

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Special Region of Yogyakarta General election supervisory agency has provided political education to the public as an effort to eradicate the practice of vote buying, namely by encouraging civil society to fight the practice of vote buying, forming an Anti-Money Politics Village, and cooperating with all parties¹ who care about democracy such as the General Election Oversight Agency for the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Non-Governmental Organizations, Universities, Community Leaders and Local Community Actors.

According to data from the Election Supervisory Body, 34 villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta have declared themselves as Anti-Money Politics Villages.² The Anti-Money Politics Village Movement is part of an effort to educate rural communities about politics through preventive measures. The aim is to increase the capacity of political knowledge to the public. Education and political understanding were provided to the community by the Yogyakarta Special Region Election Supervisory Body, NGOs, and local community leaders by explaining that the use of money in politics is one of the factors causing the loss of

¹ Moch Edward Trias Pahlevi et al, "The Impact of Anti-Money Politics Movement at Murtigading Village in 2019 Concurrent Elections.", *Journal of Local Government Issues (LOGOS)*, Vol. 3, No. 2, (2020), p. 145-163

² Moch Edward Trias Pahlevi and Azka Abdi Amrurrobi, "Pendidikan Politik dalam Pencegahan Politik Uang Melalui Gerakan Masyarakat Desa", *INTEGRITAS: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, Vol. 6, No. 1, (2020), p. 141-152

democracy in Indonesia and will lead to Political Corruption.³ In addition, efforts are being made to combat the practice of vote buying, namely by installing stickers and banners containing political education. As for people who find vote buying practice activities, they can complain to the post provided by stakeholders who care about democracy in Indonesia.

One of the government processes involving citizens is by means of elections. The community is the main subject involved in the general election process.⁴ The involvement of citizens in the government process through elections means that citizens have the right to determine the leader who will control the government for a certain period of time.⁵ However, there are often cases of violations that occur in elections, one of which is by candidate leaders who buy people's votes by providing material rewards by distributing money either privately or by parties to influence voter votes in the political process and power. This is known as vote buying.⁶

Vote buying is one practice that can create political corruption.⁷ The practice of vote buying often occurs in elections so that it results in the emergence of leaders who lack integrity, fairness, honesty and even creates leaders who prioritize personal or group interests over the interests and

³ Edward Aspinall and Mada Sukmajati, 2016, *Electoral Dynamics in Indonesia: Money politics, Patronage and Clientelism at the Grassroots*, NUS Press.

⁴ Tomi Michael, "General Election and the Study of the Future", *Jurnal Notariil*, Vol. 3, No. 2, (2018), p. 130-136

⁵ Muhadam Labolo, "The Legitimacy of Direct Regional Head Elections as the Embodiment of the Implementation of Democracy in the Era of Regional Autonomy", *The Seybold Report Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 6, (2022), p. 2045-2055

⁶ Amanda Syauket, "Money Politics is the Forerunner of Electoral Corruption", *International Journal of Social Service and Research (IJSSR)*, Vol. 2, No. 8, (2022), p. 711-721

⁷ Wawan Setiyawan, & Anis Mashdurohatun, "The Reforming of Money Politics Cases in Election Law as Corruption Crime", *Law Development Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3, (2021), p. 621-629

welfare of the community so that it also encourages the creation of a less representative and accountable government.⁸ On the other hand, vote buying has resulted in people's trust in the government and low-level leaders also encourage corruption in other sectors.⁹

Supervision carried out by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the 2019 simultaneous elections have been carried out fairly and honestly both at the regional (91.2%), and national (74.7%). However, 47.4 percent confirmed the existence of vote buying that occurred in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections, and 46.7 percent considered vote buying to be understandable.¹⁰

Based on reports from residents of Cokrodirjan, Danurejan District, on April 16, 2019 there was vote buying by distributing Rp. 50,000 which are packed in envelopes complete with the identity of one of the candidates for DPRD Yogyakarta City. The head of the Yogyakarta General Election Supervisory Agency, Tri Agus Inharto, admitted that he had secured Rp. 3,050,000 which have not been distributed to local residents to be handed over to the police.¹¹

⁸ Mr. Bruno Wilhelm and Paloma Baena, 2013, *Money in Politics: Sound Political Competition and Trust in Government*.

