

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF DKI JAKARTA

This research is about how the anti-party sentiment rises in DKI Jakarta governor election 2017. The research area is generally divided into two areas, namely areas of event which refers to the agenda of Jakarta governor election in 2017, and the physical area which is the location where the research was conducted. The physical referred is DKI Jakarta.

A. DKI Jakarta's Profile

Indonesia is administratively divided into provinces, districts, and municipalities. The constitution defines three of them as local government. Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Autonomy continuously builds on the constitution by providing concrete legal definitions on the form and scope of authority of local governments (Batubara, 2012). Decentralization laws have given greater sub-districts with provincial administrative jurisdiction and authority that led to huge changes in the relationship of Central Government areas. In this case, the nature of decentralization is bringing the country closer to the local community as well as encouraging the growth of more democratic local governance more democratic.

In order to improve the regulation about local governance, law No. 23 of 2014 has been enacted to replace Law 32 of 2004 which was not considered to be in accordance with the development of circumstances, attempt, and demands of the organization of local government. The local

governance brings a lot of changes in the Organization of the Government. One of these is the Division of the Government Affairs area.

Law number 23 of 2014 about local governance has been refined twice. The first refinement with the issuance of the Government Regulation Substitute Act No. 2 in the year 2014 which is about the changes in Law Number 23 of 2014 on local governance. As for the second amendment, it is the promulgation of Act No. 9 2015 which is about the second amendment in the Law Number 23 of 2014 on local governance. A series of law Number 23 of 2014 mentioned the changes of the order of authorities and local governance. Arrangement of local governments, according to this act, include local governments of the province, district, and regional government as well as the representatives.

Local governments consisting of the heads of the regions and parliament are assisted by the region. The provincial government is composed of the regional governments of the province. As for the local government district/municipality, it consists of the local government district/municipality and regional district/city. Along with the above-mentioned arrangement of local governments, the authority of local government experience also had some changes. Under Law Number 23 of 2014, authorities of the local governments include the following:

1. The local government organized a Government Affairs according to the principle of autonomy in a unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Local authorities carry out concurrent Government Affairs delegated by the Central Government to base the implementation of regional autonomy based upon the principle of duty to help.
3. Local governance in conducting the Affairs of the General being the Government Authority President and implementation delegated to the Governors and Regents/mayors, financed by the national budget.

DKI Jakarta is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is located in the java island. DKI Jakarta is divided into 5 areas of city administration and one district administration. DKI Jakarta has a specificity in the implementation of local governance due to its position as capital of Republic of Indonesia. DKI Jakarta operate based on laws and regulations that govern the local governance and electoral districts, except the matters that are individually regulated by law No. 29 of 2007 (Kemendagri, 2007).

DKI Jakarta is shaped by the conduct of the Affairs of Government by the local authorities and Representatives of the regional DKI Jakarta. Government affairs are based on the principle of autonomy, the existence of a task in the system, and the principle of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

B. The Location and Boundary of DKI Jakarta

Figure.3 Map of DKI Jakarta



Source: BPS DKI Jakarta 2016

DKI Jakarta is lies on a stretch of land covering an area of 662.33 km² or just 0.035% of the total land area of Indonesia. This province is inhabited by around 4% of the total population of Indonesia. Jakarta also has 218 island in the thousand islands Regency, but only about half of which are inhabited (BPS, 2016).

Geographically in the South and East of the city, it is bordering DKI Jakarta, Depok, Bekasi, Bogor regency and the Regency of Bekasi, West of Tangerang and Tangerang Regency, and on the North by the Java Sea. Central Jakarta comprises a land area of 47.90 km²; North Jakarta with an area of 142.20 km²; West Jakarta, with an area of 126.15 km²; South

Jakarta, with an area of 145.73 km²; and East Jakarta with an area of 187.73 km², and an Administrative District Kepulauan Seribu with a vast area of 11.81 km². To the North stretches 35 km of beaches, where it unites 13 rivers and 2 canals. BPS of DKI Jakarta has been shown in details by the table below (BPS, 2016):

Table.3 The Total Area and Number of Administrative Units by Regency/Municipality, 2009-2013

<i>Year</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Kab. Kepulauan Seribu	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8,70
South Jakarta	141.27	141.27	141.27	141.27	141,27
East Jakarta	188.03	188.03	188.03	188.03	188,03
Central Jakarta	48.13	48.13	48.13	48.13	48,13
West Jakarta	129.54	129.54	129.54	129.54	129,54
North Jakarta	146.66	146.66	146.66	146.66	146,66
DKI Jakarta	662.33	662.33	662.33	662.33	662,33

Source: BPS DKI Jakarta 2016

C. Population of DKI Jakarta

DKI Jakarta is the most populous province with a population density reaching more than 5 thousand inhabitants per square kilometers. The population of Jakarta continues to increase each year, either because of natural growth or due to migration. Based on the results of the Population Projections of the results of the 2010 Census, the population of Jakarta in the year 2013 is 9.97 million. In 2014, the population in Jakarta has increased to 10.08 million (increased by nearly 105 thousand a year) or in

an average, the residents of Jakarta each hour increase by 12 (BPS, 2016).

