

Institutionalization of Good Governance Strategy in the Process of Legislative Elections

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Abstract— Legislative elections in 2014 in West Java still raises many issues, such as the exchanged voice mails, administrative and criminal violations of the election, the high number of abstentions, and so forth. These problems show that the values contained in the concept of good governance are not implemented in any process of legislative elections ago. This study examines the extent to which the application of the principles of good governance in the 14 stages of the electoral process (Electoral Process) and the settlement of disputes violations and legislative elections in West Java in 2014. The principles of Good Governance that most do not apply to the legislative elections in West Java in 2014 were the principle efficiency and effectiveness as well as several other principles which need to be implemented at this stage of the electoral process. Election Dispute resolution also has to observe the principles and procedural and structural guarantees electoral dispute resolution relating to the principles of Good Governance.

Keywords- *Good governance, Electoral process, Abuse and disputed election*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on popular sovereignty, in accordance with article 1 paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in explaining: "Sovereignty lies in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the basic law". In addition to that provided for in Article 22E to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 which reads "the general election held in direct, General, free, confidential, honest, fair, every five years." By law number 15 year 2011 about organizers of the elections.

The election is a means of implementing the people's sovereignty which is held directly, free, General, secret, honest, and fair within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia. Organizers of the elections must be based on the principle of independent, honest, fair, orderly, legal certainty, public interest, proportionality, openness, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness. Provincial Electoral Commission as election organizers in charge of organizing elections in the province, and is part of the Commission on Elections (KPU). In article point 7 Law No. 8 in 2012 general election of members of the House of representatives, the regional representative Council and the regional House of representatives mentioned that the provincial electoral Commission, hereinafter abbreviated to Provincial Election Commission, Election organizers are in charge of carrying out the election in the province.

West Java as one of the provinces that have the number of Counties as much as 17 and the city as much as 9. While the number of polling stations in 2014 and then legislative elections as much as 90,918. Of course the more polling stations as well as the implementation of the general election voters by 2014 there are many problems. The total number of voters in West Java as much as 32,562,771 and Electoral Commission West Java stated the number of residents in West Java that do not use voting rights in the general election (elections) 2014 reached 9,568,358 people. See this significant number 2014 Election then cannot reflect the actual practice of democracy. In addition to the issue of abstaining, there is the difference in the number of polling stations there were voice mail correspondences in the province. Data from the Regional Electoral Commission there are 231 polling stations which confused and damaged her voice mail. As for the data, that is owned by the Trustees of the election, the ballot confused and broken exist in the 377 polling stations. the purpose of this study to explain institutionalization good governance strategy in the process legislative elections in west java 2014.

Good Governance is about the mechanisms, practices and procedures of Government and citizens organize resources as well as solving the

problems of the public. In the concept of governance, the Government is just being one of the actors and not necessarily be a decisive actor. The implications of the role of Government as the construction or the service provider and infrastructure will be shifted into the environment the creation of propellant is able to facilitate others in the community. Governance demands a redefinition of the role of the State, and that means the existence on the redefinition of the role of the citizens. The existence of greater demands on citizens, among others, to monitor the accountability of Government itself [1].

As for the relationship between the sector which includes 3 domain State (State or Government), private sector (private sector or the business world), and society (society), interacting and mutually run functions respectively. State (state), as an element of governance that include political institutions and the institutions of the public sector. Private sector (private sector) include private companies that move many fields and other information in the market sector. Whereas the Community (Society) consists of the individual and group (whether organized or not) that interact socially, politically, and economically with formal and not formal [2].

UNDP provides the definition of Good Governance as a synergistic and constructive relations between the State, the private sector and society (society). Based on this the UNDP then ask the characteristics of Good Governance as follows: (1) Participation, (2) Rule of Law, (3) Transparency, (4) Responsiveness, (5) Consensus orientation, (6) Equity, (7) Effectiveness and efficiency, (8) Accountability, (9) Strategic Vision.

II. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Strategy implementation of the principles of Good Governance in the field of governance elections (electoral governance process). According to election or electoral governance itself contains at least 4 interrelated subfields, namely Sub field of study that deals with election regulations regarding the parameters of legal certainty the election system election, especially regarding the election process, the governing body, and dispute resolution [3]. The second subfield of study is concerned the governance process of electoral which include the application of good governance (Good Governance) in terms of: (1) Strategic planning and planning of the financing, (2) Dissemination of information and elections, (3) Voter registration, (4) The Administration of election participants, (5) The process of the determination of the area of selection and allocation of seats, (6) Nomination of candidates, (7) The election campaign and campaign finance, (8) The process of procurement

logistics of the election, (9) The holding of voting and its calculations, (10) The process of aggregating voting results, (11) Announcement of the results of the general election. he conversion processes the acquisition of sound into the seat (electoral contest), (12) The selected candidate Announcement and, (13) The inauguration of the elected candidates.

