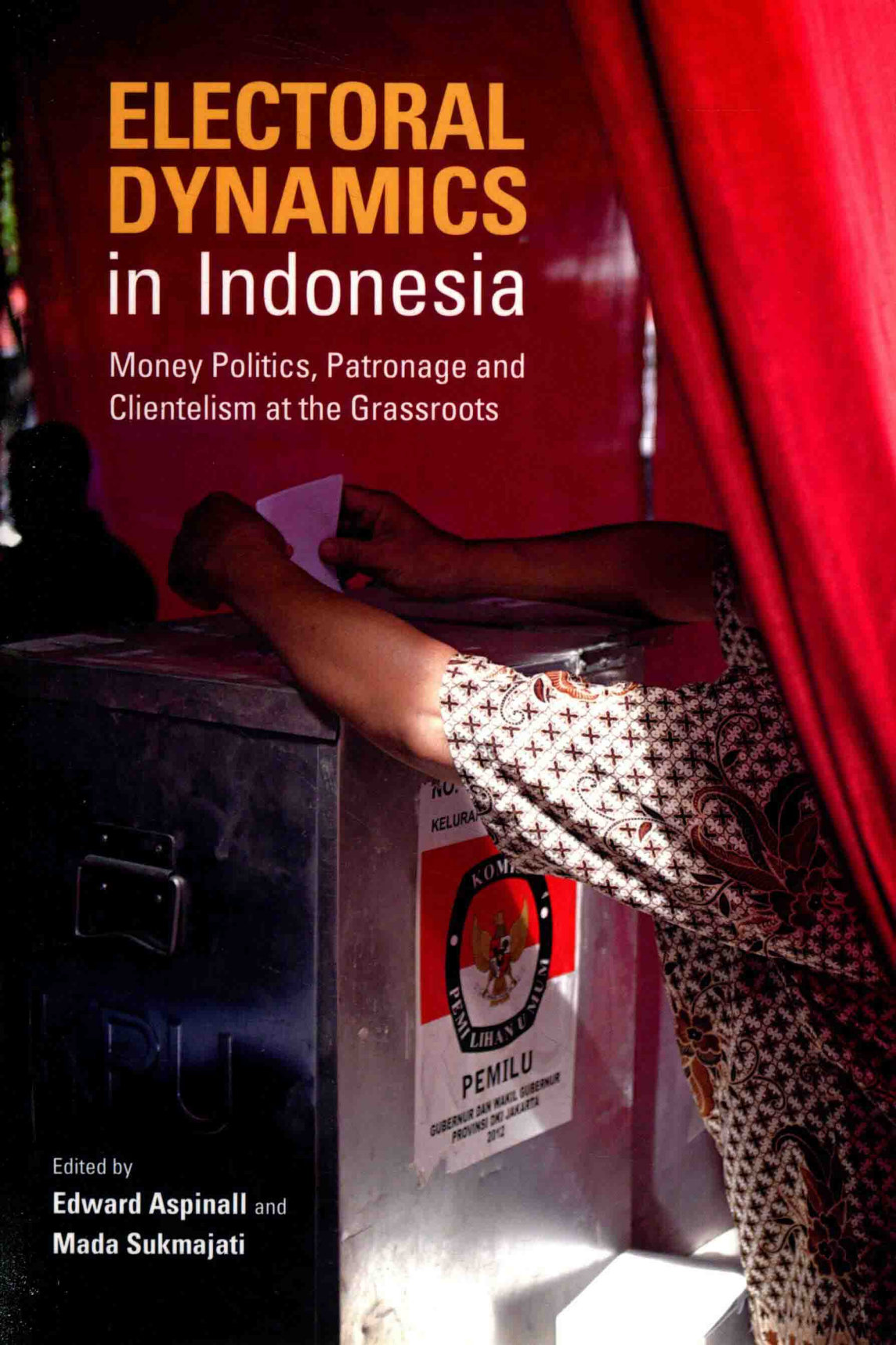


# ELECTORAL DYNAMICS in Indonesia

Money Politics, Patronage and  
Clientelism at the Grassroots

Edited by

**Edward Aspinall** and  
**Mada Sukmajati**



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# Electoral Dynamics in Indonesia

# Acknowledgements

This book is the product of intensive research collaboration. For one month in the lead up to Indonesia's national legislative elections on 9 April 2014, and for a short time following them, 50 researchers located in 20 provinces around Indonesia interviewed candidates and campaigners, observed campaign events and, where possible, "shadowed" candidates and campaigners as they interacted with voters. In total, our team conducted over 1,500 interviews, and recorded observations of hundreds of separate campaign events. Brought together through a joint research project coordinated by the Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs at the Australian National University (ANU) and the Politics and Government Research Center (PolGov) at the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM), these 50 researchers all participated in a training workshop on research goals and methods prior to the commencement of the campaign period. Most of those whose analyses are presented in this book also participated in a meeting two months after the election, where we identified common patterns and worked through first drafts of the chapters presented here. Our goals were simple: to identify the chief mechanisms that Indonesian legislative candidates used to appeal to voters in the 2014 elections, especially but not exclusively focusing on their use of patronage and clientelist networks, and to seek to identify both common patterns and regional, party or other specificities from the mass of observations we had compiled.

