

Actualization of The Election Supervision Institutions Role in The Recondition of The Post Dynamics of Dispute Dynamics 2019

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to analyze the impact of the dynamics of the 2019 General dispute and provide an idea of restoring the image of the election in society after the contestation conflicts that have occurred. The method used in this research is descriptive method to present a complete overview of the social setting for exploration and clarification of a social phenomenon or reality. In this case, this is a negative overview because of the 2019 election dispute, by describing a number of variables with respect to the problem and the unit studied between the phenomena being tested. The results of the research show that the holding of elections as one of the steps in realizing a democratic state has become a chaotic political event because some of the methods taken by election participants are to discredit other participants to get votes. This method not only brings a bad overview not only to the participants, but also to the implementation of elections that can result in disruption of security and stability in the condition of society in Indonesia. The novelty of this research is the need to optimize the role of the election supervisory institution as one of the election organizers to improve a good overview of democracy.

Keywords: Election, Election Supervisory Agency, Disputes, Politics.

INTRODUCTION

As a democratic country that upholds the principles of: *From the Nation, By the Nation, and For the Nation*, Indonesia uses the people's sovereignty as the highest authority in its government system. This is stipulated in Article 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), which states that the highest sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised according to the Constitution. All arrangements regarding the implementation of government, the state system based on the people, and the management of democracy itself, are regulated in accordance with the Constitution as the constitution of the Indonesian state.

The implementation of democracy depends on the policies of each country. In Indonesia, democracy is implemented with a representative system (indirect democracy). The people appointing their representatives to run the government in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws do this. This agenda in the state administration system is called the General Election. Elections can be called as a concrete manifestation of democracy itself, because the election procedure reflects the vision of democracy. Elections are interpreted to be a step towards achieving democracy, in this case the procedure for transferring people's sovereignty to certain candidates to occupy political positions (Prasetyoningsih, 2014).

Because of the nature of a political procedural, elections are used as a means of determining the occupation of interests. Due to the desire to take the form of an ambition to occupy such a strategic structural position, state political practitioners are competing to increase public interest in order to get as many votes as possible. In practice, what is done during elections is often not conducive and violates constitutional provisions. The difference in voices in contestation often leads to divisions in society into political camps, which if left unchecked, can have an impact on internal conflicts. This is because each supporter gives mutual favor to the representative candidate they support in various ways, if necessary by humiliating and insulting other competitive candidates who of course also have a mass of supporters (Mujani, 2012).

In the 2019 Election, political contestation in Indonesia reached the point of a very severe conflict. Election administration experienced various problems and chaos from the start of determining the contestants' candidacy, the campaign period, to the end of voting and the announcement of the winner (Fauzi, 2019). The form of conflict that has arisen is

not just a political circle, but has already touched upon ethnicity, race and religion. Various anticipations were also maintained to ward off any actions that could threaten the country's defense and security. The radical actions carried out by supporters of the election contestants cannot be separated from their respective wishes so that their chosen candidate can win. The supporters of the candidate who lost the election, of course cannot accept the decision easily. These problems then continued with accusations of the election administration, coupled with provocation to the public that in practice the election was filled with fraud and was not in accordance with the law. The end of the problem flows to the Election Supervisory Agency and the General Election Commission as the election supervisory agency and organizing the 5-year celebration. (Maharani, 2019)

Election supervisory agency and election management agency are the targets of conflict because of their function to supervise and become parties that can be prosecuted when there is suspicion of election problems. After the election is completed and all forms of accountability have been given, the election supervisory institutions should regain their role in clearing up all accusations and images placed on them by the public.

This writing tries to study the resolution of the problems surrounding the holding of the 2019 election. At the time of the implementation, the overview of the election supervisory agency seemed to be placed by the public in a bad position where public suspicion of fraud and bad election administration could not be contained (Siti, 2019). This paper also tries to provide an idea of restoring the image of the election in society after the contestation conflicts that have occurred.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive method, which is one type of research whose purpose is to present a complete picture of the social setting or is intended for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality, by describing a number of variables with respect to the problem and the unit under study between the phenomena being tested, namely Election Management Institutions and a negative overview as a result of the 2019 election dispute.

