



sciendo

BALTIC JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS

A Journal of Vytutas Magnus University

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 3 (2022)

ISSN 2029-0454

Cite: *Baltic Journal of Law & Politics* 15:3 (2022): 1749-1763

DOI: 10.2478/bjlp-2022-002122

Institutional Evaluation Of The 2019 Election In Indonesia Ad-Hoc Election Organizers

Ida Wahyuni Iskandar

Faculty of Social Science and Political, Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda,
Indonesia

Email: jdaharsono77@yahoo.com

Received: August 07, 2022; reviews: 2; accepted: November 12, 2022.

Abstract

The first legislative and presidential elections were held simultaneously on 17 April 2019. One of the parties that contributed to the implementation of the 2019 election was the organizer of the ad-hoc election. In carrying out its duties, of course, it is not free from various obstacles. This paper aims to evaluate ad-hoc domestic election organizers in the 2019 election and provide input for the next election which is expected to be even better. The method used in this writing is a qualitative approach to literature study. Ad-hoc election organizers have an important role in the running of the 2019 simultaneous elections. Elections for president/vice president and legislative bodies simultaneously have complexities, including for PPK, PPS, and KPPS personnel. In addition, the various types of alleged violations that occurred at TPS need to be noted for improving the performance of ad-hoc election organizers in the next election. The large number of ad-hoc election organizers who are sick and die requires further in-depth research to improve the work system and recruitment for the next election. Ad-hoc election organizers are also entitled to social security in the form of Employment BPJS while carrying out their duties.

Keywords

Evaluation, 2019 Elections, Simultaneous Elections, Ad-hoc organizers

Introduction

Election is the process of selecting individuals who fill a particular political position.¹⁻²³ This position varies from presidents or elected officials at various levels

¹ Tyson, A., & Tyson, P. (2007). Dissecting the attitudes of political science students towards democracy and the 2004 elections in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 15(3), 259-281.

² Fallon, M., Griffith, N., & Farron, T. (2017). UK General Election: Defence Perspectives. *The RUSI Journal*, 162(2), 4-7.

³ Kratz, E. U. (1977). The general elections in Indonesia—Pemilu 1977. *Indonesia Circle*, 5(13), 4-7.

of government to village leaders.⁴⁻⁵⁻⁶ Participation in elections is a statement of commitment to a democratic system.⁷⁻⁸ Elections make a fundamental contribution to democratic governance as they are political decisions made directly by society as a whole.⁹⁻¹⁰ Democratic to form state bodies, i.e. executive bodies (president and vice president) and legislative bodies, in this case the People's Representative Council (DPR), the Regional Representative Council (DPD), the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) elections held in democratically implemented.¹¹⁻¹²

Indonesia as a democratic country has held elections to elect a president/vice president and people's representatives in the legislature.¹³⁻¹⁴ Until the 2014 elections, legislative elections were held before the presidential and vice presidential elections. Legislative elections that precede presidential elections in a presidential scheme are an anomaly, bearing in mind that in a presidential system the executive branch is separated from the legislature. On the other hand, this deviation risks the implementation of the presidential system itself, both in political and governmental practice. One such risk is the ongoing candidacy for the presidential election which is influenced by the results of the legislative election. Not all political parties can nominate pairs of candidates for the presidential election. The holding of the presidential election which is carried out after the legislative election, the presidential candidates are forced to negotiate and bargain politically with political parties which have the effect of greatly affecting the running of the government in the future.¹⁵⁻¹⁶

Following an application for judicial review of Law No. 42 of 2008 on the election of the President and Vice President, Academic Effendi Ghazali submitted to the Constitutional Court with the Community Coalition for Simultaneous Elections, January 23, 2014. determined on the day. Beginning in 2019, presidential, vice-presidential and general elections will be held simultaneously. The Constitutional

⁴ Watsky, P. (2017). 2016 Presidential Election. *Jung Journal*, 11(2), 3-3.

⁵ Jurdi, Fajlurrahman. 2018. *Introduction to General Election Law*. Jakarta: Kencana.

⁶ Gonzalez, K. A., Pulice-Farrow, L., & Galupo, M. P. (2018). "My aunt unfriended me:" Narratives of GLBTQ family relationships post 2016 presidential election. *Journal of GLBT Family Studies*, 14(1-2), 61-84.

⁷ Galais, Carol dan Andre Blais. 2017. "Duty to Vote and Political Support in Asia". *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 29(4), 631.

⁸ Pyeatt, N., & Yanus, A. B. (2020). Will Americans Really Vote for a Woman President? Aggregate Gender Bias in the 2016 Presidential Election. *Representation*, 56(2), 133-148.

⁹ Müller, J. (2018). German regional elections: Patterns of second-order voting. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 28(3), 301-324.

