

Implementation of Campaign Governance, Voting and Vote Counting in Regional Head Elections

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Abstract

This research aims to evaluate how the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in the local elections. This research is motivated by several problems there are namely administration voter data is less accurate, lack of organizer neutrality, voter participation is still low, campaign out of schedule, and campaign props that don't comply with the rules. This research uses the Literature review method by analyzing the results of previous studies from various journals that have been published both nationally and internationally. This research showed that the evaluation of the Implementation of Campaign Governance, voting and vote counting in the local elections still encountered various problems there are namely Several campaign props that were damaged or lost were not replaced by the Regency KPU, the order of the candidate number in the installation of campaign props is reversed, minimum number and lack of quality Campaign Props, involving children in the campaign, carry out the campaign outside the specified schedule, the implementation of supervision at the campaign stage has not been running effectively and efficiently, the lack of participation of party support teams in the campaign period, data administration voter is still problematic, lack of neutrality in the election organizer, and suffrage user participation is still low.

Keywords: regional head election, governance, campaign, voting and vote counting

Introduction

Direct elections of regional heads have been held several times since 2005 as a manifestation of the principles of democracy at the regional level in Indonesia. The elections are expected to be a means of realizing democracy at the regional level. To realize the elections as a tool of democracy needs attention in the governance of the elections. Election of regional heads as a tool of democracy will not be achieved if it is not supported by democratic electoral governance, (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015).

In conducting government campaigns, voting and vote counting, there are principles in conducting elections, in Indonesia as stated in (Regulation of the General Election Commission (PKPU) No. 1 of 2017 Concerning the Stages of the Program and Schedule of Organizers for the election of the Governor and representing the Governor, Regent, and Deputy Regent and Mayor and deputy mayor in 2018, 2017) which states that the Election Organizer is guided by the principles of independence, honesty, fairness, legal certainty, order, public interest, openness, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. According to (Wall, 2006), The principle of organizing an election refers to the principle *standard International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance*, there is a philosophical and normative basis which is the main principle *Electoral Management Design (EMB)* in organizing the elections that can be explained namely, *First*, Independent which is a must for organizers to act and act independently in holding elections, *Second*, impartiality namely the election organizers must also show attitudes and actions that do not show partiality to the election participants both parties and candidates, *Third*, Integrity namely election organizers are also required to have a strong personality and commitment to carry out their duties and authority to control all election processes following applicable rules and legal norms, *Fourth*, Transparency is the key to democratic election management. Through transparency guarantees, election participants and the public can access information about election

administration both in terms of budget, policy and accountability at all stages of election administration, *Fifth*, The efficiency which is this principle emphasizes the prudence of organizers in making election planning that is right on target, the budget is made following the needs, policies, and prioritizes quality aspects in carrying out election management tasks, *Sixth*, Professionalism which is the election organizer, must be an expert and master of the electoral problem, recruited from candidates who have high qualifications as commissioners and prioritize common interests to succeed in elections with integrity, *Seventh*, Priority Services namely election organizers are required to provide services that prioritize all parties (parties, candidates, and the public) and prioritize work governance that can be accounted for by the law (*legal framework*).

The principles formulated from the *International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance* standards above are in line with the principles of organizing regional elections that form the basis of the KPU and Bawaslu as referred to in PKPU Number 1 of 2017 concerning Stages, Program and Schedule for the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and Mayors and Deputy Mayors. These principles are independent, honest, fair, legal certainty, orderly, public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility. Substantially, the principles of election administrators according to IDEA and PKPU Number 1 the Year 2017 have the same meaning about the importance of holding democratic regional head elections with dignity and integrity. The election principles above are binding on the election organizers so that all their decisions regarding the process of organizing and supervising elections take place by democratic election norms and procedures. The principles of the election organizer above become the moral and ethical standards of the election organizer in carrying out their duties. They function as rules of conduct for election administrators in carrying out their duties and authority correctly. In practical terms, the above principles serve as ethical and moral guidelines for election administrators to distinguish correct and distorted election practices (election malpractice).

