

TNI NEUTRALITY IN GENERAL ELECTIONS: ANALYSIS OF ARMY FAMILY VOTING RIGHTS IN 2019 IN MAGELANG

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Abstract:

The neutrality regulations of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) enable them to be able to maintain the Spirit of Reform. The reformation mandate requires the army to be neutral in the General Elections in Indonesia. This writing aims to find out the participation of the Indonesian army family in the general election, especially in the 2019 presidential election in a case study in Magelang City, and the extent to which TNI family understands the neutrality of TNI and their participation in the activities of the Presidential General Election in 2019. The method applied in this research uses the qualitative descriptive type and the case study type based on interviews and observation. The research results show that army families in Magelang City already know the rules regarding TNI neutrality during elections. As civil society, the TNI family also exercised their right to vote, and no one participated as a success team or party officer. In this case, the TNI family is given the freedom to choose without any interference from TNI members. Based on the research that has been carried out it can be concluded that there is a need to increase awareness and conditions when the related person is faced with the situation as head of the family and a member of the TNI in order to to maintain the spirit of the constitution.

Keywords:

Army neutrality, family, election, democracy

Introduction

General election is a momentum for the Indonesian people to determine the nation's leaders for the next five years. Joseph Schumpeter, an American-Austrian economist and political scientist, believes that democracy is a political practice that is used as a mechanism for selecting political leaders where citizens will have the opportunity to choose one of the political leaders who are competing for votes. Martino

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(2013), in agreement with Abraham Lincoln, emphasized that democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people and for the people. A clear example that the people have the highest power is in the implementation of general elections, whether in the election of the President, Regional Heads or people's representatives in the DPR/DPRD. Democracy can be said to be a pattern or system for organizing the ideal regional head election process. In the implementation process, democratic practice requires participation from all levels of society in making and implementing decisions. In the democratic process, sovereignty lies in the hands of the people.

General election activities is carried out by voting or crossing out pictures of candidate pairs and their representatives. In Indonesia, general elections have existed since the Old Order in 1955, but this has led to the undemocratic period between 1959 and 1965. This occurs because of deviations that are not by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, such as the implementation of democracy which focuses on the president as the most powerful party. Power is not in the hands of the people but in an individual.

Indonesian Old Order ended when the Supersemar (March 11 Order) was issued in 1966, but irregularities still occurred even though in its implementation the New Order democracy claimed to put the purity of Pancasila in practice. The deviations that occurred during the New Order were intended by the military to become a political tool, lack of civilian control and a dictatorial government. Deviations that occurred during the New Order period included, among other things, restrictions on the public's ability to express opinions, no freedom of the press, the concentration of power in the hands of the President or what could be said as a dictator, lots of Collusion, Corruption and Nepotism (KKN), and also undemocratic elections.

According to Maliki (2018) during the New Order era, the state was very strong. The society has limited space to participate in political activities. In this case, society is monitored by the state. Community participation no longer means planning, implementing and supervising development policies. Community participation provides financial donations to the government that are less costly (Maliki, 2018). Space for political participation is severely restricted, freedom of the press is revoked and freedom of opinion is also restricted. In the Malari incident (Malapetaka 15 Januari 1974) where at that time there was a massive demonstration triggered by the arrival of the Japanese Prime Minister, Tanaka. This resulted in 12 press having their permits to report revoked and many activists being arrested (Kompas, 2020). So bad were civil-military relations during the New Order, that the public urged to hasten massive reforms that demanded the repeal of the doctrine of the dual function of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (ABRI). After this revocation, ABRI was divided into two, namely TNI and POLRI.

The transition from the New Order period to the reform period that occurred after the resignation of President Soeharto as the second President of Indonesia, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (ABRI) as a military group was given the right to be involved in political activities and intervene in election activities. The concept of the dual function of ABRI was first initiated by Abdul Haris Nasution who at that time was a Military General, this policy was put forward on November 15 1958 and was then legalized and formalized as a political policy in the New Order era through Law No. 82 of 1982. At first, the concept was created so that the military would not intervene in the government, but what happened was the opposite, where the military interfered in government affairs to the point where human rights violations occurred, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) was active in obtaining privilege to be appointed as a

member of the People's Representative Council of the DPR, even the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). This is related to balancing power so that the course of politics does not threaten the government, so it can be said that during the Old Order, Indonesia reached a democratic level because all people had the right to vote in elections. Because this was not working properly, ABRI's dual function was abolished at the same time as President Soeharto's regime ended.