¹⁰ Duignan, Brian. 2013. *Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Elections (Vol. 1st ed)*. New York: Britannica Educational Publishing.

¹¹ Sugianto, Bambang. 2018. "Juridical Analysis of Application and Forms of Election Crimes According to Law Number 7 of 2017". *Al Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 9(3), 295-318.

¹² Caplan, M., McMahon, N., & Alcantara, C. (2021). Representing the Constituency: Institutional Design and Legislative Behaviour. *Representation*, 57(4), 459-474.

¹³ Sigelman, L. (1979). Presidential popularity and presidential elections. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 43(4), 532-534.

¹⁴ Harymawan, I., Nasih, M., Suhardianto, N., & Shauki, E. (2020). How does the presidential election period affect the performance of the state-owned enterprise in Indonesia?. *Cogent Business & Management*, 7(1), 1750330.

¹⁵ Solihah, Ratnia. 2018. "Opportunities and Challenges of the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in a Political Perspective". *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(1), 73-88.

¹⁶ Wantu, F. M., Mahdi, I., Purba, A. S., Haris, I., & Amal, B. K. (2021). The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications. *International Journal of Modern Agriculture*, 10(1), 867-879.

Court considered the provisions of Article 22E(1) of the 1945 Constitution.¹⁷

"General elections shall be held every five years in a direct, open, free, confidential, honest and fair manner."¹⁸ The decision of the Constitutional Court No. 14/PUU-XI/2013 is a review of Article 3(5), Article 12(1) and (2), Article 14(2) and Article 112 of the Law. 42 2008 on Congressional Elections for President and Vice President. Some of these articles provide for the election of members of the People's Assembly and the presidential election to be conducted separately, but as a result of the decision of the Constitutional Court, some provisions of these articles are unconstitutional is declared.¹⁹ It is based on the 1945 Constitution and is not legally binding. "Cancellation" means "simultaneous general elections" in which the House of Representatives election and the presidential election will be held at the same time from 2019 onwards. This decision is interesting and in accordance with the development of an increasingly democratic Indonesian constitution, the Constitutional Court as the guardian of democracy and the only constitutional interpreter has the authority to organize the constitutional system and democratization which leads to the idealization of the electoral system in Indonesia through judicial review.²⁰⁻²¹⁻²²⁻²³

The General Election for the President-Vice President simultaneously with the election for the members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD) and Regional People's Representative Council (Provincial and Regency/City DPRD) was finally held for the first time on April 17 2019. Simultaneous elections are expected can reduce the potential for saturation for voters participating in several elections. It is feared that voter saturation will result in relatively low voter turnout or high abstention. Boredom can also cause people to no longer think about the substance of why they have to have elections or why they have to participate in election activities, for example by coming to the polling stations (TPS).

Simultaneous elections can be more efficient, including in terms of election financing. Funding from the state treasury can be more economical compared to elections that are not held simultaneously. The more elections are held, the greater the election costs allocated for honorariums issued for election officials. In the aspect of political cost efficiency, the costs of campaigning for legislative candidates

¹⁷Purwasatria, Mohamad U. 2019. "The Untold Story of Ad-hoc Organizers for the 2019 General Election, Ayo Bandung, April 25. https://www.avobandung.com/read/2019/04/25/50_649/the-untold-story-penyelenggara-ad-hoc-pemilihan-umum-2019, Accessed Thursday 25 May 2022.

¹⁸ Nuryanti, Sri. 2016. "Preparing the 2019 Simultaneous Election Governance". *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 12(1), 14.

¹⁹ Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi, R. I. (2013). Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 Regarding Review of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President.

²⁰ Kamolane-Kgadima, B., Kathi, T., Moloko, T., Malindi, Z., Mhiribidi, R. T., Skosana, T., & Chagopa, A. R. (2021). Constitutional Court statistics for the 2019 term. *South African Journal on Human Rights*, 37(3), 423-436.

²¹ Prasetyoningsih, Nanik. 2014. "The Impact of Simultaneous General Elections for the development of Indonesian democracy". *Media Hukum*, 21(2), 23.

²² Susanti, B. (2017). The Constitutional Court and Democracy in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 53(1), 97-98.

²³ Aditya, Z. F., & Al-Fatih, S. (2021). Indonesian constitutional rights: expressing and purposing opinions on the internet. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 25(9), 1395-1419.

and presidential/deputy candidates can coincide so that they can reduce the high political costs that were previously high. In addition, simultaneous elections can also save time and reduce the potential for prolonged conflicts due to elections.

