The Technical Construction of The 2024 Election Campus Due to Constitutional Court Decision No 65/PUU-XXI/2023: Regional Autonomy Perspective Aspect

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Abstract
Constitutional Court Decision Number 65/PUU-XXI/2023 allows educational institutions to be used as a place to campaign. This Constitutional Court decision revises the material of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of the Law on Election campaigns, which basically explains the use of government facilities, places of worship and educational places except for government facilities and educational places as long as they get permission from the person in charge of the place in question and are present without election campaign attributes. the basic reason the campaign must be carried out because there are groups of voters because based on KPU data for the 2024 Election based on age, the age of 17 - 30 years old to vote is 31.23%. In addition, if held on campus, it can be a forum for political education, testing the capacity of the candidates, the quality and program of the candidates, and encouraging student involvement in democracy of course. However, this will become a new polemic in the midst of the 2024 Election discussion if the good idea is not regulated in the norms of its implementation, what are the requirements for campaigns on campus if carried out in the campus environment. The research carried out is Normative Juridical, because it is aimed at written regulations of other legal materials. The data collection technique used is through document and literature studies of secondary data in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The analysis used is descriptive. If the campus becomes one of the places/ facilities for the campaign of election participants, the consequence is that the regulations

regarding election campaigns on campus must be clearly regulated what the rules are, not only limited to being allowed but there must be certain conditions from the start to the end of the campaign period. For this reason, the role of the government in this case, the election organizing agency, especially the KPU and Bawaslu, needs to coordinate for campaign arrangements on campus related to substance and technically in order to prioritize politique education for students.

A. INTRODUCTION

The General Election Year or what we usually abbreviate as ELECTION, will be held in 2024. The voting schedule will be held in February 2024, precisely on February 14, 2024, followed by the vote count. The election stages do not stop at the voting and vote count, there are still further stages, namely the Recapitulation of Vote Count Results stage, even until mid-October in the form of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Oath/Promise. The preparations for the election implementation stages have been prepared by the KPU since mid-2022, namely, starting with being implemented since June 14, 2022 - June 14, 2024, namely in the form of Program and Budget Planning. The basis for the implementation of this preparatory stage has been stated in PKPU No. 3 of 2022, because based on the mandate of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, precisely in the third book concerning the implementation of the Election, it states in Article 167 paragraph 8 that "further provisions regarding the details of the stages of organizing elections are further regulated by the KPU. The authority is given by law to the KPU, because the KPU is an election organizing institution.

Elections are an important prerequisite in a democratic country. In Bunthe's view, elections are not just routine procedures that must be carried out by democratic countries, the implementation of elections is the most minimal prerequisite for procedural democracy or as a core concept (conceptual core) of democracy (Qirom, 2015). Then in the study of political science, the general election system is interpreted as a collection of methods or one approach with a procedural mechanism for citizens in exercising their voting rights (Asshiddiqie, 2013).

The implementation of elections is a means to realize: (a) the right to take part in government: (b) the right to vote and be elected, and (c) the right to equal access to public services (United Nations Human Rights (UNHR), 2021). The implementation of elections is of course carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Elections are held every 5 (five) years. And in the 2024 Election, it consists of Legislative Elections to elect members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/City DPRD. Simultaneously, the (executive) Election of the President and Vice President of Indonesia for the 2024-2029 period is also held. Based on sources

from the KPU (PKPU No. 3 of 2022) which is based on each stage mandated in Article 167 paragraph 4 concerning the stages of the Election implementation. the stages have been arranged as follows :