DISCUSSION

A. Riots and Conflicts in 2019 Election

As a celebration in the administration of a country that adheres to a democratic system, General Elections are highly anticipated by all sections of the citizens. Also in legal regulations, the implementation of elections is regulated in Chapter VIIB Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a state constitution. This means that elections are no longer categorized as just a routine, but as one of the methods of organizing the Indonesian state (Subekti, 2015).

The holding of a series of simultaneous elections in 2019 was inseparable from various problems that led to conflict. This does not only happen on Election Day, but becomes an integral part of the Election series starting from pre-Election, Election implementation, and post-Election. Before the start of the Election series, many problems originated in the community in the form of initial campaign actions. Through social media and the internet, many people supporting candidates for representatives of the people favor each candidate and vilify the image of the other candidate. This activity is too often carried out on social media, thus dividing the community into large camps called *Cebong* and *Kampret* (Tazri, 2019).

Each faction attacked each other, debated many issues concerning the Presidential and General Election simultaneously, and fussed over everything about the state and politics. In fact, each of the supporters often creates evil in the form of hoaxes and hate speech to justify their choices and invite other people to support them (Hamimah, 2018).

Based on data from the Cyber Crime Police, there were 1005 cases during the 2019 Election. This figure represents 35% of the total cyber crime reports to the Police. The 1005 cases were not only hoaxes, but also hate speech, fake news, and threats. Police Crime Crime Investigator, National Police Commissioner Ronald Sipayung revealed that these cases were an integral part of the implementation of a series of elections as a major national event. (Farisa, 2019).

Election conflict problems also do not only occur in the general public side, but also from political practitioners and election contestants themselves. The role of the practitioner by inviting the public by issuing many opinions and statements that lead the public to hate other candidates actually aggravates the situation, not calms the public to

be more conducive. Some of these candidates also carried out the majority of their actions through social media accounts (Juditha, 2019).

The problems that occur in these communities do not only have an impact on political life, but have penetrated the potential for social conflict in society. This can be seen from the division of some of the community into camps that support political candidates. In community activities, these problems lead to in-group and out-group behavior, in which those who disagree and agree with them are considered not members of the group, so that their treatment of these non-groups is differentiated and tends to be discriminatory.

The phenomenon of community division that arose due to differences in views in the General Election continued until the vote was passed. There were indications of fraud raised by several candidates due to defeat, then it led to the public framing of the view that the Election was rigged, violated, to violate the provisions of the law. Election candidates continue to drive opinions to the public to carry out unconstitutional movements, such as rejection of the election results, action movements to hold re-election, to action to urge election supervisory agencies and state judiciary to punish the won election candidates. Especially because of the Quick Count voting system carried out by several licensed survey agencies, it also adds to the chaos of the community in seeing the defeat of their supporting candidates (Tyesta, 2019).

When the Election was over, there were riots in several places across the country. Many protesters took action because of reports that there were indications of fraud being committed during the election process. As a result, the framing also carried the community away, and some supported the action. The action carried out took the form of a marching demonstration along the capital's protocol road. The action was carried out because the supporters of the election candidates lost at the time of the voting announcement. The masses demanded several resolutions on the voting results, one of which was a repeat of the General Election due to indications of rigged, systematic, and massive fraud. (CNN Indonesia, 2019)

Some of the problems that occurred in the 2019 Election were accommodated in several aspects, including: politicization of identity to fight for votes of racial or majority and dominant ethnic groups; failure of political parties to break through peaceful political platforms or platforms; SARA (ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup) problems in plural

societies; and the politicization of the bureaucracy in aspects of community life (Zuhro, 2019).

B. The Role of Election Oversight Institutions in Handling Election Conflict

The occurrence of conflicts resulting from the election results is the duty of the Constitutional Court to resolve them. In this case, this provision is contained in Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia, in which one of the duties of the Constitutional Court is to decide disputes about election results, of course in accordance with the procedures regulated by law.