Behind the various benefits of holding simultaneous elections, of course there are challenges. First, the implementation of elections, especially on election day, takes longer than before. Voters need concentration and time in selecting picture marks on five ballot papers, namely the president/regional president, DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD. Second, the implementation of elections is more complicated because there are many logistics that must be prepared such as forms, ballot boxes and ballot papers, mechanisms for voting and counting votes, maintaining logistics and returning post-election logistics. Third, there is the possibility of a potential error in recording the counting results so that the KPPS must be careful and thorough in recording the results of the vote count. Fourth, transparency of vote counting results. In the 2019 election, the KPU is required to be transparent in publishing the results of the vote count. The public can monitor the results of vote counting at each polling station via the internet. If the election takes longer, it will impact the process of receiving documents and the process of drafting it will also take longer.²⁴⁻²⁵⁻²⁶

The 2019 election is also not free from various obstacles, including in the case of ad-hoc election organizers. Indonesia, which has a large area and a large population, is a challenge for the need for a large number of ad-hoc election organizers. This paper seeks to evaluate ad-hoc election organizers, especially in the country, in the 2019 election, which was held for the first time simultaneously with legislative and presidential/deputy elections.

Result And Discussion

Election Administrator Ad-hoc

Law No . 15 of 2011 on Organizers of Parliamentary Elections states section 69. done by (2) Bawaslu and State Bawaslu referred to in paragraph (1) shall be permanent. (3) Panwasl, Panwasl subdistrict, field election supervisor and overseas election supervisor regency / city as referred to in paragraph (1) are of an ad hoc nature. Ad-hoc organizers consist of:²⁷

- 1) District Election Committee (PPK) is a committee formed by Regency/Municipal KPU to carry out elections at the sub-district level. The number of PPK members is 5 people from community leaders.
- 2) Voting Committee (PPS) is a committee formed by Regency/Municipal KPU to conduct elections at the village/kelurahan level. The number of PPS

²⁴ Reyhan, Octavia dan Renata. 2019. "Analysis of Election Law Enforcement in the Perspective of Law Number 7 of 2017 in Indonesia". *Ilmu Hukum Prima (IHP)*, 1(2), 36-49.

²⁵ Massetti, E. (2018). Regional elections in Italy (2012–15): Low turnout, tri-polar competition and Democratic Party's (multi-level) dominance. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 28(3), 325-351.

²⁶ Daoust, J. F., & Péloquin-Skulski, G. (2021). What are the consequences of snap elections on citizens' voting behavior?. *Representation*, 57(1), 95-108.

²⁷Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers.

members is 3 people from community leaders.

- 3) Overseas Election Committee (PPLN) is a committee formed by the KPU to conduct elections abroad. The number of PPLN members is a minimum of 3 people and a maximum of 7 people.
- 4) Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) is a group formed by PPS to carry out voting at polling stations. The number of KPPS members is 7 people who come from members of the community around the TPS.
- 5) Overseas Voting Organizing Group (KPPSLN) is a group formed by PPLN to carry out voting at overseas polling places. The number of KPPSLN members is at least 3 people and a maximum of 7 people.

Organizing bodies include District Electoral Commissions (PPK), Electoral Commissions (PPS), and Ad Hoc Status Groups of Electoral Organizations (KPPS). PPK and PPS shall be formed by his KPU of Regency/Municipality by 6 months before elections and disbanded by 2 months after elections. For recounts and new elections, by-elections and by-elections, the working hours of the PPK and PPS will be extended, and the dissolution of the PPK and PPS will take place within two months after the election. On the other hand, KPPS members are appointed and dismissed by her PPS on behalf of her KPU Chairperson of the Regency/Municipality. The duties, powers and duties of PPK, PPS and KPPS are detailed in Law No. 7 of 2017 on Parliamentary Elections.²⁸

The requirements for becoming a member of PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN, KPPSLN listed in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections include:²⁹

- 1) Indonesian citizens;
- 2) Aged at least 17 (seventeen) years;
- 3) Loyalty to Pancasila as the foundation of the state, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Bhinneka Tunegal Ika" and the ideals of the Proclamation of 17 August 1945;
- 4) Have integrity, strong personality, honest and fair;
- 5) Not being a member of a political party which is stated by a valid statement letter or at least within 5 (five) years no longer being a member of a political party as evidenced by a statement from the management of the political party concerned;
- 6) Domiciled in the working area of PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN, and KPPSLN;
- 7) Able physically, spiritually, and free from narcotics abuse;
- 8) Have at least a senior high school education or equivalent; and
- 9) Never been sentenced to prison based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force for committing a crime which is punishable by imprisonment of 5 years or more.

Based on data from the General Election Commission, the number of PPK

²⁸Decree of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 302/PP.02-Kpt/02/KPU/IV/2018 concerning Implementation Guidelines and Accountability for the Use of the 2018 General Election Stages Budget for Ad-hoc Election Organizing Bodies within the General Election Commission.