Various research has been conducted on the governance of elections and regional head elections, especially in the implementation of campaigns. The results showed a variety of problems emerged in the implementation of the campaign such as (Ahmad, 2017) showed that problems occurred during the campaign namely several Campaign Props that were damaged or lost were not replaced by the Regency KPU, the order of candidate numbers in the installation of campaign props was reversed, the minimum number and lack of quality Campaign Props. Then the results of (Farida & Dewi, 2018) showed that the involvement of children in campaigning and practical politics, carrying out the campaign outside the specified schedule. Furthermore, the results of (Putri, Isra M., & Adnan, 2019) shows that the implementation of supervision at the campaign stage, voting and vote counting has not been running effectively and efficiently, such as unannounced campaigns, and also many violations in voter administration, code of ethics. Furthermore, the results of research from (Albright, 2008) stated that the lack of participation of party support teams in the campaign period.

Various research has been conducted on the governance of elections and regional head elections, especially in the voting and counting of votes. As the results of (Arifulloh, 2015) show that voter data administration is still problematic, the lack of neutrality of election organizers, as well as the non-compliance of participants in elections and political parties with applicable regulations. Furthermore, (Harahap, 2016) showed that the level of voter participation in the 2015 simultaneous local elections was generally still low and to support simultaneous local elections, it was necessary to improve the principle of simultaneous local elections based on a spirit of efficiency and effectiveness. Then the results of (Chaniago, 2016) show that simultaneous regional head elections have not been efficient, regional head elections cannot improve political elections, regional head elections cannot close gaps in money politics practices. Furthermore, the results of (Nazir, 2017) research show that there are still many names, not registered in the permanent voter data, and those who have died are still registered on the permanent voter register. Furthermore, the results of (Riska Sarofah, Titin Purwaningsih, 2018) showed that in the voting process the coordination between the election organizers had not been maximized.

Based on the background and results of previous research on evaluating the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in local elections, violations often occur especially during campaigns, voting and vote counting. This article aims to discuss or analyze the evaluation of the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in local elections. This article is very important for analyzing the forms of fraud, and violations in the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in local elections.

Method

The writing of this article uses the method of library (library research) in finding, selecting, elaborating and reviewing various research results that have been carried out in evaluating the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in regional head elections from various types of literature both informing books and based on research results in scientific issue journals that have been published both nationally and internationally with the theme of evaluating the implementation of government campaigns, voting and vote counting in regional head elections. This library method was chosen because it wanted to integrate the findings with the same theme as the preliminary study with current research (Zed, 2008).

This article uses the content analysis method according to (Wallen, 2007), a technique used by the writer to indirectly collaborate through books, and based on the results of research in scientific journals that have been published both nationally and internationally. Content analysis (content analysis) is used to conclude efforts to find characteristics and is carried out according to objectives and systematic. Data collection techniques in research are describing various types of literature both in book form, as well as research results in scientific journals that have been published both nationally and internationally following the theme of writing, namely evaluating the implementation of governance from election campaigns and vote counting in elections.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Campaign Governance

The implementation of campaign governance from various previous research results has not been as expected. As the results of (Ahmad, 2017) research on Campaign Restrictions and Low Voter Participation in Regional Elections. The results showed that there were several problems during the campaign, namely; Several damaged or missing campaign props were not replaced by the Regency KPU, the order of the candidate numbers on the installation of the Campaign Props was reversed, and the minimum number and quality of the Campaign Props. Problems with the implementation of the campaign arose because local regulations did not regulate the technical implementation in detail. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that no PKPU or regulation regulates campaign technical regulations in the installation or determines the sequence of Campaign Props from the candidate pairs at the specified point.

