

Implementation Of General Principles Of Good Government In The Organization Of The 2024 Elections

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21
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21
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ABSTRACT. This research uses empirical legal methods to examine the integrity and credibility of the 2024 election organizers in Indonesia. Data was collected from various sources, including MK decisions, DKPP, election observer reports, academic publications, and related news. Data analysis was carried out to identify patterns, trends and implications for the integrity and credibility of election organizers, as well as evaluate the implementation of the General Principles of Good Government (AUPB) in organizing elections. The main objective of this research is to update the electoral system in Indonesia and ensure that elections are of quality, integrity and reliability. The research approach focuses on collecting empirical data from concrete cases during the 2024 Election and in-depth analysis of this data to identify emerging patterns and trends. Data analysis aims to evaluate the influence of political intervention, conflicts of interest, and compliance with legal rules and decisions on the integrity and credibility of election organizers. The results of the research will be compiled in a report that includes in-depth analysis of concrete cases, policy recommendations to improve the integrity and credibility of election organizers, as well as suggestions for improving the implementation of AUPB in the 2024 Election. This research is expected to provide a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities to ensure the integrity and credibility of election organizers in Indonesia, as well as providing concrete steps to improve the implementation of AUPB principles in the election context.

Keywords: Implementation of Principles, Government, Elections

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a country upholds democratic values. As we know, state sovereignty is divided into several theories, one of which is the theory of popular sovereignty. Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is implemented according to the Constitution", more firmly in the fifth paragraph of Pancasila it is stated "The people are led by wisdom in representative deliberations".¹

The people have full power in determining leaders both in the central and regional spheres. The application of popular sovereignty makes the government as state administrator carry out General Elections (PEMILU) through the KPU (General Election Commission), DKPP (Honorary Council for Election Organizers), and Bawaslu (General Election Supervisory Body) which are three institutions that have a crucial role in maintaining democracy. in Indonesia, namely through holding clean, honest and fair elections. The three of them have different but complementary duties and authorities, like an inseparable trilogy. In

14
¹ Jimly Asshidiqie, *The Idea of Popular Sovereignty in the Constitution and Its Implementation in Indonesia* (Jakarta: Ichtiar Baru van Hoeve, 1994). P1 m . 11.

its implementation, this state institution will also determine the filling of the positions of President-Vice President, Governor-Deputy Governor, Mayor-Deputy Mayor, Regent-Deputy Regent, DPR RI, DPD RI, Provincial DPRD and City and Regency DPRD.²

The implementation of elections in Indonesia refers to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections and derivative regulations under it, namely PKPU, PERBAWASLU, the DKPP Decision and the Constitutional Court decision which reviews Law No. 7 of 2017. In practice there are several violations that make it clear that the implementation of the 2024 Election is far from hope to implement the General Principles of Good Government (AUPB).

The decision of the Honorary Court of the Constitutional Court (MKMK) Number 02/MKMK/L/11/2023 concerning violations of the code of ethics for constitutional judges has triggered various consequences. The Constitutional Court, which adjudicated the case regarding the age limit for presidential and vice-presidential candidates, produced Decision No.90/PUU-XXI/2023 which sparked polemics in the community. In the end, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court was found guilty of violating the code of ethics and behavior of constitutional judges.

The Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP) decided that the Chairman of the Indonesian KPU Hasyim Asy'ari and six other members were proven to have violated the code of ethics in accepting Gibran Rakabuming Raka's registration as vice presidential candidate for the 2024 Election. Chairman of the DKPP Heddy Lugito stated that Hasyim Asy'ari was given sanctions in the form of final stern warning. Apart from Hasyim, other members of the Indonesian KPU, namely Yulianto Sudrajat, August Mellaz, Betty Epsilon Idroos, Parsadaan Harahap, Idham Holik, and M Afifuddin, were also given warning sanctions. Hasyim and six other members of the Indonesian KPU were sued by Demas Brian Wicaksono (case No. 135-PKE-DKPP/XII/2023), Iman Munandar B. (Number 136-PKE-DKPP/XII/2023), PH Hariyanto (Number 137-PKE -DKPP/XII/2023), and Rumondang Damanik (Number 141-PKE-DKPP/XII/2023).³

The actions of Anwar Usman and KPU members have tarnished the integrity of the Constitutional Court and KPU as law enforcement institutions and independent election organizers. His involvement in the issue of conflict of interest raised public doubts about the

² Arifin, Saiful, et al. "Implementation of the Principle of Direct, General, Secret-Free, Honest and Fair in the Implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections Based on Article 2 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections." *Actual* 13.1 (2023) . Pg. 2-3 .