As part of civil community, which is not included in the realm of agencies, the families of members of the Indonesian Army (AD) are also included in the election party and are given the same rights as civilians who get the right to vote in elections. This regulation is by Law no. 7 of 1953 regarding the election of members of the constituent assembly and the People's Representative Council in Article 1 paragraph (1) which reads "Members of the Constituent Assembly and members of the House of Representatives are elected by Indonesian citizens who are 18 years of age in the election year or who have previously been married". Then Article 3 paragraph (1) "The government has made special provisions to enable the exercise of the right to vote for members of the Armed Forces and Police who, on the day of voting, are carrying out operational or regular duties outside their place of residence and, if necessary, by holding voting within the shortest possible time". This gave rise to several opinions that the Old Order was more democratic than the New Order. However, this is not entirely true after incidents of abuse of power carried out by the military and with the concept of ABRI's dual function. The occurrence of human rights violations led to the decision for the military not to interfere with the government.

After the reform, the government system was also changed, where the reform mandate was split from what was previously the Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces (ABRI) to the TNI-POLRI and revoked the right to vote and participate in representative institutions in the TNI-POLRI. Starting with the issuance of TAP MPR No.VI/2000 concerning the separation of the two institutions and TAP MPR No.VII/2000 concerning the roles of the TNI and POLRI. "The TNI is neutral in political life and does not involve itself in practical political life. TNI members do not exercise their right to vote and be elected. The TNI's participation in determining the direction of national policy is channeled through the MPR no later than 2009." The same regulations relate to matters governing members' voting rights in TAP MPR No. VII/MPR/2000 "POLRI is neutral in political life and does not involve itself in practical political life. POLRI members do not exercise their right to vote and be elected. "POLRI's participation in determining the direction of national policy is channeled through the MPR until 2009 at the latest." In Law no. 34 Article 39 of 2004 states that "Indonesian National Army soldiers are prohibited from being involved in the activities of members of political parties, practical political activities, business activities, activities to become members of the legislature in general elections and other political positions." This is by the 1999 mandate of reform which is strengthened by what is written in the constitution, all members of the Indonesian National Army are required to be neutral in general elections.

However, this does not apply to military families, where military families include wives of TNI husbands, husbands of TNI wives, and TNI children who have the right to vote. Military families are civilians and have the right to vote. The election process is known as LUBER JURDIL (direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair.) This right to vote from TNI families has the potential to be misused by irresponsible TNI elements because they are under pressure from upper elites, such as retired officers

who want to take office. , as well as the president or people who have power and need electoral votes. In line with this, this raises considerations in which the TNI's neutrality could be used as a political tool by the elite. The elite referred to here are retired Indonesian National Army officers who tend to serve in government seats so they use civil society entities, especially soldiers' families, to achieve a safe electoral vote threshold because there is a chain of command that will have an impact on soldiers' obedience to their superiors. The TNI itself certainly understands that in practical political activities, they must act neutrally. This is different from his family who still have to participate as good citizens to welcome the legitimacy of democracy.

In the 2019 election, the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Ryamizard Ryacudu, actually asked TNI soldiers to direct their families in making the right choice of leader so that Indonesia would not be destroyed. In his opinion, the TNI must be neutral but must provide advice to his family to choose the right leader. This is contradictory because it is against the Reformation Mandate which requires the TNI to be neutral and not take sides with anyone considering that giving advice makes the TNI no longer be neutral and take sides. In line with this, TNI members are certainly faced with a dilemma when they are in the realm of an agency where TNI members have to comply with the applicable rules to act neutrally. However, when their role changes from previously being in the realm of the agency to becoming the backbone of a family at home, the TNI member must be able to position themselves as the head of the family where they must provide advice and messages to their family if needed.

The 2019 General Election is very different with the nomination of a retired army officer, which of course brings different interests. This presidential election is a battle head to head between Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subiyanto (Farhan, 2021). This does not rule out the possibility that each pair of candidates has power from the supporting party. These views explain a new phenomenon in Indonesia's democratic order which brings a dilemma in the role of the ABRI institution and the families who vote.

