

Reviewing Presidential Candidates And Political Parties Reactions On The Results Of 2019 General Election Quick Count

Wakhyudi

Pusdiklatwas BPKP

Beringin Street 2, Pandansari, Ciawi, Bogor, 16720

e-mail: wakhyuwakhyudi@gmail.com

Abstract: The results of the general election (presidential choice and choice of legislative members) in Indonesia on April 17, 2019 are known in a short time through a quick count process. On the one hand, there are differences in attitudes from the two presidential candidates in dealing with quick count results. The average quick count results by several survey institutions place number 01 and 02 presidential candidate pairs with 56% of votes compared to 44%. Pair number 01 presidential and vice presidential candidates responded to the results of the quick count carefully. While the number 02 presidential and vice presidential candidate pairs denied that results and submitted the paired version of the quick count with a range of votes on his party of 62%. On the other hand, political parties contesting the general election have almost no difference in the results of the quick count of votes in the House of Representatives. The quick count results placed PDIP, Gerindra, and Golkar as the majority votes collectors in Senayan.

This study aims to examine the differences in attitudes between presidential and vice-presidential candidates number 1 and number 2 on the results of the quick count of presidential and vice-presidential elections. This study also looks at the attitudes of political parties to the results of quick counts of legislative elections. This research is qualitative in nature based on news data in various mass media. The results of the study indicate that the results of the quick count in the presidential election process are more difficult to accept by the losing counts of the quick count version for various reasons, including questioning the credibility of the survey institution. The solution, the process of appointing and financing a quick counting survey institute is carried out by an independent institution. It also a great need to educate pairs of presidential candidates and their supporters about the scientific statistical method of quick count.

Keywords: reaction, quick count, survey institution.

I. INTRODUCTION

The use of a quick count method in the electoral process is the implementation of statistics in the political process. By using statistical methodologies that are scientifically tested, an assessment of a representative sample can be used to estimate the state of the population. Likewise in the general election process in Indonesia. Since the general election was held to elect the president and vice president directly in 2004, a quick count method is always used up to the 2019 general election. One of the benefits obtained from the quick count process is that the winner of the contestation process could be indicated in a short time.

In the 2019 presidential and vice presidential election held on April 17, 2019, the quick count results from several trusted survey institutions showed that pair number 01 (Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin) had a figure around 56% and pair number 02 (Prabowo Subianto and Sandiaga Uno) got a

number around 44%. This is based on data from national.kompas.com on Thursday, April 18, 2019 at 18.49 p.m. in a quick count figures resulted by five survey institutions. The five survey institutions are Kompas R&D, Indo Barometer, Charta Politika, Indonesian Poltracking, and Indonesian Political Indicators. The results of the five survey institutions for pairs 01 and 02 were 54.43%: 45.57%; 54.32%: 45.68%; 54.31%: 45.69%; 54.96%: 45.05%; and 53.91%: 46.09%. Meanwhile, based on data from cnnindonesia.com, three survey institutes that held quick count until Thursday, April 18, 2019 at 07.00 a.m. on average placed three political parties, namely the Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) Party, the Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra) Party, and the Golongan Karya (Golkar) Party each with votes in the House of Representatives (DPR) at 19%, 13%, and 12%. The three survey institutions along with the results are Kompas R&D with numbers of 20%: 13%: 12%, Indo Barometer with results of 19%: 13%: 12%, and LSI Denny JA with results of 20%: 12%: 12%.

The results of the quick count by several survey institutions received different reactions from the contestants of the general election and the mass of supporters. The problem formulation in this research is how the attitude of the parties competing in the election of the president and vice president of the results of quick count by the survey institution and the factors that influence it. While the purpose of this study is to examine the differences in attitudes between presidential and vice-presidential candidate pairs number 01 and number 02 on the results of the quick count of presidential and vice presidential elections. This study also looks at the attitudes of political parties to the results of quick counts of legislative elections.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The quick count method in general elections helps various parties with different interest in the results of elections in a relatively short time. After going through a campaign period for months, the voting results can be known within 3 hours after the quick count process begins. If a polling station is closed at 1:00 p.m. and a vote is counted in time, for example 2 hours. Then the results of TPS calculations can be known starting at 3:00 p.m. The quick count process starts at 3:00 p.m. and the results can quickly be known at around 6:00 p.m. This can also occur with the use of rapid development of communication and information technology.

