

Political Issues Hindering the Implementation of Election Smart Home Program

Nana Abdul Aziz*, Yudha Aditya Pratama
Department of Public Administration
Universitas Brawijaya
Malang, Indonesia
*nanaabdulaziz13@gmail.com

Abstract—Elections are the result of a democratic process. Democracy ought to be supported by education effort to ensure the public is capable to use the democratic system well. It is conducted to achieve the ideals of the country desired by the people and the 1945 Constitution. Political education is one of the tasks of the KPU (General Election Commission) of the Republic of Indonesia. The KPU as the election organizer manages Election Smart Home program as education effort. Nevertheless, it received low participation percentage, hence requiring program improvement. A similar case emerged in Batu City as the percentage of voter participation continued to decline in each election. It started declining from the 2014 legislative election, the 2014 presidential election, and the 2017 local election. The Election Smart Home program of Batu City KPU was implemented only once in 5 months since its ratification. Therefore, this research aimed to determine the issues hindering the implementation of the Election Smart Home in Batu City. This research explored Batu City KPU issues in implementing Election Smart Home using a qualitative descriptive approach, aimed at explaining in detail the implementation of the Election Smart Home program.

Keywords—implementation; voters education; election smart home

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a democratic country. The general public interprets democracy, namely from the people, by the people, and for the people. In line with this, Soche stated that democracy is a form of people's government, as government power is inherent in the people [1]. It is the people's right or people to regulate, defend, and protect themselves from coercion from other people or bodies entrusted to govern. The manifestation of a democratic system is general elections. Elections are one part of the process as well as the outcome of a democratic system [2].

The holding of elections is carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU). KPU was formed in 1999 by President Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. The Law No. 3 of 1999 concerning the General Election stated that the KPU is authorized to plan and prepare for the implementation of general elections, determine and examine political parties entitled to become election participants, form the Indonesian Election Committee (PPI), and coordinate general election activities starting from the central level and the polling station (TPS), determined the number of seats for members of the DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II for each electoral district, determined the results of all elections in all electoral districts,

collected and systematized the election results data, and implement election stages. The KPU as a state institution, which was granted the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, to hold elections. It possesses the obligation to carry out public services. The task is related to the science of administration, Indradi suggests that administration (in Latin) means is an activity that is providing services in accordance with policies determined by those who give assignments, obligations, and responsibilities to them [3]. Batu City KPU Commissioner stated that the task of the KPU is to hold elections and provide voter education to the public [4].

Education, in the perspective of electoral administration, is education to instill values related to elections and democracy in the nation and state for every citizen who has qualified to vote. Practically, the importance of electoral education according to the Commissioner of Batu City Election Commission, stated that "voter education is very important, because with the community obtaining voter education, democratic values will be embedded, possessing more knowledge on elections, therefore their political awareness will increase and will reduce election fraud such as money politics and absence. Thus it will make an election result with integrity [4].

RI KPU (in the 2015 Voter Education Book: 24) stated that there are 5 (five) strategies in voter education program, namely the Use of Information Technology, Mass Media Utilization, Educational Institutions, Utilization of Socio-Cultural Activities, Hobby Communities, Election Smart Homes, Democratic Volunteers, and Other Creations. Several of these programs possessing Election Smart Home (RPP) are national priority programs. Election Smart Home is a manifestation of the KPU RI to contribute to the intellectual life of the nation in accordance with the 1945 Constitution through Circulated Letter No. 54 / KPU / I / 2017 concerning the formation of 2017 Election Smart Home instructs all regency / city KPUs in Indonesia to construct Election Smart Homes with the concept of education through the use of space [5].

Based on the Circulated letter Batu City Election Commission, as one of the participants listed in 223 KPU constructing Election Smart Home, constructed "Democracy Tourism" and was officially opened by Mayor of Batu City Eddy Rumpoko on September 13, 2017 [4]. Eddy Rumpoko as Mayor of Batu said "Election Smart Home must be able to provide complete knowledge of political education for future elections. It is hoped that Election Smart Homes can be

established in tourist attractions in Batu with the hope of eliminating the reluctance to enter and study" [4].

