



ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIONER INDEPENDENCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL HEAD GENERAL ELECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Independence phenomenon commissioner Konawe Islands District General Election Commission is one of the focuses of attention to maintain an absolute balance of results in local elections. The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze how attitudes to the Independence of the Commissioner of the General Election Commission of the Konawe Islands Regency in the Implementation of General Elections for Regional Heads. The research method used is qualitative or naturalistic because it is carried out in natural conditions. This study uses the theory of ethical attitudes and behavior, the theory of public ethics, the theory of democracy, the regional election concept, and the concept of independence. The research results obtained that the independent Commissioner of the General Election Commission for Konawe Islands Regency gave freedom to parties who do not accept the results of the regional head general election decision to file a lawsuit at the Constitutional Court even though the material of the lawsuit does not meet the requirements to be able to proceed to the trial stage. This illustrates that the Commissioner of the Konawe Islands Regency General Election Commission in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, functions, and authorities as organizers of regional head elections has an attitude of independence and integrity.

Keywords: *Independence, Commissioner, General Election of Regional Heads*

INTRODUCTION

Based on the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers, what is meant by Elections is a means of implementing people's sovereignty which is held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Law The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The General Election Commission (KPU) is a national, permanent, and independent election management body. Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU are election administrators at the province and regency/city levels. The KPU's working area covers the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The KPU carries out its duties on an ongoing basis and in holding elections, the KPU is free from the influence of any party related to the implementation of its duties and authorities.

The holding of democratic elections is only meaningful if the people have the opportunity to accept or reject the person or group of people who will lead them. This opportunity can be done through elections which are the simplest form of democracy. Elections are an absolute requirement for the implementation of a government based on the principle of representation. Because of this, democratic elections require several requirements, one of which is the existence of an independent election management body. The independence of the General Elections Commission as the organizer of the election, primarily as the guardian of democracy in this country, is absolute. Because election organizers make and implement decisions that can affect election results.

The commissioners of the General Elections Commission or abbreviated KPU commissioners are people who are assigned by the state to organize general elections. In organizing general elections, the commissioner has an important role as a decision maker to determine the winner of the election and make the minutes of the implementation independently. The independence rights of KPU commissioners are protected by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The General Election Commission, hereinafter abbreviated as KPU, is an Election Organizer institution that is national, permanent, and independent in carrying out elections (Article 1 Paragraph 8 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections). Thus it is obtained that the KPU has independence matters that are in its commissioners.

Independence according to Alvin A. Arens, Mark S. Beasley, and Randal J. Elder (2014: 111) is a mental attitude that is free from influence, not controlled by other parties, and not dependent on others. The independence of the KPU is often marked by the failure of the General Election Commission commissioners who are disloyal in maintaining the good name of the institution and like to side with certain contestant candidates. This is in stark contrast to the duties and responsibilities of the General Election Commission as an election organizing body. Independence of the General Election Commission commissioners has freedom (free from the control or influence of others, for example in the form of restrictions).

Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers stipulates that General Election organizers are carried out by a General Election Commission that is national, permanent, and independent. The national nature reflects that the work area and responsibilities of the KPU as General Election organizers cover the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The permanent character shows the KPU as an institution that carries out its duties on an ongoing basis even though it is limited by a certain term of office. The independent nature emphasizes that the KPU in holding General Elections is free from the influence of any party.

The independence of the General Election Commission is very meaningful for the election of state and regional leaders as well as competent and dedicated members of the legislature. The paradigm of direct general elections, free and confidential, honest and fair, lies with the commissioners of the General Election Commission. Commissioners are people who are elected to serve and be responsible for general elections. The commissioners have the power of law attached to the 1945 Constitution and Regulation of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2019 concerning the third amendment to the General Election Commission regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning Stages, Programs, and Schedules for the 2019 General Election.

The task of being an election organizer is not easy task. The state gives trust and responsibility to the General Election Commission to be able to organize elections properly. General elections are a means to realize people's sovereignty in the context of people's participation in the administration of state government. General Elections are not only aimed at electing people's representatives who will sit in Deliberative/Representative institutions but are also a means to realize the formulation of a state system that is imbued with the spirit of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. To realize sovereignty in the hands of the people and with the structuring of laws in the political field, it is necessary to rearrange the holding of general elections in a democratic and transparent, honest, and fair manner, by holding direct, public, free, and secret voting.