³ Violating the Code of Ethics, KPU Reluctant to Comment on DKPP Decision , <https://infopublik.id/detik/pemilu/823345/langgar-kode-istik-kpu-enggan-> Commenti-bangunan-dkpp (accessed on March 12 2024).

MK's ability to carry out its constitutional functions fairly and independently, as evidenced by the KPU Chair and Members accepting Gibran's registration without prior changes to the PKPU in accordance with the MK's decision. This situation also has the potential to reduce the level of public trust in the authority and credibility of the leadership of the MK and KPU in maintaining the neutrality of their institutions.⁴

Indonesia's democracy was put to the test in the grand event of the 2024 General Election. Hope for a bright future is accompanied by various challenges, one of which is related to the implementation of the General Principles of Good Government (AUPB) in organizing elections. AUPB is like a compass that guides the implementation of clean, transparent and accountable elections. Its implementation is expected to produce elections of quality, integrity and trust, leading Indonesia to a glorious future.

However, clouds shrouded this optimism, starting with the integrity and credibility of the election organizers being tested. Cases of code of ethics violations, the Constitutional Court's controversial decisions, and the KPU's non-compliance with the Constitutional Court's decisions became stumbling blocks. Transparency and accountability are still hampered: Limited information disclosure and suboptimal accountability mechanisms erode public trust. Low levels of public trust and lack of education and outreach are obstacles. Concerns about money politics and political interference threaten the independence of election organizers. Legal certainty, professionalism, proportionality, fairness and balance require serious attention. Collective efforts from all parties are the key to ensuring effective implementation of AUPB in holding the 2024 elections.

So in this research the author will analyze how the integrity and credibility of election organizers and how to implement AUPB in the 2024 elections. The author hopes that the results of this research can contribute to the creation of quality, integrity and trustworthy elections in Indonesia, leading the nation to a glorious future.

10 RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts empirical legal research methods to investigate the integrity and credibility of the 2024 Election organizers in Indonesia. This approach focuses on collecting empirical data from concrete cases that occurred during the election implementation process. The data was then analyzed in depth to identify patterns, trends and implications for the

5
⁴Zulqarnain, Cantika Dhea Marshanda, Nararya Salsabila Zamri, and Raesa Mahardika. "Analysis of Violations of the Code of Ethics in the Case of the Dismissal of Chief Constitutional Justice Anwar Usman Regarding the Decision on the Age Limit for Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates in the 2024 Election." *Kultura: Journal of Legal, Social and Humanity Sciences* 1.2 (2023) . Pg. 8 6 - 87 .

⁴ integrity and credibility of election organizers, as well as to evaluate the implementation of the ⁷ General Principles of Good Government (AUPB) in the election context.

The first step in this research is data collection. Empirical data was collected from various sources, including decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) and the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP), election observer reports, academic publications, and related news. This data mainly focuses on cases of code of ethics violations, controversial MK decisions, non-compliance by the General Election Commission (KPU) with MK decisions, as well as other factors that affect the integrity and credibility of election organizers.

Next, the data is analyzed comprehensively to identify patterns and trends that emerge from the cases studied. This analysis aims to evaluate the influence of political intervention, conflicts of interest, and compliance with legal rules and decisions on the integrity and credibility of election organizers.

After that, the results of the analysis were used to evaluate the implementation of AUPB in the 2024 General Election. This research focuses on the application of AUPB principles such as legal certainty, professionalism, proportionality, fairness and balance, as well as identifying factors that influence its implementation.

The findings from this research will be compiled in the form of a research report. This report will include an in-depth analysis of the concrete cases studied, policy recommendations to improve the integrity and credibility of election organizers, as well as suggestions for improving the implementation of AUPB in the 2024 Election. Thus, this research is expected to provide a meaningful contribution to system reform elections in Indonesia and ensure the realization of elections of quality, integrity and reliability.

DISCUSSION

Integrity and Credibility of Election Organizers

Election integrity is a fundamental pillar in building a healthy and trustworthy democracy. This concept is often associated with fulfilling a certain set of criteria, such as honesty, fairness, transparency, accountability, and efficiency. However, the meaning of election integrity can also be interpreted negatively, namely as a violation or non-fulfillment of these criteria. Experts have varying definitions of election integrity. Positively, election integrity is often interpreted as fulfilling a set of ideal criteria. These criteria include holding elections that are honest and fair, transparent and accountable, as well as efficient and effective.