Ahead of the 2024 election, TNI Commander Agus Subiyanto reiterated that TNI members must be neutral, which means they must not side with any political party or pair of candidates running for office, nor should individual members take part in practical political activities. Then TNI members are prohibited from lending or using infrastructure belonging to TNI agencies as campaign venues, even though soldiers' families have the right to vote, they are advised not to disseminate information that leads to opinions, such as giving directions on who will be chosen later. Neither families nor members of the TNI are allowed to respond to or comment on the quick count results that may be issued by survey institutions. If any irregularities are found in which the TNI or PNS are proven to be involved in practical political activities, either taking sides or giving support to certain candidate pairs or political parties, then of course strict action will be taken in the form of sanctions. (TNI, mil, 2023).

Previous research according to Sudrajat (2022) entitled TNI Neutrality in Elections: Policy, Future and Challenges shows the neutrality of the TNI which must be adhered to but does not rule out the possibility that in the future, TNI members will be given the right to vote. According to Mutmainah and Sobari (2022) in his research journal entitled Behavior of Not Voting for Members of the Army Wives Association (Persit) in the 2020 Malang Regency Regional Election shows that the number of voters who do not vote in Persit circles is still high. The solution offered is to provide information and communication guidance. The third research belongs to Aisjah (2022)

entitled *Participation of Families of Indonesian Navy Soldiers in the 2020 Surabaya Mayor Election* shows that the Indonesian Navy family knows the rules of neutrality and participates as civilians who obey government regulations.

From these three previous studies, it was concluded that there were still families of soldiers who chose to become White Group (Golput). This could be because they want to follow in the footsteps of their neutral families and lack of education regarding general elections, resulting in a decline in voting rights in TNI families, even though in several other areas, the TNI's spirit of neutrality is still maintained. In this case, the author attempts to analyze the voting rights of TNI Army families, especially in Magelang City, as developed by previous research that has been carried out. Apart from that, as a means of improving previous research, considering that in the current era, TNI families are more informed and wise in exercising their voting rights as civil society.

Therefore, starting from this background, it is important to carry out this research to find out the voting rights of Indonesian National Army families in political practices such as elections, as well as to see the implementation of the Indonesian National Army's neutrality in these political activities. The author analyzes the participation of TNI Army families in the General Election, especially in the 2019 presidential election in a case study in Magelang City. This research will also aim to find out to what extent the families of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) understand the neutrality of the TNI and their participation in the 2019 Presidential General Election activities.

In discussing this research, a theory is needed that can examine the TNI's neutrality. This research uses the theory of Military belongs to Aurel Croissant, who is a Lecturer at the Faculty of Politics at Heidelberg University. The definition of civil supremacy originates from the journal *Armed Forces & Society* (1992), by Kenneth W. Kemp and Charles Hudlin, who stated that civil supremacy is a democratic tradition in a country that must always be under the control of civil society. Civil supremacy is closely related to the basic principle of democracy which places the people as the holder of supreme power. The position of the people as the holder of the highest power can be disturbed if the military has the authority monopoly of violence, and the lawful use of force, and is not under civilian control.

According to Huntington, civil-military relations is the role of the military in society which is usually discussed under the term 'civil control' (Huntington, 2000). Civilian control is divided into two types, namely subjective civilian control and objective civilian control. Subjective civilian control is a form of control that occurs when civilian power is fully maximized so that military presence is only at a minimal level or is not meaningful at all. Because there are many civil actors, each of whom has power and influences the other, the maximization of civil power only occurs with certain civil actors. Meanwhile, according to Huntington, objective civilian control is the recognition of a professional military, while subjective civilian control is the denial of military independence. Objective civilian control will give birth to healthy civil-military relations and have a greater chance of creating the principle of civil supremacy. On the other hand, subjective civilian control will make civil-military relations unhealthy. In his book entitled *Soldier and State* Huntington also explained why military participation in political activities was observed to have given rise to several actions such as coups in the political system. (Yanuar, 2017). In this case, Huntington discovered the fact that subjective military control is mostly applied to countries with totalitarian-military political power relations.

In contrast to Huntington's opinion, Croissant et al formulated five areas of state policy that can be used as indicators of civilian control over the military in democratic countries by measuring the extent to which power to formulate and make decisions is distributed between civilians and the military, namely: elite recruitment, public policy, domestic security, national defense, and military organizations (Croissant, Aurel., 2013).

In Indonesia, civil-military relations have not yet led to a model of civil supremacy (civilian supremacy) because it still borders on conditional subordination (conditional subordination). Civil and control – the military must be managed well because the principle itself is still something that democracy must believe in to be accepted, carried out and implemented with the aim of national defense and requires that the TNI submit and obey based on civil authority, through this principle all TNI actions related to their duties must be respected. approval from civil authorities, supremacy demands the active role of civil society and determines the position of the TNI in the Indonesian state system.

