

## ARTICLE

# Asymmetrical Local Elections: Affirmation of Sovereignty for People's Welfare

Tukina 

Binus University

Jl. Kemanggisian Ilir III No. 45, Palmerah, Jakarta Barat 11480, Jakarta, Indonesia

 [tukino\\_uki06@yahoo.com](mailto:tukino_uki06@yahoo.com) OPEN ACCESS

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to find the background of the Direct of Regional Heads Election, their relationship with welfare and asymmetric regional elections. The study conduct with a qualitative descriptive method where the role of researchers is very important. Research continues conducted until researchers feel enough to answer the research goal. Data obtained in the field and exposed by inductive analysis through planned stages. To support data retrieval research; participatory observation, looking for key informants, in-depth interviews, discussions and literature. Direct Election by people gives the role of the local community to choose leaders, check and balance the Government and as a form of direct accountability. Elections related to political and economic access, with that access there is a connection between the elections, people's sovereignty for welfare. Recommendation; Regional Head Election needs adapted to the characteristics of diverse communities and online society development. National-local Election Commission needs to think and do in new ways especially in the COVID 19 era to use Electronic Election (E-Voting). E-Voting is in line with the Internet-based Society and Technology development. Asymmetrical regional head elections need to answer that challenges.

**Keywords:** local democracy; sovereignty; asymmetry; welfare; E-Voting

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia has been a decentralized country since 1999 after the fall of the New Order era. The benefits of decentralization begin every year. In 2002, in Indonesia, it reached 20% (World Bank, 2016). The power transferred from the central government to local governments collected essential factors that contributed to this achievement. Decentralization enables local governments to spend budgets on lower spending. Besides, decentralization also reduces poverty by increasing access to public goods and services (Putra, 2017). Public participation in political life is broadly related to decentralization. Decentralization develops democracy and local governance. Decentralization, as opposed to the centralized government, was carried out by President Soeharto before 1998.

The election of Local Leaders is a means of political reform in local communities in the region. In a country, it encourages people to play an essential and decisive role in running the government. Local elections will hold to start a government that begins with people sovereignty. Implementation of Regional Head Elections as a transition to democracy with the spirit of people sovereignty. In organizing elections aimed at supporting Indonesian democracy as well as revised elections with appropriate conditions of citizen political participation (Sutrisno, 2017).

The implementation of direct local elections by the people is one of the manifestations of a democratic political system at the regional level. This political process is carried out with the hope of bringing the region to a better political life because of the election of a regional head who is more responsible, qualified, and able to meet the community's high expectations (Djuyandi & Herdiansah, 2018).

The direct election of regional heads directly experienced a long discourse since Indonesia's political reforms in 1998. The spirit of the people's voice involved in the regional head election process was very strong. The desire to carry out direct local elections by the people is not easy, but it has long pros and cons. Some quite fundamental changes make in Indonesia's local elections, especially to their mechanisms and how local leaders' election directly. The direct election implementation became the meeting point for local democratic organizations within the framework of political liberalization. This shifts the expectations for an emergency response between the will of the public and the candidate running. This is an essential part of decentralization and regional autonomy. Election leaders at the local level to create clean local governance, give citizens equal rights in politics, and open space for the Indonesian people to become actively involved in politics to strengthen national democracy. The local leaders can produce through direct local elections, and the more significant commitment of local leaders will realize the goals of local autonomy (Octastefani, 2019).

Local elections in Indonesia was a direct mandate of the 1998 reform movement. Given the need for strong, direct participation, a leader was chosen. Direct elections are an important democratic momentum. As a form of democracy, elections are intended to fulfill the desire to replace the old mechanism for electing leaders and representatives that are authoritarian and philosophically want sustainable democratic values, namely developing participation and responsiveness and overall accountability (Suyatno, 2016).

Remembering Indonesia heterogeneous topography/geography and a time-consuming process election counting, now is the time for stakeholders to generally, consider making use of Information Technology (IT), to be sure that's the process vote count in the future will be faster, transparent, accountable and provide a public mechanism to check all party (election organizer) (Ginting et al., 2018).