Tabel 1
STAGES AND SCHEDULE OF 2024 ELECTION IMPLEMENTATION
Source: KPU

Schedule	Stage
June 4, 2022 - June 14, 2024	Program and Budget Planning
June 14, 2022 - December 14, 2023	Drafting KPU Regulations
October 4, 2022 - June 21, 2023	Voter Data Updating and Voter List Compilation
July 29, 2022 - December 13, 2022	Registration and Verification of Election Participants
December 14, 2022 - February 14, 2022	Determination of Election Participants
October 4, 2022 - February 9, 2023	Determination of Seat Numbers and Electoral Districts
December 6, 2022 - November 25, 2023	DPD Candidacy
April 24, 2023 - November 25, 2023	Candidacy for DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/City DPRD
October 19, 2023 - November 25, 2023	Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidacy
November 28, 2023 - February 10, 2024	Election Campaign Period
February 1, 2024 - February 13, 2024	Quiet Period
February 14, 2024 - February 15, 2024	Voting and Vote Counting
February 15, 2024 - March 20, 2024	Vote Count Recapitulation
adjusted to the end of the term of office of each Regency/City DPRD member	Oath/Promise Taking of Regency/City DPRD
adjusted to the end of the term of office of each Provincial DPRD member	Oath/Promise Taking of Provincial DPRD
October 1, 2024	Oath/Promise Taking of DPR and DPD
October 20, 2024	Oath/Promise Taking of President and Vice

If seen from the table of stages of the election implementation, the stage of Drafting KPU Regulations in supporting the rules and regulations for the implementation of the election has taken place in mid-June 14, 2022 - December 14, 2023. The drafting of KPU Regulations is regulated from mid-2022 to December 14, 2023, the arrangement of KPU regulations is compiled in this long period of time, of course, based on many things that are regulated in supporting each stage of the election, both reflecting on old regulations and in accordance with developments or dynamics of the existing state administration. The many rules that must be regulated at each stage make the KPU have to be careful in regulating technical matters, not to mention seeing developments in the period approaching the 2024 Election, there are many Requests for judicial review of the Law or judicial review (PUU/JR) of the Election Law at the Constitutional Court. One of the things tested in the Law is about the location of the campaign which is in Article 280 part H concerning the prohibition of campaigns using government facilities, places of worship and education which was then decided by the Constitutional Court on August 15, 2023 in the Constitutional Court Decision No. 65/PUU-XXI/2023 which granted part of the prohibition to allow government facilities and educational institutions to be used as a place to carry out the campaign with limited conditions decided by the Constitutional Court. This is certainly homework for the KPU as the election organizer, because it does not mean that it is allowed with conditional provisions regulated by the Constitutional Court that it can be realized, but there are very technical things that must be done by the KPU to maintain order in the two places considering that these places are independent zones. Between the two places, the writing in this study emphasizes more on educational institutions, namely at universities or campuses. Regional universities often face problems with the management methods regulated by Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, and Law No. 12 concerning Teachers and Lecturers. If state universities are directly funded by the central government, problems such as financial problems are not a major problem. However, private universities established in the regions, both in provincial capitals and districts/cities, often face problems with local government attention and participation. Higher education managers provide various reasons why the government should help local higher education. First, the Regional Government Law stipulates that local governments are responsible for building their own human resources. This shows that, although local governments are not responsible for higher education, they must make a contribution. Second, college graduates from the region will usually serve in the region.

One of the mandates of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is the obligation of local governments to foster and develop human resources in the regions, so as to increase regional competitiveness in development. This is realized through the development of education, where basic and secondary education is

managed by the district/city government, while senior secondary education is managed by the provincial government. As for higher education, even though it is the responsibility of the central government, regional governments continue to encourage its development in the regions.

Indonesia's democratic rule of law is stated in Article 1 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal consequences are that the administration of the state is based on the principles of a democratic rule of law. The administration of this state includes creating good governance and an orderly society through the existence of law. (Nabitatus, 2019) Therefore, the Constitutional Court is part of the institution that maintains the Constitution and oversees the rights of citizenship of the community, which is important for a democratic rule of law. Since the Constitutional Court's decision regarding allowing Campaigns on Campus, it has caused polemics among academics, many of whom support it as a means of learning Political Education, and some even reject it. Because by holding it in an educational institution as a place for political events or campaign events, according to those who disagree with the Constitutional Court's decision, it is unethical and even harms democracy, this opinion is based on the reason for seeing past experiences about campaign practices that often involve fraud, fraud that has great potential to be carried out by certain candidate pairs will spread and also trap an educator or someone who is looking for education. In addition, campaigns in the campus environment can also trigger the non-neutrality of the educational institution. By allowing campaign activities on campus, the campus leadership is indirectly not neutral.

