Legal Analysis And Problems of The 2024 Simultaneous General Elections In Indonesia: Implementation Strategies And Their Implications For Democracy

Finradost Yufan Madakarah[1], Fifiana Wisnaeni[2]
finrayufan@gmail.com
[1,2] Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

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Abstract
Simultaneous general elections in 2024 in Indonesia are expected to improve the quality of democracy and public participation. However, its implementation was faced with various challenges, including problems with the implementation, participant participation, and errors in vote counting. This research aims to identify the basis of election law, explore the problems that arise, and develop effective resolution strategies. Through normative analysis and sociological juridical approaches, this study finds that the orientation of organizers, the preparation of attributes, and adequate infrastructure facilities are the keys to overcoming problems. The implications of this election include improving the quality of democracy, higher public engagement, and transparency and accountability in the electoral process. The results of this research are expected to provide insights and recommendations for election organizers and other stakeholders to create more democratic elections.

I. Introduction

General elections (elections) play a central role in the democratic system, as they allow people to channel their political aspirations and determine the direction of the country's leadership. In the context of people's sovereignty, elections function as a fair and transparent mechanism to elect leaders and representatives of the people. Through elections, the people are given the opportunity to elect individuals who they believe can represent and fight for their interests. Public involvement in elections is a tangible manifestation of the right to vote, which is an integral element of democratic principles.

In 2024, Indonesia will hold simultaneous elections which will include the election of the President, members of the House of Representatives (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and members of the DPRD at the provincial and district/city levels. This simultaneous election is expected to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of elections, so as to minimize the costs that must be borne by the state. Through the simultaneous election system, it is also hoped that synergy can be created in the implementation of elections that can optimize time and resources.

The 2024 simultaneous elections are regulated in various laws and regulations that are the legal basis for the implementation of elections. The importance of understanding the legal basis of this election cannot be ignored, because the legitimacy and mechanism of the election are highly dependent on the legal framework. The legal basis for elections includes the rights and obligations of all parties involved, including organizers, participants, and the voting community, as well as ensuring that the election process can run in accordance with existing democratic principles.

However, the implementation of simultaneous elections also presents challenges and polemics that need to be taken seriously. These problems include technical challenges, such as logistical readiness, technological preparation for vote counting, and infrastructure readiness in various regions. This challenge is important to anticipate from the beginning so that the election can take place smoothly and does not cause significant technical obstacles on the day of implementation.

In addition, the social aspect is also part of the problems faced in the simultaneous elections. The level of voter participation is one of the important aspects that need to be considered, because high participation indicates the level of political awareness of the community. However, in some cases, voter participation can be hampered by various factors such as lack of information, uneven political culture, or potential conflicts arising from differences in political views.

To overcome these various problems, an appropriate and effective election strategy is needed. This strategy includes strengthening election infrastructure, both in terms of technology, personnel readiness, and adequate election logistics.

Voter education is also an important part of the strategy, as educated voters will better understand their rights and responsibilities and be able to avoid fraudulent practices.

Strict law enforcement is also part of a strategy that should not be ignored. With clear and consistent law enforcement, it is hoped that it can minimize the potential for fraud in elections and ensure that the election process runs honestly and fairly. In this case, collaboration between election organizers, law enforcement officials, and the community is urgently needed to maintain the integrity of the election process.

With careful planning and the right strategy, it is hoped that the 2024 simultaneous elections in Indonesia can be carried out safely and effectively, and produce leaders who truly reflect the will of the people. Successful and quality elections not only reflect the maturity of democracy in Indonesia but also strengthen the foundation of democracy in the future.

2. Research Method

The research method used in this study is a normative legal research method, which focuses on the study of documents and the analysis of laws and regulations related to the implementation of elections. This approach aims to understand the applicable legal norms, as well as how they are applied in the context of general elections in Indonesia. The document study includes various legal sources such as Law Number 15 of 2011, Law Number 8 of 2012, KPU regulations, and other official documents that are the reference for election law.

In addition to the normative approach, this study also applies a sociological juridical approach to analyze the law in the social context of society. This approach involves an analysis of political culture, voter participation, and the social impact of electoral policies. The data used in this study are secondary data from legal documents, journal articles, books, and credible online sources. Through qualitative analysis methods, data is presented in the form of narratives to identify the legal basis, problems, and suggested election strategies, resulting in relevant recommendations for future election system improvements.

3. Results and Discussion

Legal Basis for the 2024 General Election

The implementation of simultaneous general elections (elections) in Indonesia in 2024 is based on various laws and regulations that provide a legal framework and legitimacy for the election process. The following are some of the legal bases that are used as a reference in the implementation of the 2024 elections:

1. Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers

Law Number 15 of 2011 is the main legal basis that regulates the implementation of general elections in Indonesia. This law regulates about:

a. The duties, functions, and authority of the General Election Commission (KPU) as an election organizer.

b. Procedures and mechanisms in the implementation of elections which include planning, implementation, and supervision.