Of the chapters in this book, all but one (Chapter 23 by Cillian Nolan) were authored by participants in this collaborative research project. Our major thanks, therefore, go to the project researchers, not all of whose reports could be published here. They gave up their time, in many cases leaving behind teaching or other responsibilities, to participate in the research, but also contributed their analytical skills, as well as invaluable local knowledge and insights. All but Chapters 1, 18, 20 and 23 were translated from Indonesian by Edward Aspinall. We are particularly pleased to be bringing to an international readership the

works of a large number of Indonesian researchers whose insights on electoral politics might not otherwise be accessible to readers outside the country. An Indonesian language version of this book, with some difference in chapters, was published in 2014 (Edward Aspinall and Mada Sukmajati, eds., *Politik Uang di Indonesia: Patronase dan Klientelisme pada Pemilu Legislatif*, Yogyakarta: PolGov, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2014).

The initial inspiration and framework for the book is a four-country study of “money politics” across Southeast Asia, comparing Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. This larger study is funded by the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI) at the Australian National University and the Australian Research Council (through grant DP140103114). We thank the Chief Investigators in this project, Meredith Weiss, Allen Hicken, Paul Hutchcroft and Marcus Mietzner (Edward Aspinall is a fifth chief investigator) for the intellectual inspiration and framework we used in designing this project and book. As well as the present volume, a companion volume on Malaysia has already been published (Meredith L. Weiss, ed., *Electoral Dynamics in Malaysia: Findings from the Grassroots*, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2013), and we plan to produce similar books on elections in Thailand and the Philippines.

Funding for the research encapsulated in this book was also provided by CDI and the ARC, with supplementary funding provided by PolGov. We are very grateful to these institutions, especially CDI which has been very supportive of this research from the start. The ARC has also supported parts of Edward Aspinall’s research for this project through grants DP120103181 and FT120100742. Institutional support for the research project was primarily provided by a secretariat consisting of staff at PolGov, UGM, who organised the workshops, coordinated the finances and other logistics, and oversaw data collection and compilation. We are especially thankful to Rangga Herdi Seno Prakoso, Melathi Hingar and Desi Rahmawati who provided exceptional administrative support, as well as to members of academic staff, especially Miftah Adhi Ikhsanto and the head of PolGov, Professor Purwo Santoso. Additional administrative support was provided by staff at the Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs, notably Beverley Williams and Daniel Stiegel.

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# Glossary and Abbreviations

<i>abangan</i>	syncretic Muslims; nominal or less observant Muslims (usually in contrast to <i>santri</i> )
<i>adat</i>	custom, tradition; customary or traditional law
<i>aliran</i>	stream, used to distinguish between various currents of Indonesian Islam and/or affiliated organisations and political parties
<i>arisan</i>	informal communal savings system
aspiration funds	see <i>dana aspirasi</i>
<i>basis</i>	electoral base
<i>bingkisan</i>	a gift in the form of a parcel
<i>blusukan</i>	impromptu meet-the-people style campaigning; small-scale getting-to-know-the-candidate session
<i>bom</i>	bomb; distribution of cash to voters on voting day (also dawn attack, <i>eksekusi</i> )
<i>botoh</i>	gambling boss
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics)
<i>buah tangan</i>	mementoes or souvenirs; gifts given by candidates on house-to-house visits
<i>bupati</i>	district head; regent (head of rural district or <i>kabupaten</i> )
<i>camat</i>	subdistrict head
<i>dana aspirasi</i>	aspiration funds; constituency development funds made accessible to incumbent legislators for discretionary spending in their electoral districts. Also called <i>jasmas</i>



