Volume XI, No. 6 - July, August 2017
ISSN 1979-1976

The Indonesian Update

Monthly Review on Economic, Legal, Security, Political, and Social Affairs

Main Report:
Finding the Right Policies for Combating the Trafficking of Women in Indonesia

Law

Do We Need the Perppu on Ormas? ▪

Politic

The Polemics over the 2019 Presidential Election Threshold ▪

Social

Two-Way Policy to Deal with Urbanization ▪

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

ISSN 1979-1976

CONTENTS

Contributors :
Arfianto Purbolaksono (Coordinator), Lola Amelia, Zihan Syahayani, Editor : Awan Wibowo Laksono Poesoro

FOREWORD

July 30 is annually celebrated as the Day against the Trafficking in Persons. The United Nations' International Labor Organization (ILO) data showed that there were currently about 21 million people trafficked and subsequently employed into forced labor, including sex workers.

In the context of Indonesia, the 2016 Annual Trade Report issued by the US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia stated that Indonesia was one of the main origin, destination and transit countries. Indonesian men, women and children have become forced laborers and victims of the sex trade. Each province in Indonesia is the origin and destination of trafficking in persons.

The main report in the 2017 July-August edition of the Indonesian Update is "Finding the Right Policies for Combating Trafficking in Women in Indonesia". On legal issues, it discusses " Should We Change the Law for Civil Society Organizations?". On political affairs, it discusses "The Polemics over the Threshold for the 2019 Presidential Elections". On social affairs, it talks about "the Two-way Policy to Deal with Urbanization ".

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business environment -- as well as academics, think tanks, and other elements of civil society, both within and outside the country, to get the actual information and contextual analysis of economic, legal, political, cultural and social developments in Indonesia, as well as to understand the public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

Finding the Right Policies for Combating the Trafficking of Women in Indonesia

IJuly 30 is annually celebrated as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons. The United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO) data show that there are currently about 21 million people trafficked in persons and subsequently employed into forced labor, including sex workers.

Every country in the world is affected by trafficking in persons, either as a country of origin, of transit, or of destination. Children constituted one-third of all trafficking victims worldwide according to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016 issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Furthermore, women and girls were 71 percent of the trafficking victims.

Indonesia and the Trafficking of Women

In the context of Indonesia, the 2016 Annual Trade Report issued by the US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia stated that Indonesia was one of the main origin, destination and transit countries. Indonesian men, women and children have become forced laborers and victims of the sex trade. Each province in Indonesia is the origin and destination of trafficking in persons.

The government estimates that about 1.9 million of the 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad, most of them are women, have no travel documents or have stayed beyond the stay limit. This

situation has increased their vulnerability to trafficking. Indonesians are exploited into forced labor abroad, mainly being employed as domestic workers, factory workers, construction workers, and laborers in oil palm plantations in Malaysia, as well as being victims of the sex trade.

Trafficking of women in Indonesia has been a serious problem and has often been linked to the trafficking of children. This then requires a comprehensive policy. However, what is also commonly found in the regions of Indonesia is that the local regulations (perda) on prostitution, whose intention is to prevent women as victims of sexual exploitation, at the level of its implementation have proved to cause problems and invite pros and cons in the society.

An example is Perda No 8/2005 on the Prohibition of Prostitution in Tangerang City. This regulation has attracted a lot of complaints from women, especially those who have been taken into custody during the local government's raids. They got raided because they wore certain clothes that were symbolized as sex workers' clothing and or because they were outdoors in the hours categorized as' the hours of sex workers', generally late at night. The result of the implementation of the regulation is then the increased number of victims of wrongful arrests during the raid.

On the other hand, this law is discriminatory, not social sensitive to women. It also does not see the issue of prostitution comprehensively (Yuliani, 2014). In this Perda, for example, the motivation behind the passing of the law - embodied in the Consideration Section of the bylaw - is that prostitution is an act contrary to religious norms and morality that negatively affects people's lives. Therefore, in an effort to preserve the noble values of an orderly and dynamic cultural society and in order to prevent the prostitution practices in Tangerang City, it is necessary to stipulate Regional Regulation on the Prohibition of Prostitution.

