

Juridical Analysis Of Handling Optimization Election Crimes At The Gakkumdu Center (Research Study On Bawaslu Batam City)

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Juridical Analysis Of Handling Optimization Election Crimes At The Gakkumdu Center

(Research Study On Bawaslu Batam City)

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ABSTRACT: The handling of election crimes is one of the important aspects in maintaining the integrity and fairness of the process of holding general elections in Indonesia. The Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu Center) was formed as a forum for law enforcement of violations of crimes in General Rehabilitation which is carried out in an integrated manner by Bawaslu, the National Police, and the Prosecutor's Office. However, in practice, in the Batam City Gakkumdu Center, it was found that there were obstacles caused by Batam City Gakkumdu Center officers who did not understand their duties and authorities as well as the applicable rules in handling election violation cases, namely investigators who did not carry out investigations in the Gakkumdu Center. This study aims to analyze juridically the optimization of the handling of election crimes by the Gakkumdu Center with a focus on the Batam City Bawaslu. This study uses a normative juridical research method with a qualitative approach. Data was collected through document studies, in-depth interviews with members of Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as direct observation of the case handling process by the Gakkumdu Center in Batam City. Data analysis is carried out in a descriptive-analytical manner to identify obstacles and formulate optimization efforts. The results of the study show that there are officers of the Batam City Gakkumdu Center who are not compliant in carrying out their duties and authorities in accordance with applicable rules in handling cases of election violations, namely investigators who do not carry out investigations in the Gakkumdu Center so that as a result of Bawaslu members at the Gakkumdu Center being confused/not taking a stand in deciding the case to be stopped/continued because the facts of the clarification results are not drawn optimally, so that there is a potential for expiration in case handling and administrative issuance that does not comply with principles. This study concludes that optimizing the handling of election crimes at the Gakkumdu Center in Batam City requires a comprehensive and integrated approach. By implementing the recommended steps, it is hoped that the Gakkumdu Center in general can be more effective and procedural in carrying out its duties so that the law enforcement

Keywords: Gakkumdu Center, Batam City Bawaslu, Election Crimes, Investigation, Optimization

1. INTRODUCTION

The realization of people's sovereignty is carried out through elections as a means for the people to elect leaders through the election of the President and Vice President who are elected as one pair directly and elect their representatives who will carry out the function of carrying out supervision, channeling the political aspirations of the people, making laws as a basis for all parties in the Republic of Indonesia in carrying out their respective functions, and formulating revenue and expenditure budgets to finance the implementation of these functions. General Elections, hereinafter referred to as Elections, are a means of implementing the sovereignty of the people to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which are carried out directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

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General elections are the most important institution in every country that adheres to a democratic system, especially for a country that is a republic like Indonesia. This institution functions to fulfill the three main principles of democracy, namely ⁴the sovereignty of the people, the legitimacy of the government, and the regular change of government. These three principles aim to ensure that the ideals of independence are maintained and implemented, prevent deviations of interests in certain institutions in the government, or the replacement of the sovereignty of the people with the sovereignty of the ruler. ⁵As a consequence of the principle of a state of law both according to the concept of rule of law and *rechstaat*, the government ⁵must be responsible for what its attitudes, behavior, and actions are towards the people in carrying out the functions of government. In relation to this, Indonesia as a state of law contains the ⁵supremacy of law and constitutionalism which in essence means that in a state of law, the law must be the determinant of everything in accordance with the doctrine of the rule of law.

Alleged Election Violations originate from Findings or Reports. Alleged Violation Reports, hereinafter referred to as Reports, are direct reports ²²by Indonesian Citizens who have the right to vote, Election Participants, or Election observers to Bawaslu and/or Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village/Sub-district Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, and/or TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Findings of Violations, hereinafter referred to as Findings, are the results of supervision ¹⁷by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu and/or Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village/Sub-district Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, and/or TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation that contain allegations of violations.