Finally, there are interests that can be included in the campus realm, "because it is possible that politicians are considered to be able to play a role as donors on campus, including potential Agents of Change. If they are involved in practical politics, of course it can reduce the value in achieving agents of change. So that many people who refuse to say that it is really unethical for the world of education or the world of campus. Because it is possible that politicians become campus donors. It is undeniable that every campus, especially private campuses, must have donors and could even be the campus owners (owners). So, that is also what must be avoided because there is a possibility that it can be used by someone who wants to run for office. Finally, students are intervened to choose certain candidates or it could also be that polarization occurs on campus or it will actually create friction within the university. If the campaign is held to present all prospective voters on campus, the question is what if the campus is led by a civil servant and most of the lecturers are civil servants who have signed an integrity pact at the end of 2022 to early 2023, can it be considered a violation of the integrity pact. Even more than that, the campaign on campus is the gateway to the politicization of academic space which instead of giving birth to a critical attitude and

independence of the academic community, it is feared that there will be a political movement to pursue political positions.

Considering that the election of the Chancellor, the greatest sovereignty of votes lies with the presidential assistant who will later take care of education (Minister of Education). Regardless of all the concerns and reasons that are the basis for the rejection, but like it or not, the issue of the campaign on campus must be made technical rules or regulations regarding the technical aspects of implementing the campaign on campus. So that based on the description above, it becomes the basis for scientific study in writing this research with the formulation of the problem, namely: How should the Technical Construction of the 2024 Election Campaign on Campus be Based on the Constitutional Court Decision No. 65/PUU-XXI/2023.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study specifically focuses its research on the Constitutional Court's decision No. 65/PUU-XXI/2023 which in substance then allows 2 (two) places to be campaign venues, namely: government agencies and educational institutions. However, this study emphasizes more on educational institutions, especially on campuses, which must be immediately considered for regulations by the election organizing institution. Considering that the campus is an academic forum. The research method used is normative legal research. Because according to Peter Mahfud Marzuki "The type of legal research is always normative". (Marzuki, 2017) Normative legal research or doctrinal law. Doctrinal legal research is legal research that is carried out by examining library materials and secondary data with a process to determine legal rules. As well as legal principles, as well as legal doctrines in order to answer the contents of the legal issues faced based on legal science in a broad sense rather than from the perspective of the layers of legal science. Bambang Sunggono stated that "The research carried out is Normative Research, namely research on legal principles". (Bambang, 2010) Normative Research is also called doctrinal Legal research or library research or document study, because it is aimed at written Regulations or other legal materials. (Philips, 2015)

The data collection technique used is through document studies or literature on secondary data in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The analysis used is descriptive. The method of researching it with Library materials and secondary data with a process that determines legal rules and legal principles and legal doctrines in order to answer the legal issues faced based on legal science in a broad sense from the perspective of the layers of legal science. This is in line with Arief Sidharta's opinion "the characteristic of legal science lies in its research method, namely the Normative Research method". (Arief Sidharta, 1999)

B. DISCUSSION

The Quality elections can be realized if the elections are carried out honestly and fairly. In organizing elections, what is required to act fairly is not only for the sake of seeking the most votes. "Since 2015, Indonesia has implemented a simultaneous election system, indeed every choice of election system in the constitution does have important consequences for the development of democracy in a country and its people." (Indriyanto, 2013) The implementation of the election system, both for the President and Vice President and legislative elections in Indonesia, has experienced changes in the election system model from time to time. Along with the demands of Indonesian democracy, the peak of which is at the time of voting. The urgency of implementing elections in a democratic country in Indonesia functions to ensure the continuity of government, so that the active role of all Indonesian people is needed for the success of the election, "Andrew Reynolds stated that the choice of the election system is one of the most important institutional decisions for democracy." In the implementation of elections, there are several stages that must be carried out according to the schedule set by the Election Organizing Commission (KPU), one of the stages is the Campaign.

