

## The integrity of election organizers in the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections in Sekadau Regency

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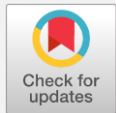
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### ABSTRACT

This research objective was to examine the integrity of the election organizers by analyzing the factors that led to the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 regarding the recount of the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head elections in Sekadau Regency. It was known that the lawsuit resulting from the recapitulation of votes was filed by the pair Rupinus-Aloysius as the incumbent. The pair received 56,479 votes or 49.2 percent. Meanwhile, the rival pair Aron-Subandrio received 58,023 votes or 50.8 percent. This research used a descriptive qualitative method through a case study approach, which examined a "single instrumental case". Data collection techniques were done through an informant interview (in-depth interview) and document studies. The data was obtained by taking directly from the sources of the General Election Commissions, The General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the Sub-district Election Committees of Sekadau Regency. The research results first showed the organizers' negligence factor during recapitulation by entering Form C. The results of KWK Holograms from 65 Polling Stations (TPS) in the Belitang Hilir Sub-district into one box must remain in the box at each Polling Station. Second, the Sekadau Technical Guidance Factor of General Election Commissions (Bimtek) for Commitment Making Officer was not optimal. The technical guidance focused on using the Recapitulation Information System (Sirekap) for two days. When the process/stages were carried out without integrity, the election results were also not with integrity, i.e., it is due to the organizers' poor integrity.

#### Keywords:

Regional Head Election; Integrity; Election Organizer

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### INTRODUCTION

General Election is a means of implementing the people, carried out regularly by ensuring the rights of citizens who have met the requirements, both as candidates for election participants and anyone who will vote and be elected (Ristyawati, 2020). Under Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the General Election is held in a direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair manner. It aims to elect members of

the House of Representatives (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), President and Vice President, and Provincial, Regency/Municipal House of Representatives Provisions regarding Elections are not only regulated in Article 22E but also concerning Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) as stipulated in Article 18 paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution which confirms that Governors, Regents, and Mayors respectively as Heads of Provincial, Regency, and Municipal Governments are democratically elected.

Precisely on December 9, 2020, both at the provincial and Regency and city levels in Indonesia, the fourth or last batch of simultaneous regional head elections were held before the simultaneous national elections were held, i.e., the 2024 parallel elections, which combined the stages of simultaneous elections in several provinces, Regency/municipals (Widyana & Fikriansyah, 2021). In the author's search, the 2020 regional elections recorded as many as 270 regions consisting of nine provinces, 224 regencies, and 37 cities.

The 2020 Regional Head Election felt different from previous democratic events. The 2020 Regional Head Election was held in a situation where the COVID-19 pandemic has not ended in Indonesia yet. The government provided social assistance to suppress the distribution of COVID-19. However, on the other hand, there was awareness from the organizers of the importance of using technology and a form of digitizing the election.

Something interesting for the author was, in general, the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Election, which ordered the General Election Commission in each region to hold a re-voting (PSU) for 15 (fifteen) regions and a recount (PHU) in one area, namely in Sekadau Regency, West Kalimantan. The Constitutional Court's decision in the election results dispute (PHP) trial to hold this recount was new because, compared to 15 other regions, the decision ordered a PSU to be carried out.

The Constitutional Court partially approved the dispute over the results of the Sekadau Regency Elections proposed by Candidate Pair Number 2, i.e., the *incumbent* Rupinus-Aloysius. The pair received 56,479 votes or 49.2 percent. Meanwhile, the rival pair Aron-Subandrio received 58,023 votes or 50.8 percent. As known, the Constitutional Court canceled the Decision of the General Election Commission of Sekadau No: 372/PL.02.6-Kpt/6109/KPU-Kab/XII/2020 concerning the Determination of the Recapitulation of Vote Counting Results for the 2020 Sekadau Regent and Deputy Regent Elections on December 15, 2020, as long as the votes were obtained all pairs of candidates in all polling stations (TPS) in Belitang Hilir Sub-district.

In the election result dispute hearing (PHP) on March 19, 2021, the Constitutional Court issued Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, which essentially ordered the General Election Commission of Sekadau to immediately hold a recount within a maximum period of 30 days with a deadline on April 30, 2021, at as many as 65 Polling Stations (all Polling Stations), in nine villages, Belitang Hilir Sub-district.