However, the reality on the ground shows that election integrity is not always met. Various violations, such as fraud, vote manipulation, bribery, voter intimidation and money

politics practices, often occur and harm the integrity of elections. Non-transparency and lack of accountability by election organizers can also trigger public doubts about the election results. The impact of low election integrity is very significant. Public trust in democracy can be eroded, trigger political apathy and even lead to social conflict.⁵

In addition, holding democratic and quality elections requires organizers with integrity, which can be ensured by enforcing a code of ethics as a mandatory guide to behavior. Codes of ethics for election organizers play an important role in avoiding and minimizing violations and fraud in the implementation process. Upholding a code of ethics will encourage election organizers to act professionally, fairly and transparently. Violation of the code of ethics by election organizers is considered a violation of the oath or promise they took before taking office, so they have the potential to receive sanctions such as a reprimand, temporary dismissal, or even permanent dismissal.⁶

The implementation of the 2024 elections experienced degradation of integrity and credibility starting from five decisions of the Constitutional Court (MK) which discussed the age limit for presidential and vice-presidential candidates, namely MK Decision No. 29/PUU-XXI/2023, MK Decision no. 51/PUU-XXI/2023, Constitutional Court Decision no. 55/PUU-XXI/2023, Constitutional Court Decision no. 90/PUU-XXI/2023, and MK Decision no. 91/PUU-XXI/2023. Three Constitutional Court decisions, namely 29, 51 and 55, rejected the request for review of Article 169 letter q of the Election Law concerning the minimum age limit for presidential/cawapres candidates. Constitutional Court Decision No. 91 states the application cannot be accepted. Meanwhile, MK Decision no. 90 partially granted the applicant's request.

The Constitutional Court (MK) decided that Article 169 letter q of the Election Law which regulates the minimum age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates at 40 years is contrary to the 1945 Constitution. regional head” in the article. Case No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023 in the MK sparked debate regarding the interpretation of laws, MK decisions, and potential conflicts of interest. The Constitutional Court partially granted the request for review of Article 169 letter q of Election Law no. 7/2017 concerning the age limit for presidential/vice presidential candidates, changing the age requirements for candidacy. The Constitutional Court stated that the interpretation of the age limit must be broader, taking into account the eligibility of the candidate. The importance of opportunities for young people to run for office was

⁵Rahmatunnisa, M. Iyati. "Why Election Integrity Matters." *Bawaslu Journal* 3.1 (2017) . Pg. 2 - 3 .

⁶Please, Wilma. "Integrity and Professionalism of Election Organizers for the Realization of Democratic Elections." *Bawaslu Journal of Riau Islands Province* 4.1 (2022) . Pg. 7 5 .

emphasized. ³ The Constitutional Court's decision was linked to a political context and gave rise to allegations of political interference. The existence of differences of opinion between judges is reflected in *dissenting opinions* and *concurring opinions*. There are irregularities in the decision-making process that raise doubts about the integrity of the law. The concept of *open legal policy* and the difference in paradigm between judicial order and judicial restraint influence ¹⁶ the role of the Constitutional Court. The implications for the 2024 election process need to be clarified, and the unclear construction of the Constitutional Court's position ²⁹ has the potential ² to raise doubts regarding the validity of the decision. The Constitutional Court did not lower the age limit for presidential and vice-presidential candidates, providing exceptions for individuals elected in elections, including regional heads. ¹⁶ The Constitutional Court considered the principle of open legal policy and the similar characteristics of public office in making this decision.⁷

⁸ The Decision of the Honorary Court of the Constitutional Court (MKMK) Number 02/MKMK/L/11/2023 concerning Violations of the Code of Ethics for Constitutional Judges has sparked various reactions and concerns. This decision strengthens allegations of a conflict of interest ²⁰ in the judicial process at the Constitutional Court (MK), which has the potential to tarnish the integrity and credibility of the 2024 election. Heated discussion occurred among the public regarding ² the decision of the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court (MKMK) regarding ethical sanctions against Anwar Usman. Rocky Gerung, a prominent political observer, openly criticized the decision. He questioned why Anwar Usman was not dismissed as a MK judge even though he was ² proven to have committed serious ethical violations. Rocky Gerung also expressed doubts about the Constitutional Court's decision ³ to allow Gibran to remain as vice presidential candidate even though Anwar Usman had been dismissed from his position as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court. He considers that this decision does not fulfill the demands of justice optimally and emphasizes the importance of justice in the context of presidential elections. Rocky Gerung also criticized Jimly Asshiddiqie, Chair of the MKMK, for not taking more radical steps in dealing with this problem, and he called Jimly's decision a transfer of the problem to the MK. Rocky Gerung emphasized the need for the public to continue to monitor developments in this situation.⁸

²⁵ ² Adji, Agung Bayu, Hedwig Adiando Mau, and Mardi Candra. "Constitutionality of Changing the Age of Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates in Democratic Law Countries." *SENTRI: Journal of Scientific Research* 3.1 (2024) . Pg. 2 1- 22 .

