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The Effectiveness of Simultaneous Election 2019 Evaluation Through the Simultaneous Election 2024

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Abstract: The Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Legislative General Elections were held simultaneously for the first time in 2019 as a constitutional implication of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 and the enactment of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Sorting. This study aims to identify the extent of the effectiveness of The General Election Supervisory Agency in the first simultaneous implementation as an effort to face the simultaneous general election in 2024 so that it can run optimally and minimize the occurrence of errors in the general election organizing sector. The method used in this study focuses on collecting data so that this research design is descriptive qualitative. In practice, there are still many problems that occur in the organizers of the General Election. Election organizers established by law are the General Election Commissions, The General Election Supervisory Agency and the Election Organizer Ethics Council In the context of the effectiveness of the General Election Supervisory Agency. In general, the General Election Supervisory Agency has carried out its duties to the fullest, still leaving a record that it is not yet effective. The General Election Commissions as technical organizers in the General Election noted very crucial problems such as human resources that were not directly proportional to the workload carried out, causing many to get sick and even die, besides that the Permanent Voters List is still a crucial problem in the 2019 simultaneous general election, asynchronous Permanent Voters List so that millions of people cannot cast their ballots. Various administrative sectors that also experienced many problems are still being evaluated. The General Election Supervisory Agency is experiencing problems with violations and crimes that occur in the implementation of general elections are also not maximized. The Election Organizer Ethics Council which is authorized to follow up on ethical code issues tends to be considered successful, although it still leaves a record for improvement. Facing the simultaneous general election in 2024, then a comprehensive evaluation of these problems will be treated.

Keywords: effectiveness; organizer; general election

1. Introduction

Most countries that use a democratic system are Indonesia (Winengan, 2018); the General election is a symbol and the main barometer of the democratic system. Elections, which are the embodiment of democracy, will guarantee the fulfillment of the freedom of citizens' rights. Its realization is by channeling votes as a form of community participation as a whole to be called a process of community democratization (Azwar et al., 2020). Thus, that general election can be declared a symbol of the sovereign people. Sovereign people mean that the highest power lies with the people; the people also choose the method and style of government and choose what goals to aim for (Yunus, 2020). So that the general election can accommodate public control over the government as a means of political equality as the formulation of democracy put forward by David Beetham (Teka, 2020).

International Electoral Standards, Guidelines for Reviewing the Legal Framework of Elections (IDEA) states that there are at least fifteen standards for organizing elections (Mokhonchuk & Romaniuk, 2019). Some of the most important standards are structuring the legal framework compliance in general election law enforcement. In addition, the presence of an election management body accompanied by election observers is also a very important standard. The urgency is, of course, related to who will ensure the implementation of the general election runs according to the democratic conception.

Indonesia has not achieved the real goal of democracy. This can be seen from the quality of democracy (in this case, the General Election) (Ginting et al., 2018). The realization of community sovereignty is carried out through general elections as a means for the people to elect leaders and elect candidates for legislative members who will carry out oversight functions, channel the people's political aspirations, make laws as the basis for all parties in Indonesia in carrying out their roles (Utami et al., 2020). In the course of its journey, Indonesia has held elections since 1955. History records that elections were carried out with a representative mechanism from the colonial era. Minahasa and Yogyakarta became the first regions to carry out local elections (Feith, 1957). After the Old Order shifted to the New Order, when Suharto led Indonesia, general elections were held in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. If you look at the mechanism directly, before 2019, Indonesia had carried out direct legislative elections 11 times and General Election of President and Vice President 3 times (Fahmi et al., 2018).