Before entering into the procedure in the Constitutional Court, election disputes must first go through the process of election supervisory institutions. The authority in election supervision is given to the Election Supervisory Agency at the central domain, and the Election Supervisory Committee in each area where the General Election is held.

Surbakti in his response stated that several indicators of an election are said to be democratic, including,

1. There is equality between citizens that is manifested both during the voting process to the counting of votes,
2. The existence of legal certainty which is formulated based on the principles of democratic elections,
3. Free and fair competition between election contestants,
4. Free and fair competition between election contestants,
5. There is participation of all stakeholders in the entire series of organizing the election stages,
6. A professional, independent and impartial election management agency,
7. The integrity of voting, counting, tabulation and reporting of election votes, as well
8. Fair and timely resolution of electoral disputes. (Solihah, et al, 2018)

Election Supervisory Agency as a formal institution has the duty to supervise all stages of the Election implementation. If there is a tendency for fraud or procedures during the Election that are not in accordance with the constitution and other laws and regulations. One example of a problem in election supervision is the violation of the simultaneous regional head elections in 2015, where at that time there were 140 total

violations divided into five categories including violence in the implementation of the elections, logistics of the elections, and criminal offenses in the implementation of the elections, administrative violations, and candidacy disputes. Not far from this case, in 2019 several indications of similar problems were also repeated during the simultaneous elections.

Election administration consists of the roles of the General Election Commission, the Election Supervisory Agency, and the Honorary Council of Election Administrators. These three institutions have their respective roles in the holding of routine state elections for the sake of carrying out their main tasks as regulated in law. Election implementation must be based on the principles of justice and equality. The three election organizers also have a supervisory function so that each series of election activities starting from the initial socialization to the final election announcement is complete. The election supervision mechanism is regulated in several legal bases as stipulated in the joint regulations of the General Election Commissions, Election Supervisory Agency, and Election Organizer Ethics Council Number 13 of 2012, Number 11 of 2012, and Number 1 of 2012 concerning "Code of Ethics for Election Administrators".

In the chaos and disorder in the implementation of the Election, the three joint institutions in the supervisory function should be able to act decisively on the solutions that must be taken so that conditions can be stabilized again. In this case, it is necessary to make a firm break with the parties that actually direct the community to act unconstitutional. All threats to the continuity of state defense and security resulting from the activities of organizing elections need more attention for election supervisory agency. Monitoring of the Election procession in Indonesia needs reconstruction, in this case it aims to create several conditions, as follows:

- a. Provide the validity of the election process,
- b. Increase respect and trust in human rights, in particular civil and political rights,
- c. Increase trust in the electoral process,
- d. Building trust in democracy, as well
- e. Support efforts to resolve conflict peacefully.

Because of the riots that arose during the 2019 Election procession; there were several groups in society who then based their distrust of the holding of elections in Indonesia.

This is tantamount to tarnishing the good image of the Election in the series of processes towards democracy in accordance with the nature of the administration of Indonesian state. Therefore, the restoration of this image can be pursued by means of affirming the election image by election supervisory institutions, as well as participatory support from the community itself. Participatory support in society can be realized in a number of concrete steps such as striving for the community to realize democratic elections and complying with all applicable norms, monitoring and avoiding and reporting any irregularities that occur during the electoral process in accordance with the procedures stipulated in law, and respect and increase trust in human rights which is manifested in a tolerant attitude towards other people who have different views.

CONCLUSION

The holding of the General Election procession is a mandatory agenda for the enforcement of the democratic system in Indonesia. In practice, elections, which are an arena for political practitioners' competition, are often used as an arena for seeking support, which is carried out in various ways. These practices often lead to conflicts in society that lead to national division.

The election supervisory agency, in this case consisting of three components of the General Elections Commission, Election Supervisory Agency, and Election Organizer Ethics Council, has an important role in conflict resolution and recovery (reconditioning) of problems arising from election disputes. This matters so that the image of the General Election that has been considered bad by the public because of framing by political practitioners can return to normal, and its validity is again trusted as the executor of the people's sovereignty in the democratic process.

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