Batu City smaller number of voters compared to other regions. The number of voters in Batu City amounted to 150,059 people as described below:

TABLE I. NUMBER OF BATU CITY VOTERS BY DISTRICT

No	District	Total Voter		
		<i>L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>L+P</i>
1.	BATU	34.471	34.660	69.131
2.	BUMIAJI	22.351	22.133	44.484
3.	JUNREJO	17.783	18.607	36.444
	TOTAL	74.659	75.400	150.059

The small number of voters does not indicate KPU is fully capable to educate Batu City denizens political literacy. This is illustrated by the decline in the political participation rate of the people of Batu City based on the 2014 legislative elections, the 2014 elections, and the 2017 regional elections participants which are described as follows:

TABLE II. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FIGURES OF BATU CITY COMMUNITY

Election Implementation	Political Participation (%)
Legislative Elections 2014	82,50
Elections 2014	81,72
Regional Elections 2017	80,90

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that Batu City political participation has declined, therefore the Election Smart Home program is required. In general, the purpose of the Election Smart Home program is to increase voter participation, both in quality and quantity, during elections implementations and becoming a center for electoral information. Meanwhile, the specific objective of Election Smart Home is to educate the public on the importance of elections and democracy by introducing basic values of elections and democracy (pre-voters), increasing understanding of the importance of democracy (all segments), instilling awareness of democratic values (all segments). The importance of voter education through the Election Smart Home will be able to improve political awareness or political literacy, have democratic values for everyday life, and providing electoral knowledge.

But in reality, the realization of the Election Smart Home program at Batu City KPU was carried out only once within five months after its inauguration. Based on the facts described above, it can be concluded Election Smart Home to educate voters about electoral and democracy is crucial. Nevertheless, the realization carried out by Batu City KPU is not maximal. It was conducted only at the beginning of the inauguration. This issue raises the question why the implementation process of an important program to increase political awareness in Batu City does not run well, what is the obstacle and support required to ensure that this program may run properly.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy studies are used as a basis for applying scientific knowledge in order to solve everyday problems. Public policy is studied to ensure every law and regulation is appropriate to achieve the target. Dye in Widodo defines public policy as "whatever governments choose to do or not to do" [6]. It indicates that public policy is what the public government does or does not do. Friedrich in Widodo stated that public policy is a series of actions or activities proposed by someone, group, or government in a particular environment [6]. The policy it is proposed to be useful in overcoming obstacles and opportunity to achieve the intended purpose. It can be concluded that public policy is a series of activities or processes in overcoming public problems which contain concepts or values that are in harmony with the concepts and values embraced by society.

The definition of 'program' proposed by the United Nations stated that "The program is taken to mean the form of organized social activity with a specific objective, limited in space and time. It often consists of organizations and activities" [7]. It can be concluded that a program is a form of organized activity that possesses certain objectives, limited time and range, and carried out by a series of activities from the organization. According to the KBBI, the program is defined as a design of the principles and business ventures that will be carried out. The program is a step to achieve the objectives of a predetermined policy. It can be concluded that policy is a decision-making action taken by individuals or officials to achieve the goal, through several programs as a step towards achieving goals.

Widodo stated that "the implementation of public policy is one of the stages of the public policy process [6]. It is a very crucial study. It is crucial because no matter how good a policy is, if it is not well prepared and planned for its implementation, the policy objectives will not be realized. "According to Jones in Widodo, the stages of policy implementation follow: first, the stages of interpretation or stage elaboration of a policy in which there is an understanding of goal consistency and socialization [6]. Secondly, is the stage of organizing or the process of setting the following activities; 1) Implementing Policy; 2) Standard Operating Procedure; 3) Resources both in terms of finance, human, and infrastructure; 4) Determination of executive management; 5) determination of activity schedules. The last stage is the implementation which includes program preparation and program implementation.

Purwanto and Sulistyastuti state that policy implementation is essentially an activity to distribute policy output, carried out by program implementers, to the target group as an effort to realize policy objectives [8]. Widodo stated that the implementation of policy emphasizes an action, carried out by the government and individuals to achieve the objectives set out in a previous policy decision [6]. Both of these understandings make it clear that achieving policy objectives is done by dividing into several actions called programs. The implementation of the program in the concept of policy implementation was described by Nugroho public policy in the form of laws or regional regulations is a type of public policy that requires explanatory public policies or which are often termed implementing regulations [9]. Operational Public

policies are the Presidential Decree, Presidential Instruction, Ministerial Decree, Decree of the Regional Head, Decree of the Head of Service, etc. The series of policy implementations are exhibited in the program, project, and activities [9]. Therefore, a program is a series of public policy implementations which functions as a tool for achieving policy objectives. Hence, the program is a form of implementing public policy that emphasizes programs and public policy as a unit.