After the era of President Soeharto, in the transition period from the New Order regime to a democratic regime (Ghafur & Saifudin, 2020), Regional elections from time to time in their journey are faced with changing dynamics. The regional election used in Indonesia is a separate system, namely, regional legislative election, General elections for President and Vice President, and elections for regional heads of provinces, districts, and cities (C. W. B. Santoso, 2016). The mechanism used in the general election is deemed to be less effective in administering regional elections for the presidential system in a government because it is considered to cause polemics, including problems that often arise due to unequal interests of both groups and individuals, excessively extravagant budgets, as well as in its implementation, the frequent practice of politicized bureaucratic money politics, as well as elections whose intensity is too high in Indonesia which causes abstentions due to public boredom (Solihah, 2018). So that there are various voices for reform of general election regulations, one of which is by design so that legal products can accommodate the prevention of money politics and existing problems (Ferza & Aulia, 2020).

In this regard, the implications of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUUXI/2013 in terms of the Judicial Review of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of President/Vice President have legal consequences that the 2019 General Election must be held simultaneously (Presidential Election and Legislative General Election) (Solihah, 2018). The Constitutional Court Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 partially agrees with the petition of Efendi Gazali and his friends. They

conducted a judicial review of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President. The Constitutional Court's ruling mandates that: Article 3 Paragraph (5), Article 12 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2), Article 14 Paragraph (2), and Article 112 of Law Number 42 the Year 2008 do not have binding legal force (unconstitutional) (Laksono & Agustine, 2017).

The implementation of the Simultaneous General Elections in 2019 presented various very crucial problems, including the many officers of the Voting Organizing Group who died being in the spotlight on the organizers of the general election. The additional authority possessed by the General Election Supervisory Agency in handling election dispute issues at the city or district level, which also coincides with the establishment of the General Election Supervisory Agency at the city and district levels independently to maximize the supervisory function, is also a concern (Abhan et al., 2019).

Another problem is from the General Election Supervisory Agency's records evaluation of the General Elections Commission's electronic system, namely the Voter Data Information System (Sidalih). Meanwhile, the problems in Sidalih resulted in the voter list at the Polling Station. Based on the official website, the General Election Supervisory Agency said it had found 7,588 reports of violations that have been handled from reports of violations of the 2019 general election. The General Election Supervisory Agency has processed the reports with details consisting of 458 criminal violations, 149 violations of the code of ethics, 5319 administrative violations, 864 others, and 798 is not a violation.

This research will focus on studying the extent to which the effectiveness of the institutions administering the general election and examining how the general election organizers face the general election simultaneously. So far, no literature has been discussed in an integrated manner related to the effectiveness of general election organizers, as discussed by Muhammad Yasin, who only discusses the Regional Election Supervisory Agency (Riwanto et al., 2019). Therefore, this paper comes with an update on the review of the general election organizers in an integrated manner, so it is hoped that the organizers of the upcoming simultaneous general elections in 2024 can run better and more effectively.

2. Methods

This study used a descriptive qualitative design. According to Taylor and Bogdan (as cited in Napsawati, 2020), they explain that the research procedure in the form of internalization results so that it produces descriptive data in the form of word narration, either written or spoken by practitioners that can be studied, that is what is called a qualitative method. So, it can be studied that a qualitative approach is a collection of data sourced from official texts or documents as well as interviews and not in the form of numerical statistics.

The authors analyze the data from various kinds of literature to indicate the effectiveness of the 2019 simultaneous general election organizers. The literature found requires identification and an in-depth understanding to examine the context of the data so that it becomes an evaluation in welcoming the upcoming 2024 simultaneous general elections. Therefore, this research is qualitative with a literature study approach. Joseph A. Maxwell argues that understanding the meaning, process, particular context, and anticipation of influences and phenomena are concepts in qualitative research (Wahdini, 2020).