General election crimes do have unique or specific characteristics when compared to general crimes, because General Election Crimes can only occur ³⁹in general elections (in the stages of the process and voting) ⁴³because general elections in Indonesia are held once every 5 years. The forms of General Election Crimes as referred to in Article 1 ⁵⁰paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections based on LUBER in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ⁶". And general elections are held once in a period of 5 (five) years, this is in accordance with ⁹Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which states, "General elections are held directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly every five years". Of course, general election crimes only occur during this period, but violations of general election crimes that occur ⁴⁵once every 5 (five) years need to be prosecuted for their violations.

In Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, there are 77 (seventy-seven) election

crimes, the regulations of which are contained in 66 (sixty-six) Articles. There are several types of election crime subjects, namely each person as many as 22 (twenty-two) crimes out of 77 (seventy-seven) election crimes. This is usually called a general or Commun crime, meaning a crime that can be committed by anyone, and the remainder, namely 55 (fifty five) criminal acts are propria crimes (criminal acts whose subjects are specific/not everyone. In handling alleged election crimes, Sentra Gakkumdu plays a key role with a structured handling pattern, in which police investigators have an important role. This process begins when Bawaslu identifies alleged violations and submits the findings to Sentra Gakkumdu, which consists of Bawaslu members, Polri investigators, and prosecutors. Polri investigators do not receive direct reports from the public, but only receive reports or findings submitted by Bawaslu. This is included in the standard operating procedures that have been established to ensure that investigations are carried out in accordance with applicable legal provisions and strengthen coordination between institutions.

After receiving a report from Bawaslu, the National Police investigators are tasked with conducting an initial investigation to gather sufficient evidence before deciding whether the case is worthy of being prosecuted. National Police investigators must work quickly because there is a tight deadline to complete the investigation. This process includes steps such as summoning and examining witnesses, confiscating evidence, and coordinating with forensic laboratories if necessary. The entire process is carefully documented and supervised by Bawaslu and the prosecutor's office to ensure transparency and accountability. In addition, these tight time constraints also affect the investigators' ability to investigate further if new evidence emerges or the need to dig deeper into the background of the case arises. The process of gathering evidence and verifying facts in cases of alleged election violations requires thoroughness and often involves time-consuming examination of documents, recordings, and witnesses. When investigators are rushing to meet deadlines, there is a risk that some important aspects of the case may not be fully revealed, which can lead to inappropriate decisions or even failure to prosecute.

²⁵Based on the background description above, the author raises several problems that will be discussed further. The problems are as follows:

1. How are the legal arrangements for handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu?
2. How is the implementation of handling election crimes optimized by Sentra Gakkumdu?
3. What are the obstacles and efforts in optimizing the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu?

Based on the formulation of the problem stated above, it can be seen that the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out and analyze the legal arrangements for handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu.
2. To find out and analyze the optimization of the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu.
3. To find out and analyze the obstacles and efforts in optimizing the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The implementation of general elections (elections) is the main means of realizing democracy in a country. The substance of the election is the delivery of the people's voice to form representative institutions and government as state administrators. The people's voice is manifested in the form of voting rights, namely the right to choose representatives from various existing candidates. Law Number 7 of 2017 as the legal basis for organizing elections in Indonesia, consists of 573 Articles. The implementation of this election is regulated in Book Three of the Election Law, which consists of 18 CHAPTERS and starts from Article 167 - Article 453. Elections are held every 5 (five) years and the time for implementation is determined by the KPU. According to the law, the stages of organizing this election must begin no later than 20 (twenty) months before the voting is held and the determination of the elected candidate pair must be no later than 14 (fourteen) days before the end of the term of office of the President and Vice President.