Then the results of (Farida & Dewi, 2018) concerning the Involvement of Children in Political Campaigns. The results showed that children's involvement in the campaign, the campaign was carried out outside the established schedule, and practical politics. Involving children in the campaign in the election of the regent and vice-regent of Ciamis such as a photo of the candidate with the children by showing their fingers as a sign of support for candidates uploaded to social media such as Facebook and Instagram, children's participation when conducting an open campaign in the Lokasana Ciamis field, and taking part in convoys in unprotected pickup trucks which is certainly very dangerous for children but there is no concern from adults that this is a violation of the Child Protection Act. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the involvement of children in political campaigns is a violation of children's rights by Article 15 point (a) of the (Undang-Undang No 35 tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan anak, 2014) concerning Amendments to the (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, 2002) concerning Child Protection which states that each child are entitled to protection from political activities. This means that the law also regulates the

prohibition of involving children in political campaigns of any kind but violations still occur in the campaign. To avoid involving children in practical and political campaigns, it must be announced before the campaign period, targeting adult parents not to allow or invite children in regional election campaigns.

Furthermore, the results of (Putri, Isra M., & Adnan, 2019) on the Performance of the Election Oversight Body in Overseeing the Implementation of Regional Head Elections. The results showed that the implementation of supervision at the campaign stage was not yet effective and efficient, The results of carrying out the duties and authority are still far from what is expected, this is evidenced by the fact that the number of violations that occurred did not decrease when compared to the regional head election five years earlier. Bawaslu in carrying out its duties to do a lot of prevention, However, if a violation occurs during the Bawaslu campaign, it can only reprimand and give a warning. From the results of this study it can be concluded that the government must review the Law and PKPU governing Bawaslu Duties and Powers and technical regulations in carrying out the campaign, because in the Act and PKPU it is explained that there are no sanctions imposed for violations of the campaign implementation but only a warning from Bawaslu. Next, are the results of research by (Albright, 2008) Regarding Partisans or independents? Evidence for campaign targets from elite interviews in Spain, using descriptive qualitative methods. The results showed that the lack of participation of party support teams in the campaign mass.

It can be concluded from the results of this research that, implementation of campaign governance has not been done well because it is not following the principles of *Election Management Design (EMB)* which is the same as the principles of regional head election in PKPU no.1 of 2017 which is independent, honest, fair, legal certainty, orderly, public interest, openness, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. Then in the Republic of Indonesia Election Commission Regulation Number 4 of 2017 explained the principles of the campaign that is the campaign carried out based on the principles of honesty, openness, and dialogue; A campaign is a form of public political education carried out responsibly in increasing voter participation in regional elections. In the campaign some restrictions and sanctions are explained by the (Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) No. 4 of 2017 concerning the Election Campaign for Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, Mayors and Deputy Mayors., 2017), such as insulting the foundation of the Pancasila State and the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Insulting someone, religion, ethnicity, race, class, candidate pair; Campaign by inciting, slandering, pitting political parties, individuals and community groups; Using violence, threats to community groups and political parties; Interfering with security, order and public order; Threaten and advocate the use of force to take power from a legitimate government; Damaging and removing campaign props; use government facilities and budgets from local governments; campaign activities outside the schedule set by the KPU; Campaigns of candidate pairs and campaign teams are prohibited from involving officials of state-owned or regionally-owned enterprises such as state civil servants, members of the Indonesian republic police force, and members of the Indonesian national army and village heads or village officials.

From the description above it can be concluded that during the regional head election campaign up to now it has not been carried out as expected, because there are still violations such as several Campaign Props that are damaged or lost not replaced by the Regency KPU, involving children in the campaign, practical politics, campaigning outside the schedule set by the KPU, the implementation of supervision at the campaign stage has not yet run effectively and efficiently, this is evidenced by the fact that the number of violations that occurred did not decrease when compared to the election of regional heads in the previous five years, the lack of participation of party support teams in mass campaigns. The government must study, improve the electoral system and also the Law and PKPU be reviewed so that it can find the ideal regional head election system.