Based on the legal facts in paragraph III.14 of the Constitutional Court's Decision No: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, Form C. The hologram or original KWK results from all TPS (65 TPS) in Belitang Hilir Sub-district were found in one box. The form should have been placed in a box at each polling station. Therefore, based on the consideration of the Decision, the Constitutional Court still cannot be sure of the purity of the people's votes given to each pair of candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent of Sekadau. However, to ensure the purity of the vote and legal certainty, as well as to maintain the principles of implementing democratic elections following the *Luber* and *Jurdil* (*direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair*) principles, the Constitutional Court deemed it necessary to recount all TPS in Belitang Hilir Sub-district.

Elections must guarantee the purity of the vote. Therefore, the integrity aspect becomes a means of supporting the General Election Commission's performance because

integrity is closely related to commitment (Salwa et al., 2018). In other words, the election organizer, as the captain of the election, can determine how and in which direction the election will be anchored. The success or failure of the election to realize its ideal goals is greatly influenced by the performance of the election organizers. Therefore, it can be concluded that election organizers have a vital and strategic role (Huda & Nasef, 2017; Sorik, 2019).

In this research, violations of the integrity of the election organizers were still a problem to be evaluated at the end of the series of general elections, considering that the General Election Commission has determined that the election day, which will be held on February 14, 2024, and the simultaneous national elections which will be on November 27, 2024, amid technically complex election stages. Hence, the gap for *electoral malpractice* can be wide open. This malpractice must be a concern for all parties to be able to conduct election and democracy education activities in a focused post-electoral period.

Rahmatunnisa (2017) states that election integrity is essential to the democratic system. The consequences of the absence of elections with integrity have profound implications and can be one of the reasons for people's distrust of the elected government. Election integrity is essential because it correlates with a practical and peaceful transition of power. Moreover, Nugroho (2017) states that the integrity of election administrators is still low. In the 2015 simultaneous regional head elections in East Java, it was found that, firstly, the organizers sided with specific pairs of candidates. Secondly, the policies created inequality for regional head candidates. Thirdly, they were unprofessional and careless in carrying out their duties and functions, causing legal uncertainty. Based on the thoughts above, this paper aimed to answer the critical research questions. The research problem was formulated: "What were the factors that led to the recount of the votes for the 2020 Sekadau Regency Election?"

## METHOD

The research method in this paper was a descriptive-qualitative. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach had several approaches, including narrative, case studies, phenomenology, ethnography, and *grounded theory*. However, this research specifically used a qualitative method through a case study approach. A case study was a qualitative approach whose research explores real-life, contemporary limited systems (cases) or various limited systems (varied cases), with detailed and in-depth data collection involving many sources of information (among others, observations, interviews, and documentation) then report the case description and case themes. The analysis in this research was a single case study (on-site study) which was limited to illustrating the problem (Creswell, 2015).

Case studies from qualitative research can be structured to describe unique issues, in some instances, e.g., have unusual meanings that are important to describe or detail. This research objective was to examine the integrity of the election organizers by analyzing the factors that led to the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, thus causing a recount of votes in the 2020 Sekadau Regency Election. This case study was done to understand the problems that arose and had a broad impact on the quality of the implementation of regional head elections.

To understand the analysis well, this paper also provided an in-depth description of the case studies that had been carried out. Descriptions usually apply to both intrinsic and instrumental case studies. In addition, the theme or problem is organized into a chronology by the researcher, who analyzes the whole case and presents it in a theoretical model, then ends with conclusions formed by the researcher about the overall meaning obtained from the case.

Data collection techniques in this research used informant interviews and documentation data collection. Meanwhile, in collecting data, researchers took sources from the General Election Commission and General Election Supervisory Agency offices of Sekadau Regency and the Sub-district Election Committee as a primary data collection effort. *In-depth interviews* were conducted with *purposive* participants during the data collection process. Meanwhile, document studies were carried out on the Constitutional Court Decisions. Those decisions were issued by the General Election Commission of Sekadau Regency, regulations governing Regional Head Election, and other library materials.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In general, the initial definition of *electoral integrity* refers to the democratic principles of political equality described in international standards, i.e., impartiality and transparency in the preparation of its management through the election cycle. Therefore, a country's election is credible (Global Commission, 2012). Meanwhile, theoretically, there are three main requirements for an election with integrity, i.e., the integrity of the process/ stages and the integrity of the election results. Furthermore, the integrity of the process/ stages was determined by the integrity of the election administrator (Sardini, 2015). Violations of integrity are marked as one of the reasons why the election is considered a failure. Integrity violations can occur due to the poor integrity of election administrators (Norris, 2014), as described in the following field research results:

### 1. The Negligence Factor of the Organizer during recapitulation in the Belitang Hilir Sub-district

The election committee (*Ad Hoc*) is an organization that has direct contact with election participants because it works at the lower level, is temporary, and at the same time becomes the spearhead in serving voters and participants. This special committee for elections is considered a pillar of democracy. However, it has the potential to be the leading cause of the problem of electoral integrity because of its strategic role in several crucial stages of the election, such as registration and updating of voter data, distribution of logistics, voting and counting of votes to the level recapitulation (sub-district) is carried out by the *Ad Hoc* committee (Iqbal, 2020).

The recapitulation process for the vote count in Belitang Hilir Sub-district was carried out from Friday, December 11, 2020, at 3.30 p.m to Saturday, December 12, 2020, at 06.00 a.m. It started at 3.30 p.m because the Sirekap Application could not be used. The recapitulation plenary meeting was held by the Commitment Making Officer of Belitang Hilir at the Sungai Ayak General Assembly Building. The 2020 Sekadau Regency Elections recapitulation also presented witnesses from each pair of candidates and the Belitang Hilir Sub-district Supervisory Committee (*Panwascam*). The data collected from all village polling stations (65 TPS) was added to the Model C Form in the plenary session of the recapitulation of the vote count results. The results of the KWK were then poured into the Model-D form of the KWK Regency Results. The details of the vote acquisition are contained in the following table:

**Table 1.** Details of Belitang Hilir Sub-district Votes in the 2020 Sekadau Regency Election

Number	Name of the Regent and Deputy Candidates	Voice Number
1	Aron & Subandrio	6,449
2	Ropinus & Aloysius	6,037
Number of Valid Votes		12,486
Number of Invalid Votes		403
Number of Valid and Invalid Votes		12,889

Source: General Election Commission of Sekadau Regency 2020

Based on the data in Table 1 above, the candidate pair number 1, Aron-Subandrio received 6,449 votes. Meanwhile, the rival pair number 2. Rupinus-Aloysius (*incumbent*) received 6,037 votes. The number of valid votes counted as many as 12,486 votes, the number of invalid votes was 403, and the total of the valid and invalid votes in the Belitang Hilir Sub-district was 12,889.

However, after learning about the General Election Commission of Sekadau Regency Decision Number: 8/PY.02-Kpt/6109/KPU-Kab/IV/2021 concerning the Determination of the Recapitulation of the recount results issued on Monday, April 12, 2021, after the implementation of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021. Surprisingly, there was a change in the details of the votes obtained from each pair of candidates for the Regent and Deputy Regent of Sekadau, as shown in the following table:

**Table 2.** Details of Vote Acquisition Results from the Re-counting of Belitang Hilir Sub-district in the 2020 Sekadau Regency Elections

Number	Name of the Regent and Deputy Candidates	Voice Number
1	Aron & Subandrio	6,374
2	Ropinus & Aloysius	5,986
Number of Valid Votes		12,360
Number of Invalid Votes		505
Number of Valid and Invalid Votes		12,865

Source: General Election Commission of Sekadau Regency 2021

Table 2 shows that there has been a change in the vote acquisition of the candidate pairs. Pair number 1 Aron-Subandrio received 6,374 votes, while the rival pair number 2 Rupinus-Aloysius (*incumbent*) received 5,986 votes. The number of valid votes changed to 12,360 votes, the number of invalid votes changed to 505, and the total number of valid and invalid votes changed to 12,865 votes after the recount of votes was carried out in Belitang Hilir Sub-district. Furthermore, the final result of the candidate pair's vote acquisition of the candidate pair, i.e., pair number 1, Aron-Subandrio, received the most votes, 57,948 votes, or 50.7 percent. Meanwhile, the rival pair number 2, Rupinus-Aloysius (*incumbent*), received 56,428 votes or 49.3 percent in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Sekadau Regency in 2020.