⁸ " Hard, this is what Rocky Gerung said about the MKMK decision ", <https://cepat.viva.co.id/news/1685-keras-ini-kata-rocky-gerung-soal-bangunan-mkkm?page=3> (accessed March 21, 2024)

5
The view is that the Constitutional Court (MK) Decision number 9090/PUU-XXI/2023 could be a potential opportunity for fraud in the 2024 Election. He mentioned that there was a plan that was believed to be behind the decision, which according to him was visible from the decision of the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court (MKMK) regarding Anwar Usman which was related to outside interference. Rocky suspects that the individual who might intervene against the MK is Joko Widodo (Jokowi) as Head of State of Indonesia, because according to him only the Head of State has higher power than the MK. He emphasized that what was happening was the result of planning that had been carried out before the 2024 elections, and that the people's voice had lost its relevance in the context of the Constitutional Court's decision. 23

15
The KPU was not immune from violations of the Code of Ethics, the Honorary Council for Election Organizers (DKPP) found that the KPU violated ethics by accepting Gibran's nomination as a vice presidential candidate in the 2024 elections. The chairman of the KPU, Hasyim, was given a final strong warning, while other members received strong warnings. This decision strengthens the previous decision of the Constitutional Court which stated that Gibran's candidacy was ethically flawed, indicating weaknesses in the integrity of the election administration. The KPU's involvement in nepotism and dynastic politics was also highlighted, reducing its credibility as a clean election organizer. The chairman of the KPU, Hasyim Asy'ari, was criticized for frequently violating the code of ethics, and was advised to resign in order to maintain the institution's image and public trust.⁹ 3

It doesn't stop there, the film "Dirty Vote" which was released on YouTube on Sunday (11/2) has become the public spotlight because it reveals various frauds that occurred in the 2024 elections. With a duration of 1 hour 57 minutes, this film displays an in-depth analysis of three state legal system experts: Bivitri Susanti, Feri Amsari, and Zainal Arifin Mochtar. They sharply detail the various election frauds that occurred, including: First, this film reviews vote analysis on the island of Sumatra in the 2014 and 2019 elections, which shows a tendency to favor certain coalitions in the 2024 elections. Then, there is a discussion about the expansion of Papua into 6 provinces and direct participation new provinces in the 2024 elections have raised suspicions that this is directed at supporting certain candidate pairs. Apart from that, the film also highlights the appointment of 20 Acting Governors throughout Indonesia who were allegedly directed to support certain candidate pairs, as well as the involvement of the Bersatu Village Group in supporting certain candidate pairs with the potential for fraud covering

⁹ " Violating Ethic our Times, Chairman of the Indonesian KPU Must Resign Immediately " <https://antikoburu.org/id/langgar-etik-empat-kali-ketua-kpu-ri-must-segera-mundur> (accessed March 21, 2024) 32

various aspects. The non-neutrality of a number of ministers who are still in office but are involved in the campaign team without leave, as well as other ministers who show partiality towards certain candidate pairs, are also the focus of discussion in this film. The film "Dirty Vote" also reveals President Joko Widodo's meetings with party leaders and certain presidential candidates without leave, as well as the misuse of social assistance funds as a political and campaign tool, with the 2024 social assistance budget being larger than during the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from that, the film highlights the passage of small parties that are fragments of large parties to take part in the 2024 elections even though they do not meet the requirements, as well as the chronology of Gibran Rakabuming Raka's appointment as vice presidential candidate 02 by the Constitutional Court. By ending the film with a strong statement from Bivitri Susanti highlighting the need for a cunning and shame-resistant mentality to devise and execute dirty scenarios, "Dirty Vote" not only provides information, but also raises awareness of the importance of integrity and justice in the political system. This is a call for society to continue fighting for a healthy and transparent democracy.¹⁰