Conclusions

The root causes of the problem of prostitution are very complex and multidimensional, not just morality issues. Prostitution might have something to do with poverty, unemployment, low education,

consumerism or a failed economy. Therefore, the prevention and elimination of trafficking in women cannot be conducted using merely legal and moral approaches. They should also involve but social, economic, cultural, and human rights protection approaches.

Within a broader policy framework, given the various problems and negative impacts that arise as results of the application of discriminatory local regulations, it is important that policy formulation should consider short-term political gains and also the impact it has on the wider community.

Given the various problems and negative impacts that arise as results of the application of discriminatory local regulations, it is important that policy formulation should consider short-term political gains and also the impact it has on the wider community.

Given the complexity of these trafficking issues, it is important for a government to integrate its policies, such as prostitution prevention policies and other poverty alleviation policies. Finally, the implementation must also ensure the involvement of various parties, including the elements of law enforcement agencies and the elements of the society itself.

.

- Lola Amelia -

Do We Need the Perppu on Ormas?

Monday, July 10, 2017, President Joko Widodo had signed Government Regulation in Lieu of Law, or Perppu, Number 2 Year 2017 on the Amendment to Law Number 17 Year 2013 on Mass Organizations (Perppu Ormas). This new Perppu was drafted after the Government had announced the dissolution of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), which was considered anti-Pancasila.

This Perppu was issued by the Government with the consideration that the 2013 Law on Mass Organizations (Law Number 17/2013 or Ormas Law) was no longer sufficient as a tool to prevent the spread of anti-Pancasila and anti- Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) ideologies, which have different substantive aspects from those of Pancasila and UUD NRI 1945 in terms of norms, restrictions, sanctions as well existing legal procedures.

Perppu Ormas vs Ormas Law

One of the weaknesses of the Ormas Law, according to the Government, was the absence of the principle of contrario actus as one of the principles of state administrative law. The principle of contrario actus is the legal principle that states that an institution that has a right to issue the permission or to give the authorization is an institution that should have the authority to revoke or cancel it. On the basis of the inadequacy of the existing law that has resulted in the vacum of law in the application of sanctions, the Government considers that it was necessary to issue Perppu Ormas (Kompas.com, 12/7/17).

After Perppu Ormas was issued, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) then revoked the legal entity status of HTI on July 19, 2017, as one of the implementations of Perppu Ormas (Kompas.com, 19/7/17). The revocation, according to the Perppu Ormas, did not require a court decision, and it could be re-

garded as a fast lane taken by the Government to dissolve the aberrant mass organizations. Such a mechanism of dissolution, according to some people, has some potential to lead to the Government's arbitrary actions.

Through Perppu Ormas, the Government simplifies the process of applying administrative sanctions to mass organizations that commit violations. The Perppu is an effort to curb mass organizations, and the process becomes faster. One of the violations is regulated in Article 59 Paragraph (4) Sub-Paragraph c of Perppu Ormas. The article states that mass organizations violate the law if they embrace, develop, and disseminate teachings or understanding that are contrary to Pancasila. Toward to this type of violation, Perppu Ormas in Article 61 Paragraph (1) regulates that administrative sanctions consist of written warning, suspension of activities, and/or revocation of registered certificates or revocation of the legal entity status.

The mechanism of giving written warning as referred to Article 61 Paragraph (1) of Perppu Ormas is not done gradually. According to Article 62 of Perppu Ormas, administrative sanctions are only given 1 (one) time within 7 (seven) working days since the date of issuance of the warning. If a mass organization does not comply with a written warning within that time period, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law and Human Rights in accordance with their authority shall impose a sanction in the form of termination of activities. Meanwhile, in the event that the sanction of suspension of such activity is not complied with, the Minister will conduct the revocation of the registered certificate or revocation of legal entity status.

The explanation of Article 61 Paragraph (3) states that the revocation of the legal entity status is a sanction that is directly and immediately applied by the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Law and Human Rights (Menkumham).