This research will examine the effectiveness of the 2019 general election organizers because, for the first time since Indonesia's reformation, general elections have been held simultaneously. The process of collecting data after being identified from several sources such as documentation, statements of figures including news in the form of articles in electronic media, so that research data is collected, observations of phenomena are carried out through observations and interpretations (Keng, 2017). The next process is data analysis by processing data sources with

research objects that have been identified (Ferza & Aulia, 2020). Most of the literature sources were compiled from articles in reputable academic journals, and some were obtained from official reports of the General Elections Commission, General Election Supervisory Agency, and Election Organizer Ethics Council.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Electoral Organizer

The Electoral Organizer is a structural organization that has the orientation and legally has the responsibility to become the organizer of part and or all of the activities of organizing general elections, which are instruments for the implementation of a democracy based on public openness, as well as other instruments related to the General Election. The implementation has legality as a whole, including the successful implementation of the general election (Giroth et al., 2021). Several important matters have real essentials in implementing the general election, such as determining who has the right to be elected, then relating to the verification and validation of candidates for the general election, such as verification of political parties and others (Wall et al., 2016). It can be understood that the holding of a general election must have an organization or institution that accommodates its implementation so that the general election can run systematically and follow regulations. Furthermore, the general election organizing body must be considered representatively to fill important roles and functions in implementing the general election (Lathif et al., 2020).

The history of general election organizers in Indonesia begins with forming the Indonesian Election Committee in the old order era and the General Elections Institute (LPU), which was followed by the reform era and the establishment of the General Election Commission. However, from the general election in 2004 until now, the complexity of the general election began to occur with the election of the President and Vice President, the election of members of the House of Representatives, the Regional Representative Council, and the direct election of regional heads. Thus, the regulations regarding the organizers of the general election began to be designed according to this complexity (Pahlevi, 2011).

Based on this complexity, Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has stated that general elections are carried out by a general election commission that is national, permanent, and independent. The article is then interpreted to mean that there is no specification; only the General Elections Commission is the organizer of the general election. Regulations relating to the organizers of general elections in the course of Law No. 15 of 2011 concerning the organizers of general elections. The General Elections Regulations state the General Election Commission, the General Election Supervisory Agency, and the Election Organizer Ethics Council as a single general election organizer (Saksono, 2020). Having integration with different authorities, the General Elections Commission can carry out duties. The General Election Supervisory Agency is in charge of supervision. The Election Organizer Ethics Council has the authority to deal with the code of ethics. The three general election organizing institutions have the same responsibility in guarding the quality of democracy (Idham & Male, 2020).

3.2. Performance Evaluation of Electoral Organizer in the 2019 General Election

April 17, 2019, became a historical record for Indonesia because for the first time the Simultaneous General Election was successfully held the General Election for President and Vice President which was held concurrently with the General Election of the Legislative Body (Election for Members of The House of Representatives, Regional Representative Council, Regional Representatives of Province, districts and cities). Based on the decision of the Constitutional Court, the separation of the holding of the presidential and legislative elections was declared unconstitutional. Thus, general

elections must be held simultaneously in 2019 (Ardipandanto, 2019). The implementation of the general election was marked by several tensions between various parties, especially the supporters of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who debated a lot, even raising religious issues and other sensitive issues (Nashir et al., 2019).

The implementation of the 2019 simultaneous general elections, according to data, experienced an increase in community participation before the percentage of public participation in the previous general election, 72%, increased to 81%. The pessimism that initially occurred as delegitimization of the general election process and results turned out to be able to increase public interest in taking part in the general election (Arif, 2019) because, in principle, participation is one of the big challenges for a democratic country (Putra, 2017). In the context of democracy, public participation has real urgency in organizing general elections (Djuyandi & Herdiansah, 2018). But from the positive things that happened, the 2019 simultaneous general elections were also inseparable from notes that needed to be evaluated, especially for the organizers of the general election.

Law Number 7 of 2017 is a guideline for implementing simultaneous general elections in 2019. In the Law, it is stated that the General Election Commission is a general election organizer agency that is national, permanent, and independent in holding general elections. The General Elections Commission functions to carry out electoral regulation, electoral process, and electoral law enforcement (Zulkarnaen et al., 2020). Structurally, the General Elections Commission has derivatives in each region, starting from the Center, Province, Regency or City, District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), Overseas Election Committee (PPLN), Voting Organizer Group (KPPS), and the Overseas Voting Organizing Group (KPPSLN).

