



Evaluation of the Performance of the General Election Commission Based on the Principles of Clean and Good Governance in the 2024 Election

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Abstract: *This study evaluates the application of the principles of clean and good governance by the General Election Commission (KPU) in the implementation of the 2024 Election. Although the KPU is expected to be able to hold transparent, accountable, and participatory elections, the practice still faces a variety of significant challenges. The problem of managing the Permanent Voter List (DPT), uneven distribution of logistics, and the practice of money politics are the main obstacles in achieving this goal. This study uses a normative juridical approach to analyze the extent to which the principles of good governance are applied and their impact on the quality of election implementation. The results of the analysis show that despite progress in voter participation, structural and technical challenges still need to be addressed to improve election integrity. Therefore, reforms are needed in the election process to ensure that the principles of good governance are effectively integrated, in order to achieve better elections with integrity.*

Keywords: *KPU, 2024 Elections, Clean Good Governance.*

Introduction

Indonesia is a democracy and a country of law, where general elections (elections) serve as the main tool for the people to participate in electing their leaders and representatives. Elections are a form of people's sovereignty that must guarantee the right of every citizen to participate in determining the future of the nation through a free, fair, transparent, and accountable process. As the main pillar of democracy, quality elections are an indicator of success in realizing a government based on democratic principles.

Democracy has two main aspects, namely public participation in the administration of government and transparency and accountability in the state aspect. These aspects are related to the principles of good *governance*. Therefore, the implementation of *good governance* is very important in the context of elections in Indonesia. This encourages the need for partnerships between the government and the community through state institutions. Ralph Adolph, 'APPLICATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES IN PUBLIC SERVICES (Study on the Education and Culture Office of Central Lampung Regency)' (2016).

Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of General Elections, the General Election Commission (KPU) is responsible for the implementation of elections. The KPU has the duty to carry out elections as a means of implementing the will of the people directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of elections in Indonesia involves a series of complex stages, ranging from candidate registration to vote counting. In this case, the KPU is expected to be able to hold elections that meet the principles of *clean and good governance*, which include transparency, accountability, public participation, and the rule of law.

These principles not only aim to ensure the integrity of elections but also to strengthen public trust in the democratic process in Indonesia. (Hasibuan, 2023) The role of the General Election Commission (KPU) is very crucial because in the implementation of general elections in Indonesia it faces various challenges, such as logistics management, supervision of campaign funds. In order to realize an ideal institution, an evaluation of the performance of the KPU needs to be carried out to improve the quality of election administration.

This evaluation covers various aspects ranging from preparation to the announcement of election results. The aspects evaluated include accountability, transparency, participation, and the rule of law. The application of these principles is very important to ensure the implementation of fair and high-integrity elections. However, a big question arises as to the extent to which these principles have been optimally implemented.

Challenges such as integrity at all levels of elections, transparent information accessibility, limited public participation, and the enforcement of the rule of law in dealing with election violations are factors that can affect the performance of the KPU. Therefore, an in-depth analysis is needed to identify the main obstacles faced by the KPU and how they impact the effectiveness of the 2024 elections.

By understanding this context, it is important for all parties to contribute to creating an electoral system that not only meets the technical aspects but also reflects the aspirations of the people for clean and responsible governance. Through collaboration between the government and the community and the consistent application of *good governance* principles, it is hoped that the 2024 election can run well and produce leaders who are able to lead Indonesia towards better progress.

Research on the evaluation of the performance of the 2024 general election commission is not only carried out by this study. However, previously there had been several studies related to the evaluation of the performance of the general election commission entitled KPU policy analysis in KPPS recruitment for the 2024 election by Bobby J Yuri, Aidinil Zetra, Roni Ekha Putera. (Yuri et al., 2023) Furthermore, the research focused on discussing the Evaluation, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the 2024 General Election was carried out by Mustafa & Reizki Maharani. (Mustafa & Maharani, 2023)