The desire of the people that is in line with Indonesia's reform agenda is a state administration in which the role of society is very important. This desire and enthusiasm are related to the previous condition where almost all State policies were formulated from above (Top-to-Down/TD Policy). With the spirit of reform, the desire is felt to be reversed, the will of the people is firm (Bottom to Top/BTT Policy).

In the government bureaucracy, problems arise, promotions, transfers, and the placement of State Apparatus (ASN) employees tend to be politically motivated, causing the failure of the meritocracy, institutional management system, Qualifications, competencies, and achievements of the state apparatus, which must be the main consideration in promotion and advancement.

Placements have been sidelined and influenced by the politicization of the bureaucracy in several government agencies, especially in the regions (Rakhmawanto et al., 2019).

The direct choice of regional leaders is to realize people's sovereignty with the spirit of political reform in 1998. This is also based on the previous life of the Indonesian state which was very centralized and did not listen to the grass roots. Direct local elections are an affirmation that the public has the right to vote directly. Direct Pilkada was a significant political breakthrough and had broad implications for democratization at the local level. In Bureaucracy Local elections are in line with reform and democratization at the regional level. Pilkada is a form of representation of a country that adheres to a democratic system. Democracy is people's government, by the people. For the people, elections are a means of implementing a democratic system in which the people have the right to choose, control and evaluate local leaders (Fakhruddin et al., 2019).

Local elections represent the democratization of local communities to be involved in political life. Political life itself is needed by society because they need it as education for political maturity in democracy. In elections, it is also an opportunity for opposition parties and the people to implement a check and balance mechanism. Check and balance against the authorities and the ruling party (the ruling party) (Liando, 2016).

In the Indonesian Pilkada, each region has different conditions and characteristics that cannot be generalized, so that the impact on the existing decentralization format is generalizing too much Homogeneous (Symmetric). Decentralization is often the choice of a country in carrying out regional government management. The symmetrical elections for regional heads make it easier for the central government to control the regions. Sometimes they often get into trouble because they are too forced even though they are not according to their needs. In the end, this inefficiency was what happened. Given these limitations, the use of a heterogeneous (asymmetric) decentralization format as a policy alternative in overcoming limitations (Solikhin, 2016).

In Indonesia, the decentralization discourse, both asymmetrical and symmetrical, continues a severe concern for political and government studies. That's because Indonesia has unique characteristics that make the study of central and regional relations patterns always try to find an ideal format. The attributes of geographical distribution, demographic distribution, and economic distribution on Java (the economy is even based in Jakarta) (Fatmawati, 2018).

Local elections are also a means of political education for political maturity, political education, and political sovereignty for political development. Political Development is in line with national development for welfare. Local elections carry out within the framework of authority for welfare, but some people don't understand.

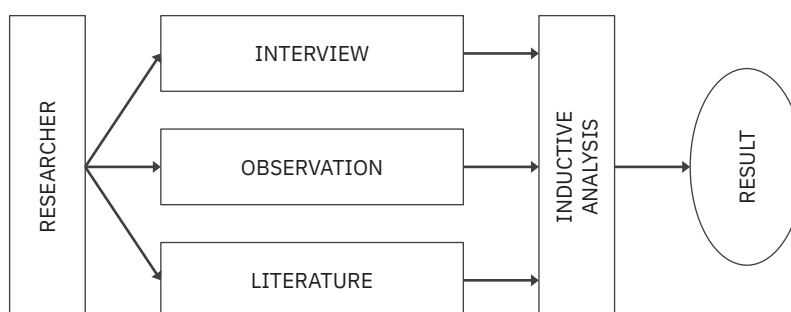


Figure 1. Schema of Research

Therefore, this research becomes very interesting to answer the background of direct regional heads election, its relation to interest, and the need for asymmetrical. Asymmetric regional Heads election adjusted with community characteristics and internet-based information technology development.

## 2. Methods

The study used descriptive qualitative research. Researchers try to understand naturally (natural), make participant observation and search, read relevant sources. The researcher also held a discussion and attended several discussions about the local elections. Descriptive qualitative research on a phenomenon is not intended to generalize, but to answer the research goals. This is very important because, in this case, each region is unique to each area, although there are similarities in several respects.