The series of events that have colored the 2024 General Election, starting from the controversial Constitutional Court decision, KPU ethical violations, to the film "Dirty Vote" which exposed various frauds, leads us to a crucial question. How to maintain the integrity and credibility of election organizers. Constitutional Court Decision No. 90/PUU-XXI/2023, although it has attracted criticism and doubts, reflects legal and political dynamics. On the one hand, the Constitutional Court is trying to accommodate the aspirations of the younger generation to participate in politics. On the other hand, questions arise about potential interference and conflicts of interest. The MKMK's decision against Anwar Usman, although considered unsatisfactory by several parties, shows the MK's internal efforts to uphold the code of ethics. However, the public still doubts the effectiveness of this internal mechanism in maintaining the integrity of the Constitutional Court. The KPU's ethical violations in Gibran's candidacy emphasize the organizers' vulnerability to political influence. This tarnished the KPU's credibility and triggered a crisis of public trust. The film "Dirty Vote" is like an alarm that sounds the potential for fraud in the 2024 Election. In-depth analysis from experts shows a systematic and structured modus operandi. Maintaining the integrity and credibility of election organizers is a shared responsibility. The public needs to continue to monitor and criticize the performance of the organizers. Organizers, on the other hand, must demonstrate their commitment to transparency, accountability and professionalism.

¹⁰ "Dirty Vote – Full Movie" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRgLZ66NCmE> (accessed March 21, 2024)

Improving integrity in the implementation of general elections is an essential step towards the success of the 2024 elections that are honest, fair and dignified. Seriousness in strengthening the professionalism and accountability of election organizers must be the main focus to ensure public trust is fully maintained.¹¹ Concrete steps such as expanding transparency in the election process, increasing accountability, and tightening reporting rules and sanctions need to be taken to ensure the credibility and integrity of election administration. In this way, the public can be assured that the 2024 elections will take place professionally and in accordance with the democratic principles that are upheld.

7 Analysis of the Implementation of General Principles of Good Government (AUPB) in the Implementation of Elections

Based on the description above,⁷ the implementation of the 2024 General Election is characterized by various problems that harm the principles of General Principles of Good Government (AUPB). This raises public concerns about the credibility and quality of elections, and has the potential to erode public confidence in democracy.

1. Legal certainty

The implementation of the 2024 elections is characterized by various problems that have implications for aspects of legal certainty. One example is⁵ the Constitutional Court (MK) Decision no. 90/PUU-XXI/2023 regarding the age limit for presidential candidates (capres) and vice presidential candidates (cawapres). This ruling, although marred by controversy and criticism, reflects complex legal and political dynamics. On the one hand, the Constitutional Court is trying to accommodate the aspirations of the younger generation to participate in politics. On the other hand, questions arise about potential interference and conflicts of interest.

This MK decision created legal uncertainty and sparked public doubts about the MK's credibility. This is due to several factors, such as unclear legal grounds, a decision-making process that is considered less transparent, and concerns about potential political intervention.³ The Constitutional Court's decision was deemed not to have comprehensively considered various legal and social aspects related to the age limits for presidential and vice-presidential candidates. The decision-making process at the Constitutional Court is considered to not involve adequate public participation, giving rise to distrust in the legitimacy of the decision. In addition, there are concerns that the Constitutional Court's decisions are influenced by

18
¹¹Simanjuntak, Josner. "Independence of General Election Organizing Institutions in Indonesia." *Papua Law Journal* 1.1 (2016) . Pg. 1 28.

certain political interests, which adds to public suspicion ¹⁶ of the Constitutional Court's independence and credibility.¹²

To strengthen ¹⁶ legal certainty in the implementation of the 2024 elections, concrete steps are needed. First, regulations and legislation related to elections need to be clarified and strengthened to avoid multiple interpretations and legal loopholes that can be exploited to commit fraud. This can be done by comprehensively revising the election law, drafting more detailed and operational legislation, as well as widely disseminating election regulations and legislation to the public.

Second, coordination between election management institutions such as the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP needs to be improved to ensure consistency and uniformity in the application of regulations. This can be done by permanently establishing communication forums between election management institutions, carrying out joint activities such as training and simulations, and building integrated information and data systems between election management institutions.

Third, election dispute resolution mechanisms need to be strengthened to ensure fair, transparent and accountable dispute resolution. This can be done by clarifying the authority and duties of election dispute resolution institutions, establishing special ad hoc bodies to handle complex and large election disputes, and increasing the capacity and professionalism of election dispute resolution institution personnel.

Legal certainty is one of the important pillars in holding democratic and quality elections. The controversial Constitutional Court decision and various other legal issues in the implementation of the 2024 elections show the need for concrete steps to strengthen legal certainty. By clarifying regulations and legislation, improving coordination between election management institutions, and strengthening election dispute resolution mechanisms, it is hoped that the 2024 elections can run with more quality and reliability. This is not only important to maintain the credibility of the election process but also to strengthen democracy in Indonesia.