Research conducted by Husna Khuriyatul (2010) concluded that there were factors that strengthened or weakened the independence of the KPU in the 2004 and 2009 elections. The factors that strengthened the independence of the KPU in the 2004 elections were the existence of supportive policy settings, member composition, integrity, and quality of members, and a low level of external intervention at election time. While the KPU in the 2009 election, there was a policy setting that supported the composition of members and there was government support. The KPU in the 2004 and 2009 elections had one common factor that weakened the KPU's independence as an independent institution, namely in terms of its funding/financial autonomy.

The phenomenon of the independence of the Konawe Islands Regency KPU commissioner is one of the focuses of attention to maintain an absolute balance of election results. Commissioners are free to work and make decisions based on applicable laws and regulations. However, in the implementation of general elections which have been held by the General Election Commission Commissioner as the person in charge of the General Election Commission, there are always other parties who interfere with the KPU's work by asking various political questions that are not the KPU's business so that the KPU commissioners are sometimes provoked into serving requests from outside parties. The KPU commissioner's decision on the results of the ballot voting was not always accepted by the losing contestants and they created a conflict by rejecting the results of the general election until the appeal process and re-election were held. This shows that the independence of the KPU commissioners does not function and does not have the power of relations in determining the results of general elections.

The Konawe Islands Regency KPU commissioner cannot be separated from the problems of regional head elections. The results of the regional head election were intervened so that an investigation and investigation had to be carried out on the decision on the results of the regional head general election. This also illustrates the attitude of the Konawe Islands Regency KPU commissioner who cannot maintain his independence as a state institution administering general elections

The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze how attitudes to the Independence of the Commissioner of the General Election Commission of the Konawe Islands Regency in the Implementation of General Elections for Regional Heads. The research method used is qualitative or naturalistic research method because it is carried out in natural conditions. This study uses the theory of ethical attitudes and behavior, the theory of public ethics, the theory of democracy, the regional election concept, and the concept of independence.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Attitudes and Ethical Behavior

Attitude is a condition in humans that moves to act, and accompanies humans with certain feelings in response to objects that are formed based on Krech and Krutchfield's experiences (1983) in Deni Samsudin (2009). A person forms attitudes from personal experience, parents, community role models, and social groups. When a person first learns it, attitude becomes a form of part of the individual's personality that helps the consistency of behavior.

Ethical behavior is behavior that is under generally accepted social norms and related to actions that are beneficial, and harmful. Personality behavior is an individual characteristic in adapting to the environment, which includes the traits, abilities, values, skills, attitudes, and intelligence that appear in a person's behavior

pattern. It can be concluded that behavior is a manifestation or manifestation of one's characteristics in adapting to the environment Maryani and Ludigdo (2001) in Deni Samsudin (2009).

The theory of attitude and behavior (Theory of Attitude and Behavior) developed by Triandis (1971) in Janti Soegiastuti (2005), is seen as a theory that can be used as a basis for explaining independence. The theory states that behavior is determined by what people want to do (attitudes), what they think they will do (social rules), what they can do (habits), and the consequences of the behavior they think.

Public Ethics Theory

Public Ethics is a reflection/reflection on standards/norms that determine right or wrong, good or bad behavior, actions, and decisions in society to direct and formulate public policy to carry out public service responsibilities.

Wehrich and Koontz (2005:46) define ethics as "the discipline dealing with what is good and bad and with moral duty and obligation". The concept of ethics is often used synonymously with morals. Ricocur (1990) defines ethics as the purpose of living well with and for others in a just institution. Thus ethics is better understood as a reflection of good/bad, right/wrong to do, or how to do good or right, while morality refers to the obligation to do good or what should be done.

Public integrity requires leaders and public officials to have a moral commitment by considering the balance between institutional assessments, personal dimensions, and wisdom in public services (Haryatmoko, 2001). According to Azyumardi Azra (2012), ethics is also seen as the character or ethos of individuals/groups based on noble values and norms. With this understanding, according to Azyumardi Azra, ethics overlaps with morality and/or morals and/or social decorum (social decency), namely a set of values and norms that govern human behavior that is acceptable to society, the nation, and the state as a whole. In the Indonesian context, according to Azyumardi Azra, ethical values are not only contained in religious teachings and legal provisions, but also the social decorum in the form of customs and noble socio-cultural values including the noble values contained in the teachings of Pancasila.