<i>dapil</i>	<i>daerah pemilihan</i> , electoral district
dawn attack	<i>serangan fajar</i>
<i>dayah</i>	Islamic boarding school (Aceh), <i>pesantren</i>
DKM	Dewan Kemakmuran Masjid (mosque welfare councils)
DKPP	Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu (General Election Honour Council)
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (People's Representative Council), the Indonesian parliament
DPRA	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Aceh (Aceh People's Representative Assembly), Aceh's provincial parliament
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Regional People's Representative Council), regional legislature at provincial or district/municipality level
DPRD I	Regional legislature at provincial level
DPRD II	Regional legislature at district/municipality level
DPRP	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Papua (Papuan People's Representative Council), Papua's provincial parliament
<i>dukun</i>	shaman or spiritual healer
<i>dusun</i>	hamlet
<i>eksekusi</i>	execution; the distribution of envelopes with cash to voters close to or on voting day (also dawn attack, <i>bom</i> )
<i>fam</i>	clan (predominantly Eastern Indonesia)
<i>figur</i>	figure; the personal qualities of a candidate, usually implying a combination of a candidate's wealth, charisma, reputation and politico-business network
FSPMI	Federasi Serikat Pekerja Metal Indonesia (Indonesian Federation of Metalworkers' Unions)
GAM	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)

Gerindra	Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Greater Indonesia Movement Party)
GKS	Gereja Kristen Sumba (Christian Church of Sumba)
GMIM	Gereja Masehi Injili di Minahasa (Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa)
GMIT	Gereja Masehi Injili di Timor (Christian Evangelical Church in Timor)
Golkar	Golongan Karya; successor to the regime party in the New Order period
<i>hadith</i>	sayings and deeds of the Prophet
Hanura	Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (People's Conscience Party)
<i>haram</i>	prohibited under Islamic law
HKTI	Himpunan Kerukunan Tani Indonesia (Indonesian Farmers Harmony Association)
HSS	Hulu Sungai Selatan (South Hulu Sungai)
HST	Hulu Sungai Tengah (Central Hulu Sungai)
INTI	Perhimpunan Indonesia Tionghoa (Indonesian Association of Chinese)
<i>jasmas</i>	<i>jaring aspirasi masyarakat</i> (lit. "net the community's aspirations"); programme for disbursement of aspiration funds ( <i>dana aspirasi</i> )
<i>kabupaten</i>	rural district
<i>kader</i>	cadre; in a success team, a grassroots vote broker
<i>karang taruna</i>	neighbourhood youth group
<i>kecamatan</i>	subdistrict
<i>kelurahan</i>	precinct, urban equivalent of a rural village or <i>desa</i>
<i>kepala suku</i>	clan chief (Papua)
<i>korcam</i>	<i>koordinator kecamatan</i> , district coordinator of a success team

<i>kordes</i>	<i>koordinator desa</i> , village coordinator of a success team
<i>korlap</i>	<i>koordinator lapangan</i> , field coordinator of a success team; a grassroots vote broker (also <i>kader</i> ; <i>sabet</i> )
<i>kota</i>	town, urban district, municipality
KPA	Komite Peralihan Aceh (Aceh Transitional Committee), organisation for former GAM combatants
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Corruption Eradication Commission)
KPPA	Komite Pemenangan Partai Aceh (Aceh Party Victory Committee)
KPPS	Kelompok Penyelenggara Pemungutan Suara (polling booth committee)
KPU	Komisi Pemilihan Umum (General Elections Commission)
KUBE	<i>kelompok usaha bersama</i> (cooperative business group), small-scale enterprise
<i>kyai</i>	Islamic scholar
LSI	Lembaga Survei Indonesia (Indonesian Survey Institute)
<i>madrasah</i>	Islamic school
<i>main uang</i>	play the money; engage in money politics
<i>majelis taklim</i>	Islamic study group; also <i>kelompok pengajian</i>
<i>massa mengambang</i>	floating masses; a term for uncommitted voters
<i>meunasah</i>	Islamic prayer hall (Aceh)
MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulama Council)
<i>musholla</i>	Islamic prayer hall
<i>musyawarah</i>	deliberations or discussions
Nasdem	Partai Nasional Demokrat (National Democrat Party)
<i>noken system</i>	voting system in Papua highlands, supposed to involve voters openly

	indicating their vote by way of a traditional bag or <i>noken</i> ; in practice often proxy or bloc voting by brokers without the participation of voters
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara)
NU	Nahdlatul Ulama; traditionalist Islamic organisation
<i>paguyuban</i>	an informal association (often ethnic in character)
PAN	Partai Amanat Nasional (National Mandate Party), party associated with Muhammadiyah
Panwaslu	Panitia Pengawas Pemilu (Elections Supervisory Committee)
PBB	Partai Bintang Bulan (Moon Star Party), an Islamist Party
PDS	Partai Damai Sejahtera (Peace and Justice Party), a Christian Party
PDI-P	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan (Indonesian Democracy Party of Struggle)
<i>pengajian</i>	Islamic study sessions
<i>penggelembungan suara</i>	vote inflation, usually through bribery of polling booth officials
<i>peranakan</i>	native-born, assimilated (Indonesian Chinese)
<i>pesantren</i>	Islamic boarding school
PKB	Partai Kebangkitan Nasional (National Awakening Party), party informally associated with Nahdlatul Ulama
PKK	Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Guidance), community-level women's welfare groups
PKPI	Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan Indonesia (Indonesian Justice and Unity Party)
PKS	Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (Prosperous Justice Party), an Islamist party