²⁹ Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

personnel in Indonesia is 36,005 people, the number of PPS personnel is 250,212 people and the number of KPPS personnel is 7,385,500 people. The amount of honorarium for PPK, PPS and KPPS is determined based on the Letter of the Ministry of Finance No. S-118/MK.02/2016 dated 19 February 2016. Based on the letter, the honorarium for PPK Chairperson is IDR 1,850,000.00 person/month, PPK members IDR 1,600,000.00 people/month, PPK secretaries Rp.1,300,000.00 people/month, and implementing staff/administrative and technical staff Rp.850,000.00 people/month. Honorarium for PPS chairperson is Rp. 900,000.00 person/month, PPS member is Rp. 850,000.00 person/month, PPS secretary is Rp. 800,000.00 person/month, and staff/executors are Rp. 750,000.00 person/month. Meanwhile, the honorarium for the Chair of the KPPS is IDR 550,000.00 person/activity and KPPS members is IDR 500,000.00 person/activity. Election organizers are part of the General Election Commission's budget in the 2019 elections. Given the vast territory of Indonesia and the large population, up to millions of human resources are needed to organize ad-hoc elections.

Consideration of the characteristics and specifics of the 2019 election stage activities listed in the Decree of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 302/PP.02-Kpt/02/KPU/IV/2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementation and Accountability for the Use of the 2018 General Election Stage Budget for the Election Organizing Body Hoc in the General Election Commission stated that the personnel of the Domestic Ad-Hoc Election Organizing Body came from community leaders, while those of the Overseas Ad-Hoc Election Organizing Body came from community representatives abroad or around the holding area who on average had not mastered the governance manage state finances adequately. Personnel considerations from community leaders tend to be limited, not all residents who wish to participate are community leaders. In addition, community leaders tend to be people who are not young. This consideration does not accommodate young people, for example those who are active on campus, to be involved and learn about the democratic process. The involvement of young people is of course important to build awareness of democracy that will affect Indonesia in the future. Young people also tend to have strong physical endurance so they don't get tired easily in carrying out their duties in simultaneous elections.

The quality of the work of KPPS, PPS and PPK is the most important thing in the voting and counting process as well as election results. It is useless for KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency/Municipal KPU members to have doctoral degrees or election experts, law experts, or information technology experts but the quality of the work of KPPS, PPS, and PPK is poor because it is full of vote manipulation and buying and selling. Therefore, the quality of the members and chairpersons of the KPPS, PPS, and PPK must be adequate according to their fields of work, and the process of carrying out their duties and authorities must also be in accordance with

the principles of democratic elections.³⁰⁻³¹⁻³² Requirements, the selection process and determination need to be considered because the quality and integrity of ad-hoc election organizers will affect the quality and integrity of elections nationally.

Challenges of Ad-hoc Election Organizers in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections

Ad-hoc election organizers who directly deal with and serve voters and election participants on polling day and vote counting still receive less attention. The quality of the organizing bodies such as PPK, KPPS, and PPS should also be considered because they are responsible for the continuity of voting and counting of votes. Ad-hoc election organizers have various limitations ranging from understanding the regulations to the technical implementation of voting and counting. Not to mention the physical condition of PPK, KPPS and PPS members who have been working for several days before voting and counting day. When there are errors in general elections, the Election Organizers Group (KPPS) is in the spotlight because KPPS is considered to be the determinant of quality elections.³³⁻³⁴

The 2019 simultaneous elections added to the morning challenges of ad-hoc election organizers. In addition to serving voters at the polling stations (TPS) where they are assigned, the Chairperson and Members of the KPPS will carry out the administration of voting and counting the votes acquired for 5 ballots in one day. The upstream electoral administration process which is so heavy and complicated will affect the vote recapitulation process at PPK and the next level. The large number of ballot papers given to voters often makes voters feel confused. In addition, the tasks of the KPPS are multiplied, and polling and counting the votes will take a lot of time, not to mention when there are errors that will have long tails.³⁵⁻³⁶ Errors in inputting and polemics over the incompatibility of the C1 form can add to the workload of the ad-hoc organizing body. This polemic can also raise doubts about the integrity of ad-hoc organizing bodies whose C1 forms in their assigned areas receive complaints.

Mohamad Ully Purwasatria (ayobandung.com), who in the 2019 election became one of the PPK Coblong in the city of Bandung, wrote that the voting and counting of votes by KPPS officers became the culmination of an election. KPPS officers carry out voting duties from 07.00 WIB to 13.00 WIB and start counting from 13.00 WIB until it is finished. The lengthy counting process was a heavy burden for KPPS officials to count the votes obtained from the Presidential Vice

³⁰ Surbakti, Ramlan dan Kris Nugroho. 2015. *Study of Effective Electoral Institutional Design*. Jakarta: Partnership for Governance Reform.