The detail is shown by the data on the table below:

**Table.4 The Total Area and Number of Population by
Regency/Municipality in 2014**

YEAR	REGENCY/CITY	AREA	POPULATION	DENSITY
2014	Kepulauan Seribu	8.70	23011	2644943.00
2014	South Jakarta	141.27	2164070	15318.68
2014	East Jakarta	188.03	2817994	14967.83
2014	Central Jakarta	48.13	910381	18915.04
2014	West Jakarta	129.54	2430410	18761.85
2014	North Jakarta	146.66	1729444	11792.00

Source: BPS DKI Jakarta 2016

Based on the data shown, the population of East Jakarta was the most numerous among the 5 other regions. Recorded in the year 2014, the number of inhabitants of East Jakarta reached 2.8 million more. When viewed based on its growth, West Jakarta is the region with the highest and fastest population growth rate. Residential growth in West Jakarta is one of the triggers of high population growth. Population growth in West Jakarta last year reached almost 34 thousand inhabitants. In addition, the Sex Ratio or the population ratio of men and women in Jakarta in the year 2014 reached 101.3. This means that the male population reached 1.3 percent more than women so that it can be said that a thousand pairs of men and women there are 13 men who aren't paired with a woman. By knowing that

the number of men is more than the women indicates the natural population growth in Jakarta can be controlled (BPS, 2016). The comparison of sex ratio of population has been shown in the table below:

Table.5 The Total Sex Ratio of Population in DKI Jakarta 2014

REGENCY/CITY	YEAR	SEX	TOTAL
Kab. Kepulauan Seribu	2014	Male	12757
Kab. Kepulauan Seribu	2014	Female	12344
South Jakarta	2014	Male	555181
South Jakarta	2014	Female	536992
East Jakarta	2014	Male	848428
East Jakarta	2014	Female	810418
Central Jakarta	2014	Male	1161837
Central Jakarta	2014	Female	1112289
West Jakarta	2014	Male	1071846
West Jakarta	2014	Female	1039824
North Jakarta	2014	Male	1453565
North Jakarta	2014	Female	1396790

Source: BPS DKI Jakarta 2016

D. Political Situation of DKI Jakarta

DKI Jakarta has a special regulation which is based on Law No. 5 of 1974. The subjects of Law No. 5 of 1974, are about the basics of regional government and the establishment of Jakarta as the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia which is one of the 26 First Level Autonomous Region (Provinces) in Indonesia. The acting Mayor and former Governors who have held the reins of local governance since 1960 are as follows (BPS, 2016):

Table.6 The Mayor and Governor of DKI Jakarta

FORMER MAYOR/GOVERNOR	POSITION	PERIOD
Soewijyo	Mayor	1945-1951
Sjamsuridjal	Mayor	1951-1953
Sudiro	Mayor	1953-1960
Dr. Sumarno	Governor	1960-1965
Henk Ngantung	Governor	1965-1966
H. Ali Sadikin	Governor	1966-1977
H. Tjokropranolo	Governor	1977-1982
R. Soeprapto	Governor	1982-1987
Wiyogo Atmodarminto	Governor	1987-1992
H. Surjadi Soedirdja	Governor	1992-1997
Sutiyoso	Governor	1997-2007
Dr. Ing. H.Fauzi Bowo	Governor	2007-2012
Joko Widodo	Governor	2012-2014
Ir. Basuki Tjahaya Purnama, MM	Governor	2014-Present

Source: BPS Jakarta in Figure 2016

Based on history, DKI Jakarta has held two big regional elections after the reformation period. In the 2007 election, the candidate of governor DKI Jakarta were Adang Daradjatun-Dani Anwar both which were supported by PKS, and also Fauzi Bowo-Prijanto who won the election, which supported by PPP, PD, PDIP, Partai Golkar, PDS, PBR, PBB, PPNUI, PPDK, PKPB, PPDI, PBSB, PPIB, Partai Merdeka, PKB, PAN, PPD, Partai Patriot Pancasila, PKPI, and Partai Pelopor. Besides, in the 2012 election, the candidate for DKI Jakarta governor are Jokowi-Ahok, who won the election and was supported by PDI-P and Gerindra. And the other candidate who challenged the candidate of Jokowi-

Ahok at that time is Fauzi Bowo-Nachrowi Ramli who was supported by Demokrat, PAN, Hanura, PKB, PBB, PMB, dan PKNU (Dariyanto, 2016).