The provisions in the new law are different and at the same time remove the provisions in the previous mass organizations law (UU Ormas), which regulated that the dissolution of legal organizations must go through several stages; namely, administrative sanctions in the form of three written notification letters. Further, if the third written warning is not complied with, the Government, in consultation with the Supreme Court, may terminate the funds and temporarily suspend the activities of the organization for 6 (six) months.

If a legal body does not comply with the sanction of suspension of activities, the Government may revoke the status of legal body of a mass organization. But unlike the Perpmas Ormas, the sanction of the revocation of legal entity status in Law no. 17/2013 can only be imposed after a court decision has obtained a permanent legal binding force regarding the dissolution of a legal entity.

The Debate and Legal Efforts on Perppu Ormas

The presence of Perppu Ormas is still attracting public debate. Before talking about the matter or the provisions in the Perppu Ormas, some people have questioned the existence of the exigency to issue Perppu by the President. The exigency must be fulfilled to limit or prevent any super powers exerted by the Goverment that can potentially lead to arbitrary actions.

From the material aspect, one of the most important things is related to the provisions of the Perppu Ormas that remove the article on the dissolution of mass organizations through the revocation of legal entity status through the courts. According to Perppu Ormas, the revocation of legal entity status can be directly done by the government through the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law and Human Rights.

Some new provisions in the Perppu Ormas have sparked the pros and cons in the community. Some parties who agree argue that the existence of Perppu Ormas is needed to crack down on radical mass organizations considered threatening diversity, democracy and Pancasila. Some of these parties are the members of the Institute of Friendship Islamic Organizations (LPOI), which from the beginning have been urging the Government to immediately realize the plan of disbanding of HTI and other mass organizations that are radical in their views and share anti-Pancasila ideologies (Kompas.com, 11/7/17).

However, on the other hand, some parties who reject the Perppu maintain that Perppu Ormas is a form of a Government abuse in dissolving the mass organizations. This law is feared to threaten democracy and the public's right of freedom of expression. The rejection of the Perppu has led to the Mass Action on Rejecting Perppu conducted on July 28, 2017, or called the 287 Action, in Monas area followed by about 5000 people (www.bbc.com, 28/7/17).

At this moment, Perppu Ormas has been submitted by the Government to the House of Representatives (DPR) for approval and passing into law according to the prevailing mechanisms (Tempo.co, 17/7/17). At the same time, a judicial review on Perppu Ormas had also been submitted by a number of parties to the Constitutional Court (MK). One of them was proposed by Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia through its legal counsel Yusril Ihza Mahendra. A judicial review on the Perppu was also submitted to the Constitutional Court by the Islamic Union Society (Persis) on Tuesday, August 15, 2017 (detikNews, 15/8/17).

Do we Need Perppu Ormas?

In response to the opposition from the community, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (Menkopolhukam), Wiranto, stated that currently there were 344,039 mass organizations in Indonesia. These Ormas are active in all walks of life, both nationally and locally. These mass organizations should be fostered and empowered to be able to contribute positively to national development. But in reality today, there are activities of some mass organizations that are contrary to the ideologies of Pancasila and UUD NRI 1945, which can pose threats to the existence of the nation by creating conflicts in the community (kominfo.go.id, 13/7/17).

In relation to the debate whether or not there should be exigency in the Perppu Ormas, the author believes that we can refer to the subjective and objective elements of the norms governing the Perppu. The position of the Perppu as a subjective norm, as regulated in Article 22 of UUD NRI 1945, according to Jimly Asshiddiqie, authorizes the President to subjectively assess a situation that can lead to a law being issued immediately. As there the material arrangements regarding matters that need to be regulated are urgent, the Article 22 of UUD NRI 1945 grants authority to the President to stipulate Perppus (Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2010:209).

Meanwhile, the objective element regarding the issuance of the Perppu can refer to the formulation of the Constitutional Court in the Decision Number 138/PUU-VII/2009, which states that there are 3 (three) conditions for the exigency of the President to stipulate Perppu. The three conditions are (1) the existence of the urgency to solve legal problems quickly according to the law; (2) The required law does not exist so there is a legal vacuum, or there is an Act but is inadequate; (3) The non-existence of the law cannot be overcome by making the law in normal procedures, as it will take

a long time, while the urgent circumstances need to be resolved swiftly.