³¹ Aspinall, E., & Mietzner, M. (2019). Indonesia's democratic paradox: competitive elections amidst rising illiberalism. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 55(3), 295-317.

³² Choi, N. (2007). Elections, parties and elites in Indonesia's local politics. *South East Asia Research*, 15(3), 325-354.

³³ Rose, R., & Mossawir, H. (1967). Voting and elections: A functional analysis. *Political studies*, 15(2), 173-201.

³⁴ Pandiangan, Andreas. 2019. "Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) for the 2019 Election: Responsibilities and Burden". *The Journal of Society & Media*, 3(1), 17-34.

³⁵ Cortina, J., & Rottinghaus, B. (2021). "The quiet revolution": convenience voting, vote centers, and turnout in Texas elections. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 1-21.

³⁶ Stiers, D., & Dassonneville, R. (2019). Do volatile voters vote less correctly? An analysis of correct voting among vote (intention) switchers in US presidential election campaigns. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties*, 29(3), 283-298.

President, DPR RI, DPD RI, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD. Completion times for this calculation vary, some at 01:00 WIB, some at 03:00 WIB, and some at 07:00 WIB the next day. The limitation of the calculation of the TPS level is the result of the decision of paragraph 4 of the Constitutional Court No. 20/PUU-XVII/2019, i.e. only "indication of the phrase" was carried out and completed in the relevant TPS / 2017 on the general election Section 383(2) of Act No. 7 of 1945, "to take TPSLN on Election Day" violates the 1945 Constitution, stating that "on Election Day only the TPS/TPSLN shall take has not yet been completed, it may be extended without interruption for up to 12 hours after the end of Election Day. Then the vote count and the completion of the process at the TPS with a maximum limit of up to 12.00 WIB without pause. This busy schedule certainly requires good health conditions.

The Need to Improve the Performance of Election Organizers Ad-hoc

It is important to find solutions to improve performance during elections.³⁷⁻³⁸ The General Election Commission needs to conduct socialization on overall work standards to ad-hoc election organizers. Based on data taken from the 2019 Bawaslu performance report, many polling stations have alleged violations in the 2019 simultaneous elections. The alleged violations were caused by the performance of KPPS personnel and coordination with election organizers above them.

Table 1. Alleged TPS Violations

No	Alleged Violation	Number of incoming polling stations	Number of Findings
	Pre H Day		
1	Alleged campaign in quiet times	627.352	3.399
2	The polling stations were not set up until 21:00	570.010	3.250
3	KPPS has not yet received TPS logistics	570.010	17.033
4	The ballot box is not sealed	570.010	6.474
5	TPS is not accessible	570.010	2.366
	H day		
6	TPS logistics is not complete	395.819	11.186
7	The ballots are changed	395.819	3.721
8	The opening of the collection is more than 07:00	395.819	30.733
9	TPS does not install DPT	395.819	5.477
10	TPS does not install the candidate pair's vision and mission	395.819	18.225
11	TPS does not provide assistive devices for blind persons	395.819	22.665
12	The companion does not sign the assistance form	395.819	6.084
13	Alleged voter mobilization	395.819	436
14	The witness uses the attributes of election participants	395.819	2.497
15	Polling stations are short of ballots	395.819	3.066

³⁷ Magalhães, P. C. (2014). The elections of the great recession in Portugal: performance voting under a blurred responsibility for the economy. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*, 24(2), 180-202.

³⁸ Romanova, V. (2022). The 2020 regional elections in Ukraine: Simultaneously nationalized and regionalized. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 32(4), 525-541.

There were 1,534 polling stations (TPS) unable to hold simultaneous voting on April 17 2019, so they had to hold follow-up voting. Meanwhile, 162 other polling stations have the potential to hold a re-voting (PSU). TPS for follow-up voting is spread across six provinces. The province with the most number of TPS having to hold follow-up voting is Papua Province with 990 TPS. Then, Central Sulawesi Province, namely 460 TPS. Next is East Kalimantan Province with 44 polling stations, Jambi Province with 24 polling stations, West Java Province with 13 polling stations and Riau Islands with three polling stations. The reasons for the follow-up voting varied. The reasons, ranging from delays in logistics distribution, exchange of ballots, damage to logistics and delays in delivery from printing. The reason for the TPS having to carry out PSU was that there were voters who used other people's C6, voters did not meet the requirements to use their right to vote until the KPPS did not have a decision letter (SK).³⁹

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections article 372 paragraph (2) states, Voting at TPS must be repeated if the results of research and examination of the TPS Supervisor prove that the following conditions exist: a) opening of ballot boxes and/or Voting and Counting files Voting is not carried out according to the procedure stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations; b) the KPPS officer asks the voter to give a special sign, sign, or write down the name or address on the ballot paper that has been used; c) KPPS officers destroy more than one ballot that has been used by voters so that the ballot becomes invalid; and/or d) Voters who do not have an e-KTP and are not registered with the DPT and DPTb. Meanwhile, follow-up elections are regulated in the Election Law article 432 paragraph (1) which states if in part or all of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia there are riots, security disturbances, natural disasters or other disturbances which result in all stages of holding elections being unable to be carried out or carried out. follow-up elections.