The election of the head of the area (Governor) in Indonesia is held simultaneously and the is in the year 2017. More than 7.108.589 million citizens (Permanent Voters, New Voters, Disability Voters) in 15.059 polling places in Jakarta will choose the next governor of Jakarta in 2017. The data below reflects the permanent voter lists of DKI Jakarta (KPU, 2017):

Table.7 The Permanent Voters in DKI Jakarta Governor Election 2017

CITY/REGENCY	PERMANENT VOTERS	YOUNG VOTERS	DISABILITY VOTERS
South Jakarta	1.593.700	43.154	890
East Jakarta	2.006.397	58.035	1.434
Central Jakarta	747.152	22.048	582
West Jakarta	1.652.051	44.383	2.103
North Jakarta	1.091.874	31.590	326
Kab. Kepulauan Seribu	17.415	630	36
TOTAL	7.108.589	171.409	5371

Source: Electoral Management Body DKI Jakarta 2017

Meanwhile, since DKI Jakarta, as the state capital has a special status and special autonomy granted under Law Number 29 Year 2007, the whole policy of the government and the budget is determined at the provincial level by the provincial level legislature. This table below shows the data about the number of Members of the Regional House of Representatives based on Political Parties and Sex in DKI Jakarta Province, 2015 (BPS, 2016).

Table.8 Number of Members of the Regional House of Representatives by Political Parties and Sex in DKI Jakarta Province, 2015

POLITICAL PARTIES	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4
PDI-P	18	10	28
Gerindra	11	4	15
Demokrat-PAN	10	2	12
PKS	9	2	11
PPR	9	1	10
Hanura	10	-	10
Golkar	9	-	9
PKB	6	-	6
NASDEM	5	-	5
TOTAL	87	19	106

Source: BPS Jakarta in Figure 2016

Based on the data shown in table 8, 106 members of the legislative in DKI Jakarta had been elected in the year 2014. The most dominant political parties in the parliament of DKI Jakarta are PDI-P and Gerindra.

E. #TemanAhok in DKI Jakarta's Governor Election

There is an interesting phenomenon in the 2017 Governor election preparations. There is a group of non-party supporters from the set of members of the public called the #TemanAhok in Jakarta (#TemanAhok, 2017). #TemanAhok is an organization consist of volunteer supporters. It was founded by a group of young people with the aim of "accompany" and assist the Governor of DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama in his vision to realize a clean, advanced and humane Jakarta. As for the founders of #TemanAhok, there are originally 5 persons. The illustration of the founders of #TemanAhok is shown below (#TemanAhok, 2017):

Figure.4 The Founders of #TemanAhok



Source: Situs Relawan TemanAhok.com

#TemanAhok has linguistic or store in order to get funding aid to support the campaign of Ahok. #TemanAhok also has website and social media sites to share their information, news, and online merchandise

(clothes, shoes, and accessories #TemanAhok). #TemanAhok use social media in order to keep contact with the public. The list of the website and social media sites that #TemanAhok use are shown below (#TemanAhok, 2017):

Table.9 Website and Social Media of #TemanAhok

Website	http://temanahok.com
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/temanahok/
Twitter	https://twitter.com/temanahok
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/temanahokofficial/
Line	http://line.me/@temanahok
YouTube	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtpS6GcD0p6gJ4T9gHu1nJQ

Source: Situs Relawan TemanAhok.com

#TemanAhok also get support from the volunteers who also support Ahok to be the governor of DKI Jakarta in the 2017 election by running independently. Meanwhile, #TemanAhok still has poor organizational structure. It is also not considered as a volunteer organization that recruit volunteers. #TemanAhok focuses on the collection of Jakarta Citizens Id Card. The idea behind this is that if the Jakarta citizens gather ID cards for Ahok, automatically they imply to volunteer for #TemanAhok, due to the willingness in giving their ID Cards for Ahok (#TemanAhok, 2017).

However, there are other volunteers who are willing to provide more than just an id card such their time and energy in accordance with their

ability. One of volunteering work is the volunteer command post, volunteer posts is friends who are willing to sacrifice the place, time, and human resources to open the post, either in residence or their business. Since #TemanAhok is an organization that supports Ahok to be an independent candidate, #TemanAhok have gotten the decision letter of The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights number: AHU-0008419.AH.01.07. TAHUN 2015 about the passage of the establishment of a legal entity a bevy of #TemanAhok. As an organization, the founder of #TemanAhok has its own vision and mission and these are (#TemanAhok, 2017):

Vision

Collecting support from all citizens of DKI Jakarta has desires to make better, advance, humane, and corruption-free in the future in order to win Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) as Governor elected in 2017-2022, democratic way, creative, respectable, and to give political education benefits for the citizens of Jakarta and all over Indonesia.