To become an election participant, you must have the requirements stipulated in the Election Law, which of course if you do not meet the requirements in the law, you cannot participate as an election participant. Every election activity is carried out under the supervision of the General Election Supervisory Body. The General Election Supervisory Body, hereinafter abbreviated as Bawaslu, is an election organizing institution that oversees the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Voter registration is a mechanism carried out to register citizens who meet the requirements as voters in the voter list. Voter registration has at least several objectives To compile a voter list used as material for determining the number of logistics and polling stations; and To compile a list of voters who will exercise their right to vote at polling stations, while at the same time distinguishing them from citizens who do not have the right to vote. In the issue of who is included in the voter list, there is a principle that every adult citizen is included in the voter

list. Regarding the issue of who carries out voter registration, experience in a number of countries has at least three types, namely carried out by the government, carried out by election organizers, or carried out by election organizers based on data from the Government.

The definition of election crimes only first appeared after the enactment of Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. This is because previously in Law Number 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council did not use the term election crimes but rather election criminal violations. In this case, Djoko Prakoso defines election crimes as acts committed by any individual, agency/legal entity, or organization that aims to disrupt, interfere with, or hinder the general election process that is in accordance with statutory procedures.

In simple terms, it can be said that there are three possible definitions and scopes of election crimes: first, all crimes related to the implementation of elections that are regulated in the election law; second, all crimes related to the implementation of elections that are regulated both inside and outside the election law (for example, the Political Party Law and the Criminal Code); third, all crimes that occur during elections (including traffic violations, assault). However, the first definition is actually used, because it is the most explicit and most focused definition, namely only crimes that are regulated in the Election Law, because the second and third definitions are too broad. Election crimes are included in the realm of special criminal law or are often referred to as special criminal acts. According to Teguh Prasetyo, in principle, the terms special criminal law and special criminal acts have no difference between the two. This is because both terms are criminal laws that are outside general criminal law that have deviations from general criminal law both in terms of material criminal law and in terms of formal criminal law. If there are no deviations, then it is not called special criminal law or special criminal act law.

The Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) is an institution that has an important role in handling criminal acts in general elections (Pemilu) in Indonesia. Sentra Gakkumdu is a collaboration between several institutions, namely the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The legal basis for the establishment of the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) in Indonesia is stated in several laws and regulations, which regulate cooperation between institutions in handling violations and criminal acts in general elections. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections: This law provides a general legal

framework for the implementation of general elections in Indonesia, including aspects of law enforcement and handling of election violations. The KPU as the election organizer issued regulations, one of which detailed the working mechanism of the Sentra Gakkumdu in the election process.

The Gakkumdu Center also serves as a mediator between various institutions involved in election-related law enforcement, ensuring that each case is handled fairly and efficiently in accordance with applicable laws.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The specification of this research only carries out analysis up to the level of synthesis, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they can be more easily understood and concluded. The specification and/or type of research for this thesis is normative legal research while combining it with sociological (empirical) legal research using secondary data obtained directly from the first source through field research through interviews and primary data as a source/information material in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

The approach method in this study is a combination of the normative approach "legal research" with the empirical approach method "Juridical Sociologies". The research mechanism with this combined approach method is carried out by describing the explanation of the inductive research method leading to the deductive method and vice versa. This is done by the author to help explain the relationship between research variables and research objects so that it can produce an understanding that is very helpful for readers, especially researchers and academics.

The location of this research was carried out in the Riau Islands Province, precisely at the Gakkumdu Center which is under the auspices of the Batam City Bawaslu. The population is all elements related to the object of research. The sample used by the researcher is a random technique to find out for sure related to the research to be studied. As for the sample used by the author is a purposive sampling technique in determining respondents and informants who will be interviewed to meet the primary data needed to complete the research

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Arrangements for Handling Election Crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu

The legal regulation for handling election crimes in Indonesia is regulated through Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) is an institution established to handle election violations and crimes in an integrated and effective manner. The establishment of the Sentra Gakkumdu is based on Articles 486 and 487 of the Election Law, which require cooperation between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office in handling election crimes. Article 486 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections stipulates the Gakkumdu Center as part of an integrated law enforcement system to handle election violations and crimes. This article also stipulates that the Gakkumdu Center consists of Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office. Article 486 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections stipulates the role of the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) as a key element in handling election violations and crimes. The Gakkumdu Center consists of the General Elections Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), the Indonesian National Police, and the Prosecutor's Office.