Election organizers must base their work on several principles of exemplary election implementation, i.e., the principles of integrity, impartiality, independence, transparency, efficiency, and service-oriented (Catt, et al., 2014; Nurrahmawati, 2017; Saefulloh et al., 2020). These principles are more or less the same as guidelines for holding elections in Indonesia based on what is stated in Article 2 of Law No. 15 of 2011. Election organizers must be independent, honest, fair, with legal certainty, orderly in the public interest, open, professional, accountable, effective, and efficient.

The organizer's negligence factor in handling technical matters in the implementation of the plenary meeting of the recapitulation of vote counting results at the Belitang Hilir Sub-district level was the cause of the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 concerning recounting of votes in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections at the Sekadau Regency.

As previously noted, this incident began during the plenary meeting of the tiered vote count recapitulation at the Sekadau Regency level, when an unsealed cover of the Model-D Form belonging to Belitang Hilir Sub-district was found and the Form C document. The General Election Supervisory Agency (*Bawaslu*) of Sekadau Regency at that time also made it as a finding of alleged election administration violations recorded under Number: 41/TM/PB/Kab/20.14/XII/2020. The lawsuit for the results of the

Sekadau Regional Head Election was filed by the *incumbent* pair number 2, Rupinus-Aloysius, to the Constitutional Court after the plenary meeting.

However, the actions were taken by the General *Election* Supervisory Agency of Sekadau during the Regency level recapitulation that made the Model-D Forms belonging to the Regency unsealed and Form C. The results of the KWK belonging to the village in one box as findings of alleged administrative violations were still insufficient because the recapitulation stage was still ongoing. Thus, there was a legal loophole for a lawsuit to be filed. In the open plenary meeting, the General Election Supervisory Agency of Sekadau should recommend to the General Election Commission of Sekadau that a recount be carried out in Belitang Hilir Sub-district. Therefore, this incident did not become a crisis until the Constitutional Court. Obedience to the recommendations from General *Election* Supervisory Agency provided legal certainty for resolving administrative problems in implementing the General Election/ Regional Head Election (Supriyadi & Anandy, 2021).

Based on the legal facts in paragraph III.14 of the Constitutional Court's Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, the original form belonging to the village from 65 Polling stations in Belitang Hilir Sub-district was found in one box. The form should have remained in the box in each Polling Station. It was told by the Chairman of the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) of Belitang Hilir, Samsul. The initial chronology of the case happened to the author. Samsul said the following:

*"The recapitulation started from Polling Station 1 with the Model C forms. The results of the hologram KWK were removed from the box. Then, the polling count results were recapitulated without any objections from the witnesses for the candidate pair and the sub-district election supervisory committee. We considered it clear. After the Model C, the results of the hologram KWK form for TPS 1 were placed on top of the box (not sealed and not put into the box as before). Furthermore, it was kept aside, and so on until the last Polling Station (Polling Station 65). After the vote count results were recapitulated, the Model C. Results-KWK Hologram forms above each box were collected and stored in one Sub-district Election Committee box."*

(Interview by the author on December 20, 2021, at Samsul's House, Head of Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir).

The statement showed that the election organizers, i.e., the Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir, had negligence by not entering the original form (*Hologram*) belonging to the village into their respective Polling Station boxes before after the recapitulation was completed. The election was a mere technical problem. However, the substance of the election process itself could be tarnished by the carelessness of the election organizers in overcoming these technical matters (Sardini, 2015). Thus, the violation of the integrity of the election organizers that occurred in the 2020 Head Election of Sekadau Regency, which ultimately led to the recount, was an *election fail*.

In line with this, Husin et al. (2021) argue that electoral integrity is needed to ensure that an honest and fair election is held to impact public perception. The government's legitimacy is also determined by the extent to which the public perceives the implementation of the General Election.

In the context of election administration, e.g., an area with good election administration affects public confidence that the elections have been conducted honestly and fairly. Whether or not the performance of the election organizers is good, it impacts public acceptance regarding the legitimacy of the government. In contrast, the integrity

of the election is related to the transfer of power, the democratization process, and reforms that run orderly and peacefully. Therefore, professional organizers must carry out quality elections and have high integrity (Suranto et al., 2020).