The implementation of the 2019 simultaneous general elections still leaves some notes on the performance of the General Elections Commission, which in fact, has a very vital role. If it refers to the tasks mandated by Law No. 7 of 2017 against the General Elections Commission, several outputs show the effectiveness of the General Elections Commission has not been achieved to its full potential.

3.2.1. The Workload of the Electoral Organizer Is Too Heavy

So many Electoral Organizer officers died became a problem that was highly highlighted in the 2019 general election. It was allegedly due to several reasons, such as fatigue while carrying out their duties, and some even committed suicide due to pressure or workload. The number of members of the Electoral Organizer who died illustrates the problem with the General Elections Commission's duties as mandated in Article 12 of Law no. 7 of 2017, which should have a well-planned work order. The complicated collection and recapitulation process in the 2019 Simultaneous General Election is an evaluation note that needs to be addressed. The large number that must be recapitulated becomes a very heavy task for members of the Electoral Organizer. It was recorded that 486 members of the Electoral Organizer died, and 4,849 people were sick. This indicates that the work standard is too heavy (Rahmad & Fahmi, 2019).

Counting too many ballots is not directly proportional to the number of members of the Electoral Organizer. Members' working hours range from 18-24 hours in the 2019 simultaneous general elections (Benuf, 2019). In addition to many, counting ballot papers also takes a lot of time because, geographically, Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is very wide and has many regions (Ginting et al., 2018). In fact, as is well known, the Electoral Election is a street-level bureaucracy, which is directly at the forefront of interacting with voters, so that public perception is oriented towards the performance of the General Election organizers, namely the Electoral Election.

In addition to the many double task loads that were found, the inadequacy of technical guidance and training was also a fundamental problem. So that in the field, there are many mistakes made by members of the Electoral Election in accommodating the C1 form. In the 2019 Electoral Election, apart from holding the

ballot, it will also recapitulate five different ballots in a day, causing fatigue and beyond the capabilities of the Electoral Election members. The impact is very risky, so many voters feel they do not get maximum service in the 2019 general election (Pandiang, 2019).

So, in the context of effectiveness, this indicates a mismatch between input and output on the performance of the General Elections Commission, which should accommodate the work system mandated by law. However, this is not in line with the principle that every presence of good normative principles (in this case, the law) must also be in line with good implementing procedures (Cichelero et al., 2018).

3.2.2. Troubled Voter List

The process of updating data is the most important part of determining the Permanent Voter List (DPT); the requirement to be registered in the DPT is stated in Article 199 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Article 198 of Law no. 7 of 2017 requires that those entitled to enter the Permanent Voter List are Indonesian citizens (WNI) aged 17 years or over at the time of voting. And domiciled in an administrative area and not currently a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces or Indonesian Police (Mulyaningsih et al., 2020). Point f in Article 12 of the General Election Law mandates that the General Elections Commission is tasked with updating voter data which refers to the synchronization of data that became the past voter list and population data and then became the final voter list.

The problem of Permanent Voter Data (DPT) has occurred in previous general elections; in the 2019 simultaneous general elections, the problems are increasingly complex. The General Elections Commission, which serves as the institution that carries out data updating, has a big responsibility so that all Indonesian citizens can exercise their voting rights. After being identified in the 2019 general election, 31 million people were not registered in the Permanent Voter Data. This happened due to an asymmetry between the General Elections Commission 2019 data and the General Election Potential Voters List (DP4) data owned by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2017, besides the entry of Foreign Citizens data in the DPT became a crucial problem that occurred. There are at least the names of 370 Foreign Citizens registered. This error was identified because an error occurred in the process of matching and researching voter data by the officers (Subkhi, 2020).

3.2.3. General Election Supervisory Agency Performance Evaluation in 2019 General Election

For democratic countries, including Indonesia, the urgency of an institution that oversees general elections is considered very important. The course of history reveals that the New Order regime prohibited a general election supervisory agency in the New Order era. However, at the end of the New Order era, several intellectuals came up with the idea to form a supervisory agency called the Independent Election Monitoring Committee or the Independent Election Monitoring Committee (T. Santoso, 2021). The idea was presented as anxiety over the ideals of presenting a clean general election. This was then accommodated by the presence of the General Election Supervisory Agency.