The difference between this study and the previous research is that this study broadly focuses on evaluating the performance of the General Election Commission (KPU) in the implementation of 2024, especially in the implementation of the principles of *clean and good governance* as regulated in Law No. 30 of 2024. If the research conducted by Bobby J Yuri, Aidinil Zetra, Roni Ekha Putera discusses the analysis of the General Election Commission's

policies in the recruitment of the Voting Organizing Group for the 2024 Elections, focusing on improvements after serious problems that occurred in the 2019 Elections, such as the death of officers of the Voting Organizing Group for Elections (KPPS) and ethical violations. The KPU has taken policy steps, including issuing KPU Regulation Number 8 of 2022, which regulates the work procedures of ad hoc bodies for election organizers, as well as implementing transparency through the KPU Member Information System and Ad Hoc Bodies (SIKBA). In addition, policies related to increasing the honorarium of officers and the provision of compensation for those affected by the disaster were also established to improve the welfare and quality of recruitment. This article aims to evaluate the effectiveness of these policies in ensuring a transparent recruitment process and answering challenges in the 2024 elections. (Yuri et al., 2023) While the research conducted by Mustafa & Reizki Maharani examines the administrative and factual processes carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) in elections, by highlighting challenges such as technical problems in the use of the Sipol application and unfairness in the treatment of verification between parliamentary and non-parliamentary parties. This article also provides recommendations for the reformulation of verification techniques that are easier for all parties involved to understand. (Mustafa & Maharani, 2023)

This study aims to evaluate the application of the principles of *clean and good governance* by the General Election Commission (KPU) in the implementation of the 2024 Elections. The main focus of this study is to assess the effectiveness of the measures that have been taken by the KPU, such as digitizing the electoral process and increasing the capacity of human resources, in improving the quality of election administration in Indonesia. In addition, this research will also identify various challenges faced by the KPU in carrying out its duties and assess the extent to which the improvements that have been made have a positive impact on the performance of the KPU.

By linking this evaluation to the principles of *good governance*, this study seeks to ensure that each stage of the election is carried out in a transparent, accountable, and participatory manner. In the end, the results of this study are expected to provide constructive policy recommendations to strengthen the performance of the KPU in organizing better and integrity elections in the future.

Methodology

The approach used in this study is a normative juridical approach, which is a legal research method that focuses on the study of literature or secondary data. Therefore, this method is often referred to as doctrinal legal research based on secondary data, legal principles, positive legal rules, as well as sources from libraries, laws and regulations, and court decisions. (Surtini, 2022) In this study, the method was used to analyze the topic "Evaluation of the Performance of the General Election Commission Based on the Principles of *Clean and Good Governance* in the 2024 Elections". This approach provides researchers with a deep understanding of the issues being studied, while providing a strong legal basis for their analysis.

Result and Discussion

A. Latar belakang Terjadinya Tumpang Tindih Peraturan.

1. Prinsip *Clean And Good Governance*

The principles of *clean and good governance* cannot be separated from the principles of *algemene beginselen van behoorlijk bestuur* / General Principles of Good Governance (AUPB) which are the foundation of good governance. The AUPB is a normative standard that must be implemented by every state administrator, including the General Election Commission (KPU). These principles include the principle of legal certainty, the principle of prudence, the principle of balance, the principle of motivation, the principle of non-abuse of authority, the principle of openness, the principle of justice, and the principle of public interest. Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration explicitly regulates these principles as guidelines that must be followed by state administrative officials in carrying out their duties and authorities. The relationship between AUPB and *clean and good governance* can be found in the similarity of values that focus on accountability, transparency, public participation, and the effectiveness of state administration. Furthermore, Article 3 of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Administration of a Clean and Free State from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism also emphasizes the importance of the principles of legal certainty, openness, proportionality, professionalism, and accountability in realizing good governance. The implementation of these principles not only strengthens the principles of clean and good governance but also becomes a comprehensive evaluation tool in assessing the performance of the KPU in the implementation of the 2024 elections, especially in ensuring that all processes carried out meet legal standards, ethics, and community aspirations. (Ummah, 2019)

The principle of *clean and good governance* is an important foundation in the evaluation of the implementation of policies by the General Election Commission (KPU) in the implementation of the 2024 elections. Before discussing further about such evaluation, it is important to deeply understand the principles underlying this concept. A good understanding of *clean and good governance* will provide the necessary context to analyze the extent to which the KPU has implemented these principles in the electoral process and its impact on the quality of democracy in Indonesia.