This qualitative study using the Inductive approach. Data obtained from involved participation, observation, interviews, discussion, and literature. For the literature review, a relevant and most recent Journal, so that is real with the subject. These data are then analyzed inductively from those that are specific to the public. The data were analyzed by organizing, sorting, grouping, coding or marking, and categorizing all data obtained from the discussions to get the findings of the formulated problems (Ferza & Aulia, 2020).

Qualitative analysis is the process of finding and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, discussions, and other material—that data system so that it is easily understood and shared with others. The analysis conducted is inductive and continuous. The aim is to get meaning, understand concepts, and develop new hypotheses or theories (Surayya, 2015).

Researchers are also trying to do the data in a descriptive naturalistic way. The data obtained were analysis descriptive according to what was found in the context. This research uses the descriptive method, which will explain the research object's phenomenon according to the data analysis results. In line with descriptive methods, this research uses qualitative approaches, which will analyze qualitative data.

Researchers analyze efforts as objectively as possible by passing triangulation of data with various data found. In Qualitative Research, the role of the researcher is the main. Research continues or has also been determined by the researcher. The study is complete when the researcher feels that the study's goals have been achieved and reports on the research results made, which are useful.

Qualitative research is about immersing oneself in a scene and trying to make sense of it - when at a company meeting, in a community festival, or during an interview. To make sense of the context and built a more extensive range of claims about the bigger picture. Paying close attention is the key to success (Tracy, 2020).

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### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Political Reform, Embodiment of People's Sovereignty

In the field of Democracy and Government, political reforms in 1998 brought significant changes. This change is one of the political reform agendas in the areas of Democracy, Autonomy, and Local Government. It began with demands for changes in national development policy. Under the rule of President Soeharto in the last ten years and felt centralist. Under the Soeharto regime, national Development Policy formulation from the Top to Down Policy (TtDP). In decentralization opposed that, which is demands to be changed to the Bottom to Top Policy (Bottom to the Top Policy/ BtTP).

Demands of Decentralization has long histories and background in Regime Soeharto before. Under the Soeharto era, a highly centralized National Development Policy pays little attention to the people's aspirations and participation in the region. That policy caused many problems to arise in the areas, especially far from Jakarta. Many rebellions have even emerged in this region. The granting of autonomy to the regions themselves was initially in response to problems in the regions. Autonomy was initially empowered in the background to discuss issues in the region. In really local people know the problem and have the best solution for their area. While the Central Government does not necessarily know because they might never live and have been not known the background of that area.

With demands for changes in National Development policies and involving local people in the political process, political democratization in the region needs political democratization. Regional communities need involving in the process of regional head elections or often known as elections. Local Heads Election itself is the result of political reform, political democratization in the region. People at the local level need to participate in the election process, find the Regional Head, and hold the Government accountable to the people.

The first formulation and implementation of the elections often run complicated and many challenges because it takes political education and democratic maturity in the lower classes. Such conditions in practice usually take less comfortably; even there are riots and conflicts. However, behind that, there is a broad political education. With political education, people of the region can learn from each event that, in the end, can become wise and aware of good politics.

Local elections conducted after the reform period does not mean without challenges. There are two opposing groups. One side wants direct elections, but on the other hand, wants local elections like before the reform. Heads election before carrying out through the Representation system, assembly Provincial/regional for groups who wish to the local elections carried out by the Representative system by basing on the 4th precepts of the Pancasila, Fourth Principle of Pancasila; democracy led by wisdom in the deliberation of representation. That Reason for the elections carried out by representatives of the people in the representative political institutions. Such considerations are reinforced by a variety of supporting reasons such as cost-effective, effective, and efficient.

Demands for local elections by the Assembly Provincial/Regional to strengthen, especially in every Presidential Election, including the 2019 Presidential Election. The debate is so broad, and many community groups are voicing that the local elections by the Assembly of Provincial/regional so that people do not need to be preoccupied. They entrust their choice to their representatives in the assembly. The arguments clear that those who held political positions in the community were also people chosen by the people. They should fully entrust their time to the legislative body. The power of elections by the assembly is extreme, even with almost the same opinion that the elections carry out directly by the people.