According to the Indonesian KPU, voter education is an attempt to instill values relating to elections and democracy in the nation and state to citizens qualified to vote [10]. The purpose of voter education is to increase participation, political literacy, and volunteerism. Voter education has several principles, namely segmentation, voter orientation, contextual, participatory and continuous.

III. METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This study aimed to describe the phenomenon and facts occur in the field regarding the implementation of the Election Smart Home program as an educational effort for voters belonging to Batu City KPU.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Election Smart Home is a concept of voter education carried out through the use of spatial planning from a particular building. It carries out educational projects programs and activities to the community. Smart election house provides voter education and acts as a forum for the election activists community movement. The budget allocation for the formation of election Smart Homes was derived from APBN (National Budget). Election Smart Home aims to overcome the problems of political participation rates in Indonesia. One such issue occurred in Batu City. Democracy built by the government is a challenge to maintain and develop in social life. Batu City does have a good percentage of political participation. Nevertheless, based on the calculation of political participation in each electoral administration, it exhibits a decrease in the number of political participation. Therefore, the Election Smart Home program should be a frontline of Batu City KPU to be able to increase the political participation. However, after five months of the program's inauguration, there has been no re-realization of the program. This discussion emphasizes the presentation based on the findings in the field which are juxtaposed with the implementation theory.

A. Interpretation Phase

A program needs consistency of objectives and good socialization built by the institution or agency that organizes the program. Batu City KPU as the organizer of the Election Smart Home program refers to the Election Smart Home Guidebook, to ensure that the organizer itself understood program implementation objectives and functions. However, this is not proportional compared to the socialization carried out by Batu City KPU. The socialization does not merely determine the target, but also other parties who may possess responsibilities in political participation. Based on Election Smart Home program socialization goal, it has made progress

by utilizing social media, technological developments, making events covered by the mass media, and conduct presentation at schools. However, there is minimal feedback from the community indicating a lack of attention from the public sector. The lack of attention after socialization decreased public and related parties attention, hence leading the program to failure.

B. Organizing Phase

The activity organizing phase involved implementing policies, standard operating procedures, resources both in terms of finance, people and infrastructure, determining the management of executors, and establishing activities schedule. Referring to the Election Smart Home program as a voter education effort there should be several actors involved in this program, among others, Batu City government, political parties, community leaders, community organizations and educators. It can be concluded that it is not possible for the Election Smart Home program to work properly when is no involvement from other actors. However, the Batu City KPU has not communicated and coordinated with other actors before the formation of the Election Smart Home program. Hence the other actors have not participated in developing this program. Batu City KPU developed the program without outside influence. A human being is incapable to live without others, which is similar to the case of this program. It is impossible for the Batu City KPU to implement this program properly without other parties assistance in an endeavor to achieve the program objectives. PKPU No. 10 of 2018 stated that the role of regional governments is obliged to provide assistance and facilities in implementing voter education and dissemination in an endeavor to increase public participation. A similar concern was stated in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties. The two regulations should have guided the Batu City KPU to communicate and coordinate with other actors to implement the Election Smart Home program.

The Standard Operating Procedure or SOP. Theoretically the implementation of a program supported by a clear SOP. Hence, the organizers understood what manner of preparation and conduct, who the target is, and what results to be achieved from the program implementation. Mr. Gogot Cahyo Baskoro as Commissioner of the East Java Provincial Election Commission (on the website of the Blitar City Election Commission) stated the East Java Provincial KPU Leadership Meeting, "in each Regency / City KPU there are SOPs related to the implementation and responsible parties Election Smart Home. Therefore, Election Smart Homes can function optimally from time to time and all segments of voters can use the Election Smart Home to gain knowledge about elections and democracy ". However, this is contrary to the reality in the field regarding the implementation of the Election Smart Home program conducted by Batu City KPU. After five months after the inauguration of the program, Batu City KPU has not yet made an SOP for the Election Smart Home program. The Batu City KPU seemed to be fixated on the Election Smart Home Guidebook which was a general picture to realize the Election Smart Home program. This makes the implementation of the Election Smart Home program disorganize, in optimal, and

unsustainable. Therefore, this program does not function optimally because it does not yet have a clear SOP.

Resources are important in implementing a program because it involves the effectiveness and efficiency of the program. Resources are divided into three, finance, human resource, and infrastructure. Erdward III in Widodo suggests that these resource factors also have an important role in policy implementation [6]. The availability of adequate resources ensures the program implementation process run well.