Through the theory of Civil Military, It is hoped that there is an answer between the balance that occurs in civil authority, where the military is professional in its field and civilian participation which works together to create harmonization and security to develop Indonesia in the future.

This research also uses the Army Neutrality Concept where Neutrality is an attitude of not taking sides or siding with anyone, this attitude does not actively or passively provide support to political groups or participants. The neutrality of the TNI itself is a limitation of the military's right to vote which has become a virtue in implementing the reform mandate over the trauma of political intervention. This is also stated explicitly and implicitly in the MPR RI Decree Number VII/MPR/2000 of 2000 concerning the Role of the Indonesian National Army and the Role of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Following Law Number 34 of 2004, the TNI is required to be neutral in political activities, therefore with TNI neutrality general election activities will be well managed. This is also a preventative effort to avoid conflict. Preparedness certainly requires the involvement of the TNI in anticipating potential vulnerabilities to political intervention.

In terms of voting rights, in the Indonesian National Army family, the right to vote in elections is a form of human right obtained by every individual in it. The definition of the right to vote according to Kansil (1985) is the right of citizens to elect their representatives in a general election. The right given by the state to every citizen who meets certain conditions, such as: residing in the territory of the country concerned, even if they are outside the country; secondly, having reached a certain age. Right to choose(suffrage) for Peter Schroder, is the basis for participation in elections. In the elections in Indonesia, the military's voting rights were revoked. As Markoff said "Individual freedom to choose may be limited in various possible ways (Markof, 2002: 211)" but this only applies to the military, the families of the Indonesian National Army are still given the right to vote. This is because military families consist of a husband, wife, and children, including civilians.

In this research, the type of research used by researchers is descriptive qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the conditions of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. This research also uses type Case Study so research was conducted on the families of TNI Army soldiers during the General Election (case study of the

Presidential Election in Magelang in 2019). Research data will be analyzed in depth regarding TNI Family Voting Rights so that "conventional" research results are obtained regarding the causes and consequences of the TNI Army's neutrality in the 2019 General Election in Magelang. Apart from that, this research will also analyze the Participation of TNI Army Families there are political activities such as presidential elections, and explaining trying out concepts based on personal experiences and those of each member of the TNI Army family.

According to Suyanto (2018:19), research subjects in qualitative research are based on informants or individuals who provide information regarding the data needed by researchers related to the research being carried out. Therefore, the subjects of this research used active family members of the Indonesian Army. both husbands, wives and children who already have the right to vote.

In this study used 2 data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Primary Data, namely data obtained directly through key sources that have valid and relevant data through interviews in the field. Meanwhile, Secondary Data, namely additional data obtained from previously existing documents, reports or books where this data is used to complete research data needs.

According to Sugiyono (2012: 224), data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main aim of research is to collect data. Therefore, in this case, the author made observations, observed incidents related to the participation of the TNI Army Family in the 2019 Presidential General Election in Magelang, and interviewed respondents who would be researched, as well as collecting data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusions from the data obtained.

The research instrument used in this research was interview questions created by the researcher himself. Sugiyono (2014: 94), states that a research instrument is a data collection tool used to measure an observed natural or social phenomenon. In this way, we use social instruments to find complete information about a natural or social phenomenon problem.

Discussion

The military and neutrality are two things that coexist. The military itself is a profession that forces an individual to submit to rules both hierarchically, in situations and bureaucratic provisions (Perlmutter, 2002). Neutrality in philosophy is an attitude of not taking sides in a conflict or activity. TNI neutrality places the TNI in carrying out its duties as a safeguard and not participating in practical political activities. This has also become a basic rule that was ratified according to TNI regulations in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 (TNI, 2008)

In carrying out their neutrality, TNI members must be truly clean and not interfere in practical politics, be it matters related to elections, parties or anything related to politics. Democracy in Indonesia emphasizes power in the hands of the people, therefore the system that runs must be carried out by the people themselves. With the consent of the people because it remembers that sovereignty is in the hands of the people (Amirmachmud, 1984).