The journey of the General Election Supervisory Agency in the 2019 general election as the latest era of its authority, several new powers and functions are mandated by Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. On August 16, 2017, the General Election Law was promulgated and can be used to reference the regulations for the 2019 simultaneous general elections. As the agency in charge of supervising the general election, the General Election Supervisory Agency has high authority, so some opinions state that Bawaslu in this era has a strong intensity in Indonesian history. This new authority causes the General Election Supervisory Agency to become the spearhead of Supervision or adjudicating cases contained in Article 94 paragraphs (2) and (3). Article 94 paragraph (2) letter d of Law No. 7 of 2017

concerning General Elections which states that the General Election Supervisory Agency has the authority to adjudicate in deciding violations of General Election Administration while in paragraph (3) authorizes the General Election Supervisory Agency to take action on process disputes general election. The government and the House of Representatives agree that it is hoped that the General Election Supervisory Agency can provide evidence of its existence and role in guarding quality and fair elections with the new authority. The legislators have hope that the General Election Supervisory Agency can maximize information technology that is increasingly advanced in carrying out Supervision (Abhan et al., 2019).

The presence of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections has consequences for implementing general elections under the authority of the General Election Supervisory Agency. This is stated in Article 455 paragraph 1 and Article 456 of the General Election Law, which are administrative violations, codes of conduct, general election crimes, and other laws and regulations (Minan, 2021). General Election Supervisory Agency is structurally present up to the Neighborhood Association (RT) level to maximize the supervisory function in the general election so that the general election is carried out effectively (Sudrajat et al., 2021). The General Election Supervisory Agency has very strategic authority in creating clean and honest elections because clean elections are very important in the conception of democracy (T. Santoso, 2007). The General Election Supervisory Agency has adjudication authority to ensure that general election violations can be dealt with appropriately. On the other hand, the General Election Supervisory Agency is a tool to ensure fair elections when there are violations. Supervision in the General Election Supervisory Agency's duties is anticipatory and repressive, following what is mandated by regulations, prevention, monitoring, and prosecuting can be combined into one coherent function (Raden, 2021).

The following are the number of handling violations committed by the General Election Supervisory Agency in 2019:

No.	Offense (Type)	Total
1	Administrative Offense	5,319
2	Criminal Offense	458
3	Code of Conduct Offense	149
4	Other Legal Offense	730
5	Offense Still in Process	134
6	Not an Offense	798
Total Report		7,598

Source: May 20, 2019, data processed from the General Election Supervisory Agency Report

The data shows that administrative violations with a total of 5,319 are still the highest, whether intentionally or not administrative violations of the general election led to the interpretation that the distribution of socialization related to procedures, procedures, and mechanisms in organizing the general election does not seem to be going well. This is not in line with the principle of holding a professional general election (Syarifudin, 2020). Administrative violations have tried to be accommodated by the General Election Law by classifying administrative, criminal, and the code of ethics. Article 460 paragraph (1) states that administrative violations violate general elections' procedures, procedures, and administrative mechanisms. Administrative violations that occurred in the 2019 general election were quite diverse, and the dominant ones were still related to the problem of candidate registration documents. At the regional level, many things also happened related to errors in the vote-counting mechanism, for example, the decision of the General Election Supervisory Agency No.047/LP/PL/ADM/RI/00.00/V/2019 in which the General Election Supervisory

Agency instructed the District Election Committee and Subdistrict Election Committee and Batam City General Election Commission to improve the vote count form (Riwanto et al., 2019).

Several sectors of the General Election Supervisory Agency are considered to have had a positive impact, as illustrated by the General Election Supervisory System; ad hoc supervisors, for example, played a significant role in the implementation of the 2019 general election. Voting Place Supervisors were also present to supervise the Voting Place massively. This is evidenced by several findings, both the supervision results and official reports held by the General Election Supervisory Agency in 270 regions. Some of these facts are a positive note in the performance of the General Election Supervisory Agency (Abhan et al., 2019).