Democracy Theory

The concept of democracy is practiced all over the world differently from 1 (one) country to another. Democracy has become a paradigm in the language of world communication regarding government systems and political systems that are considered ideal (Asshiddiqie, 2005; 141). Therefore, according to Ni'matul Huda (2013: 259), it cannot be denied that democracy is the best principle and system in the political and constitutional system. In this modern era, almost all countries claim to be adherents of democracy. As can be seen from Amos J. Peaslee's research in Ni'matul Huda (2013: 259), states that the constitutions of the countries he compared, there are 74 countries whose constitutions officially adhere to the principle of popular sovereignty (90%). Meanwhile, research conducted by UNESCO in Ni'matul Huda (2013: 259), states that: "perhaps for the first time in history, democracy is declared as the best and proper name for all political and social organizational systems championed by supporters of influential supporters (probably for the first time in history democracy is claimed as the proper ideal description of all system of politic and social organizations advocated by influential proponents).

Various countries have implemented their definitions and criteria regarding democracy, of which not a few of them practice ways or channels that are very undemocratic, even though on paper it mentions "democracy" as its fundamental principle. Therefore, studies on politics have come to the identification that the phenomenon of democracy can be divided into normative democracy and empirical democracy. Normative democracy concerns summarizing ideas or ideals about democracy that lies within the realm of philosophy, while empirical democracy is that its implementation in the field does not always parallel its normative ideas. As has been discussed above regarding the history of democracy. Now, democracy is known by various terms, including (Ni'matul Huda, 2013: 259): constitutional democracy, parliamentary democracy, guided democracy, people's democracy, soviet democracy, and national democracy

The hallmark of constitutional democracy is the idea that a democratic government is a government

that has limited power and is not justified in acting arbitrarily against its citizens (Ni'matul Huda, 2013: 259).

Regional Head General Election Concept

Election District headed directly by population administrative area eligible premises. Regional head elections are carried out in a package together with deputy regional heads. Before 2005, regional heads and deputy regional heads were elected by Regional People's Representative Assembly (DPRD). However, since the entry into force of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government show has been replaced by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, immediately the people through the Election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads or abbreviated Pilkada.

Pilkada was first held in June 2005. Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers as replaced by Law Number 15 of 2011, local elections have been included in the electoral regime, so that they are officially named General Elections for Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads or abbreviated Pilkada. The first local election held under this law was the 2007 DKI Jakarta Pilkada.

Simultaneous Regional Head Elections

Simultaneous local elections were first held in Indonesia on December 9, 2015. Simultaneous regional elections have been widely discussed since the enactment of the 2014 Pilkada Perpu to become Law No. 1 of 2015. This indicates that simultaneous local elections will be held in the same year, namely on December 9, 2015. After the simultaneous local elections in 2015 were completed, the second wave of simultaneous local election discourse at that time was in 2017.

Previously, regional elections were held almost every week in different areas, both provinces and districts/cities. So the implementation takes a lot of time and money. By holding simultaneous regional elections, the costs incurred are lower and the implementation time is shorter. Because even though the Pilkada is a local-scale democratic party, the accompanying problems still consume attention and energy. Pilkada is also considered to be able to minimize the potential for social conflict and political turmoil so that it is more effective and efficient.

Independence Concept

The independence in this study is related to the independence of the General Election Commission commissioners. Independence is a translation of the word independence which comes from English, which means "in a state of independence", while the meaning of the word independent means "not dependent or controlled by other people or things, not basing oneself on others, acting or thinking according to one's heart's desire, free from the control of others, not influenced by others.

Hakim (2010: 25) states that state institutions are a logical consequence of the separation of powers. The separate branches of power require state institutions as executors of the branches of power, be they legislative, executive, or judicial. Then state institutions were born which worked under the system of each branch of power. These institutions are the implementing organs of the organization of state power. If the state does not have state organs or equipment, then it is not under its nature.

The independence of a "state institution" is interpreted differently by experts. Fraser and Meyer in Insani (2016) distinguish independence into the category of Goal independence, independence in terms of goal setting, Instrument independence, and independence in how to achieve the goals that have been set. Then V. Grilli, et al. and Robert Elgie in Insani (2016) distinguish independence from a political standpoint (political independence) and an economic standpoint (economic independence). Furthermore, W. Baka in Insani (2016) distinguishes independence into three aspects, namely (1) institutional independence, (2) functional independence, and (3) Financial independence. Meanwhile, Mboweni in Insani (2016) distinguishes between four aspects of independence, namely (1) functional independence, (2) personnel independence, (3) instrumental independence, and (4) financial independence.