Implementation of Governance in Voting and Vote Counting

One of the most important aspects of the election of regional heads is governance in voting and vote counting. Research on the implementation of governance in voting and vote counting has been carried

out in various regions in Indonesia. In general, the results of the research indicate that various problems arise in the implementation of governance in voting and counting of votes, Like the results of research from (LP3ES) (Sosial, 2014) regarding the evaluation of the 2014 regional head election report. The results showed that; the recruitment of hoc committee members is less strict so it is vulnerable to internal party intervention, voter data is inaccurate and valid, sanctions for violations are less stringent and inconsistent, the integrity of the ad hoc committee is still in doubt, recapitulation of the results of voting is vulnerable to manipulation and re-voting due to fraud. It can be concluded that in the implementation of electoral governance and vote counting, there needs to be strict supervision from Bawaslu to avoid fraud in elections and regional head elections.

(Amirullah, 2015) concerning the Implementation of Simultaneous Democratic, Peaceful and Dignified Local Elections. In the constitutional democratic regional elections, peace and dignity is the election of the regional head whose implementation is transparent, accountable, credible, and participatory, and the results can be accepted by all parties. However, the results of this study indicate that in the implementation of elections, especially in the governance of voting and vote counting, problems are still being found namely: voter data administration is still problematic, the lack of neutrality of election organizers, as well as the non-compliance of election participants and political parties with applicable regulations. Then it can be concluded that the current regional head election is only a routine not as a national political agenda towards democratization because there is no serious action from the government to improve the electoral system in Indonesia.

Then the results of (Harahap, 2016) regarding the evaluation of the implementation of regional head elections. From the results of the research, the following data were obtained, namely; *First*, the level of voter participation in the 2015 simultaneous local elections is generally still low. Based on KPU data, the voter participation rate is only around 64.23 percent, or lower than the KPU target of around 75.5 percent. *Second*, to support simultaneous regional elections, it is necessary to perfect the principles of simultaneous regional elections based on a spirit of efficiency and effectiveness. *Third*, in the revision of the Election Law, a revision needs to be added; the prohibition of old officials from replacing officials and the prohibition on the use of regional government programs and activities for election activities; guarantee of participation of political parties participating in the 2014 regional head election in the implementation of simultaneous regional head elections as a manifestation of constitutional rules Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution; Also a matter of national security and diversity so that simultaneous regional elections do not lead to broad horizontal conflicts. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the current Until the electoral system is still an unavoidable problem of the government, the need to revise PKPU and the applicable law on regional head elections, especially in the governance of voting and vote counting.

Furthermore, the results of (Chaniago, 2016) on evaluating the implementation of regional head elections. The results showed that simultaneous regional head elections had been agreed to simplify the timing of the election of governors, regents, and mayors simultaneously in a package in the spirit of democracy. However, the first simultaneous regional head elections in 2015 have not been able to realize the ideal regional head elections the level of participation is still low, the simultaneous regional head elections have not been able to close the gap in money politics practices, the recruitment of regional head candidates has not been open and transparent. It can be concluded that from the beginning of the regional head election until now the election has not found an ideal way in implementing the governance of regional head elections, especially in voting and vote counting.

Then (Nazir, 2017) Regarding Election Governance Against the Effectiveness of Legislative Elections. The effectiveness of legislative elections still needs to be improved by maximizing data collection on electoral governance, quality elections conducted and obtained by qualified leaders or representatives so that what they do is in the interests of the people not for individual or group purposes. The results showed that there were still many names that were not registered in the Permanent Voter Data, double name, and those who had registered were still registered in the Permanent Voter Data. It can be

concluded that the KPU must strive to improve voter governance by conducting intensive guidance and supervision as well as awards to the District Election Committee and Voting Committee.