Why can the public generally trust the results of quick counts in general elections? This question is often asked when many people doubt the accuracy of the data. [1], because quick count is not based on anyone's opinion, it is based on the facts of the field, namely the vote acquisition at polling stations. Organizations that do a quick count collect data from each polling station, and try to do a quick count of randomly selected monitoring areas. The monitors were at the polling station, and reported directly the process of collecting and counting ballots. Mardani Ali Sera, politician of the Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS) Party gave a commentary quoted from the media nasional.kompas.com, namely "PKS strongly believes in quick counts, surveys, it has a scientific methodology that can be accounted for."

The results of quick count can bring good and bad to the parties concerned. In addition, it is very interesting to examine the attitudes of the parties who contested in the general election against the results of quick counts. [2] in several studies conducted by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) in America, quick count actually prevented conflicts in general elections and significantly helped people so that their political rights were respected. Based on a case study of elections in the Philippines in 1986 and Panama in 1989, a quick count was used to protect and defend people's civil and political rights due to fraudulent election efforts. The case of the 1989 Panama general election, for example, the Archdiocese Commission for the Coordination of Laity, a Catholic organization, counted quickly independently to defeat Manuel Noriega, who tried to cover up his defeat and sought to announce false results in the 1989 election.

For general elections in Indonesia in 2019, the quick count process is carried out by taking samples from 1,000 to 8,000 polling stations (TPS) that are spread throughout the territory of Indonesia which reaches more than 880,000 polling stations. Survey institutions that carry out quick counts believe that the quick counts they produce can be trusted because they are based on an accountable methodology and use a distributed sampling methodology that is evenly distributed.

One of the classic studies ever conducted on the results of the survey was heuristic research. Maya Bar-Hillel (1982) through his research on representative heuristics in the field of psychology evaluated how people evaluate samples and sample sizes to see how representative the sample is. In his research, Hillel (1982) tested two survey results that stated the voters' vote in a referendum. The A survey mentioned taking a sample of 400 individuals. The B survey mentioned taking a sample of 1,000 individuals. Both use the same methodology. The subject was then asked to choose the results of the survey which was the most trusted and believed between survey A, survey B, or both the same. As a result, of 72 subjects, 80 percent said they believed in survey B, 4 percent believed in survey A, and the rest were the same. In conclusion, people do believe more and more confident in the large sample in assessing the results of the survey even though they have followed the correct sampling methodology. This condition is reminiscent of Kahneman and Tversky's statement (1982) in his book *Judgment under Uncertainty: Heuristics and Biases* which says that people

judge heuristically and biased when dealing with uncertainty. Own heuristic assessment is an automatic, fast assessment, and looks for shortcuts in someone's cognition to assess information received in uncertain situations. Sample or sample size is information that is very easy to activate a person's heuristic assessment. [3]

This research use descriptive qualitative approach. The main data source in this study is the news from various mass media related to the quick count results in the 2019 general election. This study also uses literature study data. Data is presented and analyzed as a basis for drawing conclusions and suggestions.

III. IMPORTANT RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quick count process in the presidential and vice presidential elections held on April 17, 2019 uses statistical methods to estimate the state of the population based on samples that have been tested. Of the approximately 880 thousand polling stations scattered throughout Indonesia, a number of trusted survey institutions tested about the 2000 to 2500 polling stations. The quick count process is broadcast live through various national television channels, starting at 15.00 p.m. Around 17.30 p.m., the results of the quick count had reached above 90 percent and showed stable results in the range of 54% for pair number 01 and 46% for pair number 02. The quick count results a great different reaction from the two pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates.

1. *Reaction of Pair Number 01 Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin*

Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin reacted in proportional way in responding the result of quick count process. They seem to be happy and asked their supporters to wait the official results conducted by KPU in about one month time. Joko Widodo also expect that Indonesian people who have different presidential candidate in order to back to unity and harmony. Based on suara.com, Jokowi asked his supporters to continue to be patient while waiting for the official results from the Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) even though he and Ma'ruf Amin had pocketed a higher number than Prabowo-Sandi in the quick count results. According to media cnnindonesia.com, "We have seen all the indications of exit polls and quick counts, but we must be patient to wait for the official KPU calculations," Jokowi said. Jokowi also asked all Indonesian nationals and citizens to get along well and no longer split after the 2019 election. A few moments later in a separate place, candidate number 01 Joko Widodo delivered a press conference addressing the results of the quick count. Unlike Prabowo, the incumbent presidential candidate did not boast about the superior news of his quick count version of a number of institutions. He instead asked his supporters to wait for the official recapitulation results from the General Election Commission (KPU). According to the media liputan6.com, incumbent presidential candidate Joko Widodo or Jokowi thanked the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and Indonesian National Army (TNI) for guarding the 2019 General Election and Presidential Election. So the five-year event was held safely. "The legislative election results and the presidential election run