The main objective of the Gakkumdu Center is to ensure that all allegations of election violations can be handled quickly, effectively, and with integrity through good coordination between related institutions. This center is tasked with receiving reports and findings of violations from Bawaslu, conducting initial studies, and forwarding cases with sufficient evidence to the police investigation process and prosecution by the prosecutor's office. In this case, the coordinating and collaborative role of Sentra Gakkumdu is vital to ensure that the handling of election violations is carried out with the same standards and there is no overlap or conflict of interest between the institutions involved. In addition, Sentra Gakkumdu also has the task of providing assistance and guidance to election organizers, campaign teams, and election participants regarding applicable laws and regulations.

Reports or findings of election violations can come from the public, election participants, or the results of direct supervision by Bawaslu. After receiving the report or findings, Bawaslu conducts an initial review to ensure that the report meets formal and material requirements. If the report or findings are deemed to meet the requirements, the case is then discussed together between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office in the Sentra Gakkumdu forum. This discussion aims to align perceptions and steps to be taken in handling the case. Coordination between these three institutions is very important to ensure that every action taken is in accordance with applicable legal procedures and does not overlap. In this discussion, investigators from the police play a role in collecting and analyzing

evidence, while prosecutors from the prosecutor's office are tasked with preparing the prosecution process.

According to Briptu Yogi Pardamean, Article 486 outlines that the Gakkumdu Center functions as a forum for coordination and collaboration between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office to handle election violations and crimes. The main role of the Gakkumdu Center is to ensure that all allegations of election violations can be handled quickly, fairly, and in accordance with applicable laws. The Gakkumdu Center is tasked with receiving reports and findings from Bawaslu, conducting initial investigations, and if sufficient evidence is found, continuing the case to the investigation stage by the police and prosecution by the prosecutor's office. This mechanism ensures that there is no overlap or conflict of interest between the institutions involved in enforcing election law. Investigators from the police are responsible for collecting and analyzing evidence, while prosecutors from the prosecutor's office are responsible for preparing the prosecution process.

This regulation aims to maintain integrity and fairness in the election process. However, to improve the effectiveness of Sentra Gakkumdu, there is a need to review the time limits for investigations and inquiries to be more realistic and in accordance with the needs of investigations in the field. Thus, law enforcement related to election crimes can run more optimally and provide fairer results for all parties involved.

Optimization of Implementation of Handling of Election Crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu

The Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu) in Batam City has an important role in maintaining the integrity and fairness of the election process. The Gakkumdu Center consists of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office, who work together to handle election violations and crimes in an integrated manner. The implementation of handling election crimes by the Gakkumdu Center in Batam City follows the legal framework regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, especially Articles 486 and 487, as well as other relevant regulations. Such as Article 488 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections which regulates the provision of false information about oneself or others in the context of elections. The criminal element in the Article is Anyone who provides false or misleading information regarding personal identity or that of others. This violation includes actions such as submitting false information in voter registration forms or other documents related to the election process.

Then Article 491 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections prohibits acts of disrupting, obstructing, or interfering with the course of the election campaign. The elements of the criminal article in the article are anyone who intentionally disrupts the

campaign process. Included in this category are physical or verbal actions that hinder or disrupt legitimate campaign activities. Article 492 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections prohibits campaigning outside the schedule set by the KPU. Elements of the Article: Any person or party who conducts a campaign outside the official schedule. Explanation: Campaigning outside the official schedule can result in injustice in the election and violate the provisions that have been set to maintain order in the election process. Article 497 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections which regulates the provision of incorrect information in campaign fund reports. Article 504 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections which causes damage or loss of minutes of voting and vote counting.

