

ABSTRACT

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“MECHANISM FILLING OF THE OMBUDSMAN MEMBERS POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (COMPARATION STUDY WITH SWEDEN RIKSDAGENS OMBUDSMÄN)”

(XII + 95 pages)

Global democratization is widespread in various countries, one of which is Indonesia, a country that is fairly successful in the implementation of democratization. In Indonesia, this state of democratization also demands constitutional reform in the period 1998-2002, with the hope that it will be able to complete all the implementation of the government in accordance with the expectations of the people, support law enforcement and human rights. To improve the quality of the governmental system in accordance with the aspirations of the Indonesian people, changes to the law are made. One of which regulates the formation of an independent state institution, in order to improve the democratic process that embodies the desire of the people to be realized in the part of solving the complexities of constitutional issues in a well-institutionalized way. An independent state institution that assists in overseeing public scrutiny is the Indonesian Ombudsman. According to Law number 37/2008, the ombudsman institution as nonstructural institution that is within the government environment is established independently. It is the basis of the objectives of the ombudsman institution itself. Namely, overseeing public services or maladministration. These authorities will be hampered if there is no support from the Ombudsman leader or commissioner who can guarantee the independence of the Ombudsman, with integrity and quality. Hence, appropriate ombudsman members are needed in order to execute these needs. To find out and find suitable candidates, good regulations and implementation are also needed. Therefore, empirical normative research with secondary and primary data was conducted to analyze and formulate the results of this research. This research will mainly discuss the regulation and implementation of filling the position of the Indonesian ombudsman with the Swedish ombudsman as a comparison. With the support of the provisions in Law 37/2008 (Indonesia) and The Riskdag Act (Sweden), email correspondence, journals, and books. This research will also discuss the differences and similarities in the regulations used to carry out the selection process for prospective ombudsman members in Indonesia and Sweden. Furthermore, this research will explain the implementations in both countries. From this research, it can be concluded that both countries, Indonesia and Sweden have their own laxity of each different aspect.

Keywords: Government Supervision, Governmental bodies, Public Complain, Ombudsman, Swedish Ombudsman, Indonesian Ombudsman, Ombudsman Selection Process

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