Social Security Rights for Ad-hoc Election Organizers

Social security rights are very important for administrators in carrying out the goals of a job.⁴⁰⁻⁴¹Based on the news published on beritasatu.com until Friday, May 3 2019 "The number of KPPS who died was recorded as many as 424 people.⁴² Then KPPS who were sick reached 3,668 people. So that in total there were 4,092 KPPS people who were affected by disasters while carrying out their duties of holding elections," said the Secretary General Election Commission (KPU) Arif Rahman Hakim in his written statement.

³⁹ Tim Penyusun Bawaslu. 2019. *2019 Performance Report*. Jakarta: Bawaslu RI

⁴⁰ Hicks, J. (2019). Campaigning for social security rights: Women in the informal economy and maternity benefits. *Agenda*, 33(2), 32-41.

⁴¹ Dwyer, P., & Papadimitriou, D. (2006). The social security rights of older international migrants in the European Union. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 32(8), 1301-1319.

⁴² Yustinus, Paat. 2019. "KPU: Number of Election Organizers Who Died Increases to 424 People", News One, May 3, <https://www.beritasatu.com/politik/552286/kpu-quantum-pembelenggara-pemilu-yang-meninggal-berplus-jadi-424-person>.

Table 2. Data of 2019 Election KPPS Officers Who Died

No	Province	Amount
1	West Java	100 soul
2	Central Java	62 soul
3	East Java	39 soul
4	Banten	21 soul
5	Lampung	18 soul
6	North Sumatra	14 soul
7	Special Region of Yogyakarta	11 soul
8	DKI Jakarta	22 soul
9	West Kalimantan	10 soul
10	East Nusa Tenggara	10 soul
11	Riau	12 soul
12	South Sumatra	22 soul
13	Aceh	7 soul
14	Bengkulu	7 soul
15	North Sumatra	7 soul
16	East Kalimantan	6 soul
17	South Kalimantan	8 soul
18	Papua	6 soul
19	South Sulawesi	5 soul
20	Jambi	5 soul
21	West Nusa Tenggara	4 soul
22	Central Kalimantan	3 soul
23	Riau islands	3 soul
24	West Sumatra	3 soul
25	Maluku	2 soul
26	Bali	2 soul
27	Central Sulawesi	1 soul
28	Southeast Sulawesi	1 soul
29	West Sulawesi	12 soul
30	North Kalimantan	1 soul

The large number of ad-hoc election organizers who were sick and even died allegedly due to fatigue. However, the cause of death needs to be further investigated to become a recommendation for recruitment of organizers in the next election and to prevent similar incidents from happening again. The results of the research can also be a recommendation for better ad-hoc election organizer work system rules considering the tight schedule for holding simultaneous elections. Policy recommendations regarding the maximum age limit and health condition requirements need to be taken into consideration in the recruitment of subsequent ad-hoc election organizers. In the 2019 simultaneous elections, we can find ad-hoc election organizers who are elderly who are feared to have a disease that could recur at any time if their physical condition weakens. The hectic election schedule, especially on voting day, can endanger the health of elderly officers.

The number of incidents of ad-hoc election organizers, especially the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) who died, were involved in accidents and suffered persecution is an important concern. The KPU and Bawaslu need to register workers for the 2019 election organizers so that all workers are protected in the social security programs in the form of Employment BPJS and Health BPJS. This is also in

line with what was conveyed at the hearing at Commission II of the Republic of Indonesia's House of Representatives (DPR) regarding the provision of guarantees for ad hoc election organizers through the Employment Social Security Administration Agency (BPJS). Commission II considers that this social security must be provided by the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in accordance with the Law (UU) on Manpower which mandates that every party that employs workers must insure their workers.

However, in reality, not all election organizers are protected by social security. Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections does not regulate social security for election organizers. There is no budget available to finance BPJS Ketenagakerjaan for ad-hoc election organizers. It is hoped that the General Election Commission will be able to discuss this again with the Ministry of Finance regarding this budget. The next election requires a better system for social security for ad-hoc election organizers.