honestly and fairly," Jokowi said during a press conference at the Djakarta Theater, Jakarta, Wednesday, April 17, 2019. He revealed that from the exit poll and quick count indications, the pair 01 was superior to Prabowo-Sandiaga. However, he asked his supporters to remain patient until there was an official announcement from the KPU. "We must be patient for the official KPU calculation," he said. Jokowi invites all people to eliminate the unhealthy barriers during the presidential election. The brotherhood can come back tightly. "Come back to unite as your countrymen and all over the country to establish and care for our harmony as a nation and country," he said. Regarding the news of vice-presidential candidate Ma'ruf Amin, the suara.com stated that after the vote was held on Wednesday (4/17/2019), Maruf Amin held a prayer in the evening with his family and all students. Quoted from the official website of Nadhlatul Ulama (NU), the prayer was a form of gratitude for the smooth running of the 2019 Election. The celebration was held at the residence of Ma'ruf Amin, Menteng, Central Jakarta. "While begging to Allah so that the next process will be given fluency for the good of the Indonesian people," said Asrorun Niam, one of the students who took part in the joint prayer on Wednesday night.

2. Reaction of Number 02 Pair Prabowo Subianto and Sandiaga Uno

Prabowo Subianto and Sandiaga Uno reacted negatively to the result of the quick count. They denied the quick count results and accused the survey institutions not in objective position. They declared the winning for their pair and convinced people of their claim. Based on suara.com, after the vote, Prabowo claimed he had won and would soon become President of Indonesia, although the quick count results that were still ongoing from a number of survey institutions showed that the Jokowi-Maruf candidate pair had outperformed him. He also made prostrations of thanksgiving before the media crew after giving the statement. According to media cnnindonesia.com, "I emphasize to the Indonesian people that there are efforts from certain survey institutions that we know have worked for one party to lead opinions as if we were defeated," Prabowo said. "The exit poll results at 5,000 polling stations, we won 55.4 percent. The results of our quick count won 52.2 percent," Prabowo said at his residence, Jakarta, Wednesday, April 17, 2019. According to media liputan6.com, Prabowo Subianto believes he won the 2019 presidential election. The confidence of the General Chairman of the Gerindra Party is based on the results of his internal real count. "Based on our real count, we are at 62 percent. This is the result of a real count in the position of more than 320 thousand polling stations," said Prabowo in Jakarta on Wednesday (04/17/2019). According to the pair of vice presidential candidate, Sandiaga Uno, Prabowo was concerned because many incidents were detrimental to supporters 02. He said, even many ballots belonged to pair number 01 that had been punched. "Not to mention the ballots that have been punched have been found. But even so, the results of our exit poll at 5,000 polling stations indicate that we won 55.4 percent and our quick count results won 52.2 percent," Prabowo said at his residence on

Wednesday, April 17, 2019. For this reason, Prabowo Subianto asked his supporters to continue guarding polling stations. Media coverage related to vice-presidential candidate Sandiaga Uno according to suara.com was that Sandiaga Uno did not show his nose since the quick count results or quick counts began to appear. "Since the afternoon, Mr. Sandiaga was not feeling well. Until now he has been hiccuping continuously, unbroken. Finally he rested in Pak Prabowo's residence (Jalan Kertanegara)," said Yuga Aden, a member of his success team.

3. Analysis of the Differences in Attitude of the Pair of the President and Vice President Candidates to the General Elections Quick Count Results

The main cause of the different in attitude of the pair of the president and vice president candidates of the general elections quick count process can be explained in three factors, namely blaming the survey institutions, adopting the conspirative mentality, and psychological as well as behavioral aspects of presidential and vice presidential candidates.

