

## CHAPTER IV

### Conclusions and Recommendations

#### A. Conclusions

Money politics is a massive political violation that has occurred since the adoption of an open proportional system in elections in Indonesia. It was noted that from the 2009 elections to the 2014 elections, the practice of money politics rose by 30% and in the upcoming 2019 election, many political observers considered that the trend of money politics would continue to rise because the open proportional system is still being applied. An extraordinary innovation was carried out by Bawaslu DIY with the formation of anti-money politics villages. Candibinangun is one of the pilot projects in the APU village in Yogyakarta, precisely in Sleman Regency. There are several conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study as follows:

1. The Candibinangun village intends to form an anti-money politics village because of the bad experiences related to money politics in the 2014 elections where the aspirations of the people were not well accommodated by elected legislator. The movement was initiated by the Village Head.
2. On the other hand, the purpose of the establishment of anti-money politics in Candibinangun is to eliminate the polarization that occurs in the Candibinangun community during elections. Based

on experience, every time election was held, the tension in the community was always heating up and there were frequent conflicts among the community themselves.

3. There is one disadvantage from this movement found by the researcher namely the absence of system or legal assistance to protect the safety and security of the community who report the case of money politics. Therefore, this will cause fear and worry regarding the safety and security of the people who want to report the money politics actions that may occur.
4. In terms of pre-declaration participation, the community has been represented by village key figures consisting of religious leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, PKK mothers, and other village officials. This aims to make the formation process more effective.
5. The form of participation that can be carried out by the wider community during the electoral process is by reporting every alleged practice of money politics, and also participating in any open and informal discussions with other communities.
6. Regarding the level of awareness in accordance with the findings in the field, the community basically has been aware of the effects of the practice of money politics. However, most of the people are still very likely to receive money given by political candidates but that will not affect voters' preferences in choosing candidates.

7. Neutrality of the movement coordinator has been the most-problematic issue in this movement.

## **B. Recommendations**

Based on the conclusions obtained from the results of the above findings, the author can provide suggestions and recommendations as follows:

1. Regarding the guarantee of security for the reporter, the Bawaslu and the village government must establish a strict system or rule regarding the guarantee of security for the reporter. This can be done by keeping the identity of the reporter confidential and collaborating with the police to ensure the security of the reporters and take firm action against any threats or terror given by the candidate reported by the reporter.
2. Regarding the issue of funding, the Bawaslu, the village government and the coordinator of the movement must actively seek new funding alternatives. For example asking donors to the public and corporates, or for the village government to make *village head regulations* for this movement so that village funds can be partially utilized for this movement. Thus, funding problems can be resolved thoroughly.
3. Related to political education to the community, in addition to just relying on the role of Bawaslu, the village coordinator of Candibinangun must work with NGOs and civil society which

concern about democracy so that political education to the community can be more effective and comprehensive.

4. Related to people who still accept money politics, basically the researcher agrees that in order to eliminate the practice of money politics, strict action is needed for the giver and the recipient. In this case, decisive action for the recipient of this money politics must also be applied. This can be in the form of legal sanctions or social sanctions so that people will feel shame and guilty when accepting money politics in any forms.

To sum up, the author would like to convey that with all the shortcomings, the anti-money politics village movement is a new breakthrough that needs to be supported and intensified. This movement is a criticism towards the open proportional system which is the main cause of the practice of money politics in Indonesia. Established Democracy and Clean Democracy are the things that this movement aims to achieve in the upcoming future. Thus, a great objective starts with a great start.