2. Openness

Violations of openness in the implementation of the 2024 elections are a crucial issue that requires ¹⁶ serious attention. The public questions transparency in the decision-making process at the Constitutional Court (MK) and the General Election Commission (KPU). Cases

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¹² " The Constitutional Court's Decision Regarding the Age of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates
²⁸ Considered to Give rise to Legal Problems "
<https://www.mkri.id/index.php?page=web.Berita&id=19875&menu=2> (accessed on 14 May 2024)

such as the candidacy of Gibran Rakabuming Raka and the role of Anwar Usman raise suspicions of potential fraud and political interference, showing that transparency remains a significant problem. In addition, the lack of access to public information related to the election process, including relevant data and documents, adds to uncertainty and undermines public trust in the credibility and accountability of election organizers.

The lack of publication of optimal election results is also an obstacle. It is difficult for the public to monitor and supervise the election process as a whole because the available information is not published regularly and easily understood. This worsens conditions of openness, causing uncertainty and wild speculation. Apart from that, public participation in election monitoring is still low. Increasing public participation is very important to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of elections, but to date, efforts to maximally involve the public are still not optimal.¹³

To overcome these problems, concrete steps are needed to increase openness in the implementation of the 2024 elections. One of them is opening access to public information widely. The KPU, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP) need to publish election-related data and documents on official websites and social media, as well as facilitate requests for public information both directly and online. Apart from that, education to the public about their right to obtain election-related information must be encouraged so that the public is more aware and active in seeking information.

Publication of election results must also be carried out periodically and in a format that is easy to understand. Official reports on election results need to be published periodically, and press conferences and outreach to the public must be carried out regularly. Utilizing mass media and information technology to disseminate election-related information will be very helpful in conveying information quickly and accurately.

Public participation in election monitoring needs to be increased through the establishment of an election observer network that involves various elements of society. Training and education for the public on how to monitor elections must be carried out widely. In addition, facilitating reporting of election violations by the public will provide a clear channel for the public to actively participate in maintaining election integrity.

Mass media has an important role in disseminating information and monitoring the election process. The KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP need to collaborate with the mass media to

¹³ Arfianto Purbolaksono , *Seeing the implementation of open election data disclosure ahead of the 2024 simultaneous regional elections and regional elections* . Indonesian Institute, 2022. Pp. 9.

increase educational and balanced reporting about elections. Facilitating media access to election-related information and building synergy in monitoring and reporting potential election violations are steps that can help strengthen the role of the media as the fourth pillar of democracy.

Overall, increasing openness in the implementation of the 2024 elections is a complex but crucial task. Through concrete steps such as opening access to public information, conducting regular publications, increasing public participation, and strengthening the role of the media, it is hoped that transparency and accountability in the implementation of elections can be realized. This is not only ²⁷ important to maintain the credibility of the electoral process but also to strengthen democracy in Indonesia.

3. Accountability

Violations of accountability in the implementation of the 2024 elections have come into the public spotlight, indicating serious deficiencies in the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms by election organizers. The case of violation of ¹⁰ the code of ethics by the General Election Commission (KPU) in the nomination of Gibran Rakabuming Raka is clear evidence of the institution's weak accountability. This incident raised public doubts about the credibility and integrity of the election administration process, reflecting the need for deep reform to improve the existing system.

One important aspect that must be improved is the public control mechanism for the performance of election organizers. Currently, the public does not have adequate access to effectively monitor and supervise the performance of institutions such as the KPU. The public's inability to actively participate in election monitoring exacerbates accountability problems, because there is no transparent and open mechanism to assess and criticize the performance of election organizers.

The role of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is also not optimal in supervising the implementation of elections. Bawaslu's lack of resources and authority often hampers the effectiveness of the supervision carried out. In fact, Bawaslu should be at the forefront in ensuring that every stage of the election runs in accordance with the established rules and is free from violations.

To strengthen the accountability of election organizers, several concrete steps are needed. First, the rules and sanctions for ⁹ violations of the code of ethics by election organizers

13
must be clarified and strengthened.¹⁴ Revision of laws and regulations related to the code of ethics for election organizers needs to be carried out to strengthen sanctions and law enforcement mechanisms. The formation of an independent body to monitor and take action against violations of the code of ethics for election organizers is also an important step to ensure firm and fair law enforcement. In addition, increasing the capacity and professionalism of election management personnel in understanding and complying with the code of ethics must be a priority.

10
Public control mechanisms also need to be improved so that the public can monitor the performance of election organizers effectively. The establishment of communication forums and public participation in election monitoring can be one way to increase community involvement. Providing wider access to the public to obtain information regarding the performance of election organizers, as well as facilitating easy and safe reporting of election violations by the public, are also important steps to increase accountability.