After the loss of life, a new policy was issued regarding the budget for compensation funds for Ad-hoc election supervisors alias temporary employees in a letter numbered S-317/MK/02/2019 which was signed directly by the Minister of Finance (Menkeu) Sri Mulyani on 25 April 2019. Accordingly, the amount of assistance for those who died was IDR 36 million per person. Meanwhile, compensation for each election supervisor with a permanent disability category is IDR 30.8 million, aid for major injuries is IDR 16.5 million, and moderate injuries reach IDR 8.25 million. As a long-term solution, it is necessary to revise the policy that regulates social security in the form of Employment BPJS for ad-hoc election organizers. The government must bear medical expenses and pay workers' rights through BPJS Employment when carrying out their duties as ad-hoc election organizers.

Conclusion

General Election of the President and Vice President to be held simultaneously with the election of members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), the Provincial Representative Council (DPD) and the Local People's Representative Council (Provincial and Regency/Municipal DPRD) April 17, 2019 was finally held for the first time. One of the roles that determine the success or failure of this mass election is the activity of ad hoc election organizers. The organizers of national ad hoc elections are District Electoral Commissions (PPK), Voting Committees (PPS), and Voting Organization Groups (KPPS). Requirements, the selection process and determination need to be considered because the quality and integrity of ad-hoc election organizers will affect the quality and integrity of elections nationally. Various types of alleged violations that occurred at TPS need to be noted for improving the performance of ad-hoc election organizers in the next election.

Ad-hoc election organizers who directly deal with and serve voters and election participants on voting day and vote counting still receive less attention

from the side of their rights. The 2019 simultaneous elections added to the morning challenges of ad-hoc election organizers. In addition to serving voters at the polling stations (TPS) where they work, the Chairperson and Members of the KPPS carry out the administration of voting and counting the votes acquired for 5 ballots in one day. Allegedly due to fatigue, many ad-hoc election organizers fell ill and died. This of course needs to be further investigated for the reasons to be taken into consideration for the next election. Consideration of the dense work system and the requirements for ad-hoc election organizers in the form of age limits and health conditions need to be considered. Social security rights in the form of Employment BPJS should also be the right of ad-hoc election organizers during their term of office. The General Election Commission can further coordinate with the Ministry of Finance for the social security budget for ad-hoc election organizers.

References

1. Tyson, A., & Tyson, P. (2007). Dissecting the attitudes of political science students towards democracy and the 2004 elections in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 15(3), 259-281. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185370701731010>.
2. Fallon, M., Griffith, N., & Farron, T. (2017). UK General Election: Defence Perspectives. *The RUSI Journal*, 162(2), 4-7. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2017.1336406>.
3. Kratz, E. U. (1977). The general elections in Indonesia—Pemilu 1977. *Indonesia Circle*, 5(13), 4-7. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03062847708723673>.
4. Watsky, P. (2017). 2016 Presidential Election. *Jung Journal*, 11(2), 3-3. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19342039.2017.1302749>.
5. Jurdi, Fajlurrahman. 2018. *Introduction to General Election Law*. Jakarta: Kencana.
6. Gonzalez, K. A., Pulice-Farrow, L., & Galupo, M. P. (2018). "My aunt unfriended me:" Narratives of GLBTQ family relationships post 2016 presidential election. *Journal of GLBT Family Studies*, 14(1-2), 61-84. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1550428X.2017.1420845>.
7. Galais, Carol dan Andre Blais. 2017. "Duty to Vote and Political Support in Asia". *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 29(4), 631.
8. Pyeatt, N., & Yanus, A. B. (2020). Will Americans Really Vote for a Woman President? Aggregate Gender Bias in the 2016 Presidential Election. *Representation*, 56(2), 133-148. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00344893.2020.1754892>.
9. Müller, J. (2018). German regional elections: Patterns of second-order voting. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 28(3), 301-324. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13597566.2017.1417853>.
10. Duignan, Brian. 2013. *Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Elections (Vol. 1st ed)*. New York: Britannica Educational Publishing.

