

## CHAPTER IV

### CLOSING

#### 4.1. Conclusions

According to USAID (Schimpp & Ward, 2003) The funding can be seen through the dimensions of revenue, expenditure and repayment. Meanwhile in this study, financing is seen from the dimensions of revenue, expenditure, and report and repayment. Based on the results of research and discussions that have been conducted regarding the financing patterns of incumbent legislative candidates of PDI-P in the 2019 simultaneous elections in DIY, the following conclusions are obtained by analysed each indicator as follows:

- a. The financing pattern of incumbent legislative candidates PDI Perjuangan in the winning of 2019 simultaneous general elections in DIY.

The financing source of incumbent legislative candidates comes from personal funds and donations from other parties. In addition, there is a source of funding from PDI Perjuangan through cooperation funding. In this study, the majority of candidates use personal funds to finance the entire 2019 simultaneous election winning process.

The financing expenditure is divided into two namely the audited and unaudited financing. Audited financing is such as costs for private meetings, face-to-face meetings, design of campaign props, and other activities that do not violate campaign restrictions and laws. Meanwhile, unaudited financing is in the form of funding for volunteer operations, private witness team financing, social

costs for the community, socialization costs, accommodation and consumption costs, joint campaign costs, and other costs incurred by incumbent candidates both before and during the election campaign period. Although unaudited (borderline) financing has the potential to violate the rules set by the KPU. This financing is a bias from the distrust that arises from the candidates to the party so they issue more funding that has actually been provided by PDI-P. As an incumbent, the legislative candidates can get benefit through a policy program they made in the previous period that was used to campaign themselves to constituents indirectly and it is also able to reduce the amount of funding that must be spent by each candidate.

The audited financing will be reported to the KPU in the form of LADK, LPSDK, and LPPDK reports, which in the making were assisted by the DPD PDI Perjuangan secretariat team in DIY. However, the unaudited financing can be reported to the each DPD or DPC PDI-P or not reported.

After the candidates are elected, the form of return to friends, volunteers, or the community will take the form of policy programs that have been absorbed from various existing aspirations and agreement. In addition, the elected candidates are still required to assist party funding through the cooperation financing of the PDI Perjuangan, which will be used to finance all party activities including subsequent election-winning activities.

- b. The financing utilization of incumbent legislative candidates of PDI Perjuangan in the winning of 2019 simultaneous general elections in DIY.

There is no special mechanism in the financing pattern of incumbent legislative candidates of PDI-P in DIY. This incumbent candidate's financing pattern expected that the incumbent candidate winning process could run optimally with more efficient and transparent. The purpose of using incumbent legislative candidate's financing is to finance all of the elections-winning process independently and cooperatively.

In this study, it can be seen that not all funding is reported to the KPU. The legislative candidates also agreed that the non-audited funding is greater than the audited financing stated in the LPSDK and LPPDK. In addition, the practice of money politics makes the incumbent feel insecure to bring the programs and issues they have built both during their tenure and for the next period to their constituents. The swelling in incumbent candidates' financing and the birth of money politics in the 2019 simultaneous general elections are result of the electoral system that raise the distrust of party. Thus, the 2019 simultaneous election win is not only determined by the quality of a candidate seen from his political history but capital or logistics owned by the candidate. This has an impact on the quality of a legislative member who lacks political knowledge as a political official. Moreover, the 2019 simultaneous general elections also saw the phenomenon of fading community loyalty and candidates to the party because the elected candidates felt that they could win this election using private funds that were greater than aid from other parties including political parties. Those various problems above are caused by the 2019 simultaneous electoral system, which is not supported by electoral completeness instruments. In this study, the incumbent argued

that the auditing form provided by the KPU does not explicitly regulate what revenues and expenditures must be reported by a candidate so that there are still many financing that cannot be audited and is the cause of the swelling of funding in the 2019 simultaneous elections in the Yogyakarta Special Region. Eventhough the facts in the field showed that not all financing done by the incumbent candidates of PDI Perjuangan in DIY does not violate KPU regulations because all reporting namely LADK, LPSDK, and LPPDK are received and authorized by KPU.

## 4.2. Suggestions

From the results of research that has been conducted regarding the financing patterns of incumbent legislative candidates of PDI-P in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections in DIY there are a number of suggestions, as follows:

The financing pattern of incumbent legislative candidates of PDI-P in Yogyakarta Special Region can be used as a reference, input, and source of new ideas for Regional Leaders in other provinces throughout Indonesia. It could be used as a mechanism to finance election wins conducted by cooperation so that it can restore the party's function as a political education forum for the community. Especially cadres, including candidates, are able to increase cadre loyalty to candidates. Moreover, it can increase the effectiveness of cooperate fund financing patterns so that it can better help candidates in terms of financing the next election so that there is no cost overrun for both parties and candidates.

For the Incumbent, unaudited financing in each stage should be reported in detail to party leaders or included in the LPSDK and LPPDK as a form of accountability in managing election funding. This is very important because transparency and accountability in electoral financing are things that can increase the electability of candidates and can even bring down the electability of candidates and parties.

For the KPU, it is necessary to confirm the rules related to the reporting of legislative financing so that all legislative financing can be audited and no other financing has the potential to violate the regulations and laws that have been set.

Therefore, a strong control device supports the 2019 simultaneous general electoral system and every financing process made by the incumbent and non-incumbent candidates can be audited in detail.

For BAWASLU, it is necessary to provide protection and legal certainty to the supervisory committee at each level in order to strengthen BAWASLU's duties and functions in election supervision, especially in the financing of candidates so as to be able to suppress the practice of money politics carried out by candidates and constituents.

Research on electoral financing also should be continued or compared with different political parties and other election agendas, whether the Presidential Election, DPD, or legislative elections at the province or city level up to the central level. With the passage of time, view of election financing is very important, especially for political parties participating in the General Election to always compete in finding innovations and financing solutions without forgetting the rules and mechanisms of accountability / reporting to the KPU and transparency to the public.