Clean and good governance is defined as clean and good governance, which is the main concern because the role of the government is very dominant in various sectors of state development. These principles are in line with the objectives of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Administration of a Clean and Free State from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism. In this context, the term "principle" has a similar meaning to "principle", which is the main foundation for thinking, opinion, and acting. (Anwar, 2007)

In *clean and good governance*, there are a number of important principles that need to be observed. First, community participation in decision-making, both directly and through representative institutions. This participation is built on democratic principles that guarantee freedom of assembly and expression. Second, law enforcement that

emphasizes the importance of professional government management with a commitment to enforce the law fairly and independently. This includes the rule of law, legal certainty, responsive law, consistent and non-discriminatory law enforcement, and judicial independence. (Deli Bunga Saravistha, Aden Sutiapermana, Hardi Fardiansyah et al., 2022)

Third, transparency is the principle of openness to the public's right to obtain accurate and honest information about state administration. This principle strengthens community involvement in realizing good and clean governance. Fourth, responsiveness requires the government to understand the needs of the community and take proactive actions in dealing with existing problems.

Furthermore, the consensus principle emphasizes that every decision must be taken through deliberation to reach a mutual agreement. Meanwhile, equality means fair treatment in public services regardless of individual backgrounds. The principles of effectiveness and efficiency require the government to meet performance standards that are effective and effective in the use of resources.

The last principle is accountability, which refers to the obligation of public officials to account for all their policies and actions to society. In addition, a strategic vision is also needed as a long-term view to face future challenges.

The laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia also include provisions regarding the principles of good governance as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 28 of 1999. These principles include legal certainty, orderly state administration, public interest, information disclosure, proportionality, professionalism, and accountability.

By understanding these principles of *clean and good governance* thoroughly, the evaluation of the KPU's performance in the 2024 election can be carried out more objectively and in depth. This is important to ensure that the holding of elections not only meets the technical aspects but also reflects the aspirations of the people for clean and responsible government.

2. Challenges Faced by the KPU in the Application of *Clean and Good Governance* Principles in the 2024 Presidential Election

The 2024 election in Indonesia is a big challenge for the General Election Commission (KPU) in implementing the principles of *clean and good governance* at all stages of the election. These principles include transparency, accountability, public participation, and effectiveness and efficiency. As an institution responsible for the course of democracy, the KPU plays a vital role in creating fair, clean, and integrity elections. This is very important to increase political legitimacy and strengthen public trust in the election results. (Adolph, 2016)

The General Election Commission (KPU) has a long history that has developed with the development of democracy and politics in Indonesia.

TERM	CHALLENGES FACED BY THE KPU
President Soekarno (1945-1967)	Initially, in 1955, the first election in Indonesia was held after the Republic of Indonesia was 10 years old. However, the election was not carried out directly by the KPU, but the Indonesian Election Committee (PPI) formed by President Soekarno through Law Number 7/1953 and Law Number 18/1953. PPI is a national institution with 5-9 members and a term of office of 4 years, while at the regional level there is a District Election Committee and a Voting Committee (PPS).(Savitri, 2024)
President Suharto (1967-1998)	During President Soeharto's reign, the KPU changed its name to the Election Organizing Institution (LPU). This happened in 1971 when Presidential Decree no. 3 of 1970 established the LPU which was chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs and had a Council.(Savitri, 2024)
President BJ Habibie (1998-1999)	Under the leadership of BJ Habibie, the KPU was officially established in 1999 through Presidential Decree No. 16 of 1999. The KPU for the first time consisted of 53 members from government and political parties, making Indonesia's elections independent and gaining international recognition
President Abdurrahman Wahid (1999-2001)	The Abdurrahman Wahid era witnessed a reshuffle of the KPU structure. Through Presidential Decree No. 10 of 2001, the KPU no longer consists of political parties and becomes an independent institution consisting of academics and NGOs. The second KPU was inaugurated by President Gus Dur on April 11, 2001.
President Megawati Soekarno Putri. (2001-2004)	Pada masa Megawati Soekarnoputri, tim seleksi anggota KPU ditetapkan melalui Keppres No. 67 Tahun 2002 untuk menghadapi pemilu tahun 2004.
President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (2004-2014)	Based on Presidential Decree No. 101/P/2007, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono formed the third KPU with seven members from the province, academics, researchers, and bureaucrats. In addition, the Panwaslu transformed into the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the KPU DK became the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP).