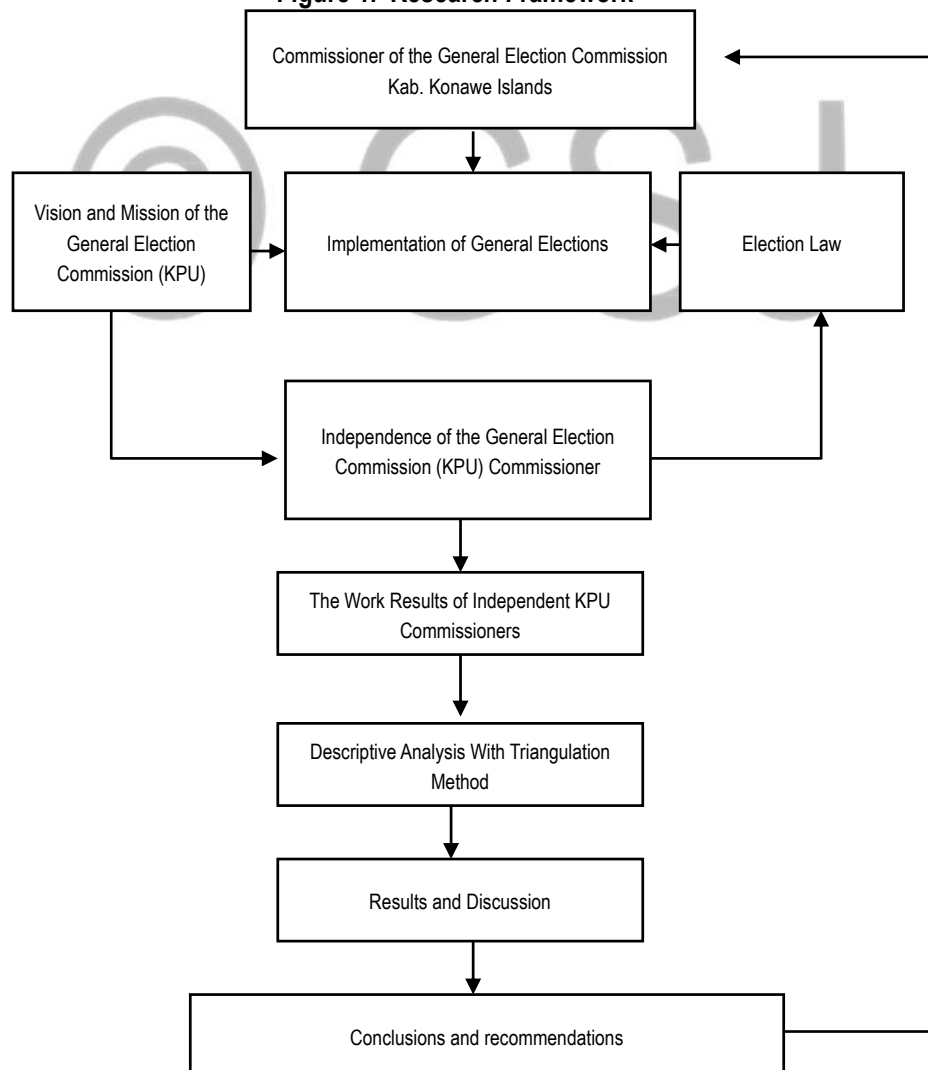
Research Framework

Independence in an organization is an absolute power in carrying out duties and responsibilities without any intervention from other parties. The commissioner of General Election Commission is an institution formed by the government to carry out its main duties as an organizer of general elections, especially in Konawe Regency, Archipelago Southeast Sulawesi Province.

In carrying out their duties and responsibilities The Commissioner of the General Election Commission of the Konawe Islands Regency as part of the hierarchy of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia carries out holding general elections for regional heads in the Konawe Islands Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province based on the vision and mission of the General Election Commission following the Decree of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 197/PR.01.3-Kpt/01/KPU/IV/2020 concerning the General Election Commission Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 that the Vision and Mission of the General Election Commission for the 2020 period -2024 is: "Becoming an Independent, Professional and Integrity Simultaneous Election Organizer".