The implementation of the strategy and the principles of Good Governance in the legislative elections in Indonesia by 2014. The application of the principles of Good Governance in any stages of the Organization of the legislative elections in Indonesia by 2014 most widely applied yet is the principle of Efficiency and effectiveness at several stages of the election such as the stages of strategic planning and financing, socialization and voter information, administration of the participants of the election, the process of procurement logistics' holding of voting and elections and reckoning the ballot. This principle is very related to the use of the resources available so that the resulting output is created in the election. Some findings and strategies on the application of the principle of effectiveness and Efficiency, among others[3]: (1) The stages of socialization and voter information is not effective because it does not pay attention to the output which can be measured from the existence of democratic volunteers and agents of socialization that is formed to increase voter participation in West Java, (2) Administration of the participants of the election, there was a technical error in the process of translating the requirements in the Election Law so that factual verification process should also be followed by all-party although that did not qualify in the verification shall be assessed. Therefore, the RI should be interpreted terms become participants of election expressly by law number 8 in 2012, (3) The process of procurement logistics of the election which is still problematic due to failed auctions on form C and D so that it must be returned to the election commission of Indonesia. Procurement logistics area is supposed to be implemented by each provider can meet the technical requirements, not returned to the RI, (4) The process of voting and ballot calculation happening in legislative elections in West Java by 2014 there are a lot of problems in the form of the letter-sound correspondences and damaged that happened in 307 TPS. The principle of Transparency that does not run in several stages the 2014 legislative elections is the administrative stages of the election, the election campaign participants, and funding campaigns and organizing the collection and calculation of the ballot.

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The principle of Responsiveness also occurs in 3 phases which are not running include socialization and voter information, administration of election participants, and organizing the voting and ballot calculation. The principle of Responsiveness as the image of the election organizers in delivering a response or action in the problems of organizing the elections. (1) In the report transmitted by the socialization of West Java on November. One of them, there is a program that works closely with our business partners. In West Java was supposed to innovate depends not only on the partner but "picked up the ball" in providing socialization with mapped in accordance with the target, (2) Recommendations of the RI on the stage of the administration of election participants to include the PKPI as participants of the election was not run by the RI. Should the RI can run any recommendations submitted by the RI.

1. Stages of organizing the voting and the vote reset recommended by Bawaslu on Cimahi regency and Cianjur regency is not implemented transparently in accordance with the rules of calculation of votes. Hence the need for a rapid and transparent actions to do the calculation of votes.

Stages of election administration should also be regulated in accordance with the regulations so that any problems in the legislative election process and law enforcement can work well. The rule of law that is not running at this stage of the elections is the administration of electoral participants and the election campaign and campaign funds consist of : (1) One source of problems of the rule of law in the legislative elections in 2014 are the provisions of the terms contained in the electoral participants Act No. 8 of 2012, Article 8 of the requirement to have the management of 50% of districts in regency / city but this requirement is not included in article 15. Therefore, this regulation needs to be clarified by the Commission so as not to cause multiple interpretations RI, (2) The definition of campaign violations leads to multiple interpretations between Bawaslu, the Commission and the candidates as evidenced by any violation of campaign submitted to the Election Supervisory Body is not categorized as a violation of the campaign by Bawaslu. For that, it needs to strengthen their regulations regarding the types of campaign violations.

The principle of equality in the administration of elections is necessary in order that the principles of fairness in the electoral

process can be met. Two stages of elections that do not adhere to this principle are the stage of strategic planning and financing as well as socialization and voter information consist of : (1) Participation in the planning area is still limited because only limited to the financing of the revisions just so the impact on equity that is not in accordance with local needs, (2) In the socialization of the election to the disability, equality is still lacking because of no examples of the special ballot by the KPU.

Accountability principle is not applied is contained in the administrative stage and the participants of the election campaign and the election campaign funds: (1) The factual verification must be followed by all political parties even though that has not passed the administrative verification. This is due in addition to a technical error and the possibility of double membership in election participants, (2) This form of accountability to the public need to be submitted by political parties related to the source of funds and use of campaign funds.

Problems participation in the legislative elections in West Java in 2014 to note is at the stage of strategic planning and financing for the region still has limitations in making financial planning when planning should be adjusted to the needs in the elections as well as the number of inhabitants. This relates to the Strategic Vision to improve budget preparation. All of the stages of the process of legislative elections in 2014 in West Java showed at the planning stage and Strategic Planning Funding main problem lies in the centralization of authority. At the stage of registration of voters in West Java SIDALIH very significant role in the implementation of the values of good governance.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study the principles of Good Governance that most do not apply to the legislative elections in West Java in 2014 was the principle Efficiency and effectiveness. At the stage of strategic planning and financial planning, the main problem lies in the centralization of authority. The solution provided is decentralized where planning budgeting delegated to the regions. At the stage of the administration of electoral participants the importance of translating the requirements of electoral participants. Stages of the process of establishing electoral districts and allocation of seats in West Java run well.

At the stage of registration of candidates requires good communication between the organizers and participants of the election because the election there are two claims in determining the list of candidates. The main problem at this stage of the campaign and campaign finance is the unclear definition of campaign violations and campaign contributions. Problems on election logistics

procurement process are to confuse the ballot as well as the procurement process leading up to the auction. While the voting and counting stages until inauguration are not problematic. Election Dispute resolution also has to observe the principles and procedural and structural guarantees electoral dispute resolution.

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