Since 2007, Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers stipulates that general elections in Indonesia are only carried out by the KPU which is national, permanent, and independent. The problems faced by the KPU during these times include changes in organizational structure, the integration of digital technology to increase transparency and effectiveness, as well as internal challenges in maintaining integrity and neutrality as an election implementing body.

President Joko Widodo (2014-2024)

During the Joko Widodo era, the implementation of elections was regulated in Law No. 22/2007 which strengthened the KPU as a permanent, independent, and independent national institution. The KPU DK changed to the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP), while the Panwaslu transformed into Bawaslu.

The application of the principle of *good governance* in the 2024 election aims to maintain public trust by ensuring that every stage of the election is carried out transparently, accountably, and free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) practices. One of the indicators of the KPU's success is the increase in voter participation, which indicates an increase in political awareness, especially among young and female voters. Voter socialization and education programs carried out by the KPU, both through conventional and digital media, play a big role in increasing this participation.(Pemerintahan et al., 2014; Sholahuddin et al., 2019)

However, despite progress in participation, challenges in implementing the principles of *clean and good governance* remain. One of them is the management of the Permanent Voter List (DPT), which has again become a classic problem. Double voter data and identity discrepancies often result in some people losing their voting rights, which risks reducing public confidence in the integrity of elections. Although the KPU is trying to update the DPT, technical problems and limited human resources are still major obstacles in ensuring accurate and valid data.(No Name, 2024b)

In addition, the distribution of election logistics in remote areas is a significant challenge. Delays in the delivery of logistics, such as ballots and voting booths, cause delays in voting, disrupt efficiency, and undermine compliance with the schedule of election stages. Limited infrastructure and accessibility in rural areas are further exacerbating this situation, so a more effective and strategic solution is needed from the KPU.(Satrio, 2023)

The Vote Counting Information System (Situng) also experienced technical problems, which hindered public access to the results of the provisional vote count. This

disruption raises concerns and speculation about the integrity of the election results, so the KPU must immediately correct these technical weaknesses so that the transparency and accuracy of the election results are maintained.(PARIS, 2024; SiSwantara, 2024)

The 2024 election is also a simultaneous election that includes the election of the president, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, which adds to the complexity of the KPU's duties. Some regions face a shortage of adequate human resources and logistics to handle the heavy workload, while voters feel overwhelmed by the sheer number of ballots to be cast, which can affect the quality of their choices.(Hxgn, 2024) In addition, incidents involving campaign props, such as billboards that caused accidents, show a lack of attention to public safety in campaign management. This incident underscores the need for strict regulation regarding the use of campaign props to prevent harm to the public.(No Name, 2024a)

However, what is more worrying is the violation of the law involving legislative candidates and regional head candidates who give money or other forms of material to the community at the village level to vote for them. This kind of practice, known as *money politics*, clearly violates existing rules, especially those listed in Election Law No. 7 of 2017, which prohibits this kind of transaction practice as a form of vote manipulation. *Money politics* not only undermines the principle of fairness in elections, but also threatens the integrity of democracy by influencing voters' choices through the provision of illegitimate rewards.

This phenomenon of *money politics* occurs in various regions, and despite preventive efforts from the authorities, this practice is still going on systematically. This kind of violation is very difficult to stop completely because there is low awareness among some people about the adverse effects of such practices. In fact, in some cases, the money given is seen as a legitimate form of "gift" or "assistance", when in reality it is a form of bribery to influence the outcome of the election.(Wijaya, n.d.)