In this study, the triangulation used was a triangulation of data sources and triangulation of theory, until the data was complete and then validated from various sources so that it could become the basis for conclusions. With this technique, it is hoped that the data collected fulfills the construction of concluding, that is, a combination of triangulation is carried out simultaneously with activities in the field so that researchers can record complete data. Thus, it is expected that the data collected is feasible to be utilized.

Figure 1. Research Framework



RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This research is designed as qualitative research. this research uses qualitative or naturalistic methods because it is carried out in natural conditions. Sugiyono (2013: 5) suggests that the qualitative research method is a research method used to examine natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined), and data analysis is inductive. The research design is adapted to the research objectives to be achieved, namely the independence of the general election commission commissioners in Konawe Islands Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province by explaining the phenomena that occur in the activities of the general election commission commissioners so that they can clearly explain the objectives to be achieved in this study.

Types of Research

This research is qualitative, namely, research that emphasizes quality or the most important thing from the nature of an item/service in the form of phenomena or social symptoms that occur which can be used as valuable lessons for a theoretical concept development (Komariah, 2010: 22). Lessons from improving the quality of employees, (Komaria, 2010).

This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive method. This study seeks to solve the problem by describing the problems that occur. This is based on the consideration that the researcher wants to understand, study in depth and explain in this paper the Independence of the General Election Commission Commissioner for Konawe Regency, the Archipelago of Southeast Sulawesi Province. Because of these objectives, it is relevant if this research is conducted using a qualitative approach.

Research Informants

Research informants are people who are used to providing information about the situation and background conditions of the research, (Moleong, 2010: 97) suggesting that informants are people who know and understand the problems to be studied.

In this study there were 2 (two) types of informants namely:

1. Key informants, namely people who understand the problems studied. The key informant in this study is the Commissioner of the General Election Commission of Konawe Islands Regency.
2. Additional informants, namely supporting informants, are people who can provide additional information as a complement to the analysis.

Method of Collecting Data

The research conducted on the General Election Commission commissioners used data collection methods that included:

1. Observation

Observation or observation, according to Huberman and Miles (1994: 212) is a process of collecting data from the results of observations or seeing directly the phenomena that are related to the research objectives to be achieved. Observations in this study were carried out in each work unit in the General Election Commission of the Konawe Islands Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

2. Interview

Interviews are data collection methods that are carried out using open interview guidelines and are conducted with predetermined informants, namely Members of the General Election Commission Commissioners of Konawe Regency, Islands, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection procedure based on data that has been documented or stored as an archive.

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique following qualitative research is qualitative descriptive analysis. Operationally the data analysis technique is carried out through several stages as the data analysis technique model proposed by Huberman and Miles (1994:218) is:

1. Data collection

This section is a process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions, the process of observation and data collection through interviews and documentation is carried out to collect data in the form of information from informants in connection with the research objectives to be achieved.

2. Data reduction

In this section, the selection process is carried out, simplifying the classification of rough data from the results of using data collection techniques and tools in the field. The reduction was carried out in stages by compiling data summaries and tracing scattered themes to gather information during interviews and observations.

3. Data presentation

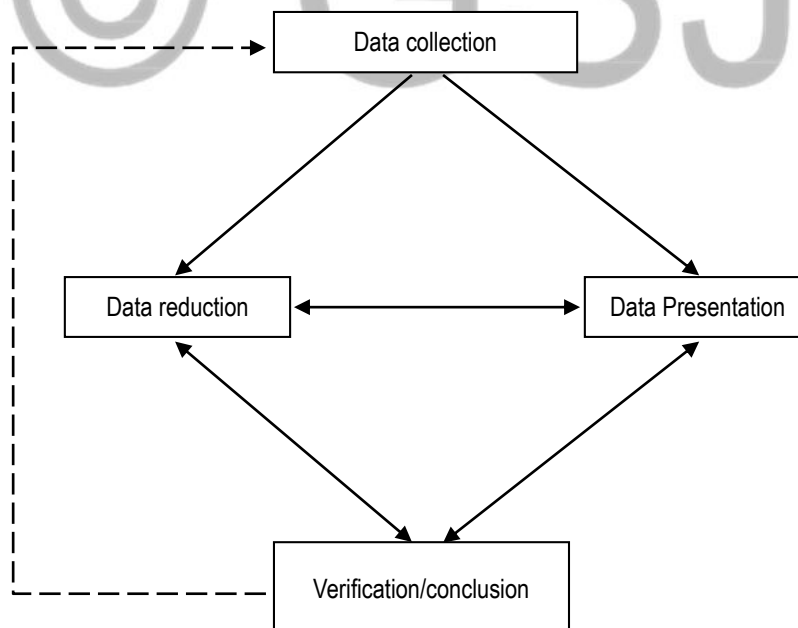
In this section, the information collected from the informants was compiled into statements related to the research objectives which would be presented in the form of text which was initially scattered and separately classified according to the main issues.