So that the campaign must be carried out in a structured, systematic and responsible manner, of course accompanied by consistent and trustworthy supervision and supervision. Election campaign is a means of propaganda/extension of election participants who compete to convince the general public by offering a vision, mission, program and/or building a positive image so that prospective voters are interested in election participants interpreted as a means of promotion and for election participating parties to convince their voters. Campaign can also be interpreted as an action and effort aimed at gaining support. Campaign efforts can be carried out by individuals or groups of people who are organized to achieve something, a decision-making process within a group. Campaign is an important part of political communication. Planning and forming a winning strategy team is important to maximize in political campaigns. Some campaign models that are often used are posters, banners, billboards, and so on. (Amrurobbi, 2021) According to the International Freedom of expression Exchange (IFEX), it defines a campaign as an activity that has practical goals that pursue public social change and all campaign activities have an impact to influence by expecting two-way communication. Decision makers also have two choices, namely: direct influence and indirect influence, namely through certain media channels that shape public opinion and then provide support for the campaign activities. (Liliweri, 2011)

There are also experts who define campaigns, as stated by "Rogers and Storey, that a campaign is a series of organized communication activities with the aim of creating a certain effect on the target on an ongoing basis in a certain period. (Ruslan, n.d.) Furthermore, if viewed from the Election Law regarding the understanding of the campaign, it is in Article 1 number 35 of Law no. 7 of 2017 concerning elections,

the Election Campaign is an activity of election participants or parties appointed by election participants to convince voters. by offering a vision, mission, program and/or self-image of Election Participants. Campaign is a media or forum that bridges voters and election participants so that voters can convince themselves of the certainty in choosing election participants in the following year. (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017) If viewed from the follow-up to the regulations below, namely: General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2023 concerning General Election Campaigns has been enacted, precisely on July 14, 2023. Election campaigns are activities of election participants or other parties appointed by election participants to convince voters by offering visions, missions, programs and self-images of election participants.

While the implementation of election campaigns is carried out by election participants and parties appointed by election participants to carry out election campaign activities, Election campaigns are held based on the principles: honest, fair, legal certainty, orderly, public interest, open, proportional, professional, accountable, effective, and efficient. In carrying out the election campaign, several methods are carried out, namely: face-to-face meetings, limited meetings, distribution of election campaign materials to the public, installation of election campaign props in public places, social media, print media advertisements, electronic media, and public meetings, online media, candidate pair debates on candidate pair election campaign materials, and other activities that do not violate the prohibition on election campaigns and provisions of laws and regulations. Prohibitions. (KPU, 2023a) Political parties that have been determined as election participants are prohibited from conducting election campaigns before the start of the election campaign period or from stealing a campaign start. In addition, the Election Law regulates restrictions on places where election campaigns can be held, but after the Constitutional Court's decision was read out which was declared conditionally unconstitutional, it then granted two places for campaigns to be held, namely campuses and government facilities with the note that as long as they get permission from the person in charge and are present without campaign attributes, while places of worship are absolutely prohibited. This certainly raises pros and cons for the community to implement it, only the limitations in the analysis or review from a constitutional perspective in this writing, the author limits the discussion to educational institutions, especially on campuses, how the implementation mechanism is, which limitations can be implemented.

Because in any case, the regulatory mechanism must be technically regulated properly so that the academic community will truly understand which legal rules are justified. The complexity of the campus which always upholds moral ethics must be truly considered in carrying out the mandate of the decision. Because on campus is a reflection of norms or principles of values that must be maintained without having to