According to a survey by the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), 45.9 percent of respondents consider giving money or goods to vote for certain candidates as a natural thing. Of that number, 15.7 percent will vote for candidates who give money or goods, while 16.2 percent will vote if given more. Wawan, a lecturer at the Master of Political Science FISIP UB, stated that around 31.9 percent of respondents would receive gifts and choose candidates who give gifts. However, the majority of 64.8 percent consider money and gifts reasonable, but choose based on conscience. Wawan concluded that around 15 percent of voters are still vulnerable to money politics.(Wijaya, n.d.)

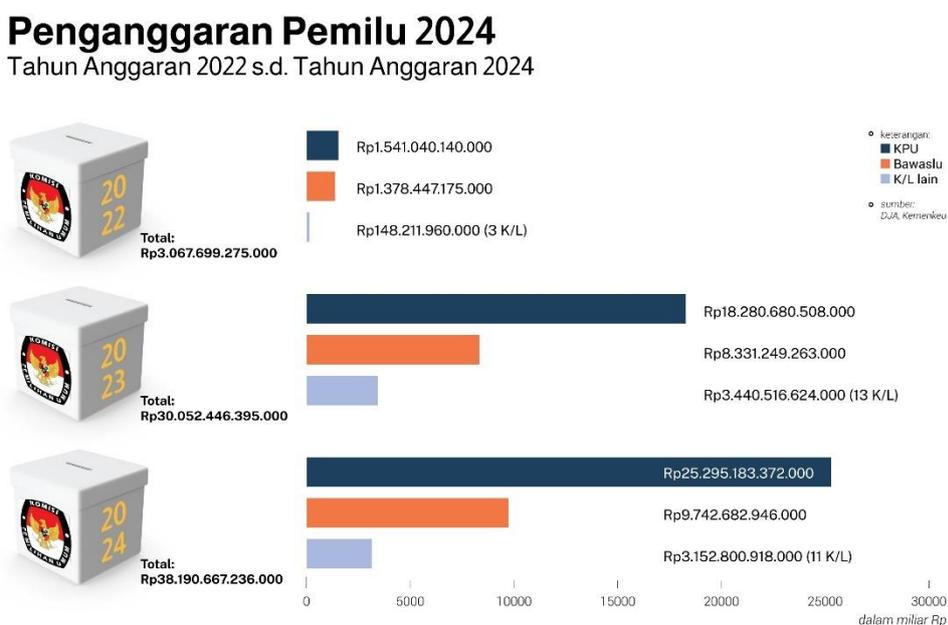
The KPU and Bawaslu as election supervisory institutions have a big responsibility to tackle this kind of practice. They need to work harder to detect and punish actors involved in *money politics*, both givers and receivers. Law enforcement against this kind of practice must be carried out firmly and transparently, in order to provide a deterrent effect and reduce the potential for similar violations in the future.

However, the KPU has taken various steps to ensure that the principles of *clean and good governance* are applied. One of them is to ensure transparency in every stage of the election. The KPU actively informs the entire election process through public

communication channels such as websites and social media, which provide information about candidate registration, election stages, and provisional election results. The e-vote recapitulation system implemented by the KPU also allows the public to access election results in real-time, increasing transparency and accountability. (No Name, 2024c)

The General Election Commission (KPU) is always committed to implementing the principle of transparency in the management of the election fund budget. As a form of accountability to the community, information about the use of the budget is periodically submitted through the official website of the KPU. The data includes allocation, realization, and details of the use of the budget for each stage of the election.

Until now, budget data for previous years has been available and accessible to the public. However, for the 2024 election, information related to the budget has not been fully displayed.



