

Simultaneous General Election It Is Fair for Democracy in Indonesia

by Cek Plagiasi UT

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Simultaneous General Election: It Is Fair for Democracy in Indonesia

Kadir Johnson Rajagukguk^{a*}, Sofjan Aripin^b, Heri Wahyudi^c

^{abc}Universitas Terbuka

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 which is the decision of the Constitutional Court No. 14/PUU-11/2013 on simultaneous elections, and the purpose of this study is to examine and analyze whether the 2019 concurrent elections took place democratically and have a success rate to strengthen the consolidation of democracy and institutionalization of political parties in Indonesia. This research was conducted in North Sumatra, Banten, West Java and West Kalimantan. Furthermore, this study uses the theory of the pillars of the democratic system and the Theory of Success of Procedural and Substantive Quality Democracy. The method of research that is used is descriptive method with qualitative approach. With data analysis techniques. The findings show that the democratization of a concurrent election in 2019 is analyzed based on the pillars of a system that gives influence to the quality of the success rate of a democracy both procedural democracy and substantive democracy that measures the success rate of a democracy. Simultaneous elections in 2019 have increased public political participation and the Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) but a new study is needed to measure the institutionalization of political parties so that comprehensively it can be known the level of democratization, consolidation of democracy and its relation to institutionalization or institutionalization of political parties.


Keywords: Simultaneous elections, presidential and legislative elections

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* Corresponding author

E-mail address: kjohnson@ecampus.ut.ac.id

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1. Introduction

In a democratic country, both lawmakers and presidents are elected by election. (Kristiyanti et al., 2019) Democracy is a state living order that is the choice of countries in the world in general. (Irawan, 2006) The electoral system affects the effectiveness of democratic government in many ways. (Reza Syawawi, 2013). democracy in Indonesia witnessed an interesting change when electoral laws were amended which gave way for the major parties to contest the parliamentary and presidential candidacies. (Jalli et al., 2019) The study of the implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 took place democratically and successfully was to realize the essential objectives of the implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 based on the Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 14/PUU-11/2013 on simultaneous elections, which aims to minimize state financing in the conduct of elections, minimize high-cost politics for election participants, as well as money politics involving voters, abuse of power or prevent the politicization of bureaucracy, and streamline government work schemes. (Rosyidi et al., 2019) Commitment political parties in a permanent coalition to strengthen their power base in high state institutions so that with simultaneous elections are expected to facilitate the improvement of the Presidential System in Indonesia. However, in practice elections produce a variety of conflicts, among which are triggered by the issue of the administration of voter data, neutrality of election organizers, as well as the lack of compliance of election participants and political parties to the prevailing regulations. (Arifulloh, 2015).

The simultaneous elections held later this year are an important political breakthrough in the development of democracy. (Natalia, 2015) It is important to review the essence and main objectives of an effective election for the consolidation of democracy marked and underpinned by the core principles of a democratic political system, as stated by namely,

First, the guarantee of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Second, participatory democracy. Third, the system of selecting and replacing state organizers. Fourth, rule of law. Fifth, check and balance separation of power. Sixth, effective government and opposition. Seventh, the local government system is based on desentralisasi. Eighth, Simultaneous Electoral Correlation with Simple Multi-Party As Strengthening the Presidential System of constitutionalism. Ninth, the majority party's inking. Tenth, democracies culture. The process of deepening democracy / consolidated mokrasi requires an important role of stakeholders related to elections and also other elements of power such as civil society, elite / actors, mass media and social media and survey institutions. (Zuhro, 2019) besides that high cost politics poses quite serious implications for the government it is holding. (Solihah, 2016)

But in reality, the 2019 concurrent elections turned out that despite the positive impact in the implementation of the 2019 concurrent general elections, there are also several sides that must be improved in their implementation in order to realize what is the purpose of the implementation of simultaneous elections. Similarly, the presidential election is considered to still experience many problems and the deepening of democracy has not materialized well because the pillars of democracy that are the strengthening factors of democratic consolidation have not been effective. The 2019 presidential election has not been able to produce a succession of good leadership and has not been able to build public trust. has a number of hypothetical advantages in terms of political institutionalization and democratic consolidation in Indonesia. (Solihah, 2019) The election was not only politically interesting but also consequential in terms of domestic affairs and foreign relations of the island nation. (Yuliantoro, 2020) in addition, this logistics and distribution has a central and strategic role as

one of the aspects that determine the success of elections. (Zulkarnaen et al., 2020).