Local elections carried out by representatives of the people in Assembly Provincial I and II. That demands are supported by community groups who want to save on political expenditure and local elections leader in the past. The Government's success

also inspired this power in the past, where the local elections were enough by their representatives. They want healthy, especially when faced with direct local elections often see a riot, chaotic. Riot and chaos cause situation discomfort, instability, and lack of friendly relations between people. Direct elections are also a means of wasting money, high-cost politics, and widespread political transactions at the end of the grass. The group that wants the election by the people's representatives in the assembly also believes that the Government is more stable with no need to spend a lot of the state budget. The budget states can divert to other priority areas.

Besides, groups that do not agree on direct elections are other large groups that support direct elections. This group was a supporter of decentralization and political reform in 1998. This group did not want the old-patterned Government, especially the Soeharto pattern. Local election support groups by the people directly argued also very strong.

The arguments include the mandate of reform to want the people to participate directly in the regional heads election. The people need to be involved in the party of democracy, where it is the people's interest, not just a handful of people. Even if there are many political costs for the direct local elections, the prices are for the people. This group wants the people given a role to take part broadly in the local leaders election. Need providing the rules and policies of the Government for accountability. This accountability directly contacted comes to the point of asking to resign if he cannot carry out the Regional Head's tasks properly. And if it is felt that the Government is not right, then in the next period, the people will not choose the candidate broken up.

### 3.2. Bottom to Top Policy (BtTP), Local Democracy

The long struggle to realize the political participation of the people in political processes is not easy. There are groups of people who become the power so that the past's strength remains in control. Even some who are nostalgic want to return to the past. This power group into the past usually wants the past life to a better, better age. Nostalgia group is named as a group that has gained more political economy in the past. A Strong's want to return to the past is usually in the group that receives benefits and conditions that are firm and strong in the past (have vital vested interests).

The group well established today is also to get a successful struggle to precede the ability. Not everyone as part of this group has succeeded politically and economically. Some have even struggled and have not yet achieved. This can happen by causing mastery and power to control Politics and Economics requires superior personal resources and other supportability resources. If you have an excellent person but is not supported by other power resources, it will not necessarily succeed in mastering political and economic control.

The next group is the group that wants to move forward, progressive groups. This group is the opposite of those who want to go back to the past. This third group wants to start a new life in the future with new models. In politics, these groups always wrestle with Indonesian politics. A first group is a nostalgic group (anti-Status Quo and progressive). This second group has a thing as they are politics economics benefit (Status Quo, moderate), group pro things as they are (pro Status Quo) and there is also a group that wants a life as if it were, it is (Conditio Sine Quanon).

The struggle for civil society, empowerment, and determination began to succeed and set a bright spot after political reform in Indonesia in 1998. Changes in policy from below became a central theme in democratization, regional autonomy, and government management from the center to the regions. Democratization at the central level up to the regional level by emphasizing policy starts from being a new political stream in Indonesia. From the beginning until now, the struggle was not easy; it challenges mainly nostalgic groups and groups that are not politically and economically in control.

Starting from the bottom, the flow of political policy and development became the leading spirit of democracy during the political reform era. Political democratization



**Table 1.** Political Maturity and Consequences

Political Maturity	Explanation	Result, Condition
Very Good	Political life respect each other, playing fair, respect the rules of the game well, and not blaming each other, stable and harmonious.	Fair play, Respect to Process and person, save, secure
Good	Well done, there is mutual respect, fair play, there are rules to obey	Fair play, respect others, obey the rules
Not Good	No mutual respect, playing little fair, sometimes not according to the rules, tend not to base on Fair play rules, sometimes not fair	Want to win alone, less fair play, less attention to the rules and others
Bad	No or less attention to rules, make own rules	Riots, conflicts, riots, slander and widespread hoax, terror, threats
Very Bad	Make own rules, do not obey the rules of the game and sometimes there are no rules	Riots, conflicts, 'widespread untrue news', killings and massacres

Source: Result observation, Data processed, 2020

can spread the demands of regional autonomy and democratization at local political life. Democracy at the central level eventually also extends to democratization politics at the local level. This condition has a broad impact and meaning in governance, a strong push for direct elections to the people's regions.

Implementation of local elections is also closely related to good political education. Good political education produces maturity in politics (Maturity). The more mature in politics at the level of local Democracy, choice of regional government leaders, the local elections are increasingly going very well. Likewise, on the contrary, the less political maturity exists, the implementation of the elections is getting very bad. The local elections that carry out were awful in riots, chaos, and conflicts that caused casualties.