2024 Election Budgeting Infographic, Illustration: Tubagus P.

For the 2024 election, the Ministry of Finance allocates a budget of up to IDR 71.3 trillion. The budget has even been given since a long time ago, about 20 months before the election was held. In 2022, the government allocated IDR 3.1 trillion. In 2023, the election budget allocation will increase to IDR 30.0 trillion. In the 2024 general election, the allocation will increase again to IDR 38.2 trillion. (D.I., 2024)

Through this effort, the KPU hopes to continue to maintain public trust by presenting openness and accountability in the implementation of democracy in Indonesia.

Transparency in the management of the election fund budget is an important aspect that must be considered, especially ahead of the 2024 elections. Currently, information regarding the management of the 2024 election budget is not fully available on the official website of the General Election Commission (KPU)

Transparency in the management of election funds not only includes information disclosure, but also involves accountability from all parties involved. The Financial Audit Agency (BPK) emphasized the importance of this principle in the implementation of general elections, including the simultaneous regional elections which will be held in 2024.(bpk, n.d.) BPK encourages the KPU to strengthen the internal control system and risk mitigation in financial management, so that it can produce reports that can be accounted for to the public.

Furthermore, the KPU has issued regulations related to campaign funds through KPU Regulation No. 18 of 2023, which regulates the obligation to report campaign funds by political parties and prospective election participants. However, the implementation of this transparency is still considered a formality by some parties, and there are still loopholes that allow violations to occur in the disclosure of campaign funds. Therefore, there needs to be a revision of the election law to add sanctions for election participants who fail to report campaign funds transparently.(Bahtiar, 2024)

One of the main challenges in managing the election budget is ensuring that all financial statements are submitted on time and in accordance with applicable regulations. Data from the Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center (PPATK) shows that many reports are incomplete even though they have passed the set deadline.(Bahtiar, 2024) The KPU is expected to increase socialization and education to political parties about the importance of accountable and transparent reporting.

In terms of supervision and law enforcement, Law No. 30 of 2024 concerning Government Administration regulates a strict supervision mechanism for the implementation of elections. The Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) has an important role in supervising all stages of the election and ensuring that the KPU carries out its duties in accordance with applicable regulations. Bawaslu is authorized to follow up on findings of violations in the election process, starting from candidate registration, campaigns, to vote counting. The effectiveness of this supervision depends on the transparency of reporting the results of supervision and the responsiveness of relevant institutions in handling any findings of violations.

The evaluation of the KPU's efforts to ensure clean, transparent, and fair elections can be seen from various aspects, such as the preparation of clear regulations, the implementation of a transparent information system, and voter education efforts. The KPU seeks to provide voters with an understanding of the importance of voting carefully and informedly, to reduce the potential for vote manipulation and ensure that the election runs fairly. Strict law enforcement against violations that occur shows the KPU's commitment to maintaining the integrity and credibility of the elections.

Overall, although the KPU has taken various steps to ensure that the 2024 election runs according to the principles of *clean and good governance*, challenges in supervision, voter education, and the effectiveness of law enforcement still need improvement. Continuous evaluation and supervision from various parties, both supervisory institutions and the public, is the key to ensuring that the 2024 election can be carried out with *the principles of true clean and good governance*.

3. The Effectiveness of Supervision and Law Enforcement on the Performance of the KPU in the 2024 Election

Supervision and law enforcement by the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) are crucial to improve the performance of the General Election Commission (KPU) in the 2024 elections. With strict supervision and strict law enforcement against violations, it is hoped that the 2024 election can run more transparently, fairly, and with integrity. Good collaboration between the KPU and Bawaslu, as well as efforts to strengthen supervisory capacity throughout the region, will play a key role in realizing successful elections that can be trusted by the community. As stipulated in Article 1 number 17 of Law Number 7 of 2017, Bawaslu is an election organizing institution that supervises the implementation of elections in all areas of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The quality of elections is determined by the consistency of Bawaslu in carrying out its duties, roles and functions. The Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) has a fairly important role in improving and maximizing the quality of the implementation of elections which provides certainty for the upholding of sovereignty and voting rights of the community.

The Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP) also plays an important role in this context. The DKPP is tasked with maintaining the code of ethics of election organizers, including members of the KPU and Bawaslu. In accordance with what is mandated in Article 1 paragraph 24 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law). With the DKPP, every action of election organizers can be monitored to ensure that they act in accordance with the principles of ethics and professionalism. The DKPP has the authority to sanction violations of the code of ethics, so it is expected to increase the integrity and credibility of the election organizing institutions. (Wibawana, 2022)

Dalam rangka mewujudkan *clean and good governance*, partisipasi publik sangat penting. Proses pengawasan yang efektif memberi ruang bagi mIn order to realize *clean and good governance*, public participation is very important. An effective monitoring process provides space for the public to be actively involved in monitoring the conduct of the election, including reporting violations or irregularities they encounter. The KPU, with the help of Bawaslu, must open communication channels that allow the public to participate constructively in the supervision process.

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for the upholding of sovereignty and voting rights of the community. (Muhamad Raihan Husaini et al., 2024)

In the 2024 election, social media plays an increasingly important role in political campaigns. Social media allows candidates, political parties, and the public to communicate and disseminate information quickly and widely. However, the use of social media also carries the risk of abuse, such as the spread of fake news, negative campaigns, money politics, and other violations, which are a major challenge in maintaining the integrity of elections.

In the world of social media, there is the term "*buzzer*" which refers to users or accounts that through their uploads are able to create a "buzzing" effect or cause public discussion. In the world of social media, there is the term "*buzzer*" which refers to users or accounts that through their uploads are able to create a "buzzing" effect or cause public discussion. (Nafidza, 2024)

Bawaslu has the authority to supervise all stages of the election, including supervision of content circulating on social media. They can follow up on the findings of violations by conducting investigations and sanctioning parties who violate existing provisions. Law enforcement against alleged violations can be carried out through judicial channels or through administrative mechanisms.

Although the KPU's performance in supervision and law enforcement in the 2024 election is not completely perfect and still faces various challenges, this should not be an obstacle to continuing to improve the existing system. With continuous evaluation and improvement, the KPU has the opportunity to improve the effectiveness of supervision and law enforcement in every stage of the election. This process does take time, but with a strong commitment, the implementation of fairer, more transparent, and free from abuse of power can be realized over time.

4. Policy Recommendations to Improve the Performance of the KPU in Holding Better and Integrity Elections

To face the challenges of the 2024 election, the General Election Commission (KPU) needs to implement strategic policies that focus on improving the integrity of election administration. The following are policy recommendations related to the issue of *money politics*, *green elections*, and the implementation of e-voting.

4.1. Overcoming the Challenges of *Money Politics*

Money politics is one of the biggest threats to the fairness and integrity of elections. To overcome this practice, the KPU needs to strengthen regulations and prevention mechanisms. Propose a revision to the Election Law to tighten sanctions for *money politics* actors, both givers and recipients, including criminal threats and more significant fines. Research shows that heavier sanctions can reduce the practice of *money politics* in previous elections. (Agungnoe, 2024; Hakim, 2024)

Introduce a ban on candidates proven to engage in *money politics* to participate in the next election. This is in line with recommendations from various election supervisory agencies. As well as conducting a national campaign about the negative

impact of *money politics* on democracy and the future of society. Public education has proven to be effective in increasing voter awareness.(Thalib, 2024) Increase the participation of civil society organizations and the media to disseminate information about these practices. Media involvement in educational campaigns can expand the reach of information. Empowering Bawaslu with better technology and human resources to detect and follow up on *money politics cases*. The use of modern technology can increase the effectiveness of supervision. Implement reporting mechanisms that are easily accessible to the public, such as digital applications to report alleged violations anonymously. This kind of application has been implemented in several areas with positive results.