Next up is (Riska Sarofah, Titin Purwaningsih, 2018) on the governance of local elections in the Election Integrity Perspective. The results of this study indicate that the governance of regional head elections in the city of Yogyakarta has integrity by the principles of electoral integrity applied at the stages of the implementation of regional head elections including pre-election, electoral process and post-election. In this research, not all indicators are used to analyze the stages of the regional head election, This is because it is adjusted to the findings of the research with information obtained through several sources. Several factors that support the implementation of governance of regional head elections include the integration of stakeholders in regional head elections, innovation in providing information and informant holders, the smooth distribution of logistics and the alleged absence of a code of ethics by the Yogyakarta City KPU and the District Election Committee. Also, the inhibiting factors include 31% savings of funds should be used to optimize the socialization. While for voter information it should be able to increase public awareness to utilize the Voter Data Information System, and in the voting process, coordination between election organizers has not been maximized. It can be concluded as a successful saving made by the Yogyakarta City KPU. Obtained can be used to maximize socialization for the community. It is important to develop participatory supervision through community participation in the voting and counting process, so there is a need for a general perception in terms of determining valid ballots. Then Participants in the regional head election must be able to show evidence of allegations submitted to the Constitutional Court.

From the results of research on electoral governance and counting, it can be analyzed that the governance of election and vote counting has not been carried out correctly by the principles of *Election Management Design* (EMB) which are the same as the election principles in PKPU no 1 of 2017 namely independent, honest, fair, legal certainty, orderly, public interest, openness, professionalism, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness as well as the governance of Voting and Counting conducted based on the (Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 8 of 2018 concerning the voting and vote counting of the Election of the Governor and representing the Governor, Regent, and Deputy Regent and Mayor and Deputy Mayor., 2018) concerning voting and counting of votes namely: direct, general, free confidential, honest, fair, effective, efficient, independent, legal certainty, orderly, public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, and accessibility.

Based on the research results and PKPU regulations that have been explained, it can be concluded that so far there have been many violations, especially in the administration of voters, the lack of neutrality of election organizers and participation of voting rights users is still low. Therefore the government must review the implementation of general elections and regional elections because until now there has not been found an ideal electoral system for Indonesia.

Conclusions

The ongoing regional head election to date has raised many important notes for the government. Since the first regional head election until now various changes have been made to find an election system that is suitable and ideal for the Indonesian state. However, until now the ideal conditions have not been able to be realized because there are still many violations that occur. From the results of the research and discussion above regarding the implementation of the governance of voting and vote counting campaigns using the Literature review method by analyzing the results of previous studies from various journals that have been published both nationally and internationally. It can be concluded that the evaluation of the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting in the election of regional heads has not been done properly, because there are still many violations that occur from the author's analysis that there are still violations namely Campaign outside the schedule, a campaign involving children, campaign props that don't comply with the rules, and campaign without notice, in voting and counting votes such as the administration of voter data that is still problematic, lack of neutrality in the election organizer, suffrage user participation is still low due to social, political

factors. Simultaneous local elections are an important note for the government to realize peaceful, successful, safe and without fraud regional elections, Therefore, it needs to be examined in more detail about the problems that have occurred in the regional head elections to this day and by PKPU and the Law, the government must revise them again.

Then the authors provide recommendations for evaluating the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting:

1. The government must review, revise and optimize laws, PKPU and law enforcement that violate the governance of local elections, especially in the implementation of campaign governance, voting and vote counting.
2. It is necessary to strengthen legal action for campaign violations and it is also hoped that the democratic process can provide good examples of democracy including in campaigns that are friendly to children so that children can be maintained with good growth and development.
3. There needs to be increased supervision, complaints and law enforcement of fraudulent practices in voting and vote counting.
4. Strengthening of the supervisory function in the voting process.
5. Ad hoc organizer and technical assistance recruitment need to be optimized.
6. It is necessary to increase the participation of political parties in conducting socialization so that voters are more familiar with the existence of political parties, visions, missions, and programs of political parties and regional head candidates and candidates.

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