However, when conditions show otherwise, the program implementation process will not run effectively and efficiently, despite the rules have been clearly and consistently determined. Therefore, the Election Smart Home program utilizes human resources, finance, and equipment (facilities and infrastructure). The resources possessed by the Batu City KPU as a whole are still inadequate. Based on the financial resources of Batu City KPU, RI KPU allocated a budget of Rp. 27,000,000, - as described follows:

Unit	Activities	PILOT PROJECT		NON PILOT PROJECT	
		Pilkada	Pilkada	Pilkada	Pilkada
		Budget			
Province	1 Parmas Program Consolidation	Rp 57.000.000	Rp 40.000.000	Rp 49.000.000	Rp 52.000.000
	2 Voter Education Facility	Rp 57.000.000	Rp 58.000.000	Rp 58.000.000	Rp 57.000.000
	3 Research on Voter Participation	Rp 40.000.000	Rp 40.000.000	Rp 40.000.000	Rp 40.000.000
	4 Establishment and Management of Election Smart Houses	Rp 40.000.000	Rp 20.000.000	-	-
	TOTAL	Rp 194.000.000	Rp 158.000.000	Rp 147.000.000	Rp 149.000.000
Regency/City	1 Voter Education Facility	-	Rp 102.000.000	Rp 15.000.000	-
	2 Management of Election Smart Houses	-	Rp 27.000.000	-	-
	TOTAL		Rp 129.000.000	Rp 15.000.000	

Fig. 1. Election smart home budget for Batu City election commission [11].

This budget was considered sufficient to realize the Election Smart Home program but in reality, it was not sufficient to develop this program. Batu City Election Commission should not only rely on RI KPU. It may seek other funding sources such as from the private sector, government, or grants. Lack of funding sources was due to Batu City KPU lack of communication and coordination with other actors who should be involved. With the limited budget that is owned will make the education services provided to the community become limited as well.

In terms of infrastructure facilities owned by Batu City KPU in the Election Smart Home program, it is still inadequate. The facilities owned by the City KPU is insufficient compared to existing developing technology. Nevertheless, the Batu City KPU endeavored to optimize existing budget use to provide all the necessary facilities properly. Therefore, Election Smart Home is realized. The good facility must be supported by good infrastructures. The infrastructure owned by the Batu City KPU is very limited. The concept of space utilization becomes neglected. The limited space becomes multifunctional in running the Election Smart Home program. This rendered the Election Smart Home program hampered coupled with the absence of SOPs.

This multifunctional room rendered the Batu City KPU less concerned with the Election Smart Home program. Batu City KPU focuses more on the implementation of the 2018 Election and 2019 Presidential Election. The resources of facilities and infrastructure must be mutually adequate. Limited facilities and

infrastructure affects the effectiveness and efficiency of the Election Smart Home program implementation and rendered Batu City KPU not motivated to run this program.

The human resources possessed by the Batu City KPU to implement the program, in terms of quantity, are still lacking.

TABLE III. EDUCATION BACKGROUND OF BATU CITY KPU EMPLOYEE

No	Education Level	Civic Officer	Honorary	Total
1.	S 2	5	-	5 people
2.	S 1	12	1	13 people
3.	D IV	1	-	1 people
4.	D III	2	1	3 people
5.	HIGH SCHOOL	3	5	10 people
TOTAL		23	7	30 people

However, it is sufficient in terms of quality. The average employee of the Batu City KPU latest education is S1. There are only 4 personnel responsible for the Election Smart Home program, namely the HR Division and Community Participation in Batu City KPU. Mr. Ariansyah Mustafa, S.IP as the Technical Sub-Division Head and Public Relations stated that "The Election Smart Home Program is directly under the command of the HR Division and Community Participation, while the number of human resources is only 4 personnel", it required assistance from other Batu City KPU employees to organize this program. Coordinating with other actors should be able to overcome personnel limitations.

Theoretically, it can be concluded that the Smart Home Election program lack human resources hence hindering its effectiveness. Therefore, the Batu City KPU must reconsider the human resources used both in quality and quantity to ensure the Election Smart Home program can run effectively.

Other than program implementers, SOPs, and subsequent resources, a crucial part in program implementation is the person responsible for implementing the Election Smart Home program. In accordance with the RI KPU Strategic Plan for 2015-2019, which is responsible for the level of political participation and voter education, the Division of Human Resources and Community Participation. The person in charge of implementing the Election Smart Home program belonging to Batu City KPU is in accordance with the Strategy Plan and Election Smart Home Handbook. Similar to the leadership pattern used in carrying out this program. As the Batu City, KPU runs this program without outside interference, and the division that runs this program has limited number of personnel, collegial leadership patterns emerged. The collegial leadership pattern is an internal kinship leadership pattern in Batu City KPU. Batu City KPU is running the program implementation in a collegial manner. Other employees from different divisions also participate in implementing the Election Smart Home program.