c. Protection of voting rights for voters and election dispute resolution mechanisms.
With this law, it is hoped that the implementation of elections can take place fairly, transparently, and democratically, and can maintain public trust in the election results.
2. Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning General Election of Members of the House of Representatives, Regional Representative Councils, and Regional House of Representatives
This law regulates in detail the election of members of the DPR, DPD, and DPRD throughout Indonesia. Some of the key points in this law include:
a. Provisions regarding the electoral system used, including an open proportional system.
b. Nomination procedures and conditions for legislative candidates.
c. Campaign arrangements, campaign funding, and vote counting mechanisms.
Law Number 8 of 2012 serves as a guideline to ensure that the election of legislative members can be carried out in a fair and transparent way, so that the results reflect the will of the people.
3. KPU Regulations and Others
In addition to the above laws, the KPU also issued various regulations that regulate procedures and procedures in the implementation of elections. Some of the relevant KPU regulations include:
a. KPU Regulation Number 7 of 2012 concerning the stages, programs, and time schedule for holding elections.
b. KPU Regulation Number 21 of 2013 which regulates the formation and work procedures of PPK, PPS, and KPPS in elections.
c. KPU Regulation on vote counting and reporting of election results, which explains the mechanism for counting votes and announcing results.
These regulations are very important to ensure that every stage in the election process is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, thereby reducing the potential for conflicts and disputes that may occur.
The legal basis for the 2024 general election in Indonesia is the result of a combination of various laws and regulations designed to support the implementation of democratic, transparent, and accountable elections. By understanding and implementing this legal basis, it is hoped that the implementation of simultaneous elections can run well, meet the expectations of the public, and support the creation of a healthy political climate in Indonesia.
Problems of Simultaneous General Elections
The implementation of simultaneous general elections in Indonesia in 2024 is faced with various complex problems. These problems not only have the potential to interfere with the smooth running of the election process, but can also affect the legitimacy of the election results in the eyes of the public. Here are some of the key issues identified:
1. Maintenance Problems
The problem of implementation is a significant challenge in the implementation of simultaneous elections. Some of the issues that often arise include:
a. Voter Data Update: The process of updating voter data is often inaccurate, which can result in missing or double-registered voter names. This creates potential conflict and dissatisfaction among voters.

b. Election Logistics: The procurement and distribution of election logistics, such as ballot boxes, ballots, and other voting supplies, often face delays and mismatches. Delays in logistics delivery can cause disruptions to voting schedules.
c. Organizer Workload: Election organizers, including KPPS members, often experience a high workload, especially during vote counting. Fatigue experienced by election officials can result in mistakes in the performance of their duties.
2. Election Participant Problems
Election participants also face various challenges that can affect their performance in elections. Some of the problems faced include:
a. Candidate Requirements: Legislative candidates and presidential candidate spouses must meet various administrative and substantive requirements. However, it is not uncommon for there to be obstacles in fulfilling these requirements, such as document or legality problems.
b. Money Politics: The rampant practice of money politics, in which legislative candidates try to buy voters' votes, can damage the integrity of the electoral process. This action creates injustice and reduces public trust in the political system.
3. Voter Problems
Voters also face a number of problems that affect their participation in elections. Some of the issues that often occur include:
a. Lack of Voter Education: Many voters do not get enough information about candidates and political parties, as well as how to use their voting rights correctly. This causes voters to not be able to make the right decisions when voting.
b. Accessibility: For voters with disabilities or those living in remote areas, access to polling places is often an issue. Lack of facilities for people with disabilities and lack of transportation can reduce their participation rates.
4. Errors in Vote Counting
Errors in vote counting are one of the serious problems that can damage the credibility of elections. Some of the factors that contribute to this problem are:
a. Manual Errors: Manually counted votes are prone to errors, both due to negligence and inaccuracies in recording results. This mistake can trigger conflicts and disputes over the election results.
b. Invalid Ballots: The presence of invalid ballots, such as damaged or incomplete ballots, can also affect the results of the count. In some cases, unauthorized ballots must be separated and counted correctly to ensure the accuracy of the results.
The problems faced in the implementation of the 2024 simultaneous general election include various aspects, ranging from the implementation to voter participation. To overcome these problems, strategic steps and collaboration between the government, election organizers, and the community are needed. Only by identifying and addressing these problems can elections be held successfully, ensure fairness, and maintain public trust in the democratic process in Indonesia.
Problem-Solving Strategies
To ensure that the implementation of the 2024 simultaneous general elections runs smoothly and effectively, a comprehensive strategy is needed to overcome the various problems that have been identified. Some strategic steps that can be taken include:
1. Organizer Orientation

Orientation for election organizers is a very important first step in preparing for the implementation of the election. This activity aims to:

a. Building Awareness and Knowledge: Orientation provides an in-depth understanding of the duties and responsibilities of organizers, including voting procedures, vote counting, and handling potential conflicts.

b. Internal Solidarity: Through orientation, members of the General Election Commission (KPU) and other election officials can get to know each other and build solidarity. This is important to create an effective and responsive work team in the face of challenges.

c. Material Briefing: Orientation participants were given training materials on the principles of democratic elections, the use of technology in elections, and handling emergency situations. This briefing is important so that all organizers have adequate knowledge in carrying out their duties.

