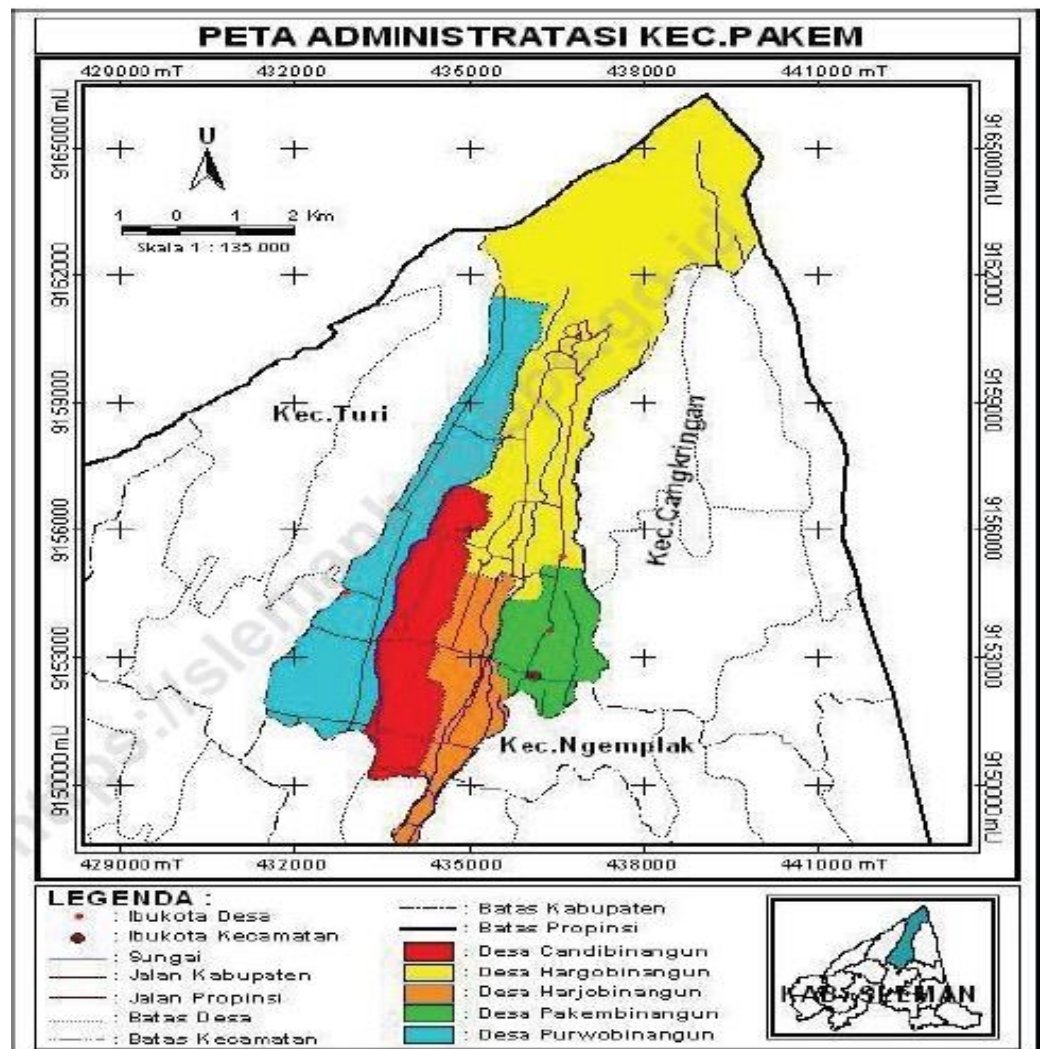


Figure 4. Map of Pakem District (source: BPS, 2016)

In the map presented above, the area of Candibinangun Village is the one with red mark. It is directly adjacent to the villages of Purwobinangun, Hargobinangun, and also Harjobinangun. Candibinangun village is located in the middle of another village. It is quite interesting to see the geographical fact that this area is in the midst of other villages, but however, it is actually able to declare themselves as Anti-Money Politics Village.