The interviews that were conducted with the 3 (three) informants were basically to find data about a) Election Implementation Mechanisms which include: Election Implementation Procedures and a list of Election Candidate Pairs. b) Understanding of TNI Neutrality in Elections which includes: Knowledge that State Servants (TNI-POLRI) are neutral, provided information and knowledge. c) Perception or Personal

Voting Rights in elections which includes: Personal Choice, recommendations, suggestions and opinions. d) Counting votes in the family which includes: who and how many are active, based on conscience or suggestions and recommendations, family knowledge regarding candidate pairs, e) sources of knowledge related to elections which include: considerations in selecting candidate pairs.

This in-depth interview aims to answer the previous research questions, namely: a) Do you or your siblings know the procedures and implementation of elections? Do you understand who the candidates are? b) Do you or your siblings know that the TNI cannot vote when elections are held and cannot exercise their right to vote as Indonesian citizens? How do you know? c) When making your choice, were there any suggestions or recommendations from military fathers and mothers? d) Who in the family has actively voted? Do they know the election procedures and who is nominating? Are there any suggestions from you or your mother about choosing a particular candidate? e) As far as voting goes, what considerations did you or your sister take in choosing that candidate?

In Indonesia, the election implementation mechanism itself starts with the preparation of the voter list, then there is the registration of prospective candidate pairs which will later be determined by the KPU, after that comes the campaign period where each party from the candidate pair introduces their candidate's vision and mission. After the Quiet Period, voting and counting of votes will be held by the KPU, which will then be followed by the determination of the results of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections. The selected Candidate Pair will take the Presidential and Vice Presidential Oath.

Not only is holding elections in Indonesia a means of democratization carried out by the government, but it also creates a sovereign government, by prioritizing the interests of the people above personal interests. During this election, the Indonesian National Army has of course prepared tight security, to avoid fraud which is feared to occur, of course, the TNI is trying its best to protect the dignity of the constitution. Matters relating to the neutrality of the Army family will be described as follows;

1. The Army Family's Understanding of the TNI Neutrality Regulations in the 2019-2024 Indonesian Presidential Election in Magelang Jokowi Era

Based on the results obtained in the general election, Jokowi and Ma'ruf Amin had the most votes. Based on the results of interviews with TNI army families, there is information that TNI army families in Magelang are aware of the implementation and procedures for the 2019 Presidential election. TNI Army families, including civilians, follow the procedures or rules that have been made by the General Election Commission (KPU). Starting from registration and giving invitations to voters aged seventeen (17) years and over. Information about potential partners has of course been broadcast via media such as television, radio, newspapers, social media and distributed pamphlets. This is of course done by the government as a campaign action so that all Indonesian people know. On the other hand, the dissemination of information is considered the most effective step, especially for forming opinions and launching a political agenda (Woolley, 2010).

Indonesia is now led by President Joko Widodo and Vice President Ma'ruf Amin who come from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle faction. This is purely the choice of the Indonesian people after winning the vote count. As Harris G

Warren et al.'s theory. (1998) where Pilkada is an opportunity for the people to choose their leaders. Apart from that, this decision explains the voting rights that the people have.

Along with understanding TNI neutrality and the rights of TNI families. TNI families are included in the Civilian category so they can still vote. Based on the results of interviews with TNI Army families. The TNI family already knows that an officer must be neutral or impartial, this is obtained from the rules in the TNI pocket book which are listed following Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army. All family members understand the rules that during the period of active service, soldiers must act neutral and not take sides with anyone. As from Yetty's statement, an Army soldier's wife has the initials S.

".. I know about the TNI's Neutrality rules which are impartial and non-political, I got this knowledge through the TNI pocket book"

In agreement with Mrs. Yetty, Jamillah, who is also the wife of an Army soldier with the initials X, stated

".. I know the mechanism of election procedures starting from voter registration, voting and vote counting then determining the election results.., usually during the implementation there will be KPU officers on guard, as well as environmental security such as lines, so you can be sure that the presidential election This is very safe to guard to avoid fraud."

Continuing Jamillah's statement, he also admitted that he knew the neutrality regulations from the TNI pocketbook

".. the rest is that the rules regarding neutrality are included in the TNI pocketbook. "So of course wives and husbands whose partners work in the Armed Forces should know that the Army and Police cannot choose or side with a political party."

The wives of the soldiers whom the researchers interviewed also said that they knew exactly the rules contained in the soldier's pocketbook. Apart from that, they also agreed that in the election implementation mechanism, voters were obliged to know which candidate pairs would be chosen based on conscience and without coercion by anyone.