follow the political current or be contaminated by political interests, Campus is a place of learning that teaches not to students but to students who are considered more mature in age compared to student status, the central point of the campaign on campus is of course students. A person can be called a student if he is active as a student and registered with a college. Students are intellectuals who better understand the problems that are happening. Students have a role to analyze the problems that exist in society to then be voiced as aspirations to the government. (Ilhafa et al., 2022) Of course, students are the central point to be listeners in the campaign which is the main subject on campus. As an academic community, students have the responsibility to carry out the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. Students should be able to carry out academic tasks well and not rely on others. (Sholichah et al., 2018) With the Constitutional Court's decision which provides flexibility for the campus to organize election campaigns. So, there needs to be further regulations in regulating the mechanism. Actually, in the explanation of Article 280 Paragraph 1 letter h, it has been allowed from the beginning for the three places to be used as campaign facilities, only with the provisions and conditions that have been explained in the explanation of Article 280 paragraph h that "Government facilities, places of worship, and places of education can be used. Places of education can be used if election participants attend without campaign attributes and at the invitation of the party responsible for government facilities, places of worship and places of education. What he means by places of education are school buildings or yards and/or universities.

The Constitutional Court's decision in this case only clarifies the meaning of the explanation and only provides additional conditions for places of worship to be prohibited from campaigning. However, some experts argue that the Constitutional Court's decision is a pure decision to create certain conditions, not to look at the explanation because the Constitutional Court's decision states that Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 13 of 2022, has expressly regulated that the explanation can only contain a description of words, phrases, sentences or equivalent words/foreign terms in norms. The explanation cannot be used as a legal basis for making further regulations and must not include a formulation containing norms. Furthermore, it is also said that the explanation does not use a formulation whose contents make hidden changes to the provisions of the legislation. The question that then arises is, doesn't the formulation of the explanation of the aquo article contain an understanding that is prohibited by the law on the formation of legislation, so that with such a formulation, the explanation becomes "Smuggling of Norms" in the provisions that regulate this matter. Departing from a systematic interpretation of the a quo article and relying on Law Number 12 of 2011, a legal fact was obtained that normatively, currently campuses cannot be used as a place to carry out election campaigns.

Campaign principles: Balance, fair treatment, equal opportunity. It will be difficult to carry out a campaign if a campus only invites one party or one candidate pair continuously, the campaign principles must be considered. Article 280 and its explanation have resulted in a conflict between the explanation of the article and its main material in Article 280 part H, resulting in a contradictio in terminis.

The existence of contradictio in terminis between the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h and Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h can be seen: where Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h has expressly prohibited without exception and without conditions, but in the Explanation it actually excludes it with several conditions. (KPU, 2023b) Contradiction In Terminis is a concept to explain words or jargon which then from the two terms create a mutually contradictory understanding of the two things. So that there is no situation of uncertainty of legal certainty, when viewed in the initial paragraph of Article 280 paragraph (1) of the Election Law by not campaigning in places of worship and places of education, but on the other hand the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h. Moreover, Article 69 paragraph (4) of KPU Regulation No. 23 of 2013 concerning Election Campaigns excludes it from election crimes. Although the KPU Regulation is used for the 2019 Election, until now it has not been revoked and replaced with a new KPU Regulation. Due to the existence of 2 (two) different rules that cause legal uncertainty, it has an impact on injustice. So it can be proven that the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h has harmed constitutional rights. Based on this, the Constitutional Court took steps to grant the Applicant's request so that the Constitutional Court has decided in the Hearing for the Pronunciation of the Judicial Review of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (hereinafter referred to as the Election Law) against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The considerations of the Constitutional Court in issuing its verdict are:

1. The urgency of answering the main problem argued in the a quo petition, namely whether the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h is contrary to the norm of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of Law 7/2017.
2. There needs to be an understanding of the substance of the norm contained in Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of Law 7/2017 as the main norm and then juxtaposed with the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of Law 7/2017. With an analytical knife looking at the material or substance side as well as from the technical side of formulating an explanation based on the provisions of laws and regulations.
3. Looking historically, similar norms have previously been regulated in Article 86 paragraph (1) letter h 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 (Law 8/2012) which states, "Election campaign implementers, participants, and

officers are prohibited from: h. using government facilities, places of worship, and educational institutions". The explanation of the provisions of Article 86 paragraph (1) letter h of Law 8/2012 is the same as the Explanation of Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of Law 7/2017 which states, "Government facilities, places of worship, and educational institutions can be used if election participants attend without election campaign attributes upon invitation from the party responsible for government facilities, places of worship, and educational institutions".