Firstly, a very sharp difference in addressing the results of the quick count not only occurred in the 2019 general election, but it actually also occurred in 2014 general election. At that time the presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo Subianto and Hatta Rajasa also did not recognize the quick count results by several survey institutions. Seven survey institutions calculated the superiority of presidential and vice-presidential candidate pair number 2: Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla. The other four announced the thin superiority of the presidential and vice presidential candidate pair number 1: Prabowo-Hatta. The controversy involving the mass media war not only gave rise to political turmoil between the two camps and the general public, but also aroused debate among the educated people. The controversy is about the validity and scientific beliefs and ethics of quick counts commonly used in the counting of general elections as one scientific means to estimate and even be able to guard KPU official vote counts that are very likely to deviate or reduce the risk of fraud. According to prismajournal.com, to clarify the case and as an effort to behave towards the controversy, Prisma Resource Center in collaboration with the Press Council held a Symposium "Quick Count: Ethics of Research Institutions and the Role of Media" held at the Press Council Building - Jakarta, Tuesday, July 15, 2014. On this occasion several intellectuals, press figures and scientists expressed their attitudes and affirmed their position which could be a reference and even valuable learning for scholarship and the public who care about the future of electoral democracy in this country. The symposium produced several recommendations, including: (1) Survey institutions is one of the main results of this nation's reform movement towards democratization. One of the movements of democratization is the general election and its results, while knowing the results of elections for a country as large as Indonesia requires a long time. (2) In that connection, quick count, which is run by these institutions are scientific shortcuts to find out the results of general elections earlier. In addition, the Quick Count is also a tool for controlling the KPU's

count. The scientific method must be carried out as coldly as possible, and as objectively as possible as demanded by scientific-academic principles. (3) The experience of survey institutions in Indonesia in predicting results with a quick count method has been proven in several general elections since the reform was rolled out; and it has also been proven in tens and even hundreds of regional elections in districts and cities throughout the nation. Almost all of the results provided by these institutions show the accuracy of the reports.

Secondly, according to Zein, 2019 on vice.com, a few hours after the voting ended on Wednesday, April 17, 2019, presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto hurriedly announced his victory claim. The basis of the claim is the result of the calculation of his team claiming votes from 320 thousand polling stations, which showed he won with a very large margin, which was 62 percent. The day after the voting, accompanied by his deputy Sandiaga Uno, Prabowo again voiced his victory claim. The basis of the claim is an exit poll data that claimed to involve 5000 polling stations which showed him and his deputy got a 55.4 percent vote [4]. To convince the public, Prabowo also claimed his vote from the results of the quick count of his version was 52.2 percent. Premature claims from Prabowo imply a negative attitude towards science, while encouraging supporters to adopt a conspirative mentality. There is a very striking difference between being skeptical and conspirative thinking. Being skeptical refers to suspicion accompanied by the willingness to renew opinions when observing new evidence that is contrary to pre-presuppositions previously held. Skepticism is an important attitude in developing science, because it helps scientists to distinguish the wrong premise from the one that is closer to the truth. Conversely, conspirative thinking is rooted in excessive suspicion that an important event is the result of a small group of very powerful people. Conspirative thinking is very closely related to misinformation that is very difficult to correct, even though people who believe it have been given new evidence. Interestingly, when people who believe in conspiracy theories are given facts that conflict with their beliefs, instead of changing their opinions, they will be more stubborn and use these corrective efforts as a justification for their false beliefs. In social psychology, this phenomenon is also known as a backfire effect.

In formulating conclusions on the observed symptoms, a scientist must consider all the evidence that often contradicts one another, so that a scientist must be careful in drawing conclusions. Conversely, fans of conspiracy theories only want to believe in information that is in accordance with their beliefs, and neglectfully ignore what is not in line with their expectations. This is a characteristic characteristic of fans of conspiracy theories, namely having cherry-picking habits. This was also demonstrated by Prabowo himself and his supporters. In the 2017 DKI Jakarta gubernatorial election, Prabowo did not hesitate to declare the victory of the pair Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno carried by his party based on quick counts of various independent survey institutions. However, in 2019, when the results of the quick count process signaled his defeat in the presidential election, he acted otherwise. In his speech, Prabowo attacked the

credibility of survey institutions which he considered intentionally leading opinions that he lost. By selecting evidence and information, any assumptions will always be easy to find evidence and justification, but conclusions drawn will always be misleading.