Mission

1. To become a bridge to connect kinship among DKI Jakarta's citizens who support Ahok to move together and help each other.
2. Organize support for Ahok so as not to completely disintegrate.
3. To provide understanding to the public so as not to fall for the primordial issues there is no relationship at all with development policy.
4. To provide political education for the citizens of Jakarta and Indonesia to inspire creative and political campaigning.

5. To become the leading guard to straighten out the news is not true or slander against Ahok.

Nowadays, #TemanAhok has managed to collect 1.024.632 ID cards of support from the citizens of Jakarta for Ahok that the group have collected from house to house, post to post, community to community, and also mall to mall. The support of #TemanAhok to Ahok to be the DKI Jakarta Governor for 2017-2022 is a political phenomenon that is the root of the support is because not only popular in Jakarta but also in the rest of Indonesia. After just two years, Ahok's policies have succeeded in creating significant changes to Jakarta. In the other hand, Ahok's leadership figure, is considered harsh and based from sentiments of the minority. However, many view Ahok positively since he started his political career from the bottom up to the central level and also he has the experience and a good track record of successful leadership (#TemanAhok, 2017).

These statements are evident from the various surveys that had showed fairly high levels of citizen satisfaction toward performance of Ahok. Starting from the reform of the bureaucracy, public service, budget transparency, the handling of garbage and river, transport and set up the city. Various innovation of Ahok were able to create new standards for the heads of the other areas in Indonesia. However, besides the achievements of Ahok, Ahok also get many political attacks along the way (#TemanAhok, 2017). As Governor without the membership of political parties, Ahok must face many attacks, ranging from chaotic budget stealth, to the right threatening

thrown out to him. Various of law cases is also attributed to Ahok, but no one has ever proven to be at the table.

During this research was conducted, Ahok was already nominated to become a candidate for Governor in the period of 2017-2022. Having previously managed to collect more than one million ID cards support, Ahok is carried by four political parties which is a proof that Ahok's performance, his background, and his political expediency. Cause the community to demand leaders who are brave, honest, experienced, and also tested (#TemanAhok, 2017).

However, the existence of #TemanAhok as a volunteer group for Ahok, is still controversial. In order to collect ID cards, #TemanAhok encounter problems especially in terms of budgeting. The big question was publicly made controversial, asking about **“Where the origin of the funds of #TemanAhok comes from”** or no budget transparency. In answering this question, Aditya established #TemanAhok in early 2015. The target is collecting 1 million citizens of Jakarta ID cards to support Ahok to run independently. This goal is not easy, the group must attract the support at the grass roots level, by forming posts. Every post needs enough capital to operate. Amalia from #TemanAhok confessed that one path that is used is to manage the business of merchandising of t-shirts, stickers, banners, and more for generation of funds. Capital logistics is utilized by the volunteers who manage the post for capital operations. Understandably, volunteers manage posts as a sideline since they have other work (Rachman, 2016).

Recently, the capital reached Rp.1 billion. All the money was used to finance operational activities of the 136 post scattered in Java. The command posts formed have reached 150 in number. Amalia also explained that the use of the sales of merchandise is to fund the operational activities for collecting 1 million ID cards for Ahok. Cyrus Network also provides support in the form of funding of the operational activities and the establishment of #TemanAhok command posts. These funds have already reached Rp.2.5 million for logistics operations for all their posts and booths. The target of 1 million support intentionally have been given in April of 2016 to ensure preparedness in the face of governor election by 2017. In the early stages of the organizations existence, Cyrus Network has also helped #TemanAhok. Cyrus Network was the first people to believe and love the passion of the movement and the possibility and do ability of its goals (Rachman, 2016).

Another big question emerges because the existence of #TemanAhok as a volunteer group for Ahok “**Where the #TemanAhok will be anchored after the 2017 Jakarta elections ended**”. In an interview with BBC Indonesia, when asked Amalia where the #TemanAhok will be anchored after the 2017 Jakarta elections ended, Amalia as #TemanAhok stated (Affan, 2016):

“I want to make a network of young people to know about policy, Especially the policy of DKI Jakarta Government. My group of #TemanAhok has become the “house of ideology”, but also some of my friends will return to their original life and some of them will involve to the political practice” (Amalia Ayuningtyas, 2016).