4. Draw a conclusion

In this section, data and informants are corrected for interpellation and data presentation is carried out at each previous stage in line with the logical mechanism of inductive thinking with specific (specific) matters up to general conclusions. (Miles and Huberman, 1994:187).

The data analysis technique model can be described as follows:

Figure 2. Data Analysis Techniques



Source: According to Huberman and Miles (1994: 188)

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Research Informants

The research was conducted to know and analyze the Independence of the General Election Commission Commissioners in holding the General Election for Regional Heads in the Konawe Islands Regency, using 8 (eight) research informants, these informants have been adapted to the needs required in the research as in the following table:

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

No.	Informant	Name	Initials	Type Sex	Age (Years)	Educ ation	Profession
1.	KPU chairman	Iskandar, S.Pd	IS	IS	36	S2	Commission commissioner
2.	KPU members	Badran, S. Sos	BD	BD	42	S1	Commission commissioner
3.	KPU members	Darman, S.Si	Dr	Dr	43	S1	Commission commissioner
4.	KPU members	Nasrudin, S.Sos	NS	NS	44	S1	Commission commissioner
5.	KPU members	Bahrn, S.Pt	BR	BR	42	S1	Commission commissioner
6.	Bawaslu member	Nur Rahmat, S.Sos	NR	NR	35	S1	Bawaslu employee
7.	Members of the House of Representatives	Imanuddin	IM	IM	40	S1	Members of the House of Representatives
8..	Head of Subdivision KPU Secretariat Law	Jabal Nur, SH, MH	JN	JN	43	S2	KPU Secretariat

Source: Processed data (2022)

The data in Table 1 above shows that the main informants (key informants) in this study consisted of the chairman and members of the Konawe Islands Regency KPU and non-key informants namely Bawaslu members, members of the Konawe Islands Regency DPRD and the Head of Sub-division. Law and Human Resources KPU Secretariat Konawe Islands Regency. The purpose of using informants in this study was to obtain information about the independence of the General Election Commission Commissioners in the holding of regional head general elections in the Konawe Islands Regency.

The use of informants in the study is followed by the initials of the informant's name to facilitate the mention of the informant's name in this table. This becomes an integral part to facilitate the mention of the name, title, age, education, and occupation of the research informants.

Interview with Key Informants

In-depth interviews were conducted with the informants, namely the Konawe Islands Regency KPU Commissioner, Bawaslu members, DPRD members, and the Head of the sub-division. Law of the Konawe Islands Regency KPU Secretariat, the results obtained in this study are that the commissioners of the Konawe Islands Regency KPU based on their duties and responsibilities, functions, and authorities as regional head general election organizers work based on the Election Law and applicable regulations so that the commitment independence in work is maintained.

Independence in Recruitment

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with informants regarding the recruitment process for KPU Member selection, in this case, the Konawe Islands Regency KPU Member Recruitment, the selection stages

were carried out by the guidelines in the Election Law. KPU members themselves are selected through a selection process open to the public. KPU Member selection recruitment is carried out by an independent selection team. It is the independent selection committee that has the right to select and vote in full for these KPU commissioner candidates because these KPU commissioner candidates must later adhere to the principle of independence in carrying out their duties. As the BD informant said that KPU members are independent, their work cannot be influenced, they cannot be intimidated, and they cannot accommodate the interests of other parties, so KPU members are expected to be independent and have good integrity.

Furthermore, the informant BD added that in recruiting KPU members there was a selection team that worked to oversee the process of recruiting KPU members, the informant BD added that the selection team itself carried out several selection stages namely selection announcements, administrative selection, psychological selection, interview selection, and so on. Guided by the applicable Election Law, in this process, the selection team also received responses and input from the public.