a. Village Government

Candibinangun village consists of 12 sub-villages consisting of Bulus Kidul, Bulus Lor, Kembangan, Samberembe, Pakisaji, Pagerjuang, Baratan, Napen, Kumendung, Cemoroharjo, Kempud, and Potrowangsan. In the village of Candibinangun, there are 25 RWs and 53 RTs. Village government led by village head, village secretary, and heads and staffs of several affairs. The table below is the government structure of Candibinangun Village:

Table 4. Village government structure

NO	Full Name	Position
1	SISMANTORO, SH	Village Head
2	NURHIDAYAT WW	Village Secretary
3	WIJAYANTO, S.TP	Head of Governance Affairs
4	WAHYU WIBAWANTA, SE	Head of Service Affairs
5	TRI SISWARNI, S.Pd	Head of Welfare Affairs
6	Dra. ENNIE SOESIANA	Head of General Affairs
7	YUNI CAHYANA	Head of Village

		Planning Affairs
8	WIDARTO	Head of Finance

Source: Candibinangun Village Government Office

Number of government employee in Candibinangun village consists of 12 sub-village heads, 25 RW heads, and 53 RT heads. Meanwhile, Number of employee by education level in Candibinangun villages is as follow:

Table 5. Number of employee by education level in Candibinangun villages

Village	Level of Education				
	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Academy	Higher Institution
Candibinangun	3	-	13	1	5

Source : Candibinangun Village Government Office

In terms of government infrastructure, Candibinangun has one village office and one village's hall.

b. Village's Population

Based on the 2018 BPS stastitical report, the number of Candibinangun villagers is 6085, consisting of 3019 men and 3066 women. The sex ratio in Candibinangun village is 98, which mean the male population number is smaller than the female population number. The population density is 1004 inhabitants per km2. Below is the

population of Candibinangun village based on age group and sex in 2017

(latest data available):

Table 6. Village Population by Age group and Sex in Candibinangun village 2018

Kelompok Umur <i>Age Group</i>	Laki-laki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0 - 4	238	232	470
5 - 9	267	242	509
10 - 14	256	196	452
15 - 19	191	181	372
20 - 24	169	182	351
25 - 29	246	241	487
30 - 34	249	251	500
35 - 39	236	227	463
40 - 44	243	234	477
45 - 49	171	209	380
50 - 54	178	175	353
55 - 59	153	169	322
60 - 64	112	188	300
65 +	310	339	649
Desa <i>Village</i>	3 019	3 066	6 085

Source: (BPS-Statistic of Sleman Regency, 2018, available on

www.slemankab.bps.go.id).

Meanwhile, in terms of Number of Family head by Sex in Candibinangun village is as follow: 1753 male and 415 female with the total of 2168 family heads registered in Candibinangun village and with the average percapita of head family of 3 people. Furthermore, the number of immigrants and emigrant is as follow:

Table 7. List of Immigrants and Emigrant

Village	Immigrants		Emigrant	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Candibinangun	46	66	22	32

Source: BPS- Statistic of Sleman Regency, 2018

In terms of occupation, bellows are the data gathered from the village government of Candibinangun:

Table 8. List of villager's occupation

Village	Occupation						
Candibinangun	Farmer	Private employee	Unemployed	Public Servant	Housewife	Student	Police/Army
Total	786	1.148	1.246	144	955	1.285	26

Source: Data from village government

From the data showed above, it can be seen that the unemployment rate in Candibinangun village is one of the highest compare to other type of occupation. Meanwhile, the highest one is the student population in which they might be the beginner voter in the upcoming general election. Private employee ranks number 3 and Housewives also stand on the significant numbers. The least occupation or populations are the police and army. Those data are gathered directly from village government archive and last update was on December 2018.