PMII	Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (Islamic Student Movement of Indonesia), NU-affiliated student organisation
PNA	Partai Nasional Aceh
<i>politik uang</i>	money politics
PPIP	Proyek Perbaikan Infrastruktur Pedesaan (Village Infrastructure Improvement Projects)
PPK	Panitia Pemilihan Kecamatan (Subdistrict Election Committee)
PPP	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (United Development Party), an Islamist Party
PPS	Panitia Pemungutan Suara (Village-level Voting Committee)
PR	proportional representation
<i>preman</i>	gangster, street tough
program	(used by candidates) for small-scale economic development projects using public funds
PUK	Pimpinan Unit Kerja (Workplace Leadership Unit)
<i>punya massa</i>	“has a mass”; (a candidate or broker who) has a following
<i>putra daerah</i>	local son (indigenous inhabitant of an area)
<i>reformasi</i>	reformation, the post-Suharto era
<i>rejeki</i>	fortune or material benefit from God; used by some to describe cash payments to voters
<i>relawan</i>	volunteers, (vote) brokers
RT	<i>rukun tetangga</i> , subneighbourhoods, the lowest level of community administration in Indonesia, usually incorporating a few dozen households
<i>rukun</i>	informal organisations of a particular lineage, village or region (Minahasa)
RW	<i>rukun warga</i> , neighbourhoods, the second lowest level of community administration in Indonesia, comprising several RT

<i>sabet</i>	Jv., to whip; grassroots vote broker, also <i>korlap/kader</i>
<i>sangu</i>	Jv., pocket money; term for payment used in vote buying
<i>santri</i>	devout Muslims; religious student
<i>serangan fajar</i>	dawn attack; cash payments to voters on morning of the polls, or the preceding evening or days
<i>shariah</i>	Islamic law
<i>silaturahmi</i>	ties of friendship, Islamic fellowship
<i>sosialisasi</i>	socialisation; promotion of the candidate
success team	a vote brokerage network, election campaign organisation
tandem	collaboration between candidates running at different levels (district, provincial and/or national) for campaigning and sometimes vote-buying purposes
<i>tim sukses</i>	success team; also <i>tim relawan</i> , <i>tim kemenangan</i> . A vote brokerage network or election campaign organisation
<i>tokoh</i>	figure or leader; <i>tokoh masyarakat</i> , community leader; <i>ketokohan</i> reputation as a leader
<i>uang es</i>	“ice money”; one of many terms for small cash payments distributed to voters during campaigning ( <i>uang cendol</i> , <i>uang lelah</i> , <i>uang makan</i> , <i>uang pulsa</i> , <i>uang pinang</i> , <i>uang saksi</i> , <i>uang sayur</i> , <i>uang transport</i> ); also <i>sangu</i>
<i>ustad, ustadzah</i>	male, female preachers
<i>wani piro?</i>	“How much are you brave enough to pay?”. Standard response: <i>piro-piro wani</i> “as brave as you want”, as much money as you can
<i>zakat</i>	annual Muslim religious tax, tithe