In the recruitment process for the selection of KPU member candidates, some requirements must be fulfilled by the selection participants, as said by the BR informant, that participants who will take part in the selection of KPU Member candidates, in particular, must be free from political party membership, not have political positions, or positions in government, meaning that he must be independent and have integrity. Whereas the requirements also determine the attitude of a member of the KPU, it is also necessary to know that a candidate participant must be clean from the influence of political parties and not temporarily occupy an agency position in regional government, so that his independence in work can be maintained and not easy to be intervened by parties.

Independence in Work

Work by involving all capabilities possessed, using physical abilities, psychics, intelligence, and all the potential bestowed by the Creator. Working with heart reminds us of the importance of everyone working optimally and not carelessly. Awareness that work must be done totally and seriously, not just fulfilling the duties and obligations that are borne on one's shoulders. Working with heart is working by using all facilities owned. The heart as the driving force of life will contribute greatly to encourage its owner to work harder, harder, not give up easily, and be satisfied quickly. Working in a stable psychological condition, with a calm heart and enthusiastic spirit will certainly produce more value for the expected results.

The results of these interviews can be said that the closeness of kinship and kinship can be ruled out when an organizer sticks to and is guided by the applicable laws and regulations, then the independence and integrity of the organizer can be maintained. Likewise, when in-depth interviews were conducted with informants who were outside the KPU institution, the informant NR said that the KPU commissioner did not mean that he was perfect at work, but in carrying out his functions of authority and duties as a member of the KPU, when he ignored the principles of integrity and independence, there was an institution. Authorized to give and impose sanctions on KPU commissioners.

Independence in Decision Making

Independence in Decision Making by the KPU Commissioner is an action that is taken and believed to be correct, decision making by the KPU Commissioner is not carried out based on intervention or requests from other people. The Commissioner of KPU for Konawe Islands Regency in making decisions based on the results of a process that is currently and has been completed, guided by the applicable laws and regulations, decision-making is carried out by looking at facts, under policies and procedures, by the Laws Applicable laws and regulations. The General Election of Regional Heads in Konawe Kepulauan Regency by the General Election Commission Commissioner is guided by the rules that have been determined to be obeyed. KPU commissioners have the authority to manage the process of holding regional head elections in an accountable and transparent manner.

As explained by the informant IS in the interview that was conducted by saying that independence in decision-making when the KPU was verifying the candidate pair files had been passed based on the

procedure and references to KPU regulation number 1 of 2020 concerning Candidature, in verifying the nomination files it was carried out strictly correctly by the governing regulatory guidelines, not carried out carelessly and also in carrying out the verification there were members of the Supervisory Committee who witnessed it, whether it was true or not the method of verification carried out by the KPU besides that each pair of candidates had a team that supervised it, so that the KPU in carrying out There really isn't anything wrong with this verification process because we involve all parties in the verification process so it's done transparently.

Pemilukada Result Lawsuit

The General Election for Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads, commonly referred to as Pilkada or Pilkada, is a General Election to elect pairs of candidates for Regional Heads proposed by Political Parties (Parpol) or a combination of political parties and individuals. Pilkada (Regional Head Election) is an election that is carried out directly by residents of the local administrative area who have met the requirements. The democratic election of regional heads as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is a direct election by the people. Election of governors and deputy governors, regents, and deputy regents, as well as mayors and deputy mayors, hereinafter referred to as the Election of Regional Heads, is the implementation of people's sovereignty in the provinces and districts/cities to elect Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, as well as Mayors and Deputy Mayors directly and democratically. The election of regional heads and deputy regional heads directly by the people is a political process for the Indonesian nation toward a more democratic, transparent, and accountable political life.

Three important reasons for the election of regional heads to be carried out directly: First, accountability for the leadership of regional heads; Second, the quality of public services that are oriented to the interests of the community; and Third, an accountability system that is not only to the DPRD or the central government but directly to the people

The consequence of the post-conflict local election results is the dissatisfaction of the eligible participants who feel they have lost the election contestation so various methods are used to the election results. One of the efforts made is to sue the Constitutional Court, KPU in terms of being the regional election organizer has made every effort to carry out all the stages of organizing the regional elections by upholding independence, integrity, and professionalism, but then in reality the participants felt defeated with an alibi they believed to be true. He continued to file a lawsuit to the Constitutional Court.