2. Preparation of Election Attributes

Careful preparation of election attributes is also the key to supporting the smooth implementation of the election. Some aspects to consider in this preparation are:

a. Logistics Provision: All the attributes required for voting, such as ballot boxes, ballots, ink, and stationery, must be prepared in a timely manner. Logistics procurement must be in accordance with the number of registered voters to prevent shortages or excesses.

b. Voting Location Plan: Each polling location should be equipped with a clear plan to make it easier for voters. This plan should include entrances and exits, registration desks, and voting booths. Good arrangement will minimize confusion and increase efficiency during voting.

c. Security: Security at polling locations should be a priority. Organizers need to work closely with security forces to ensure that each location is safe from interference that could disrupt the election.

3. Preparation of Facilities and Infrastructure

Adequate facilities and infrastructure are very important to support the smooth implementation of the election. Some of the steps that can be taken include:

a. Facilities for Voters: Provide facilities that are friendly to people with disabilities and the elderly at each polling location. This includes building accessibility, seating, and assistance for those in need.

b. Availability of Tables and Chairs: Desks for registration, ballot collection, voting booths, and vote counting sites must be properly prepared. Each element should be placed with the flow and convenience considerations of the selector.

c. Information Technology Systems: Using the right information technology systems can help speed up the process of counting votes and reporting election results. The effective application of technology can also increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of elections.

The strategy for resolving the problems of the 2024 simultaneous general elections in Indonesia must include a comprehensive orientation of organizers, the preparation of appropriate election attributes, and the development of adequate facilities and infrastructure. With these steps, it is hoped that the election can be carried out smoothly, safely, and democratically, and be able to meet the public's expectations for a fair and transparent election process. The success of this strategy will largely depend on

collaboration between the government, the KPU, election participants, and the public as voters.

Implications for Democracy

The implementation of simultaneous general elections in Indonesia in 2024 will not only have a direct impact on election results, but also have broader implications for the quality of democracy, public engagement, and transparency and accountability in the governance process. The following is an explanation of the implications:

1. Quality of Democracy

The quality of democracy in a country is greatly influenced by the way elections are conducted. Fair, transparent, and democratic elections are an important indicator of the quality of democracy. In the context of the 2024 simultaneous elections, several aspects that need to be considered are:

a. Legitimacy of Election Results: Election results that are widely accepted by the public contribute to the legitimacy of the elected government. If the election is carried out well, it is hoped that it will increase public trust in the legislative and executive institutions.

b. Application of Democratic Principles: Simultaneous elections conducted in the right way will reflect democratic principles, such as the right to vote and be elected, as well as the protection of freedom of opinion. This is very important to maintain political and social stability in Indonesia.

c. Strengthening Democratic Institutions: Through quality elections, democratic institutions, such as the KPU and election supervisory agencies, will be stronger and recognized by the public. This will create an environment that supports better democratic practices in the future.

2. Public Engagement

Public involvement in the electoral process is one of the strong pillars of democracy. The 2024 simultaneous elections provide an opportunity for the public to actively participate in determining the direction of the government. Some of the implications of public engagement are:

a. Increased Political Awareness: A transparent and participatory election process encourages the public to better understand political issues, proposed candidates, and policies taken. This can increase political awareness and political education among citizens.

b. Voter Mobilization: Strategies to encourage voter participation, especially from previously underrepresented groups, can increase the number of voters who participate. It is important to ensure that the election results reflect the wishes and needs of all levels of society.

c. Community Building: Public involvement in elections can also strengthen a sense of togetherness and solidarity within the community. Through discussions, debates, and campaigns, people can interact with each other and build better relationships.

3. Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability in the electoral process are essential to ensure electoral integrity and public trust. In the context of the 2024 simultaneous elections, implications related to transparency and accountability include:

a. Increased Public Trust: A transparent and accountable election process will increase public trust in election organizers and the results obtained. This is very important to

maintain political stability and prevent post-election conflicts.
b. Prevention of Fraud: With strict monitoring mechanisms and open reporting, the possibility of fraud or manipulation in elections can be minimized. This creates an environment where every voice is valued and treated fairly.
c. Organizer Accountability: Election organizers, including the KPU and supervisory agencies, must be able to provide reports and explanations regarding each stage of the election. This accountability will ensure that they act in accordance with applicable norms and regulations.
The implications of the 2024 simultaneous general election on democracy in Indonesia are very significant. The quality of democracy will improve through the implementation of fair and transparent elections, while high public involvement will encourage people to play an active role in the political process. In addition, transparency and accountability will strengthen public trust in the election results and democratic institutions. Thus, elections are not only an election mechanism, but also an important moment to strengthen the foundation of democracy in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

The 2024 simultaneous general elections in Indonesia have significant implications for the quality of democracy, public engagement, and transparency and accountability in government. The implementation of fair and transparent elections will increase the legitimacy of election results, encourage active public participation, and strengthen democratic institutions. In addition, with strict monitoring mechanisms and open reporting, public trust in election organizers and the results obtained will increase, thereby creating a stable and democratic political environment. Thus, elections are not only a means to elect leaders, but also an opportunity to strengthen the foundations of democracy and community involvement in the political process.

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