2. Method

This research uses qualitative research approach. This approach was chosen because it wanted to explore the meaning of the successful implementation of the 2019 concurrent general elections presidential and legislative elections (Sugiyono, 2012). This research data was obtained through interviews, observations. The step taken in analyzing the data of this study, is to carefully record all information, records and transcripts of interviews conducted against informants, documentation results and field observations. This record is a transcript of the interview results. Furthermore, the second step is the answer or information in *coding*, grouped or categorized on the tendency of answers that are similar or similar between informants and other informants. This data is sorted based on the issues that will be material to be analyzed according to the focus of the research question. The last step, data analysis is done in depth and detail through the comparison between the findings in the field with various theories that exist.

3. Results and Discussion

The electoral system in Indonesia allows for a coalition between political parties. (Chandra, 2015). Some of the impacts of simultaneous elections in 2019 between the presidential election and the election in improving the quality of democracy. (Gai & Tokan, 2020) The implementation of the 2019 Concurrent Elections based on the Data of the Electoral Commission (KPU) in North Sumatra obtained data on the number of PPK as many as 444, PPS as many as 6,110, TPS as many as 42,644, the number of male voters 4,838,923, the number of female voters as many as 4,946,830 with a total number of voters as many as 9,785,753. While in Banten province obtained data on the number of PPK as much as 155, PPS as much as 1,551, TPS as many as 33,420, the number of male voters 4,100,146, the number of

female voters as many as 4,012,331 with a total number of voters as much as 8,112,477. In West Java province, there were 627 PPK, 5,957 PPS, 138,050 polling stations, 16,724,460 male voters with 16,546,385 with a total of 33,270,845. And in West Kalimantan obtained data on the number of PPK as many as 174, PPS as many as 2,130, TPS as many as 16,474, the number of male voters 1,879,884 the number of female voters as many as 1,807,275 with a total number of voters as many as 3,687,159.

Implementation election common president and representatives president 2019 the Followed by spouse Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf Amen and spouse Parbowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno Known data that each spouse candidate obtain voice between other be, in North Sumatra spouse Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf amen obtain voice 3.936.515 or as large as 52,32%, spouse Parbowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno obtain voice 3.587.786 voice or 47,68%, with Total voice As 7.524.301 voice. In Banten spouse Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf amen obtain voice 2.537.524 or as 50 : as 38,46%, spouse Parbowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno obtain voice 4.059.514 voice or 61,54%, with Total voice As 6.597.038 voice. at javanese west spouse Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf amen obtain voice 10.750.568 or as large as 40,07%, spouse Parbowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno obtain voice 16.077.446 voice or 59,93%, with Total voice As 26.828.014 voice. In West Kalimantan spouse Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf amen obtain voice 1.709.896 or as large as 57,50%, spouse Parbowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno obtain voice 1.263.757 voice or 42,50%, with Total voice As 2.973.653 voice.

The following is the votes of the parties in the 2019 Legislative Elections that have been determined by the KPU, sorted by the highest to lowest votes: 1) PDI-P: 27,053,961 (19,33%). 2) Gerindra: 17,594,839 (12,57%). Golkar: 17,229,789 (12,31%). 4) PKB: 13,570,097 (9,69%). 5) Nasdem: 12,661,792 (9,05%). 6) MCC: 11,493,663 (8,21%) 7) Democrats: 10,876,507 (7,77%). 8) PAN: 9,572,623 (6,84%).

9) PPP: 6,323,147 (4.52%). 10) Perindo: 3,738,320 (2.67%). 11) Working: 2,929,495 (2.09%). 12) PSI: 2,650,361 (1.89%). 13) Hanura: 2,161,507 (1.54%). 14) United Nations: 1,099,848 (0.79%). 15) Garuda 702,536 (0.50%). 16) PKPI 312,775 (0.22%).

Direct and simultaneous election fissibility is still fraught with problems. (Yandra, 2017) When looking at the data owned by PUSKAPOL, the Center for Political Studies the status of candidates for the 2019 Elections legislative elections can be known that the choice in the 2019 elections for the fracture there are 103 incumbent candidates who have won 3 elections. The new members come from members of the DPRD, former regional heads and party relatives. Another surprise is that choosing the name of the Legislative Candidate is important rather than the party and there is a shift compared to the 2014 General Election, where voters still prefer the party more than the Legislative Candidate. Further data showed that there was a significant increase for elected women when compared to the 2014 general election, which was 20.5% and the highest achievement since 2004 (post-implementation of affirmation quota). For the trend of choosing by sequence number is still not much different from the previous election. Voters still have a tendency to choose the sequence numbers 1 and 2 (for male and female Legislative Candidate).