Direct election by the people requires political maturity. In every local election, something goes very well, good, not good to very bad. The current election relation to political maturity. Political maturity needs to direct election by the people requires political maturity. In every local election, something goes very well, good, not good to very bad—the current election relation to political maturity.

Political maturity needs to present at the same time as compliance with regulations and law enforcement. There is no political maturity; politics is successfully provoked, rejected, and destroyed, and so what happens will be very harmful to society itself. Local elections in several regions caused riots, conflict, chaos, and even human casualties (killing, massacres). In being popular, political education makes people's maturity in politics essential present while compliance with regulations and law enforcement.

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### 3.3. Local Democracy and Welfare

Democracy is a form of government from, by, and for people and closely related to honesty. The highest power in a democratic government is in the hands of the people. The people have a primary role to play in determining policy, electing leaders, and in the framework of checks and balances in running the government. Election of regional

heads at the local level is one way to occupy and place people in positions to take part in circulation at the local level.

The direct election of regional heads by the people implies that it is the people who have real power. In giving power and mandate, the mandate is carried out through agreed rules and formulated according to the people's will. People in the area feel valued and respected because they own and elect the regional head. Ideally, the local community can hold accountable leaders at the local level. Accountability in the broadest sense, through checks and mechanical balance, is likely to end up in the office, and people may not vote in the next period.

People's involvement in local democracy, local elections are near related to how people can properly. Excellent and mature citizen participation dramatically influences the results of regional leadership produced. The right choice with the proper process with freedom of choice accompanied by political ethics that can account for becomes valuable learning for local-level democracy. The elected regional head also feels responsible to the people who have chosen him; the people who choose him are also relatively close and have the same vision and mission.

Local Democrats in regional elections, by promoting popular sovereignty, are related to people's welfare. Community involvement in participating in politics is directly related to political and economic access. Political participation of the community in local elections is closely related to people's lives in general. The public can propose, can also offer policies, and oversee the running of democratically elected governments. The election of local leaders is closely related to the problem of access to politics and the economy. Open, productive, adequate access to politics and economic life results in a relatively better society, prosperous be. Vice versa, if accesses closed to politics and economy can result in politically and economically marginalized communities.

Political, economic policy in the election is much related and has a reciprocal relationship. To become a candidate for local leaders is also needed strong in political and financial matters. If a candidate is not strong in economic and political issues, it is also challenging to get involved in political competition. Strong and dominating Local

**Table 2.** Democracy Local: Access Politics Economics and Welfare

Political Economic Access	Condition of Life	Structure and Position in Society
Wide Access	life very well, decent, weal, rich, prosperous, welfare	State Government Officials at the local level and hold political economic local control
Have Access	Good life, standard, medium class and relatively rich, prosperous, welfare and in a good atmosphere	Occupying government positions and middle-class society, the middle ruler of local politics economy
Lack of access	less tendency to meet needs	Want to win alone, less fair play, less attention to the rules and others
Life is relatively deprived	Not holding a position (government and society), but sometimes involved with people who have positions, lacking position orientation	Riots, conflicts, riots, slander and widespread hoax, terror, threats
less access	Poor, and limited life	There is no position, rarely involved with people who have positions
Closed access	Life is very poor and marginalized	Not thinking about position, living your own way

Source: Result observation, Data processed, 2020



politics can influence local financial mastery, but if it is not biased to dominate or influence, it also fails in regional political competition.

Someone strong in economic control at the local level also experiences difficulties if he does not get political support in the Regional Head Election. Politics and economics are near inter-relation and become things that need to manage well. For prospective regional heads, mainly if anatomy chose, of course, directed to the broader community's welfare and prosperity. In politics make all prosperous society is impossible, which is very likely to prosper as much as possible or as many people as possible.

In marginalized people's lives, marginalized people are closely related to the lack of access to politics and the economy—marginalized and marginalized in an active political life. Marginalized groups seem to exist outside the political system and structure. If we see correctly, marginalized people and groups in society are groups within existing political systems and networks. Marginalized or not link with access to politics and the economy, whatever open, little or closed. However, people who are active in politics and economics sometimes know about it but sometimes face problems that are not easy. Poor and marginalized people need awareness of political and economic access and require effort and understanding that is not easy and involves many other factors.