If we examine several considerations submitted by the Government regarding the need to issue Perppu, as has been described, the author actually assesses that the Perppu Ormas has fulfilled the exigency element. Due to the provision of the required exigency that is formulated in the Constitutional Court Decision Number 138/PUU-VII/2009, the situation may be subjectively assessed by the President. That is, the President does not require anyone's approval to enact the Perppu if he believes that there is the exigencies.

However, that does not mean that Perppu cannot be rejected at all. The Perppu still has to get the approval of the DPR to be passed into law. If the DPR refuses the Perppu, the Perppu must be revoked. This procedure is regulated in Article 22 Paragraph (2) and (3) of the UUD NRI 1945 and Law Number 12 Year 2011 on the Establishment of Laws and Regulations.

Another debate over Perppu Ormas is related to the material aspect or the provisions of the Perppu. One of which regulates the dissolution mechanism of mass organizations. According to the author, the mechanism of revocation of permit or legal entity status of an organization should also consider the provision of Article 64 of Law Number 30 Year 2014 on Government Administration (Government Administration Law). The article stipulates that the revocation decision shall be made by issuing a new decision by stating the legal basis of revocation and taking note of the Good Governance Principles (AUPB). In the subsequent provision, it is stipulated that such revocation decisions may be made by a Government Official who determines the decision, by the superior of the officer making the decision, or by Court order.

If we refer to the provisions of Government Administration Law, then the mechanism of revocation of the legal entity status of the organization either through litigation or without trial process is actually a choice that can be taken by the Government. However, the revocation decision is done with respect to AUPB. The AUPB that are referred to include legal certainty, benefits, impartiality, accuracy, non-abuse of authority, openness, public interest, and good service (Article 10 of Law No. 30/2014).

In addition, according to the author, the presence of Perppu Ormas cannot immediately eliminate the existence of the Court. Referring

back to Government Administration Law, the public is given the opportunity to file an administrative effort in the form of objection and appeal as well as a lawsuit to the Court against the decision and/or action of the administrative official deemed to be harming. In relation to the revocation of the HTI legal entity status, HTI can directly submit a lawsuit to the Court if the Government's decision on the revocation of its legal entity status is deemed unfair and disadvantageous.

In order to safeguard the ideology of Pancasila and the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, it is not enough just to rely on repressive efforts in the form of law enforcement. There should br active contributions from all elements of the nation, both the Government, civil society, educational institutions and others.

Apart from that, according to the author, in order to protect the ideology of Pancasila and to maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, it is not enough just to make repressive efforts using legal instruments. Rather, it will require active contributions from all elements of the nation, both government, civil society, educational institutions as well as others. There should be an understanding that Pancasila as an ideology and basic state is the result of a national consensus, which in the history of its formulation had been through a very long deliberative process. Finally, Pancasila can be accepted by all groups in the Indonesian society, which is basically a large and plural society.

This means that Pancasila is not an ideology that can be replaced by ideology of a particular group, whether it is majority or minority. Moreover, when it is associated with certain religious teachings, Islam for example, as a Muslim, the author believes that the values contained in the Pancasila ideology are not values that are contrary to the teachings of Islam. Thus, accepting Pancasila does not mean rejecting or opposing the teachings of Islam.

- Zihan Syahayani -

The Polemics over the 2019 Presidential Election Threshold

The House of Representatives (DPR) finally passed the Bill on General Electiond in a plenary session that ended on Friday (21/7/2017). The passed bill includes five crucial issues in the Election Bill, which are the open election system, the 20-25 percent threshold in the election of the President and Vice President, the 4-percent parliamentary threshold, the pure sainte lague conversion method, and the 3-10 electoral seat. Before the passing of the Bill, the deliberation in the DPR's plenary session dragged on due to the debate over the presidential election

The Presidential Election Threshold in Indonesia

The threshold, or also known as the presidential election threshold, has been used in the presidential election since 2004. In the 2004 presidential election, the threshold was regulated in Article 5 Paragraph 4 of Law No 23 of 2003 on the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election. The article stated that a Candidate Pair might only be nominated by a political party or a coalition of political parties that obtained at least 15% (fifteen percent) of the total number of seats in the Parliament, or 20% (twenty percent) of the total number of national legitimate votes in the parliamentary election.