4. Implementation of Sanctions imposed for violations, either a written warning if the Election campaign organizer violates the prohibition even though there has been no disturbance; or termination of campaign activities at the place where the violation occurred or in all electoral districts concerned if there is a disturbance to security that has the potential to spread to other electoral districts, criminal threats for violations of the use of these facilities.
5. attending without election campaign attributes and must be upon invitation from the party responsible for government facilities, and educational institutions. (KPU, 2023b)

With this decision, many people are pro and con of the decision, those who are against it are more based on the fact that the campus is a place that should be independent, uphold integrity, morals, ethics and an independent academic forum. However, those who are pro the decision appreciate it as a smart step in anticipating the increasing number of young people who are apathetic towards politics. because the campaign is a political education, so the solution on campus is a step to anticipate apathy among the educated. High levels of apathy will also be bad for the continuation of democracy and the development of our nation in the future. The political process is a forum for students to deepen their political literacy, so that in the future they can produce leaders and development that are visionary, intelligent, qualified, and have integrity.

Technical Construction of the 2024 Election Campaign on Campus

As a result of the Decision, the KPU is the one who is part of taking quick steps to respond and technically explain the implementation of the Revision of the PKPU on the Campaign. This revision of the PKPU on the Campaign was carried out as a follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) number 65 / PUU-XXI / 2023 which was read in August 2023. Through the decision, the KPU revised PKPU No. 15 of 2023 concerning the campaign to PKPU No. 20 of 2023 concerning Amendments to PKPU No. 15 of 2023 concerning the General Election Campaign. The KPU has the legitimacy to implement adjustments to the rules in accordance with the mandate of the MK Decision with number 65 / PU-XXI / 2023. The main thing that must be emphasized in the implementation of the campaign anywhere in Region I of

Indonesia is that it is carried out based on the principles of honesty, fairness, legal certainty, orderliness, public interest, openness, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency. In PKPU No. 20 of 2023 added between Article 72 and Article 73 2 (two) articles were inserted, namely Article 72A and Article 72B regulating matters relating to matters warned in the Constitutional Court decision. For the Campaign on campus, the permitted areas are buildings, yards, fields; and/or. other places determined by the person in charge of the educational place.

Educational places are only permitted to be universities, institutes, colleges, polytechnics, academies and/or community academies. Election Campaigns in government facilities and educational places are carried out on Saturdays and/or Sundays. (KPU, 2023b) The Election Campaign Methods in educational facilities include: limited meetings; and face-to-face meetings. While Election Campaign Participants in educational places are academicians in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The implementation procedure is with the knowledge of the Election Campaign Officer who then submits an application for a permit for Election Campaign activities to the person in charge of the facilities on campus, then must obtain a permit for Election Campaign activities and campaign principles must be prioritized and not side with one of the Election Participants (Article 72B). (PKPU20/2023 et al., 2023) The substance of the permit letter must also truly explain the existence of the campaign activities later which contain information on the day, date, time, place of activity, Election Campaign method, Election Campaign material theme and Election Participants and related parties. Then if the person in charge of the educational place grants permission, the Election Campaign officer is required to submit a copy to the ministry that organizes government affairs in the field of education, and election participants no later than 1 (one) day before the implementation of the Election Campaign. Looking at the technical provisions made in PKPU No. 20 of 2023, the Author strongly agrees with the implementation that prioritizes not to interfere with the Tri Dharma activities of Higher Education, Its implementation is only permitted on Saturdays and Sundays, the principle of campaigning as a means of political education must be carried out in a conducive atmosphere and at least must have a positive impact on students.