11. Sugianto, Bambang. 2018. "Juridical Analysis of Application and Forms of Election Crimes According to Law Number 7 of 2017". *Al Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 9(3), 295-318.
12. Caplan, M., McMahon, N., & Alcantara, C. (2021). Representing the Constituency: Institutional Design and Legislative Behaviour. *Representation*, 57(4), 459-474. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00344893.2020.1842798>.
13. Sigelman, L. (1979). Presidential popularity and presidential elections. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 43(4), 532-534.
14. Harymawan, I., Nasih, M., Suhardianto, N., & Shauki, E. (2020). How does the presidential election period affect the performance of the state-owned enterprise in Indonesia?. *Cogent Business & Management*, 7(1), 1750330. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1750330>.
15. Solihah, Ratnia. 2018. "Opportunities and Challenges of the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in a Political Perspective". *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(1), 73-88.
16. Wantu, F. M., Mahdi, I., Purba, A. S., Haris, I., & Amal, B. K. (2021). The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications. *International Journal of Modern Agriculture*, 10(1), 867-879.
17. Purwasatria, Mohamad U. 2019. "The Untold Story of Ad-hoc Organizers for the 2019 General Election, Ayo Bandung, April 25. <https://www.ayobandung.com/read/2019/04/25/50649/the-untold-storypenyelenggara-ad-hoc-pemilihan-umum-2019>, Accessed Thursday 25 May 2022.
18. Nuryanti, Sri. 2016. "Preparing the 2019 Simultaneous Election Governance". *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 12(1), 14.
19. Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi, R. I. (2013). Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 Regarding Review of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President.
20. Kamolane-Kgadima, B., Kathi, T., Moloko, T., Malindi, Z., Mhiribidi, R. T., Skosana, T., & Chagopa, A. R. (2021). Constitutional Court statistics for the 2019 term. *South African Journal on Human Rights*, 37(3), 423-436. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02587203.2022.2043401>.
21. Prasetyoningsih, Nanik. 2014. "The Impact of Simultaneous General Elections for the development of Indonesian democracy". *Media Hukum*, 21(2), 23.
22. Susanti, B. (2017). The Constitutional Court and Democracy in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 53(1), 97-98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2016.1239310>.
23. Aditya, Z. F., & Al-Fatih, S. (2021). Indonesian constitutional rights: expressing and purposing opinions on the internet. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 25(9), 1395-1419.

- <https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2020.1826450>.
24. Reyhan, Octavia dan Renata. 2019. "Analysis of Election Law Enforcement in the Perspective of Law Number 7 of 2017 in Indonesia". *Ilmu Hukum Prima (IHP)*, 1(2), 36-49.
 25. Massetti, E. (2018). Regional elections in Italy (2012–15): Low turnout, tri-polar competition and Democratic Party's (multi-level) dominance. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 28(3), 325-351. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13597566.2018.1428568>.
 26. Daoust, J. F., & Péloquin-Skulski, G. (2021). What are the consequences of snap elections on citizens' voting behavior?. *Representation*, 57(1), 95-108. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00344893.2020.1804440>.
 27. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers.
 28. Decree of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 302/PP.02-Kpt/02/KPU/IV/2018 concerning Implementation Guidelines and Accountability for the Use of the 2018 General Election Stages Budget for Ad-hoc Election Organizing Bodies within the General Election Commission.
 29. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.
 30. Surbakti, Ramlan dan Kris Nugroho. 2015. *Study of Effective Electoral Institutional Design*. Jakarta: Partnership for Governance Reform.
 31. Aspinall, E., & Mietzner, M. (2019). Indonesia's democratic paradox: competitive elections amidst rising illiberalism. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 55(3), 295-317. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2019.1690412>.
 32. Choi, N. (2007). Elections, parties and elites in Indonesia's local politics. *South East Asia Research*, 15(3), 325-354. <https://doi.org/10.5367/000000007782717731>.
 33. Rose, R., & Mossawir, H. (1967). Voting and elections: A functional analysis. *Political studies*, 15(2), 173-201. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9248.1967.tb01843.x>.
 34. Pandiangan, Andreas. 2019. "Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) for the 2019 Election: Responsibilities and Burden". *The Journal of Society & Media*, 3(1), 17-34.
 35. Cortina, J., & Rottinghaus, B. (2021). "The quiet revolution": convenience voting, vote centers, and turnout in Texas elections. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21565503.2021.1946099>.
 36. Stiers, D., & Dassonneville, R. (2019). Do volatile voters vote less correctly? An analysis of correct voting among vote (intention) switchers in US presidential election campaigns. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties*, 29(3), 283-298. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17457289.2018.1515210>.

37. Magalhães, P. C. (2014). The elections of the great recession in Portugal: performance voting under a blurred responsibility for the economy. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*, 24(2), 180-202. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17457289.2013.874352>.
38. Romanova, V. (2022). The 2020 regional elections in Ukraine: Simultaneously nationalized and regionalized. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 32(4), 525-541. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13597566.2022.2100358>.
39. Tim Penyusun Bawaslu. 2019. *2019 Performance Report*. Jakarta: Bawaslu RI
40. Hicks, J. (2019). Campaigning for social security rights: Women in the informal economy and maternity benefits. *Agenda*, 33(2), 32-41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10130950.2019.1609809>.
41. Dwyer, P., & Papadimitriou, D. (2006). The social security rights of older international migrants in the European Union. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 32(8), 1301-1319. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691830600927773>.
42. Yustinus, Paat. 2019. "KPU: Number of Election Organizers Who Died Increases to 424 People", News One, May 3, [https://www.beritasatu.com/politik/552286/kpu-quantum-pembelenggara-pemilu-yang-meninggal-berplus-jadi-424 -person](https://www.beritasatu.com/politik/552286/kpu-quantum-pembelenggara-pemilu-yang-meninggal-berplus-jadi-424-person).