This is following Law number 34 of 2004 which states that the TNI is a means of National Defense where Article 7 paragraph (1) explains that the main task of the TNI is to safeguard state sovereignty, defend the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila, and the Law. Founded in 1945. Protecting all Indonesian blood from all threats emphasizes the neutrality of the Indonesian National Army. Of course, the TNI family understands that their husband and family are in the military. This understanding is not only obtained from laws, pocketbooks, of course also from educational information provided by the KPU.

2. Political Participation of the Indonesian Army Family in the 2019 Election in Magelang

Political participation is closely related to society. Conventionally, political participation can take the form of voting in general elections, attending general meetings, being part of a certain party group, becoming a member of parliament and so on. (Budiardjo, 2009). Freedom of opinion, association and assembly is enshrined

in the 1945 Constitution. This is also a guarantee for all Indonesian citizens to have the freedom to make their political choices.

For military families, political participation is permitted. As civilians, TNI families can of course participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs. Regarding the political participation of the TNI Army family in the 2019 elections in Magelang, data has been obtained through interviews. The family as a civil society that obeys the state takes part in the democratic party and participates. As stated by Danik "... my husband never recommended that during elections, I also know that State Apparatus must act Neutral. Of course, I came and participated in choosing by looking at candidates with a vision and mission and those who would be able to make Indonesia even better." This statement also emphasizes that when choosing TNI families there is no intervention from any party, honestly and purely based on personal choice, in line with Danik has acting as a good citizen by participating by coming and choosing a future leader.

The existence of the TNI family participating in the democratic party has more or less suppressed the public's assumption that ABRI's dual function has long ceased. neutrality is still in effect, without tarnishing the legitimacy of the election itself.

3. Source of Knowledge in the TNI Army family during the 2019 Election in Magelang

The counting of votes in the family includes individuals who are legally able to vote or are aged 17 years or over. Apart from that, voters must also meet the requirements as written in General Election Commission Regulation No. 7 of 2022, namely, have the right to vote or have not had their right to vote revoked, be an Indonesian citizen, not be a soldier in the Indonesian National Armed Forces or Police. (KPU, n.d.).

When choosing, of course, men and women from the Indonesian National Army must not be guided or directed because they must be by each individual's wishes. When the author wanted to interview the father with the initials He did not continue with this sentence and asked the author to interview the wife of the father with the initials X. Jamila, who is the wife of the father with the initials "Then I gave him the choice, I just advised him to choose a candidate pair who can make Indonesia better by looking at the candidate pair's vision and mission and work program." This also explains that the soldiers' families were not threatened or under pressure, voting was free. Sources of knowledge for family members of the Indonesian National Army are obtained from the mass media, KPU, Bawaslu, and Pocket Books regarding the Neutrality rules of the Indonesian National Army, education and service counseling for the Indonesian National Army.

4. Implications of the Army's Neutrality on Families during the 2019 Elections in Magelang

General elections are a means of realizing human rights, where freedom of association, assembly and opinion is included. This also represents individuals who have human rights as free and independent creatures. The 2019 general election will be the twelfth election in Indonesia. The election was held to find a leader who has integrity and can take Indonesia in a better direction.

During the general election process that took place in Magelang, the TNI Army family followed procedures following good citizens, no one received pressure or threats from the active TNI. Based on the results of observations that the 2019 election went well by maintaining neutrality in Law 7 of 2017 article 280 paragraph (2), it is stated that other than ASN, MK, MA, TNI, POLRI and village officials are prohibited from participating in campaign activities. If these parties take part, they will be subject to sanctions which are also stated in Article 280 paragraph 3 which will be subject to a maximum sentence of one year and a fine of twelve million rupiah (Gloria, 2019).

Each individual has the freedom to voice their opinion, as did the TNI army family in the 2019 election, even though the TNI is required to be neutral by complying with existing regulations, the family still has the rights as independent human beings. During the election, of course, in selecting the Presidential Candidates, some families exchange information to voice their opinions, this becomes a dilemma because there are prejudices that political content will emerge to win votes.

From the results of interviews with TNI family members in Magelang, data was obtained that if there was input, family members would still stand by their choices, such as the statement from Mrs. Tina "... I still stick to my choice, fortunately, I am not easily influenced." Then continued Mrs. Tina's answer when asked about the knowledge gained from the army pocketbook. Mrs. Tina said "... yes, I already know the regulations regarding TNI Neutrality from my Pancasila education, so I have understood from a long time ago that the military cannot have any contact with politics, then I knew even more deeply when I married the military, because every TNI and "The National Police received a pocket book of agency regulations." This statement proves that there are still suggestions and input from the TNI family regarding their chosen candidate pair, but this choice is returned to each individual to continue to choose according to their conscience.