The Role of Local Government Heads

The Commissioner of the General Election Commission for the Konawe Islands Regency held the general election for regional heads with full responsibility without any intervention or pressure from any party. This shows the attitude of the General Election Commission Commissioner's independence in carrying out his duties as the organizer of the general election for regional heads in the Konawe Islands Regency.

The participation of the local government in supporting regional head elections must first be properly understood by the local government, so that there is no misinterpretation and the impression of intervention against the independent KPU institution, as the results of interviews with BD informants said that the local government did not intervene about organizing activities local elections, we have socialized that the work of the KPU and its subordinates is not for the benefit of anyone so that the Regional Government is also aware of this so that the regional government closes itself to carrying out activities to influence or intervene in the General Election Commission institution, in line with the results of interviews with BR informants said that there was no intervention from the regional government, the regional government only supported us as the regional election organizers in terms of place or location and then funding.

The Work Results of Independent KPU Commissioners

The independence of the General Election Commission is very meaningful for the selection of leaders in the regions who are competent and well-dedicated. The paradigm of direct general elections, free and confidential, honest and fair, is the responsibility of the commissioners of the General Elections Commission.

The performance of an Independent KPU commissioner in a state institution is interpreted differently

by experts. Fraser and Meyer in Insani (2016) distinguish independence into the category of goal independence, independence in terms of goal setting, instrument independence, and independence in how to achieve the goals that have been set. Then V. Grilli, et al. and Robert Elgie in Insani (2016) distinguish independence from a political standpoint (political independence) and an economic standpoint (economic independence). Furthermore, W. Baka in Insani (2016) distinguishes independence into three aspects, namely (1) institutional independence, (2) functional independence, and (3) financial independence. Meanwhile, Mboweni in Insani (2016) distinguishes between four aspects of independence, namely (1) functional independence, (2) personnel independence, (3) instrumental independence, and (4) financial independence.

Research Limitations

The results of this study have provided several findings, but there are still many things that need to be studied further due to limitations in conducting research, while the limitations in this study are as follows:

1. Lack of theoretical exploration that can enrich research and the results of the research itself. Researchers are aware of this because of time constraints and also other activities that take up time and thoughts;
2. Technical constraints in the field indirectly made researchers feel that this research was not optimal. When deciding to use qualitative research methods, researchers are aware of the many interactions that must be built with research subjects and objects;
3. The limited time in conducting interviews with informants was due to the busyness of the informants in carrying out their duties as commissioners of the General Elections Commission;
4. Lack of focus in doing this research, because researchers also actively carry out their main duties and responsibilities as civil servants. This indirectly makes researchers aware of the totality of conducting research.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the authors can draw the following conclusions:

1. The independence of the General Election Commission Commissioners begins with the recruitment of KPU commissioner candidates who are required to be free from any interest, both the interests of the regional government and especially the interests of political parties so that the credibility of the General Election Commission commissioners as independent organizers of general elections can be maintained;
2. The Independent attitude of the Commissioners in working is shown in the implementation of the General Election of Regional Heads in the Konawe Islands Regency as implementing policies that are effective, efficient, fair, and accountable according to the duties that are their responsibility, carrying out the function of implementing laws to deal with pressure from outside parties and intervention and having responsibility for preventing post-conflict local election conflicts;
3. The Commissioner of the General Election Commission makes decisions independently without intervention from other parties, is accountable and transparent, decisions are made according to the results of the work process and under applicable regulations;
4. In the event of a dispute over post-conflict local election results, the General Election Commission gives freedom to parties who feel aggrieved to make legal efforts at state institutions the Constitutional Court;
5. The regional government has an important role in the success of holding regional head elections by providing support in the form of providing regional election administration budgets and providing

regional government facilities to support the smooth implementation of the duties of the General Election Commission Commissioner.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusions stated earlier, it can be suggested as follows:

1. For KPU commissioners to maintain their independence and integrity, refuse intervention from other parties, and open communication spaces in the form of suggestions and input to the public, government, or political parties in the framework of formulating policies for the implementation of the regional head election;
2. It is advisable that in the recruitment process for election organizers, the candidates for KPU commissioners have electoral experience and expertise, can work in a transparent and accountable manner, and are open to public input so that in turn they can become commissioners of the General Election Commission with integrity and full responsibility in carrying out their administrative duties future regional elections.

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