3.2.4. Effectiveness of Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu)

In referring to the previous discussion, it can be seen that the General Election Supervisory Agency is within the scope of institutions that act on general election crimes. There are at least three classifications of general election crimes, namely all general election violations that have criminal elements and are regulated in the General Election Law, all general election violations that have criminal elements criminal acts are regulated or not contained in the General Election Law, and all criminal acts that occur during the general election but are not related to the implementation of the general election (Yandi, 2021).

Law enforcement of general election crimes based on No. 31 of 2018 General Election Supervisory Agency regulations is centered at the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu). The Integrated Law Enforcement Center is filled with the General Election Supervisory Agency elements, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia (Kejari), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The actual authority in the process of prosecuting general election violations lies with the General Election Supervisory Agency, but the Integrated Law Enforcement Center must still process it; otherwise, they will be sentenced to procedural defects. The authority of the Integrated Law Enforcement Center includes investigation, prosecution, and execution of court decisions if it is proven that there is a violation of the general election. The fact-finding in the 2019 general election at the Integrated Law Enforcement Center did not run efficiently. The occurrence of misalignment of understanding between the elements of the institutions in the Integrated Law Enforcement Center became a perceived phenomenon. Each institution refers to the guidelines that exist in its institution. An example of a case that occurred during the 2019 general election was the case that occurred in West Sumatra. The General Election Supervisory Agency found a general election violation in which several regional heads were not neutral and violated articles 521 and 547 of the General Election Law. The findings are then forwarded to the Integrated Law Enforcement Center. The findings of the quote stated that it did not meet the criminal element, even though the General Election Supervisory Agency concluded that there was a general election violation (Ramadhan, 2021).

The crucial problem that occurs is related to the arrangements related to the decision of Gakkumdu, which should have a clear mechanism and result in an understanding and an informed decision. Although other problems are also found in the workload of elements in Gakkumdu which do not focus on the main tasks of Gakkumdu, the workload in each agency is still a problem. As a result, the independence of Gakkumdu is considered not optimal and ineffective (Junaidi, 2020).

So that there are many ideas that the independence of Gakkumdu must be prioritized, accompanied by elements of human resources who occupy positions in Gakkumdu who have consistent abilities in handling general election violations. Accompanied by the sectoral ego improvements that occur in some literature, it is stated that they must be addressed immediately, and the mechanism is improved in

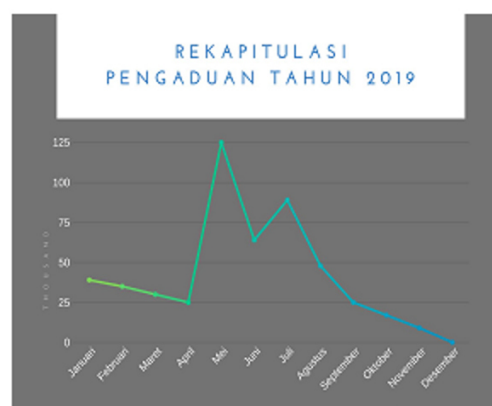
assigning workloads so that the human resources in Gakkumdu can truly be professional.

3.2.5. Evaluation of the Performance of the Election Organizer Ethics Council in the 2019 General Election

The Election Organizer Honorary Council hereinafter referred to as the Election Organizer Ethics Council, has the task of examining and deciding complaints or reports if there are allegations of violations of the code of ethics by the General Election Organizer. In carrying out its duties, the Election Organizer Ethics Council is substantively authorized to summon and examine general election organizers who are indicated to have violated the code of ethics, as well as examine witnesses or related parties so that they can be questioned, as well as supporting evidence in the examination of violations. The Election Organizer Ethics Council also has the authority to dismiss general election organizers who have been proven to have violated the code of ethics (Aldi et al., 2019). The Election Organizer Ethics Council focuses on safeguarding the principles of independence, credibility, and integrity of election organizers, in this case, the General Elections Commission and the General Election Supervisory Agency (Hambali et al., 2022).