4.2. Encouraging *Green Elections* to Reduce Environmental Impact

Elections often cause significant environmental impacts, especially from the use of campaign props such as billboards and banners. To promote *green elections*, here are policy recommendations that can be taken:

Encourage candidates and political parties to utilize digital platforms as the main medium of campaigning, replacing physical props such as billboards. Research shows that digitalization can reduce waste from physical teaching aids.(Agungnoe, 2024; Hakim, 2024) Provide incentives, such as reduced campaign costs, for candidates who use digital campaigns exclusively. This kind of incentive has been successfully implemented in several regions. Regulate the use of environmentally friendly materials for physical campaign props that are still allowed, such as recyclable materials. This is important to reduce the environmental impact of campaign waste. Require candidates and parties to be responsible for the management of prop waste after the campaign ends. This responsibility can increase awareness of the importance of sustainability. Coordinate with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to monitor the environmental impact of campaign activities. Cross-sector cooperation is very important in the implementation of environmental policies. Inviting the environmental community to play an active role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the campaign. Community participation can increase accountability.

4.3. Implementation of E-Voting for More Modern and Efficient Elections

The use of *e-voting technology* can improve the efficiency, transparency, and accuracy of elections. However, the implementation of *e-voting* requires careful preparation to overcome potential technical obstacles and public trust. Holding *e-voting* trials in certain areas as a pilot project, especially in urban areas with adequate access to technology. This pilot project has been carried out in several areas with positive results.(Muliantari, 2024) Provide a special budget for the procurement of technology equipment, training, and security of *the e-voting* system. Investment in infrastructure is indispensable to ensure the success of this system. Adopt *blockchain* technology to ensure data security and prevent manipulation of election results. This technology has proven effective in improving the security of voting systems in

several countries. Work with cybersecurity experts to prevent cyberattacks or data leaks. This cooperation is important to maintain the integrity of the electoral system. Providing education to the public about how *e-voting works* to increase trust in this system. Public education is very important so that the public understands the benefits of *e-voting*. Holding a massive *e-voting* simulation before the election takes place so that voters are used to using this technology. Simulations can help people feel more comfortable with the new system. Issue KPU regulations that regulate technical and operational standards *for e-voting*, including independent audits of the systems used. Regulations are clearly needed so that all parties understand the applicable procedures. (Muhamad Raihan Husaini et al., 2024)

To improve the performance of the KPU in holding better and integrity elections, the implementation of strategic policies related to the eradication of *money politics*, *green elections*, and the implementation of *e-voting* is a very important step. The KPU needs to collaborate with the government, supervisory agencies, and civil society to ensure that these policies can be implemented effectively to maintain public trust and create clean, transparent, and sustainable elections.

Conclusion

The Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU), as the institution responsible for organizing elections, is expected to meet the principles of *clean and good governance* in every stage of the election. However, in practice, the KPU has not fully fulfilled these values because there are still various significant problems and challenges. One of the main challenges faced by the KPU is the management of the Permanent Voter List (DPT). Although the KPU strives to update and ensure the accuracy of voter data, problems such as double voter data and identity discrepancies often result in some people losing their voting rights. This has the potential to reduce public trust in the integrity of elections and shows that transparency in the management of voter data still needs to be improved. In addition, the distribution of election logistics in remote areas is a significant obstacle. Delays in the delivery of logistics, such as ballots and voting booths, can lead to delays in voting, which interferes with efficiency and compliance with the schedule of election stages. Limited infrastructure in rural areas further exacerbates this situation, suggesting that the KPU needs to develop more effective solutions to ensure all regions have equal access to electoral facilities. Technical problems also arise in the Vote Counting Information System (Situng), where technical glitches hinder public access to provisional vote counting results. This raises concerns and speculations about the integrity of the election results, so the KPU must immediately correct these technical weaknesses so that the transparency and accuracy of the election results are maintained. The practice of *money politics* is also a serious issue that undermines the principle of fairness in elections. Despite the prohibition in Election Law No. 7 of 2017 against the practice of this kind of transaction, the phenomenon of *money politics* still occurs in various regions. Giving money or other forms of material to people to influence their choices is not only unlawful but also threatens the integrity of democracy. Thus, although the KPU has taken steps to improve the delivery of elections, these

challenges show that there is still room for improvement. The KPU needs to collaborate with the government and the public to apply the principles of *good governance* consistently and effectively in order to create clean, transparent, and integrity elections.

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