The SOP and the infrastructure resources owned by the Batu City KPU is not adequate. It can be concluded that there is no clear activity schedule. In the absence of a clear schedule of activities, it can be ascertained that this program does not run continuously. Batu City KPU consistency in running the program is questionable. This situation rendered the Election Smart Home program run once in a five-month period. This program is important to support community participation in the 2018 Election and 2019 Presidential Election which will be held in less than one year. Theoretically, the activity schedule may also function as a measure to assess the implementation of the Election Smart Home program. It ensures that there is no tool that can be used as a benchmark for evaluating the Election Smart Home program of Batu City KPU.

Based on several explanations regarding the organizing stage there are various shortcomings in Batu City KPU. There's a lack of communication and contributions with other actors involved, SOP, adequate resources, and activities schedule. Therefore, these factors became an obstacle that threatens to fail the program and waste allotted budget.

C. Implementation Phase

The last activity in implementing a program is the implementation stage, this stage is the stage of realization of activities from the planned program.

Batu City KPU possesses good technical aspect in implementing the Election Smart Home program preparation. In accordance with the instruction in circular letter number 54 / KPU / I / 2017 concerning the establishment of Election Smart Homes that improves the status of this program into a national priority program, it must be realized immediately. The Batu City KPU was able to optimize available resources realizing the Election Smart Home program and formalize it in a short time. Nevertheless, the program was realized in a hurried

manner as the Batu City KPU did not conduct thorough preparation as discussed at the organizing stage. This affected program implementation to the public. The implementation of this program was only carried out at the inauguration on September 13, 2017, and was never reapplied. At the time of the inauguration, the people who were present to be given education regarding the election commented that the material was presented in a hurried manner due to the inaccuracy at the start of the inauguration of the Election Smart Home of Batu City KPU. However, after being given education by the organizers, the public understood about the bad money politics and how to use voting rights wisely and apply it to daily life and the environment. Election Smart Home program it has achieved its objectives well.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the implementation of the Election Smart Home program Batu City KPU exhibited various shortcomings. It included interpretation, organization and application stages. In addition, the Batu City KPU has not been able to anticipate the concept of space utilization from this program. Instead, it hinders the Election Smart Home program implementation. Community enthusiasm must be considered to be able to invite the community and succeed the Election Smart Home program. In the organizing phase, there is a significant lack of necessary resources.

Batu City KPU should be by other parties. Nevertheless, Batu City KPU has not coordinated with other parties related to voter education. The Election Smart Home program does not possess adequate SOP. There is a lack of necessary resources in implementing the Election Smart Home program in terms of finance, people and infrastructure. Lastly, there is no clear activity schedule to run the Election Smart Home program.

Batu City KPU may consider the following suggestion in order to develop the Election Smart Home program and be able to achieve the objective:

Batu City KPU needs to formulate and clarify the implementation of Election Smart Homes by making SOPs and activity schedule. It is conducted to ensure the program run well and avoids room usage issues. It would be better to invite or coordinate with the actors involved in creating SOP and activity schedule. It is conducted to ensure that the actors acknowledge their role and reach a mutual understanding. Hence, it ensures the achievement of the Election Smart Home program based on the Decree of the Republic of Indonesia General Election Commission No. 90 / Kpts / KPU / 2016 concerning the 2015-2019 KPU Strategic Plan, which regulates cooperation with external parties of KPU institutions. Thus lack of human resources can also be anticipated. In addition, based on the regulation, Batu City KPU is expected to be able to find other funding sources such as grants and the private sector. Hence, it ensures that the budget for the Election Smart Home program increases and capable to support services provided to the community. Constructing an interesting Election Smart Home programs may attract the community enthusiasm, and invite them to come to the Election Smart Home. The Batu City KPU may build a new structure by utilizing the extensive land owned.

Based on Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, it explains that the task, main and function of political parties is to increase political participation and provide political education more clearly. On the other hand, KPU is largely given the task of holding elections. Should the Election Smart Home program exist only as a form of embodiment of the Batu City KPU's voter education budget funds, the program should be terminated as it is not well implemented.

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