Meanwhile, in the 2009 and 2014 Presidential Elections, the threshold was stipulated in Article 9 of Law No.42 of 2008, which stated that the candidate pairs were nominated by a political party or a political party coalition that managed to get at least 20% (twenty percent) of the total number of seats in the Parliament, or obtained 25% (twenty five percent) of the national valid votes in the election of members of the Parliament prior to the election of the President and Vice President.

The Polemics over the Determination of the Threshold of the Presidential Election in 2019

The polemics over the determination of a threshold started because in 2019 the elections will be held simultaneously. Simultaneous elections are the implementation of the legislative elections and the election of the President and the Vice President at the same time.

This was the result of the judicial review of Act No.42 of 2008 against the 1945 Constitution at the Constitutional Court (MK). The Constitutional Court in its decision stated that the the legislative elections and the election of President and Vice President could be held simultaneously in 2019.

Re the Constitutional Court's decision, there are differing views from a number of political parties. There is a view that although the elections are held simultaneously, it is still necessary to use the threshold as a condition for the submission of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

On the other hand, there is a view that with the holding of simultaneous elections, the threshold is automatically abolished.

During the deliberation of the Election Bill, initially, there were three different options regarding the threshold in the election of the President and Vice President. The first threshold option was 20-25 percent. The second threshold was 10-15 percent. The third threshold was 0 percent. Eventually, there were only two options remaining; ie, the thresholds of 20-25 percent and of 0 percent.

The 20-25 percent threshold option was supported by the governing coalition of political parties and the supporters of the government: the Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle (PDIP), the Golongan Karya Party (Golkar), the Nasional Democratic Party (NasDem), the People's Conscience Party (Hanura), the National Awakening Party (PKB), And the United and Development Party (PPP).
Meanwhile, Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra), Democrat Party, National Mandate Party (PAN) and Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) rejected the existence of a threshold.

Then, after the deadlock during the lobbies between factions, four factions Gerindra, Democrat, PAN and PKS walked out from

the plenary session, as they did not support a presidential election threshold. Finally, the 20-25 percent threshold was set as the threshold of the presidential nomination in the 2019 Presidential Election.

The threshold is a proof that political parties are still halfhearted in strengthening the presidential system in Indonesia

According to the Author, first, the polemics over the presidential election threshold are purely a struggle of interests between political parties in the Parliament in the lead-p to the Presidential Election and Vice Presidential election (Pilpres) in 2019.

The Executive Director of the Association for Election and Democracy (Perludem), Titi Anggraini, stated that the use of the threshold was contradictory to Article 6A Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. This is because it will result in injustice for new political parties participating in the 2019 General Election Has that did not havr seats / votes from the previous election. These new political parties cannot nominate presidential candidates without joining other political parties that participated in the previous election (kompas.com, 21/7).

Second, the existence of a presidential threshold proves that the presidential system is difficult to enforce in Indonesia amid the multiparty system. Political parties are still halfhearted in strengthening the presidential system in Indonesia. The elected president will be "held hostage" by the interests of the existing political parties in thr Parliament, either from a coalition of governing political parties or from non-government supporters.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

Two-Way Policy to Deal with Urbanization

A major problem for many big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta and its satellite cities, every Lebaran season is the flows of urbanization.

For Jakarta, according to the data from a survey conducted by the Office of Population and Civil Registry (Dukcapil), immigrants who came to Jakarta after the 2017 Lebaran reached a level of 70,752 people, with the majority of them coming from Central Java, West Java, Banten, Yogyakarta and East Java provinces.

It is undeniable that the attractiveness of big cities is still much greater than the opportunities available in their areas. In the context of the Eid season, the attractiveness factor of the cities increases as the people visit their respective hometowns.

