



Article

The 2024 Indonesia Election Model: A Simplification of Election's Paper

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Abstract: Academics consider that the time for general election organizers and state administrators cannot belong because the design concept of holding general elections needs to be discussed until they find a new model. Elections in Indonesia are part of the life of the nation and state. By simplifying the election of paper will make the environment cleaner and less wasteful, this model needs to be applied in several democracies' country. This research is used as a case study from the 2019 general election with a note that the serious concern is the length of time for voting the election model used by combining the presidential and general elections for 2024. Simplification can also be done with two election papers: the presidential-vice presidential candidate pair with the regional representative council being made one election paper, while the legislative election papers are made into one election paper. Voters to channel their voting rights using the two-election or three-election paper model. Massive socialization can make voters understand the choice of voting model used. Social justice and environmental preservation need to be applied to stakeholders this time.

Keywords: elections; legislative; election paper.



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1. Introduction

Elections in Indonesia are part of the life of the nation and state. An invitation to the public to talk about which contestants will take the stage later, even though internally political parties and between political parties have already happened (Rahmawati Halim, 2016) from the billboards of several figures that have been displayed in strategic locations to boost popularity (Azmy, 2017). It is common among politicians to make such statements, and the goal is clear so as not to appear ambitious, which could damage their electability. Academics consider that the time for general election organizers and state administrators cannot be said to belong because the design concept of holding general elections continues to need to be discussed until they find a model in the form of an ideal formula (Azmy, 2017; Muchammad Iqbal Firmansyah., Fajar Rahmanto, 2021). Evaluation of the records of the implementation of previous elections needs to find the best solution option. (Fitriyah, Laila Kholid Alfirdaus, 2021) Correction, analysis, and evaluation from the general election organizers who carried out their duties in previous elections and the people who directly participated in the elections must be formulated to strengthen the general election system that is increasingly qualified. The maturation process currently being carried out by the organizers of the general election with the government must

present solution options that can minimize the risk of problems such as what happened in the 2019 general election (Retnowati, 2017). Preparations for the general election in 2024 will present several new regulations to make the general election process run smoothly. Then the community can judge which is the best thing to do. Building democracy in the context of holding general elections is not only the task of general election organizers but the whole community (Aji, 2020).

2. Materials and Methods

This research is used as a case study from the 2019 general election with a note that the serious concern is the length of time for voting and counting of votes at the polling station (Muhammad siddiq armia, 2017). The election model used by combining the presidential and general elections for legislative members is different from the previous general elections, namely 2014 and 2009, as shown in the following Figure 1:

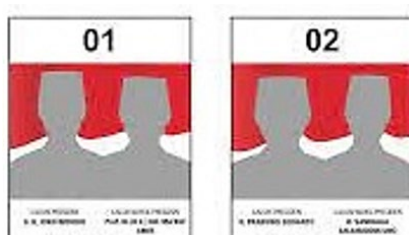


Figure 1. 2019 presidential and vice-presidential election paper-gray label.

Next is the election paper for the regional representative council as in the Figure 2 below:



Figure 2. 2019 regional representative council election paper-red label.

The problem of the 2019 general election with lots of election papers can be overcome by simplifying the number and model of election papers the legislative election papers (central people's representative council, provincial regional people's representative council, and regency/city regional people's representative council), as shown in the following Figure 3:



Figure 3. 2019 model of the legislative election papers (central people's representative council-DPR-yellow label, provincial regional people's representative council-DPRD 1-blue label, and regency/city regional people's representative council-DPRD 2-green label).

There are five election papers available, although limiting the number of voters based on the permanent voter list (DPT) to a maximum of 300 voters, the main factor in the length of the voting vote-counting process means that the effect of a large number of election papers with a reduction in the number of voters is not balanced in suppressing the time allocation needed.

3. Results and Discussion

The design of the election paper model in the 2024 general election can be done by dividing it into three parts, namely the election paper papers for the presidential-vice presidential candidate pairs, the legislative election papers (central people's representative council, provincial regional people's representative council, and regency/city regional people's representative council), and Regional Representative Council election papers. The election paper papers for the presidential-vice-presidential candidates and the regional representative councils can be like the usual model that includes a photo of the candidate and the name below it. At the same time, the significant changes are only in the legislative election papers (Al-hamdi, 2021).

3.1. Weakness of New Model

However, try to reduce the number of voters in each polling station; will make it difficult to sort out the distribution of the list of electoral areas because, in densely populated areas, two to three neighborhood units have reached the number of 300 voters, which is further divided into one particular small section (Yani et al., 2017). Increasing the number of polling stations will increase the budget spent in financing the general election because an expensive general election will significantly burden the state budget, especially in a pandemic situation like now.

3.2. Strength of New Model

Meanwhile, legislative election papers that have been merged will only display pictures of political parties without the names of candidates. Suwarko (2013) stated that the pictures of political parties will be in several rows in succession, and then after all the pictures of political parties below, there is one column numbered 1 to a maximum (e.g., 1-12) according to each electoral district without including the name of the candidate. The election process is by voting for the picture of the political party and the candidate number that shows the choice of the candidate. Then for the election of candidates for members of the provincial people's representative council and the regency/city regional people's representative council as well, with the limitation of the color block of the election paper code as used in 2019, namely the central people's representative council (yellows), the provincial people's representative council (blue). And the regency/municipal people's representative council (green). This model makes the space in the election papers denser and can speed up the counting and voting process.

Prasetyo (2017) said that voters who want to support political parties only need to vote for the party image. If they also want to choose a candidate, then they must also vote for the serial number. Votes become invalid if they vote for the serial number but are not accompanied by voting for the party image, this will eliminate the voter's vote because the votes cast are not clear (Azmy, 2017). As an illustration, voters will vote for a candidate with a serial number from party A for the central people's representative council. In contrast, the provincial people's representative council will choose party B without choosing candidate serial number, and party C and candidate with serial number for district/city regional people's representative council. Then the voters vote for the picture of party A and the numbers on the yellow paper column of the RI Representatives Council. On the blue paper column, the provincial people's representative councils vote for party B's image, and for the red paper column, the regency/municipal people's representative councils will vote for party image C. Simplification can also be done with two election papers: the presidential-vice presidential candidate pair with the regional representative council being made one election paper, while the legislative election papers are made into one election paper.

4. Conclusions

The merger of the election papers of the first pair will display a picture of the presidential-vice presidential candidate pair in the top row with a larger size than the image of the candidate for the regional representative council in the bottom row. The choice of the election paper amalgamation model can make the voting and counting process faster. The budget spent on logistics for election papers and election paper boxes is also less. Counting election papers that are usually long can be minimized because the number of election papers used is small. It is not difficult for voters to channel their voting rights using the two-election or three-election paper model. Massive socialization can make voters understand the choice of voting model used. The fact that changes in voting procedures often occur also does not create serious problems, such as the change from voting to checking and voting again. Voting for the legislature, which used only to vote for political parties, has now changed to include candidates' names and serial numbers. For legislative candidates, communicating with their voters also makes no difference because voters who can vote will find

it easy to find pictures and numbers of their chosen candidates. As for voters who have difficulty, for example, because of age, the current election paper model is also not too different.

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