The Regulation of the Honorary Council for the General Election Organizer of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for Proceeding the Code of Ethics for the General Election Organizer serves as a guide for the Election Organizer Ethics Council in summoning and hearing cases of alleged violations of the code of ethics for general election organizers. The Election Organizer Ethics Council has the authority to decide and determine the results of examination sessions through a plenary meeting of members of the Election Organizer Ethics Council and submit decisions to related parties, especially General Election Supervisory Agency and the General Elections Commission, for follow-up. Furthermore, the General Elections Commission is obliged to implement the Election Organizer Ethics Council's decision. The Bawaslu function is to oversee the implementation of the said decision (Nuridin, 2019).

In the 2019 general election, the Election Organizer Ethics Council was considered successful in building an accountable and transparent institution. Since the seven years since its establishment, the code of ethics for implementing general elections has always carried out its performance reports. This is a barometer of the Election Organizer Ethics Council's concrete manifestation in upholding the integrity of the general election. The number of complaints received by the Election Organizer Ethics Council from January to December 5, 2019, is 506 complaints. In particular, during 2019, the DKPP imposed sanctions on the organizers of the "General Elections" of the General Elections Commission and the General Election Supervisory Agency and their staff in the form of permanent dismissal of forty-three (43) people, 387 warnings/warnings, rehabilitation of 648 people, temporary dismissal of 3 people, and dismissal of the chairman of 12 people, as well as the determination of 30 people (Ditasman, 2021).



From the data obtained from the Election Organizer Ethics Council, most of the ethical violations that occurred were related to errors in the general election implementation procedure, legal remedies that did not find justice (ineffective), as well as many reports related to the unfair treatment of elements of the general election organizers against several candidate pairs and supporting elements. Despite reaping a positive note, the Election Organizer Ethics Council cannot be separated from the narrative of criticism regarding the system implemented by the Election Organizer Ethics Council. One of the criticisms of the Election Organizer Ethics Council is the quality of the decision-making procedures for violations of the ethics of general election organizers. The Adversarial system is a principle that the Election Organizer Ethics Council must have in determining an ethical violation. The absence of a case manual, for example, may seem small but is actually crucial for an institution that can judge whether or not ethical violations have occurred. The burden of the proof sector is considered to be unbalanced between the complainant and the complainant so that the principle of justice cannot be accommodated (Said, 2019).

4. Conclusion

In 2019, the Legislative Elections and Presidential/Vice Presidential Elections were held simultaneously for the first time. In the context of the effectiveness of the general election organizing institutions, namely the General Elections Commission, the General Election Supervisory Agency, and the Election Organizer Ethics Council, although in general, they have carried out their duties optimally, they still leave a record of problems. The General Elections Commission is one of the institutions that is still considered ineffective, with several cases and problems, such as the number of KPPS officers who died, the Calculation Information System was problematic, and the DPT, which also resulted in polemics. The 2019 general election is also history for the General Election Supervisory Agency because it has very strong authority. The General Election Supervisory Agency generally produces outputs that are considered effective by its supervision and have recorded such as problems with recruitment of ad hoc supervisors and sectoral ego problems from Gakkumdu. Law enforcement against violations and criminal elections also still needs to be evaluated. The record number of general election violations is higher than before, but the effectiveness of Gakkumdu is only as a coordinating agency between the general election supervisory police and the attorney general's office. While in the author's opinion, Gakkumdu should be an independent institution authorized to carry out a series of investigations, investigations, and prosecutions of criminal acts in the 2019 general election. Meanwhile, in its report, the Election Organizer Ethics Council stated that it had imposed sanctions on the General Elections Commission and General Election Organizers. The Supervisory Agency and its staff are in the form of permanent dismissals. They are considered to have carried out their functions well but leave notes on the decision-making procedure system, which is considered not to accommodate the principles of justice, such as the evidentiary sector and the Adversarial system.

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