It is well known that the stories brought by travelers are wonderful stories; that is, success stories of conquering cities. However, it is also well known that many immigrants in big cities occupy poor areas in big cities, becoming unemployed, having no shelters at all, and becoming vagrants.

Many of them are too embarrassed to return to their respective hometowns. They will stay in big cities with all economic limitations and the lack of any residential administration. Taking into account this reality, many municipalities have mad policies to ward off immigrants.

Policies to Deal with the Migrants

Many municipal or provincial governments ward off these newcomers by conduct raids at various arrival terminals on immigrants who cannot show local ID cards. The actions have been taken to return them to their home regions.

This policy is considered ineffective, because as we know that not

all passengers go all the way to the terminals. The policy is also not effective as many newcomers often come to big cities using private vehicles, These newcomers will be untouched by the raids launched by city officials.

Different actions have been shown by the Jakarta Provincial Government in recent years. They no longer conduct raids, which are often called Operation Population lLegality (OYK), only at terminals but also in the settlements of the population.

The policy does not mean that migrants can come freely and that the increase in their numbers is uncontrollable. The government will tighten its policy with Local Regulation No 8/2007 on Public Order. Under the law, beggars and vagrants will not be allowed. The will be raided. The will have an option to be fostered or to be repatriated to their places of origin. Raids will also be conducted against those who occupy lands illegaly.

The Policy on Population Development as a substitute for OYK is done by collecting data and selecting those who are entitled to get ID cards. One reference for the selection is the latest education level must be at the high school level. Those who pass will be given some training. Those who do not pass will be returned to their respective home areas.

The steps taken by the Jakarta Provincial Government should be appreciated and can be used as an example for other areas, at least by the areas around Jakarta, such as Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi, which are also crowded by newcomers after the Lebaran holidays.

The Local Government Policy on the Migrants
However, these newcomers-sending areas should also clean up. It is undeniable that in addition to personal reasons for wanting to work in big cities, the reason for these newcomers to flood big cities is the absence of jobs in their home regions.

Local governments must actively administer skills-building training courses for the unemployed workforce. This process will not only be beneficial for the unemployed but also for the regions concerned as the skilled workforce will be in great demand by the employers. This will automatically improve or drive the local economy.

Alternatively, if these trained workers want to work in big cities, they are ready to work and will not 'disturb' local city governments by becoming beggars or vagrants.

The issue of urbanization is not only the responsibility of the destination areas but also the areas of origin of these newcomers. Only with the cooperation and coordination between both parties, this urbanization problem can be overcome effectively.

- Lola Amelia -

The issue of urbanization is not only the responsibility of the destination areas but also the areas of origin of these newcomers. Only with the cooperation and coordination between both parties, this urbanization problem can be overcome effectively.

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The Indonesian Institute (TII) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals. **TII** is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research centre in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy in the new era of democracy in Indonesia.

TII's missions are to conduct reliable research that is independent and non-partisan and to channel the research to the policy-makers, the private sector, and academia in order to improve the quality of Indonesian policy-makers.

TII also assumes the role of disseminating ideas to the society so that they are well informed about the policies that will have a good impact on the people's lives. In other words, **TII** has a position to support the democratization process and the public policy reform, as it will be involved in the process.

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by **TII** includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

Gedung Pakarti Center Lt. 7
Jl. Tanah Abang 3 No. 23-27 Jakarta Pusat 10160
Tlp : (021) 38901937 Fax. : (021) 34832486
Email: contact@theindonesianinstitute.com
www.theindonesianinstitute.com

RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Limited resources have often caused the government to face obstacles in implementing economic policies that will optimally benefit the people. The increase in the quality of the people's critical thinking has forced the government to conduct comprehensive studies in every decision-making process. In fact, the studies will not be stopped when the policy is already in place. Studies will be continued until the policy evaluation process.

The TII Economic Research Division is present for those who are interested in the conditions of the economy. The results of the research are intended to assist policy-makers, regulators, and donor agencies in making decisions. The research that TII offers: **(1) Economic Policy Analysis; (2) Regional and Sectoral Prospects; and (3) Program Evaluation**.