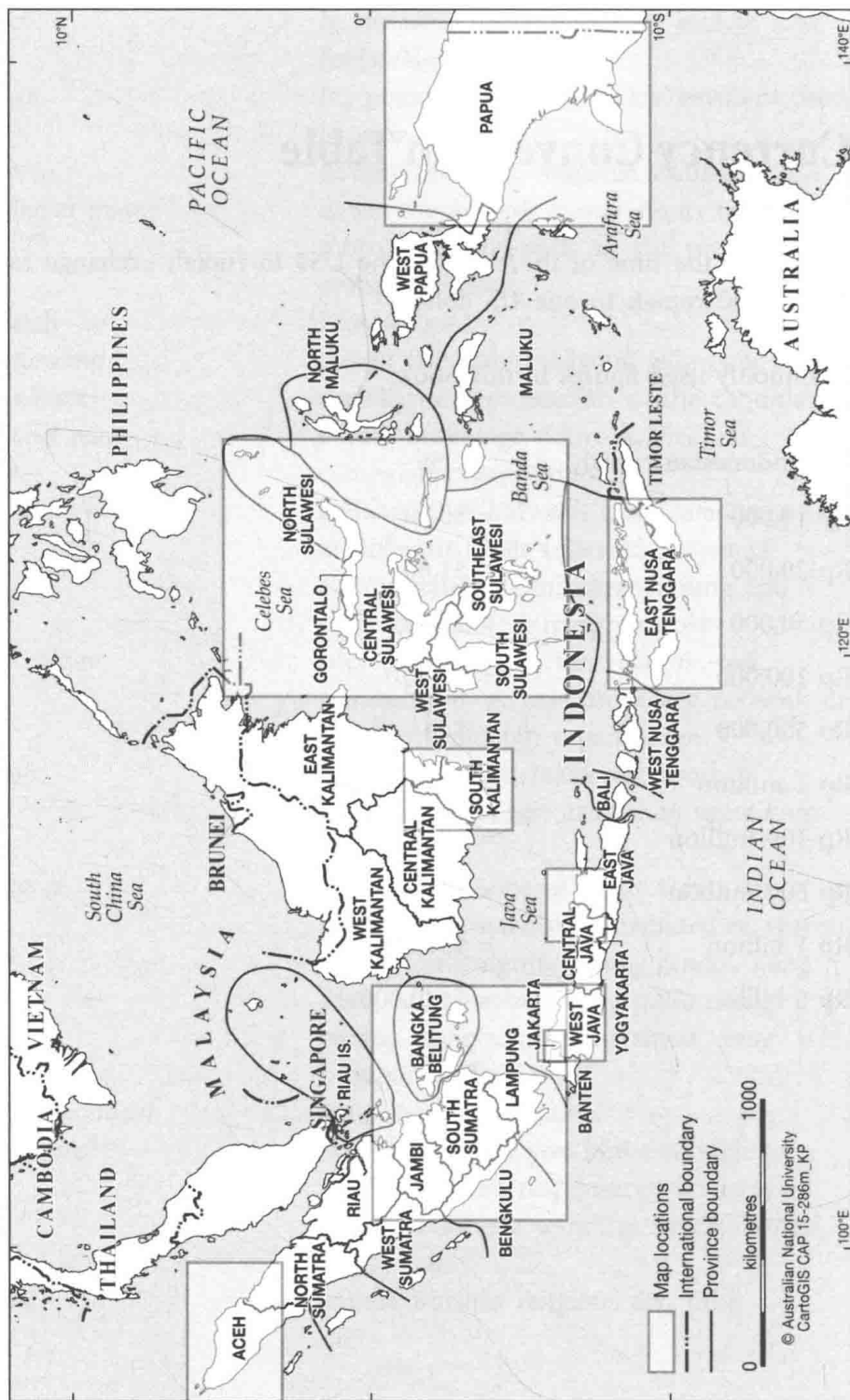
# Currency Conversion Table

In 2014 at the time of the election, the US\$ to rupiah exchange rate was 11,000 rupiah to one US dollar.

Commonly used figures in this book:

Rp (Indonesian rupiah)	US\$
Rp 10,000	= \$0.90
Rp 20,000	= \$1.80
Rp 50,000	= \$4.40
Rp 100,000	= \$8.90
Rp 500,000	= \$44
Rp 1 million	= \$89
Rp 100 million	= \$8,900
Rp 500 million	= \$44,000
Rp 1 billion	= \$89,000
Rp 5 billion	= \$440,000

Map of Indonesia





# Contents

<i>List of Maps, Tables and Figures</i>	viii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	ix
<i>Glossary and Abbreviations</i>	xii
<i>Currency Conversion Table</i>	xix
1. Patronage and Clientelism in Indonesian Electoral Politics <i>Edward Aspinall and Mada Sukmajati</i>	1
2. Bireuen, Aceh: The Aftermath of Post-conflict Politics and the Decline of Partai Aceh <i>Rizkika Lhena Darwin</i>	39
3. Bener Meriah, Aceh: Money Politics and Ethnicity in a New Electoral District <i>Teuku Muhammad Jafar Sulaiman</i>	54
4. Medan, North Sumatra: Between Ethnic Politics and Money Politics <i>Ahmad Taufan Damanik</i>	70
5. Bangka Belitung: Patronage and Identity Politics in a Plural Society <i>Ibrahim</i>	87
6. Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra: Nine Steps to Victory <i>Alamsyah</i>	102
7. Palembang, South Sumatra: Aspiration Funds and Pork Barrel Politics <i>Muhammad Mahsun</i>	120