Interesting data that we can present in association with 10 male Legislative Candidate selected with the most votes first order obtained Drs. Cornelis, M.H. with the acquisition of 285,797 votes Number 1 from the PDIP with the West Kalimantan 1 electoral district which is the locus of this study. (Riwanto, 2019)

The second most votes were received by Roberth Rouw, with 274,426 votes numbered 5 from NASDEM, Papua Electoral District. The third most votes were won by Rano Karno, S. IP with 274,294 votes number 1 from PDIP, Banten 3 Electoral District which

is the locus of this study. The fourth vote was won by Edhie Baskoro Yudhoyono, M.Sc with 263,510 votes Number 1 from the Democratic Party, East Java 7 Electoral District. The fifth largest vote was obtained by Drs. I Made Urip, M.Si, with 255,130 votes, Number 1 from PDIP, Bali Electoral District. The sixth largest vote was obtained by Dr. H.M. Hidayat Nur Wahid, MA with 248,205 votes, Number 1, from the MCC, Dki Jakarta Electoral District 2. The seventh largest vote was obtained by R. Imron Amin, S.H., MH as many as 242,437 votes Number 1 from Gerindra party, East Java Election District 11. The eighth largest vote was obtained by Dr. H. Fadli Zon, SS., M. Sc as many as 230,524 votes Number 1 from the Gerindra Party, West Java Electoral District 5 which is the locus of this study. The ninth largest vote was obtained by Ach Baidowi, S. Sos, M.Si as many as 227,170 votes, Number 1 from PPP, East Java Election Region 11. The tenth largest vote was obtained by Kamarudin Wataubun, S.H, M.H. 226,292 votes, Number 1, from PDIP, Papua Electoral District.

The lack of representation of women in elected office is a challenge to democratization around the world. (Hillman, 2017) The 2019 legislative election showed the highest number of women's political representation in the history of elections in Indonesia. (Abdurrahman et al., 2020) While for 10 Legislative Candidate women were elected with the most votes for the first place obtained Puan Maharani as many as 404,034 votes, Number 1, from PDIP, Central Java Electoral District 5. The second most votes were obtained by Dra. Adriana C. Dodokambej as many as 213,224 votes, Number 1 from pdip, North Sulawesi Electoral District. The third most votes were obtained by Eva Yuliana, M.Si 189,376 votes, Number 1, from the Nasdem Party, Central Java Electoral District 5. The fourth largest vote was obtained by My Esti Wijayanti with 176,306 votes, number 3 from PDIP, DIY Constituency. The fifth most votes were obtained by Rieke Diah Pitaloka with 169,729 votes, number 1 from PDIP, West

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Java 7 electoral district which is the locus of this study. The sixth most votes were obtained by Lestari Moerdijat with 165,009 votes, Number 1 from Nasdem Party, Central Java Electoral District 2. The seventh largest vote was obtained by Sri Wahyuni with 161,102 votes, number 5 from Nasdem Party, East Java Electoral District 7. The eighth most votes were obtained by Teti Rohatningsih, S.Sos by 147,905 votes, number 2 from Golkar Party, central Java electoral district 8. The ninth largest vote was obtained by Rachel Maryam Sayidina with 145,636 votes, number 1 from Gerindra Party, West Java Electoral District 2 which is the locus of this study. The tenth most votes were obtained by Puti Guntur Soekarno, S. IP with 139,794 votes, number 2 from PDIP, East Java Electoral District 1.

Data Legislative Candidate DPD RI was selected with the most votes dpd ri for the first order obtained Aa Oni Suwarman as many as 4,132,681 votes from West Java, which is the locus of this study. The second place was obtained by Evi Zainal Abidin with 2,416,663 votes from East Java. The third place was obtained by Denty Eka Widi Pratiwi, SE., MH. A total of 2,347,604 votes from Central Java. The fourth order was obtained by Ir. H. Aa La Nyalla M. Mattalitti had 2,267,058 votes from East Java. Fifth place was obtained by Casytha A. Kathmandu, SE with 2,080,525 votes from Central Java. The Sixth order was obtained by Ir. H. Bambang Sutrisno, MM with 1,631,351 votes from Central Java. Seventh place was Abdul Kholik, S.H., M.Si. 1,420,065 votes from Central Java. The eighth place was obtained by H. Ahmad Nawardi, S.Ag 1,414,478 votes from East Java. Ninth place was obtained by K.H. Amang Syafrudin, Lc. A total of 1,410,880 votes from West Java which is the locus of this study. The tenth place was obtained by Adilla Azis with 1,322,755 votes from East Java.