### 3.4. Asymmetric Election, COVID 19 and Society Development

Indonesia's territory is vast, not only from a large and diverse population but also various other types of diversity. Diversity is also related to regional characteristics. Religious patterns also characterize the variety of Indonesian society. Community diversity needs answer with local elections that follow community development, especially when dealing with COVID 19.

All countries in the world are being tested by Corona Virus 19 (COVID 19). COVID 19 has claimed many victims in Indonesia and in the world. Development of COVID 19 changed life habits that were different from the earlier period. This Work from Home concept, work, and study from home is a common thing to do. This condition changes habit patterns into new ways of working, relationships, and activities with fellow humans. The existence of COVID 19 opens new awareness of the need for new ways to adapt and adopt to this challenging world.

The development of COVID 19, which has not subsided, greatly influenced government and society, including course politics and economics. Political and economic life also needs to adapt to this new habit. If not, then experience lags behind the times. COVID 19 era of life needs to build a new awareness that life needs to continue to face challenges now and in the future by finding the best solution.

Indonesia will hold Regional Heads Election. That election is the right time for implementation by interpreting community diversity, different characteristics, and the need to harmonize with the development of Internet-based Information Technology. Information Technology using increasingly integrated with life self. Election implementation is not wrong; it is also necessary to use Internet-Based Information Technology. Indonesian society is now entering a new phase to become an online society in the online community accustomed to carrying out activities with internet-based information technology.

Asymmetrical regional heads election need be aligned with the Development of Internet-Based Information Technology. That be indicators for Electronic Voting (E-Voting) can do. The latest security technology in Internet Technology has been significantly advanced, added to Internet users' ethics, and supported by protection and law enforcement.

Asymmetrical regional heads elections are made by looking at the situation and condition of a community. That adjusted to the characteristics and ability of the region and need serious consideration. Asymmetrical Heads Election organizers must flexible and follow an increasingly advanced society development. The old ways and

styles of running and managing elections need to be aligned to new forms (New Norm era) in COVID 19. Otherwise, the Election Organizer will be left.

Implementation of Heads Regional Election needs to pay attention to the broader community's life, pay attention to geographical elements, and improve an area. Paying close attention to life extensively encompasses the complex, from urban to rural communities and rural communities. Urban communities certainly have different conditions and realities from rural communities and are also very different from areas far from cities, and there are areas in the countryside and inland. Asymmetric elections require careful thought but are more in line with the conditions of the community itself. Every society has different characteristics, and the solution also requires the other method.

The asymmetrical local elections will answer various regional constraints that different, population barriers are also very religious, especially budget constraints and regional capabilities and other regional potentials. Do stakeholders often ignore these different conditions in elections? In local elections, people sometimes do not know what and how their involvement in the election process. A simple example is for the local election problem in Depok as an urban area on the National Capital's outskirts. The level of use of voting rights is small. People do not want to exercise their voting rights; no candidates meet their expectations, not allow from the workplace, distance problem between the polling station and the workplace.

The current system of local elections often does not see why people do not use the right to vote? And why choose to work than channeling Vote and various other reasons. The different reason do not exercise their voting rights are very diverse, and not all the bases are negative. Some are positive. There are residents who overtime then come to the polling station, was closed, or on polling day there are residents who work outside the city or are abroad. Like other significant city areas, the condition of the city has complicated problems and is not easy.

Another example is in a rural area where to survive, he has to work from morning-to-night, not have a residence ID card, and the living place is mobile. They may want to channel his Vote, but his condition is very problematic and limited. Such disorders are often experienced in urban and periphery.

Asymmetric local elections system needs to answer various community problems and align with society and internet-based development. An asymmetric local elections system needs to be made with the people who need it. The system is simple, safe, comfortable, and easy to administer. Asymmetric systems need to be formulated and implemented efficiently, safely and based on political ethics and supporting professions. If the election is simple, easy to do, and not complicated according to the situation and conditions, it is harmonious and suitable with the asymmetrical elections' spirit.

The Asymmetrical Local Election Theory, in theory, has long been strengthened when Indonesians face COVID 19. COVID 19 realizes that work and activities from home, emphasizing better family functions, recognize the need to build a family-based life as the main thing. Whatever success, greatness will also be felt by the family with a spirit of inspiration and development.