Thirdly, based on kabar24.bisnis.com, [5] Professor of Psychology at the University of Indonesia Hamdi Muluk revealed the results of research on the presidential candidates, namely Joko Widodo or Jokowi and Prabowo Subianto in 2014, had gained evidence in recent years. In 2014, the Political Psychology Laboratory of the Faculty of Psychology UI collaborated with the Indonesian Clinical Psychology Association, conducting research related to the figure of the Jokowi-JK and Prabowo-Hatta candidate pairs. The series of studies consisted of a survey of 204 psychologists who had practiced at least 10 years, psychobiographical analysis, and analysis of speeches and candidate interviews in various media. According to Hamdi, this method is commonly used by measuring aspects of personality from a distance. "This method is used by psychologists in many countries," Hamdi said, Friday night on April 12, 2019. Until now the results of research on Jokowi and Prabowo have not changed much. In fact, firmly Hamdi, obtain evidence strengthening in a series of recent events. The results of the research include that Jokowi's ruling motivation is lowest compared to other candidates, with a score of $M = 6.36$. While the highest Jokowi achievement motivation is $M = 8.06$, and motivation is affiliated at $M = 7.95$. On the other hand, Prabowo's ruling motivation is high, namely $M = 8.64$, so it has a high authoritarian tendency of $N = 76\%$. As for achievement motivation, Prabowo is still quite high at around $M = 7.41$. Another point, namely the research shows that Jokowi is more resistant to pressure, especially when making decisions calmly, the score reaches $M = 7.56$. In a depressed position, Prabowo is considered to be more uneasy, with a score of $M = 6.51$. "This tends to be proven, Jokowi was pressed repeatedly by a wave of protests and slander. While Prabowo also showed his psychological character when he was depressed, he could hit the table for example", Hamdi concluded in the discussion of the Jokowi Research Symposium at JS Luwansa.

Indeed, it must be admitted that it is not easy for Prabowo to admit negative results in the form of news of defeat from the quick count process. Moreover, presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto has participated in the contestation of the presidential vice presidential election three times. First, in 2009 as a vice presidential candidate paired with presidential candidate Megawati and lost to pair Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) and Boediono. In 2014, Prabowo Subianto paired up with Hatta Rajasa also lost to Jokowi and Jusuf Kalla. At present, Prabowo is paired with Sandiaga Uno also declared defeated in the quick count version. Of course, it was very painful and balked at the quick count results that claimed he and his partner lost and claimed victory for pair number 02.

On the other hand, the results of the general election to elect legislators are appropriately addressed as if without turmoil. Leaders and supporters of political parties seem to be able to accept the results of legislative elections. Even for

some political parties based on quick count results, they do not meet the minimum percentage requirement to get an office in Senayan, react fairly and receive the results of the quick count. Some political parties that did not qualify for the House of Representatives in Senayan included the Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB) Party, the Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura) Party, and the Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI) Party.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the process of 2019 presidential and vice presidential elections, there are differences of opinion regarding the results of quick counts. On the one hand, pair number 01 reported won by quick count results be able to receive quick count results and still wait for official results from the General Election Commission (KPU). On the other hand, for pair number 02, which was declared defeated in the quick count process, they were unable to receive the results of a quick count and had another version of the quick count results conducted by his party. Party number 02 claims a win of 66% based on the quick count results performed by their teams. The couple who were defeated in the counting process quickly then declared their victory claims, influenced by conspiracy theories and psychological influences. Using conspiracy theorists tends to sort out information that benefits certain parties and accuses others

of using various methods to win, including accusing various frauds. While psychological factors that are the cause are the differences in the personality of presidential candidates number 01 and number 02 to the motivation of power and attitude in the face of pressure. Moreover, the results of a quick count of legislative members' general elections can be accepted by the leaders and supporters of political parties who participate in the electoral process and there are no significant problems in responding to the results of the quick count.

To improve and guarantee the level of confidence of the president and vice-presidential election participants against the results of quick counts, the General Election Commission is responsible for determining survey institutions that can carry out a quick count process and announce the results. Independent survey institutes can also carry out a quick count process as a comparison of the quick count results by the survey institutions determined by the KPU. Of course, all survey institutions must use statistical methodologies that can be scientifically tested and accounted for, be objective, transparent, and avoid conflicts of interest. Contesting parties and their supporters also need to be educated to understand and accept legally a quick count process that is carried out objectively and independently in general elections so as not to create potential disunity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper has been presented in international conference on Democratisation in southeast asia and thank you for the committee.

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