Back in the presidential and vice presidential elections based on studies conducted by Irma Garnesia, 2019 it can be

suggested that Jokowi - Amin managed to win in 21 provinces, namely Papua, West Papua, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Bali, Bangka Belitung, Yogyakarta, Lampung, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Central Java, NTT, East Java, Riau Islands, Maluku, Gorontalo, North Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, and new provinces: North Kalimantan. Meanwhile, Prabowo - Sandiaga won in 13 provinces, namely Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, North Maluku, Jambi, South Sumatra, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sumatra, Banten, Aceh, NTB, West Java, South Sulawesi, and Riau. Five years ago, Jokowi won 23 provinces, while Prabowo won only 10 provinces. There are four provinces that previously won Jokowi shifted to Prabowo in 2019, namely Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi.

In Sumatra, Jokowi managed to save 4 out of 10 provinces, namely North Sumatra, Lampung, Bangka Belitung Islands, and Riau Islands. While he lost Jambi and Bengkulu which this year turned to Prabowo. In Java, Jokowi won back the areas he had won in 2014, namely DKI Jakarta, Central Java, DI. Yogyakarta, and East Java. He also increased the margin of victory significantly in East Java and Central Java. In East Java, Jokowi increased the winning margin from 6.34% to 31.83%. In Central Java, the winning margin increased from 33.29% in 2014 to 54.52% in 2019. Jokowi has not managed to change the votes of West Java and Banten, but at least he was able to suppress the margin of defeat so that it is not too large. In 2014, Jokowi lost 19.57% of the vote in West Java, while in 2019, he lost 18.99% of the vote. Jokowi won many in Eastern Indonesia, including Sulawesi. Jokowi was able to double the vote in North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Gorontalo, but had to lose South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi. It is noteworthy that Jokowi won big in a province whose majority population is a religious minority of the country. In Bali, Jokowi received a big vote. He received 91.68% of the vote, a significant increase considering that in 2014 he received 71.42% of the vote. Jokowi also succeeded in

1 eastern Indonesia. In NTT, Jokowi increased his margin of victory from 31.84% in 2014 to 77.07% in 2019. Jokowi also did the same in Papua and West Papua provinces. Meanwhile, there is a strong assumption that Jokowi is indeed the president of Java. About 58.82 percent of Javanese people voted for Jokowi. The population in Java itself is large, about 34 percent of the total population of Indonesia.

Prabowo won the provinces of Sumatra, West Java, South Kalimantan, half of Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara. Prabowo managed to add significant votes in Aceh and Sumatra Barat; two areas where I'm living strong (there are laws based on Islamic law in Aceh and sharia law in Sumbar). In 2014, Prabowo's margin of victory in Aceh was only 8.79%, and in 2019 that margin increased significantly to 70.60%. The same thing happened in West Sumatra. If in 2014, Prabowo won 53.84%, this year he won by a margin of 71.85%. Prabowo is also competitive in West Kalimantan, where he lost by 20.75% in 2014. Now, he is pressing the margin of defeat to just 15.06%. In South Kalimantan, Prabowo managed to win by a margin of 28.11%, although the difference in his victory over Jokowi in 2014 was not so significant. South Kalimantan itself is known as the base of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU).

Jokowi's decision to partner with Ma'ruf Amin as a vice presidential candidate apparently had no effect on NU voters there. Prabowo was also able to capture South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi. In South Sulawesi, Prabowo lost by a margin of 42.86% in the last presidential election, but he was able to turn things around by winning 13.49% of Jokowi. In Sulteng, it's almost the same situation. Jokowi, who initially won 9.80%, had to lose to Prabowo in 2019 by a margin of 20.50%. West Nusa Tenggara also still belongs to Prabowo. In 2014 he won by a margin of 44.90%, but his vote difference with Jokowi decreased to 35.76% in 2019. Mr. Guru Bajang's support for Jokowi had little effect on voter behavior in the province. Prabowo's sound barns are West Java and Banten. West Java is the

province with the largest electorate in Indonesia. In 2014, Prabowo's difference between Jokowi and Jokowi was 19.57%. This year, the difference is only 18.99%. Meanwhile, in Banten, Ma'ruf Amin's home region, Prabowo's vote rose. In 2014, Prabowo won Banten by a margin of 14.20%. This year, the difference widened to 23.24%. Party and Identity Factors In Jokowi's scenario, it can be observed that areas controlled by PDI Perjuangan in the 2014 Legislative Elections will again win Jokowi in the 2019 presidential election. This pattern is especially true in Java, except West Java and Banten, as well as some areas in Sumatra such as Lampung, Bangka Belitung, and Kepulauan Riau, as well as Bali. Bali province itself won the PDI Perjuangan with a large vote: 43.12%. PDI's strength in supporting Jokowi also strengthened through selected regional heads in Bali, Central Java, and East Java. I Wayan Koster and Ganjar Pranowo supported by PDI strengthen the people's closeness to Jokowi. Khofifah Indar Parawansa, although not supported by PDI in the 2018 regional elections, has expressed his support for Jokowi since 2018.