According to AKBP Arthur Sitindaon, these provisions are the basis for implementing law enforcement related to election crimes to run more optimally and provide fairer results for all parties involved. Sentra Gakkumdu plays a role in ensuring that any alleged election crime violations are handled quickly, fairly, and in accordance with applicable legal provisions. This center is tasked with receiving reports and findings from Bawaslu, conducting initial investigations, and if sufficient evidence is found, continuing the case to the police investigation stage. The handling process begins with the receipt of reports or findings of election violations. These reports can come from the public, election participants, or the results of Bawaslu's supervision. In Batam City, several prominent cases such as the practice of money politics and campaign violations in places of worship are of primary concern. After receiving the report, Batam City Bawaslu conducts an initial study to ensure that the report meets formal and material requirements. This initial study involves collecting initial evidence and verifying witnesses.

According to AKBP Arthur Sitindaon, the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu in Batam City is carried out in accordance with the established legal framework. Although there are obstacles such as limited time and inadequate personnel, optimization efforts through regulatory adjustments, increased personnel capacity, and better coordination are expected to increase the effectiveness of case handling. Thus, Sentra Gakkumdu can play a greater role in maintaining integrity and justice in the election process in Batam City. According to Briptu Yogi Pardamean, with the Sentra Gakkumdu, any alleged election violations can be handled quickly and professionally, reducing the risk of fraud that can damage the democratic process. However, there are several obstacles in its implementation. One of the main obstacles is the tight time limit, which is 14 working days to complete the investigation and inquiry. This time is often not enough to handle complex cases, which require in-depth verification of evidence and examination of witnesses. The pressure to

complete cases in a short time can have an impact on the quality of the investigation, with the risk that some important aspects of the case may be missed.

To improve the effectiveness of Sentra Gakkumdu, it is important to consider adjusting the time limit for investigations and inquiries to be more realistic and in accordance with the needs of investigations in the field. In addition, capacity building through training and competency improvement for Sentra Gakkumdu members is also very important. This training can cover technical aspects of investigations and inquiries, as well as an in-depth understanding of election law. Better coordination between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office is also needed to ensure that every step in handling election crimes is carried out professionally and transparently.

Obstacles and Efforts in Optimizing the Implementation of Handling of Election Crimes by the Gakkumdu Center

Optimizing the implementation of handling of election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu can be done in various ways, considering several obstacles that have been identified, namely:

a. Tight Time Limits

One of the main obstacles in handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu in Batam City is the tight time limit for investigation and inquiry. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections stipulates a time limit of 14 working days to complete the process of investigation and inquiry into alleged election crimes. This short time is often inadequate to handle complex cases, which require in-depth verification of evidence and examination of witnesses. As a result, the investigation process can be rushed and risk not being thorough.

b. Limited Number of Personnel

Insufficient personnel is also a significant constraint. The Gakkumdu Center in Batam City often faces the problem of a shortage of human resources, especially during the election period when the volume of work increases sharply. This shortage of personnel can hamper the investigation and inquiry process because important tasks may not be completed on time or with the expected quality. Investigators often have to handle several cases simultaneously, which can reduce focus and efficiency in handling each case.

c. Lack of Coordination Between Members

Less than optimal coordination between Sentra Gakkumdu members (Bawaslu, Police, and Prosecutors) is also an obstacle in the implementation of handling election crimes. Differences in work procedures, inconsistent understanding of legal regulations, and

ineffective communication can slow down the case handling process. These obstacles often cause delays in decision-making and the actions needed to resolve cases quickly and efficiently.