Seeing the provisions that are prerequisites for implementing a rigid campaign, it is certainly very difficult to campaign on campus if all constituents (election participants) are not present. If viewed or analyzed in Article 27B, the Article states that; The person in charge of government facilities and educational institutions in granting permits for Election Campaign activities must apply the principles of fairness, openness, and proportion, and not side with one of the Election Participants. The provisions of this norm provide an understanding that applying the principles of fairness, openness, proportion and impartiality means that in these activities everyone

must be present in the implementation. Of course this is a difficult requirement to implement, because there are many factors that must be distributed properly, be it the election participants, the issue of who funds it and the factor of obligation or obligation of the election participants.

Unless it is the KPU's agenda, of course the election participants will comply with this obligation, if not, of course the election campaign permit is only an agenda/or discourse on paper, because the evidence in the 2024 campaign is that not a single election participant used the campus as a means to campaign which only occurred before the campaign, In the author's opinion, it is possible for one of the campaign participants to carry out the campaign but it cannot be carried out several times/repeatedly on the same campus. There needs to be a limitation of one or two times from the campus, they must not refuse if there are other election participants/contestants who will campaign on the campus, they must be given the same opportunity, In the future, the construction of the election campaign on campus must be regulated properly, campaign procedures, funding and other things. So that election participants also have a responsibility to provide political education to the younger generation. If it is true that the implementation of the campaign on campus, the main priority is political education.

The Role of Regional Autonomy in Campus Campaigns

Regional autonomy, according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1974, is the right, authority and obligation of a region to regulate and manage its own household in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Meanwhile, according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1999, regional autonomy is the authority of an autonomous region to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to its own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with laws and regulations. Law. No. 32 of 2004 and Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government define regional autonomy as the authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with laws and regulations. (Hendrawan & Farhanuddin, 2024) The role of regional autonomy in campus campaigns is very important in the context of education and the development of regional potential. Regional autonomy gives authority to local governments to regulate and manage educational affairs in their regions, including the management of universities and campuses. Local governments can provide financial support or budgets for campuses in their regions. This includes subsidies for the development of educational facilities, scholarships for students, and supporting programs that improve the quality of education on campus. In a campus campaign, this regional budget can be used to promote campus activities and introduce the educational programs offered.

With regional autonomy, campuses can work together with local governments to promote campus activities at the local or national level. This includes campus campaign activities to attract new students, introduce new majors, and highlight the achievements and excellence of the campus. Local governments can support this campaign through local media, public events, or various other forms of promotion. Campuses located in regional autonomy areas can get the opportunity to be more directly involved in regional education policies. This allows campuses to propose changes or innovations that can support the development of campuses and educational programs. In this case, campus campaigns can include advocacy for policies that better support higher education and better collaboration between campuses and local governments. Regional autonomy allows universities in the regions to be more flexible in designing curricula that are in accordance with local or regional needs. Campuses can adjust study programs to the industrial or economic sectors of the region, so that they can produce graduates who are better prepared to face the needs of the local job market. Campus campaigns that voice the quality of education can attract students to study at the campus. In order to improve the quality of education and campus campaigns, universities can collaborate with local governments to implement community service programs, applied research, or innovations that have a direct impact on the welfare of local communities. This collaboration can be part of a campaign to demonstrate the role of campuses in building and developing regional potential.

Regional autonomy provides an opportunity for campuses to empower human resources in the region, for example by establishing training or internship programs for the local community. Campuses can also develop networks of cooperation with various local agencies to create job opportunities for campus graduates. Campus campaigns in this case can prioritize the contribution of universities to the development of regional human resources. Overall, regional autonomy provides greater space for universities to develop in accordance with the potential and needs of the region, while strengthening campus campaigns to increase the visibility and competitiveness of campuses at the local and national levels.(Sahrin et al., 2022) Election campaigns in higher education institutions or campuses have opportunities and threats that have positive and negative impacts, including: 1. Opportunities Campaigns in the world of campus can have significant positive impacts, including:
a. Increasing awareness, campaigns on campus can increase awareness of important issues in society, be it health, environmental or social issues, the world of higher education often becomes ideas and information circulating quickly and campaigns can help provide information about these problems. b. Empowering students, through campaign activities students can take part in providing influence in the social and environmental fields of society.