RESEARCH ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

According to stipulations in Law No. 12 Year 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations, every bill which will be discussed by the legislative and the executive must be complemented with academic paper. Therefore, comprehensive research is very important and needed in making a qualified academic paper. With qualified academic papers, the bills will have strong academic foundation.

TII can offer and undertake normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers and bills. In addition, the research will be conducted with sociological, anthropological, and political approaches in order to produce a more comprehensive academic papers and bills. It is expected that with such a process, the laws and regulations will be produced through such a participatory process, which involves the making of academic papers and bills to also go through process, such as focus group discussion (FGD) which will involve stakeholders related to the laws and regulations that will be discussed.

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social Research

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is a need for the government, the businesspeople, academia, professionals, NGOs, and civil society to improve social development. The Social Research Division is present to offer recommendations to produce efficient and effective policies, steps, and programs on education, health, population, environment, women and children.

Social research that TII offers: **(1) Social Policy Analysis; (2) Explorative Research; (3) Mapping & Positioning Research; (4) Need Assessment Research; (5) Program Evaluation Research; and (5) Indicator Survey.**

POLITICAL SURVEY AND TRAINING

Direct General Election Survey

One of the activities that TII offers is the pre-direct election surveys. There are sundry reasons why these surveys are important (1) Regional direct elections are democratic processes that can be measured, calculated, and predicted. (2) Surveys are used to measure, calculate, and predict the processes and results of elections and the chances of candidates. (3) It is time to win the elections using strategies based on empirical data.

As one of the important aspects in the strategies to win the elections, surveys can be used to prepare political mapping. Therefore, campaign teams need to conduct surveys: (1) to map the popularity of candidates in the society (2) to map the voters' demands (3) to determine the most effective political machinery that will act as a vote getter; and (4) to find out about the most effective media to do the campaign.

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

The Indonesian Forum is a monthly discussion activity on actual issues in the political, economic, social, legal, cultural, defense, and environmental fields. TII organizes these forums as media for competent resource persons, stakeholders, policymakers, civil society activists, academicians, and the media to meet and have discussion.

Themes that have been raised were the ones that have caught public attention, such as migrant workers, social conflicts, domestic politics, and local direct elections. The main consideration in picking a theme is sociological and political reality and the context of the relevant public policy at the time that the Indonesian Forum is delivered.

It is expected that the public can get the big picture of a particular event as the Indonesian Forum also presents relevant resource persons.

Since its inception, the Indonesian Institute is very aware of the passion of the public to get discussions that are not only rich in substance but also well formatted, which support balanced ideas exchanges ideas and the equal involvement of the different elements of the society.

The discussions, which are designed to only invite a limited number of participants, do not only feature idea exchanges but also regularly offer policy briefs (policy recommendations) to relevant policymakers and also summaries to the participants, especially the media people and the resource persons at the end of each discussion. Therefore, the discussions will not end without solutions.

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to ensure that participative and democratic policies will be espoused. Members of provincial and regent local councils are required to have strong capacity to understand democratization matters, regional autonomy, legislative techniques, budgeting, local Politics, and political marketing. Thus, it is important to empower members of local councils.

In order for local councils to be able to response every problem that will come out as a result of any policy implemented by the central government or local governments, the Indonesian Institute invites the leaderships and members of local councils to undergo training to improve their capacity.

WORKING GROUP

The Indonesian Institute believes that a good public policy process can be held with some engagement and empowerment of the stakeholders. The Indonesian Institute takes a role as one of mediator agencies to facilitate some forums in which the Government, Council Members, Private Sectors, NGOs and Academicians can meet in interactive forums. The Indonesian Institute provides facilitation on working groups and public advocacy.

The Indonesian Institute takes the role of mediator and facilitator in order to encourage the synergy of public policy work between the stakeholders and policy makers and also to have a synergy with funding agencies (donors).

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

Gedung Pakarti Center Lt. 7
Jl. Tanah Abang 3 No. 23-27 Jakarta Pusat 10160
Phone : (021) 38901937 Fax. : (021) 34832486
Email: contact@theindonesianinstitute.com
www.theindonesianinstitute.com

ISSN 1979-1976
9 771979 197640