7
Apart from that, Bawaslu's role in supervising the implementation of elections needs to be strengthened. Increasing Bawaslu's authority to take action against election violations and providing adequate resources to carry out its duties and functions effectively is urgent. Coordination and cooperation between Bawaslu and related institutions in election supervision must also be improved to ensure synergy in overcoming various violations that occur.

20
Overall, strengthening the accountability of election organizers is a complex but essential task towards a responsible 2024 election. By strengthening rules and sanctions, improving public control mechanisms, and strengthening the role of Bawaslu, it is hoped that election administration can run more transparently, credibly, and accountably. These steps are not only important to maintain the integrity of the electoral process but also to strengthen democracy in Indonesia.

4. Professionalism

27
The implementation of the 2024 elections is marked by various problems that show a lack of professionalism among election organizers. Cases of code of ethics violations and controversial decisions have tarnished the integrity and credibility of election organizers in the eyes of the public. These incidents fueled public doubt and distrust in the administration of elections, indicating that there was a significant decline in the integrity and credibility of the organizers.

¹⁴ Sumardi. "Strengthening the Supervision System in Organizing the 2024 Election Stages." *Journal of Government Insight* 2.2 (2022) . Pg. 216.

Apart from that, there are deficiencies in the capacity and competence of election organizers in carrying out their duties and functions. This can be seen from the high number of election violations and the lack of innovation in the implementation process. Lack of adequate knowledge and skills hinders the effectiveness of holding elections and reduces the quality of the democratic process.

The meritocracy system in recruiting and promoting election organizers is also still weak. Recruitment and promotions that are not completely merit-based open up opportunities for individuals who are incompetent and have low integrity to occupy important positions. This system that lacks transparency and objectivity has a negative impact on the overall quality of election implementation.

The low welfare of election organizers is also a factor that contributes to a lack of professionalism. Compared with other similar professions, their welfare is still relatively low. Inadequate salaries and benefits, as well as a lack of health and social security, can result in low motivation and dedication to carrying out their duties.

To increase the professionalism of election organizers in the context of quality 2024 elections, concrete steps are needed. One of the steps that must be taken is to strengthen the capacity and competence of election organizers through training and continuous education. Increasing knowledge, skills and insight can be achieved by providing organizers with opportunities to take part in seminars, workshops and international forums related to election management. Apart from that, building a training center and developing human resources specifically for election organizers is also very important.

Building a strong meritocracy system is also an important step. The recruitment and promotion process must be carried out objectively, transparently and accountably, based on competency, merit and integrity. A fair and transparent performance assessment system is needed to evaluate the performance of election organizers objectively. Providing rewards and incentives to those with high achievements and high integrity will encourage improvements in work quality and motivation.

Apart from that, improving the welfare of election organizers is a step that should not be ignored. Salaries and allowances that are in line with a decent standard of living must be provided to ensure they can carry out their duties well without economic pressure. Adequate health and social security, as well as access to housing and other living necessities, must be facilitated to improve the welfare of them and their families.

Overall, increasing the professionalism of election organizers is key to ensuring quality 2024 elections. By strengthening capacity and competence, building a strong meritocracy

13
system, and improving welfare, election organizers can carry out their duties better, maintain the integrity and credibility of the election process, and increase public trust in election administration. These steps will contribute to the creation of a healthier and more sustainable democracy in Indonesia.

5. Justice

The implementation of the 2024 elections faces serious challenges in terms of justice, especially regarding the potential for fraud and political interference. The depiction of fraud presented in the film " *Dirty Vote* " reflects a real threat to the sense of justice in society. Injustice in this election can have various significant negative impacts. Public distrust is one of the most direct consequences. People who feel disadvantaged by election fraud tend to lose trust in the democratic process and the integrity of election organizers. Widespread feelings of disappointment and frustration can lead to unrest and social instability.

Apart from that, the legitimacy of the election results being doubted due to fraud will weaken political stability and democracy in this country. Unfair election results will not be fully accepted by society, resulting in elected leaders having fragile legitimacy. This not only impacts short-term political stability, but also damages the foundations of democracy in the long term. Fraud in elections is also a violation of citizens' constitutional rights to vote and be elected, which are basic rights in a democratic system. These violations trigger human rights violations and undermine fundamental democratic rights.