⁹ Catalina Perdomo and Catalina Uribe Burcher, "Money, Influence, Corruption and Capture: can Democracy be Protected?", *The Global State of Democracy 2017*, (2017), p. 124-157

¹⁰ Humas Lipi, 2019, *Evaluasi Pemilu Serentak dalam Temuan Survei LIPI*, <http://lipi.go.id/berita/Evaluasi-Pemilu-Serentak-dalam-Temuan-Survei-LIPI/21763>, (October 25, 2022)

¹¹ Kurniatul Hidayah, 2019, *Bawaslu kota Yogyakarta Limpahkan Kasus Money Politi ke Kepolisian*, <https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2019/04/26/bawaslu-kota-yogyakarta-limpahkan-kasus-money-politic-ke-kepolisian>, (October 31, 2022)

In report No. 13.lap/Panwaslu/DIY/IV/2009, there is a report from M. Sangaji regarding the case of giving money to elect a candidate for the Golkar Party DPRD Yogyakarta City, Drs. Bambang Yuwono and Nur Janna L Candidates for the Provincial DPR from the Golkar Party in Sutodirjan, Pringgokusuman Village on April 10, 2009. The report explained that in Sutodirjan, Pringgokusuman Village, on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 07.30, vote buying had occurred, namely giving money by choosing a candidate for the Golkar Party DPRD Yogyakarta City, Drs. Bambang Yuwono and Nur Janah, candidates for the Provincial DPR from the Golkar Party. In addition, there is also a report from Sutoro regarding the alleged vote buying case in Pringgokusuman, Gedongtengen on April 8, 2009.¹² In addition, there is also a report No. 15.lap/Panwaslu/DIY/IV/2009, there is a report from Atin Qomariyah regarding the case of vote buying in Godean street area Km. 4 on April 8, 2009.¹³

The public needs to pay attention to the process of selecting prospective leaders who will become public officials. Therefore, making people aware to fight vote buying by providing political education ahead of

¹² Dinas Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2021, *Item BPAD.OTDA.T20.III.3.3.490 – Laporan dari M. Sangaji tentang Kasus Pemberian Uang untuk Memilih Caleg Partai Golkar DPRD Kota Yogyakarta pada 10 April 2009*, <https://arsip.jogjaprovo.go.id/index.php/laporan-dari-m-sangaji-tentang-kasus-pemberian-uang-untuk-memilih-caleg-partai-golkar-dprd-kota-yogyakarta-drs-bambang-yuwono-dan-nur-janna-l-caleg-dpr-provinsi-dari-partai-golkar-di-sutodirjan-kelurahan-pringgokusuman-pada-10-april-20>, (October 31, 2022)

¹³ Dinas Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 2021, *Item BPAD.OTDA.T20.III.3.3.489 – Laporan dari Atin Qomariyah mengenai Kasus Money Politik di Kawasan Jalan Godean Km. 4 Pada April 2009*, <https://arsip.jogjaprovo.go.id/index.php/laporan-dari-atin-qomariyah-mengenai-kasus-money-politik-di-kwarasan-jalan-godean-km-4-pada-8-april-2009>, (October 31, 2022)

the general election is very important to build people as good citizens and have sufficient knowledge about politics.¹⁴

If the practice of vote buying is allowed, it will be difficult for society to find leaders who are honest, fair, and work for the common good because they are born in the wrong way. The practice of vote buying will also certainly have an impact on the democracy system that has been built so far. Based on the above background, the researcher wants to do further research and put it in the form of an article entitled "The Role of the General Election Supervisory Agency in Preventing vote buying in Special Region of Yogyakarta".

B. Research Problems

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, it can be drawn the formulation of the problem by the author for the study as follows:

1. What is the role of the General Election Supervisory Agency in carrying out its duties and authorities in an effort to prevent vote buying in Special Region of Yogyakarta?
2. Is the role of the General Election Supervisory Agency effective in preventing vote buying and strengthening the democratic elections in Special Region of Yogyakarta?

¹⁴ Ahmad Al Yakin and Abdul Latief, "How to Reduce Money Politics Practices in the 2019 Legislative Election through Education Politic", *International Journal of Education Research and Development*, Vol. 2, No. 1, (2022), p. 25-36

C. Objectives of Research

Based on the formulation of the problem in the research, as for the objectives the research intended by the researcher, namely:

1. To understand the role of General Election Supervisory Agency in carrying out its duties and authorities in an effort to prevent vote buying in Special Region of Yogyakarta
2. To analyze the effectiveness of the role of General Election Supervisory Agency in preventing vote buying and strengthening the democratic elections in Special Region of Yogyakarta

D. Benefits of Research

There are some benefits of the research, namely:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to provide information to writers, students, and the public as material for legal studies in knowing the role of the Special Region of Yogyakarta General Election Supervisory Agency in preventing vote buying in Special Region of Yogyakarta as a form of strengthening democracy and to create a democratic general election. In addition, this paper is expected to add insight into the collection of scientific works by contributing to the community regarding the importance of preventing vote buying in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

2. Practical Benefits

From the results of the study, it is hoped that it can contribute to solving the problem of vote buying violations in the election and for the author it is used as a basis for adding broad insight related to what has been studied and found on legal issues that occurred in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

a. For Author

as one of the foundations in broadly broadening what has been found and studied legal issues that have occurred, so that they can become the main capital when one day returns to the community.

b. For Special Region of Yogyakarta General Election Supervisory Agency

as a form of insight from General Election Supervisory Agency and the public in order to know how the role of General Election Supervisory Agency in carrying out supervision in preventing vote buying is to create a democratic general election.