From Prabowo's stronghold, Aceh has been controlled by Gerindra since 2014, with 15.82% of the vote. Meanwhile, Prabowo was strengthened by Governor Irwan Prayitno in West Sumatra who is a cadre of MCC. The regions taken by Prabowo in 2019, Jambi, Bengkulu, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi, did not follow the tendency of the party elected in the legislative elections and the party that supported its regional head. Jambi and Bengkulu are controlled by PDI in this pileg. Meanwhile, Central Sulawesi is controlled by Nasdem and South Sulawesi is still the place for Golkar. The party is not always a factor in the choice of candidates, let alone the mode of coalition in Indonesia is so fluid. The people's choice in the presidential election is also not necessarily directly proportional to the party of the candidate in the legislative elections.

Democratic electoral standards state that honest and fair elections can be achieved if there are legal instruments governing all election processes. (Herawati & Sukma, 2019) On the other hand, polarization based on religious identity is deepening in this presidential election. Prabowo extended his victory in provinces with a strong Islamic life, such as West Sumatra, Aceh, Banten, South Kalimantan, although his victories were thinning in West Nusa Tenggara and West Java. Jokowi also further strengthened his victory in Bali, NTT, Papua, and West Papua. It was in these four provinces with a Hindu and Christian majority population that Jokowi received the highest percentage of votes. Made Political scientist Tony Supriatma argues the cause of the division of the electorate above is a campaign with a massive and prolonged use of identity sentiment by both sides. Not to mention the mode of spreading hoaxes, fake news, and misinformation through social media that makes people only exchange information with them yang have a similar identity. "No more cross-cutting affiliation, which in sociology is referred to as the foundation of modern society. People are increasingly consolidated in their own strongholds and view people outside their strongholds as opponents who will destroy them.

Based on data, studies, analysis and overview of the implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 is a comparison document to be analyzed based on the theory of a democratic system and the successful implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 based on the framework of research thinking.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of simultaneous elections in 2019 which is an order from the Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 14/PUU-11/2013 on simultaneous elections, which aims to minimize state financing in the implementation of elections, minimize high-cost politics for election participants, as well as the politics of money involving voters, abuse of power or prevent the politicization of

bureaucracy, and streamline government work schemes.

Simultaneous elections will affect the commitment of strengthening political parties in permanent coalitions to strengthen their power bases in high state institutions so that with simultaneous elections are expected to facilitate the improvement of the Presidential System in Indonesia in this study found that it has been well underway even in the review of democratization and quality measures have shown an increase in the index of democracy in Indonesia and a marked success rate of action u as a whole based on procedural democratic variables and partly on quality substantive democracies variables that need to be improved on the expected final result indicator of the main purpose of conducting simultaneous elections.

Besides purpose Election and democratic a Election also exist function Election that not can Separated one same other that is; 1) as means legitimacy politics, most important become necessity government and system politics to get source authority and strength Political. 2) function Representative people. Election national Synchronously have a number of advantage that Is hypothetical views from side institutionalization politics and consolidation democracy in Indonesia, Include; 1) Election national Synchronously Aims create result Election that Congruent. 2) Election national Synchronously this push Creation coalition Based policy. 3) Election national Synchronously push quality Political parties that more democratic; (4) Election national Synchronously Potential Minimize conflict escort party or supporter party. conflict not again Prolonged along year, so that from side Management conflict so more easy to Handled. Energy supporter party get Directed to Activities positive others who Leads at institutionalization party politics.

In fact, it is necessary to conduct a more comprehensive further study and research, namely on the institutionalization or institutionalization of political parties in

Indonesia in order to be able to make improvements to the system and the implementation of simultaneous elections in the future.

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Profile Author

Kadir Jhonson Rajagukguk is a lecturer at the Open University, a field of study that is researched in the field of local politics.

Sofjan Aripin is a lecturer in the Doctoral Program of Public Administration at the Open University, his field of study is public policy.

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Heri Wahyudi is a lecturer at the Sociology Study
Program at the Open University, his field of study
is sociology of society

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