The COVID 19 era, which marked working and activities from home, was also the time to be followed by a responsive political system. People are doing exercises, selling, trading through online media. Internet-based online media has become a new habit in Indonesian society. This habit needs to be directed to positive and productive matters. That is the background of direct elections in the COVID 19 era. The government, Election Commission, and other institutions involved in the electoral process need to think about a new way. That way, according to changing of times. Asymmetrical local elections by using because of the conditions of people. People are familiar and be done anywhere, by having various security and adequate legal guarantees, there is no doubt to do electronic Voting (E-Voting). The community has begun to tell every activity online. An online community is due to digital traces, and then it can also become a Digital Court Evidence, reinforced Cybersecurity system.

That makes aware if E-Voting needs to be done in the elections. Security concerns, any network, including the current one, must have weaknesses, but there are efforts to secure it fully. Evil has existed since the first humans on earth. Humans' task is not to drop evil but to suppress as much as possible so that crime is cut. And more important and a challenge is how everything that is not good in life can be suppressed and directed to the positive.

Implementation of the local elections with the Asymmetric system is under the atmosphere of COVID 19. Voting can do anywhere, which is apparent the safety and accuracy of the system have tested. Community involvement in the Asymmetric Election needs to carry out so that the Indonesian people can progress. All shortcomings of the Regional Election System were before evaluated and then corrected for a better future. Asymmetrical local election development will exist and emerge. The debate needs to be directed at positive things for sovereignty and the welfare of the people. If the election organizers are less responsive to internet-based technology development, means closing the facts of what is happening in society? In the community that has shown extraordinary outcomes related to internet-based Information Technology during the COVID 19 period, the Election Commission needs to immediately respond and look for the Asymmetric local elections' right formulation.

Asymmetrical regional heads elections give space for diversity, diversity, and the level of mastery of Internet-based technology. Election organizers and the government need to adjust to changes and developments in society. An asymmetrical election is rise as a long process and partly with COVID 19. Each region needs to get a place where everyone's needs are heard. Asymmetrical heads election can see a new reality against a background of diversity and adapted to a changing era. Asymmetrical regional heads election give ample scope for channeling variety to ease the political system in Indonesia.

Asymmetrical regional heads elections pay attention to local reforms with each religious region within Indonesia Frame. Asymmetrical regional head elections are made with clear main rules, political maturity, cybersecurity, need for law enforcement, and political justice. Asymmetrical Regional Heads Election is a new way for a democratic Local Community would suitable for the wishes of the community itself.

#### 4. Conclusion

The plan of political reform in Indonesia in 1998 was the mainstream of affirmation of people's sovereignty. Since the reform, Indonesia's development has carried out from the Bottom to Top Policy (BtTP), no longer from the Top to Down Policy (TtDP) like the centralized New Order era. Bottom to Top Policy in line with democratization, local democracy, and Regional Heads Election. That policy is demanding political Participation at the grassroots level widely.

Local elections relate to the increase in people's Participation in the regions. The grassroots participation widely becomes the spirit of the Regional Election in Indonesia. The direct election of regional heads election by the people align with demands for political reform in Indonesia. Involvement, community participation in regional heads election relation to regional people's Welfare. Fair political Participation, political maturity is the basis for optimal political development and national development. Political Participation of the people in the region is also related to their involvement in the political and economic process that leads to increased distribution of people's Welfare evenly and more broadly.

Local democracy is the process of how people vote the distribution and Participation in the political economy legally. Local democracy with people has the political maturity to politics and economic improvement in the right way. Local elections in line with Welfare because of people's Participation in access to politics and economic life.

Local democracy emphasizes the sovereignty of the people be involved directly and broadly regional heads election for Welfare. The direct election needs to adjust with consideration of practical maturity in politics and internet-based information technology development. For that, use the way to channel vote through Electronic-Voting (E-Voting). E-Voting is suitable for Information Technology Development based on internet advancements. The National and Regional Election Commission can flexible and use E-Voting to align with society's situation and conditions. That means Asymmetries Local Heads Election is the best solution adjusted with technology information based on internet development, political maturity, and society's situation and condition. That means Asymmetric regional heads election affirmative Sovereignty for people's Welfare.

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