To achieve justice in the 2024 elections and maintain public trust, concrete steps are needed. Strengthening election fraud prevention and enforcement mechanisms is a crucial first step. Bawaslu must be empowered with adequate authority and resources to carry out effective election supervision. Coordination and cooperation between institutions such as the KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP, Police and Prosecutor's Office must be strengthened to ensure synergy in preventing and prosecuting fraud. A secure and integrated information technology system also needs to be developed to prevent manipulation of voter data and votes. Apart from that, outreach and education to the public about how to recognize and report election fraud must be improved.

Ensuring the neutrality of election organizers and law enforcement officials is an important next step. The integrity of election organizers must be maintained through strict and transparent selection. The code of ethics and sanctions for election organizers who violate must be strengthened to maintain their integrity. The neutrality of law enforcement officials in handling election violations must also be maintained, so that they do not take sides with any

party. A monitoring mechanism for the performance of election organizers and law enforcement officials must be established to ensure their neutrality and professionalism.

Increasing public participation in the election monitoring process is also very important. The establishment of an election observer network involving various elements of civil society must be facilitated. Training and education to the public on how to monitor elections effectively must be provided to empower them. In addition, reporting election violations by the public must be facilitated in an easy and safe manner, and witnesses and whistleblowers must be protected from intimidation and threats.

Realizing justice in the 2024 Election is a shared responsibility. By strengthening mechanisms for preventing and taking action against election fraud, ensuring the neutrality of election organizers and law enforcement officials, as well as increasing public participation in the election monitoring process, it is hoped that the 2024 elections can run fairly, honestly and reliably. This is important to maintain public confidence in democracy and political stability in Indonesia. High public trust in the electoral process is the key to realizing a healthy and sustainable democracy.

6. Efficiency and Effectiveness

Weaknesses in the management and utilization of resources in organizing elections can result in inefficiency and ineffectiveness. This can be seen from the use of funds that is not optimal, such as procurement of logistics that are not on target and wasting the budget. The process and procedures for holding elections, which still seem complicated and convoluted, also take unnecessary time and money. In addition, a lack of coordination between relevant institutions in organizing elections can lead to overlapping work and waste of resources.

To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of holding the 2024 elections, concrete steps are needed. Optimizing the use of information and communication technology (ICT) is one of the main solutions. Implementing an *e-Voting system* in several areas can reduce the use of paper ballots and speed up the vote counting process. Apart from that, developing election monitoring applications can make it easier for the public to monitor the election process, while the use of social media can be used for voter outreach and education as well as disseminating election-related information.¹⁵

Simplifying the processes and procedures for holding elections is also very important. A review of laws and regulations related to elections needs to be carried out to simplify

¹⁵ Marzellina Hardiyanti, et al. "The Urgency of the E-Voting System and SIREKAP in Organizing the 2024 ELECTION." *Equitable Journal* 7.2 (2022) . Pg. 2 56.

complex processes and procedures. Socialization and education to voters about the new election processes and procedures must be improved. In addition, technology can be used to simplify the process of registering and nominating election participants, thereby reducing complexity and speeding up administrative procedures.

Improving coordination between institutions is also a crucial step for the efficiency and effectiveness of holding elections. Establishing a communication forum between related institutions can improve coordination and cooperation in organizing elections. Building an integrated information system between related institutions will facilitate the exchange of data and information, reduce duplication of work, and increase efficiency. In addition, increasing the human resources capacity of election organizers in the use of technology and coordination between institutions will ensure that election administration runs more smoothly and efficiently. With these steps, it is hoped that the 2024 General Election can run more efficiently, effectively, with quality and cost savings, so that public confidence in the democratic process will increase.

CONCLUSION

The 2024 elections in Indonesia are marked by several crucial challenges that threaten the integrity and credibility of its implementation, as well as the implementation of the General Principles of Good Government (AUPB). To realize elections of quality and integrity, concrete steps are needed to address the following challenges. First, the controversial decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) regarding the age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates created legal uncertainty and cast doubt on the legitimacy of the election process. This requires a comprehensive revision of the election law and increased transparency in the Constitutional Court's decision making. Second, violations of openness and accountability in the implementation of the 2024 elections show the need for concrete steps to increase access to public information, public participation in election monitoring, as well as strengthening monitoring mechanisms and enforcing regulations. Third, professionalism among election organizers, fair treatment, and maintaining the neutrality and integrity of related institutions are the keys to ensuring fairness in the election process. Fourth, optimizing the use of information technology, simplifying procedures and increasing coordination between institutions are important steps to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of election administration. By overcoming these challenges and maintaining integrity, transparency, accountability and professionalism in organizing elections, as well as implementing AUPB

principles, it is hoped that the 2024 and future elections can take place honestly, fairly and with dignity, and strengthen democracy in Indonesia.

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