Efforts to optimize the implementation of handling of election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu in Batam City to overcome the above obstacles, namely:

a. Adjustment of Investigation Deadline

One of the main obstacles in the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu is the tight time limit, which is 14 working days for investigation and inquiry. This time is often not enough to handle complex cases. According to AKBP Arthur Sitindaon, to overcome the problem of tight time limits, it is necessary to review the regulations governing the time for investigation and inquiry. Extending the time limit to be more realistic, such as 21 to 30 working days, can provide more time for investigators to carry out their duties thoroughly. Implementing flexibility in the investigation process by prioritizing more complex cases, so that additional time can be given if needed.

b. Addition and Improvement of Personnel Capacity

The limited number of personnel is also an obstacle in optimizing the handling of election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu. Increasing the number of personnel involved in Sentra Gakkumdu is an important step to overcome the lack of human resources. This can be done through additional recruitment and placement of special personnel during the election period.

c. Improvement of Coordination Between Members

Improving coordination between members of the Gakkumdu Center can be done in various ways, such as Routine Coordination Meetings, Use of Information Technology and the formation of special teams.

d. Monitoring and Evaluation

According to AKBP Arthur Sitindaon, to ensure that optimization steps are effective, periodic monitoring and evaluation need to be carried out. Periodic internal audits to evaluate the performance of Sentra Gakkumdu, identify existing obstacles, and determine areas that need to be improved. Collecting feedback from personnel and related parties regarding the case handling process and conducting transparent reporting on the results and developments of cases to the public. Establishing clear and measurable performance indicators to assess the effectiveness of case handling by Sentra Gakkumdu, such as the number of cases resolved on time, the quality of investigations, and the level of stakeholder satisfaction.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The legal provisions for handling election crimes by the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) are regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, especially in Articles 486 and 487, which require coordinated cooperation between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office. The Sentra Gakkumdu is tasked with receiving reports of election violations, conducting initial studies, and if sufficient evidence is found, continuing the investigation and prosecution process. This working mechanism aims to ensure that the handling of election violations is carried out quickly, fairly, and transparently, through effective coordination between institutions.
- b. Optimizing the implementation of handling election crimes by the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) in Batam City involves coordination between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office to handle violations in an integrated manner. The process begins with receiving reports of violations, initial studies by Bawaslu, and continued with investigations and inquiries by the Police if sufficient evidence is found. The main challenges faced are tight investigation deadlines, limited personnel, and lack of coordination between institutions.
- c. Obstacles in optimizing the implementation of handling election crimes by Sentra Gakkumdu include tight investigation deadlines, inadequate personnel, and lack of coordination between institutions. The 14-day time limit for investigation and inquiry is often insufficient to handle complex cases, while the lack of personnel hinders effective handling of tasks. Less than optimal coordination between Bawaslu, the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office also slows down the case handling process. Optimization efforts that have been made include adjusting the investigation deadline, adding personnel through additional recruitment, intensive training for Sentra Gakkumdu members, and improving coordination through regular meetings and the use of information technology.

Suggestion

From this conclusion, the author can provide several suggestions, namely:

- a. It is recommended that Sentra Gakkumdu needs to continue to improve its operational capacity and effectiveness in handling election crimes. One step that can be taken is to extend the time limit for investigations and inquiries to allow for more in-depth and comprehensive investigations. In addition, there needs to be additional personnel and

intensive training for Gakkumdu members to ensure they have adequate skills and knowledge.

- b. It is recommended that the central and regional governments provide full support for Sentra Gakkumdu, both in the form of budget, human resources, and adequate facilities. The government also needs to review existing regulations to ensure that the time limit for investigations and inquiries is more realistic and in accordance with the needs in the field.
- c. It is recommended that the public, especially election participants, must be more proactive in supporting fair and transparent law enforcement. Active participation in reporting election violations and cooperation with the authorities is essential to ensure the integrity of the election. Election participants must comply with all applicable rules and regulations, and avoid fraudulent practices such as money politics and off-schedule campaigns.

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PAGE 12

PAGE 13

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PAGE 15

PAGE 16