This gives them the opportunity to participate in activities that are of a student capacity development nature such as building leadership skills and participating in experiencing the atmosphere of the political world in practice. c. Encouraging social change, campaign activities on campus can be a driver of greater social change in society because students have the ability as agents of change to be able to influence the surrounding environment. d. Developing understanding and skills, when universities are involved in campaign activities, it will help polarize healthy political activities because campus life is a patron of educated and learned people. Thus, campaigns in universities can be utilized and collaborated with campus culture as academic citizens. e. Changes in campus policies, campaign situations can trigger changes in campus policies because students involved in campaigns often have a strong voice and of course can influence institutional policies. So that the policy will be reviewed from the aspect of rationality regarding the issues proposed by the candidate. f. Resources, campaign activities require sustainable projects. Campuses or universities are one of the places to collect funds and resources to support these sustainable projects. As an important note, the success or failure of campaign activities on campus is greatly influenced by the culture and culture that applies on campus. Thus, candidates who want to enter campus as an arena for campaigning need to prepare ideal and rational ideas 2. Threats Although campaigns in the campus world have a positive impact, they certainly also have the potential for shortcomings from campaign activities in the campus environment.

Here are some important points that need to be considered and considered when conducting a campaign on campus: a. Campus operational activities can be disrupted, such as when there is a conflict of interest, there will be provocation, for example road blockades, damage to campus property, cessation of teaching and learning activities that are detrimental to the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. b. Rejection of campus organizations, some members of campus organizations may disagree with the goals or methods of a particular campaign. This can create disharmony and tension among members of the organization on campus. c. Image of the university, campaign activities that are considered controversial or extreme can create a negative image of the university which has an impact on the public's assumption that the campus is no longer free from political activities even though the campus is intended as a place for teaching and learning, not a means of political contestation. d. Student careers, student involvement in controversial or extreme campaigns will face challenges in their career development. Some companies or organizations consider participation in certain campaigns as a signal of instability or disagreement with company values. e. Polarization and conflict, controversial campaigns and support for issues that divide society can cause polarization among campus staff and students. This can result in internal conflict that can harm the social situation on campus

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CONCLUSION

With the Constitutional Court's decision on the Election Campaign. The KPU as the organizer/implementer of the Election in this case must take detailed steps to implement very technical norms that aim to ensure that democracy can run well and as a means of political learning. Of course, the KPU must be firm in implementing the principles/principles of the election campaign. Among all campaign models, the most ideal is recommended for a campaign that prioritizes political education. Of course, a dialogical campaign is the most appropriate in this case. In response to the Constitutional Court's Decision, the KPU has revised PKPU No. 15 of 2023 to PKPU No. 20 of 2023 with the addition of two articles regulating the construction of the technical implementation of the election campaign, both in government and in educational facilities. It's just that the provisions are too strict in Article 72 b paragraph 2 which requires the Person in Charge of Educational Facilities in granting permits for Election Campaign activities to apply the principles of fairness, openness, and proportionality, and not to side with one of the Election Participants. So that this rule becomes very rigid and must invite all election participants in the implementation of dialogic campaigns and campaign methods that are permitted on campus so that in the future a better and more flexible construction is needed as a means of political education for the campus community. If the campus becomes one of the places/means for election participant campaigns. Then the consequence is that regulations regarding election campaigns on campus must be clearly regulated, what are the rules, not just limited to being permitted. But there must be certain conditions from the beginning until the end of the campaign period. For this reason, the role of the government in this case, the Election Organizing Institution, especially the KPU and Bawaslu, needs to coordinate to regulate the Campaign on campus related to substance and technically in order to prioritize political education for students. Based on the Principle, the Election Campaign must be carried out fairly, openly and proportionally. So it is better if the campus opens up space for a campaign to one of the candidate pairs. Then that opportunity must also be given to the other pair, but if on the contrary during the campaign period they have taken a position not to give the opportunity to refuse to hold a campaign, then during the campaign period the campus must refuse to all election campaign participants

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