In Magelang, TNI members maintain their neutrality by carrying out supervision in addition to security and as a responsibility, the members limit their activities to the area where the election is being held, both the headquarters area and the dormitory where they live. This is done as an effort to be professional. and maintaining the identity of the TNI in Magelang. It doesn't stop there, even though there are restrictions on activities in the campaign area, TNI members who have received assignments continue to carry out their duties to carry out supervision, anticipation and guarding ahead of the General Election. There are no pamphlets, banners or posters in the ABRI area, but this is of course done out of personal awareness.

The visible impact of the TNI's neutrality is of course the sense of security that is created and felt by the people in determining their voting rights without worrying about threats or pressure from the military that the people may have felt. In this case, of course, it also brings new enthusiasm to the people because they can speak with their conscience.

Conclusion

The TNI's neutrality in the 2019 elections in Magelang brought the Marwah of the agency to maintain the sanctity of the election. Based on the results of the interviews

that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the TNI family continues to vote and the Army itself remains neutral, where it does not take sides and does not give advice when carrying out its duties. This cannot be separated from the commander who has directed his members to remain neutral.

From the many interviews, a statement emerged for the author, whether what happened in the interview process was indeed proven that the TNI army family was neutral without being under pressure from any party, while the TNI's neutral attitude was inseparable from the directives above. The 2019 elections brought in retired TNI officers as presidential candidate pairs, but commanders may direct members under them to be neutral or choose these candidate pairs through their families who are members of civil society. From this interview, answers were obtained

1. Families of TNI Army Soldiers know the TNI Neutrality Rules and carry out election activities. They understand and understand who the presidential candidates and their deputies are, and then the implementation procedures contained in the KPU. TNI families also use their voting rights just as civil society as citizens use their votes wisely. In general, during elections, the KPU also provides outreach through pamphlets, leaflets and social media. The TNI army family understands that TNI soldiers cannot take sides or must be neutral with both political parties and prospective candidates, they also do not involve themselves in political activities while still serving as active TNI.

2. The general election for presidential and vice presidential candidates in the city of Magelang in 2019 has gone well, it can be concluded that the TNI Army family also participated in a series of election activities. Starting from attending voting stations and channeling aspirations by voting for one of the presidential candidates. The TNI army family has exercised political rights well, they are also not involved in party officials or success teams.

3. Members of the Indonesian Army already understand that as soldiers they must remain neutral in politics. The implications that occur after political transformation mean that members are given the freedom not to participate. However, in exchange, the TNI family, which is a civil society, will not experience pressure from any party, and will freely have the right to make their choices according to their conscience both during elections and in regional elections. Meanwhile, if there is advice from the husband or wife, it is only input that does not influence it. So it can be concluded that the right to choose is absolute for the individual. One form of the TNI's commitment to upholding neutrality is the absence of pamphlets scattered on several roadsides in Magelang, specifically the Military Academy (AKMIL), Koramil, and the Army's official residence area.

4. Based on information from related sources, it can be concluded that there is a need to increase awareness and conditions when sources are faced with situations as heads of families and members of the TNI, where it is appropriate for members of the TNI to instill integrity, especially neutrality to maintain the spirit of the constitution.

Eventually. TNI members must still demonstrate neutrality both as heads of families and members of the TNI. Even though a question arises in the author's mind, this is not proven in this research because the TNI has taken a neutral stance by the Reformation Mandate, as does the family which continues to carry out its obligations as a democratic civil society.

The actions taken by TNI members in positioning their duties to remain neutral have led the people to believe that democracy has been achieved to date, although up to now there may still be some people who are skeptical about the candidacy of retired TNI officers. There is a need for socialization so that the public understands that a retired officer has essentially returned to civil society along with the rights inherent in it. Regardless of which agency, position you have achieved or title you have obtained. The 2019 election seems to bring concerns about reform terror because one of the candidates is a retired TNI officer. Even though it is filled with intrigue, the TNI in Magelang has proven that it is still maintaining its neutrality.

At the same time, in political relations between civil and military relations, of course, we see phenomena like this not as something contradictory, politics will always be dynamic with the needs within it.

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