## 2. The Factor of Not Optimal Technical Guidance of Sekadau Regency General Elections Commission for Sub-district Election Committee

As a form of digitizing the General Elections, the General Elections Commission (KPU) has created a tool to support its performance accountability considering the situation and conditions hit by COVID-19. Therefore, the 2020 Regional Head Election could still be held (Mustofa et al., 2021). In this regard, based on the General Election Commission Decision Number: 596/PL.02-2-Kpt/06/KPU/XI/2020, the General Elections Commission deemed it necessary to guide *Ad Hoc* organizing bodies regarding instructions for the use of Sirekap in the National Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in 2020.

The General Elections Commission of the Sekadau Regency Decree Number: 67/PL.02-Kpt/6109/KPU-Kab/VII/2020 regarding the third amendment to the General Elections Commission of Sekadau decision Number: 220/PL.02-Kpt/6109/Kab/X/2019 regarding Stages, Programs, and Schedules for Organizing the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents of Sekadau Regency in 2020, General Elections Commission of Sekadau held "Technical Guidance (*Bimtek*) on Collection, Calculation, and Recapitulation of Results and Use of the Sirekap application" for all chairmen and members in seven sub-districts located in Sekadau Regency. The technical guidance was held on Wednesday and Thursday, December 2 to 3, 2020, at the Multi Hotel Hall in Sekadau Regency.

Based on the research results in the field, Sekadau Regency General Elections Commission's technical guidance on Sub-district Election Committee was not optimal because, for two days, the technical guidance was only focused on discussing the Recapitulation Information System (*Sirekap*). The General Elections Commission Sekadau considered that Sub-district Election Committee had understood the technical collection, calculation, and recapitulation of results because the technicalities were almost the same as in previous elections. In addition, *Ad Hoc* organizers filled with old people were certainly experienced, while "*Sirekap*" was a new thing in the 2020 Regional Head Election. It was told by the Sub-district Election Committee of Sekadau Hilir Member, Zainudin Kismet when met by the author. Zai said the following:

*"It should be more important to explain how to fill in the data sources, namely filling out form C. KWK results for villages and filling out form D model copies of KWK results for sub-district. Even at the time of Bimtek, no "simulation" existed for the manual recapitulation of vote counting results. For two days, the Technical Guidance conducted by the General Elections Commission of Sekadau Regency for Sub-district Election Committee only focused on discussing how to use the Recapitulation Information System (Sirekap), essentially just copying numbers to test the Sirekap application. Worse yet, the General Elections Commission of Sekadau did not explain the alternative when Sirekap could not be used, which seemed like cooking. Sirekap's problem was in the affordability of the network, not the application. Thus, in my opinion, it was more efficient if the use of Sirekap was made in a video tutorial only."* (Interview by the author on December 15, 2021, in Pontianak City, Zai was a member of the Sub-district Election Committee of Sekadau Hilir)

The statement showed that the Technical Guidance for Collection, Calculation, and Recapitulation of Results and the use of the Sirekap application was not carried out optimally because it focused on discussing how to use Sirekap. The General Elections Commission of Sekadau forced the use of Sirekap on the Sub-district Election Committee, considering that this application was a national trial in the 2020 simultaneous elections. From the technical guidance, it could be said that the election organizers were not professional, based on the principles of elections with integrity (Catt, et al., 2014). Elections with integrity will only be achieved if the election organizers have integrity in carrying out the entire series of general election stages (Girsang et al., 2021).

Several research results showed that the Technical Guidance (*Bimtek*) of the General Elections Commission of Sekadau Regency to the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) was not optimal. The following description was presented to describe the problems that arose and affected the quality of the Regional Head Election implementation:

*First*, Sirekap could not be used during recapitulation in Belitang Hilir Sub-district on December 11, 2020. The recapitulation should have been carried out at 07.30 a.m. On the contrary, what happened was that the recapitulation started at 3.30 p.m due to the Sirekap application did not run as expected. The alternative for recapitulation should be done manually. Besides that, the Sub-district Election Committee must put this incident into the Special Occurrence Form, so it does not take too long. The Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir Sub-district did not understand this. The alternative for implementing the vote count recapitulation was done manually, but the incident was not included in the Model-D Form for Special Events. On the other hand, based on the author's findings, the Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir published the Minutes of Agreement Number: 07/BA.PPK-BELHIL/XII/2020, as a primary legal initiative to carry out manual recapitulation, publishing the minutes was not under the provisions. Procedurally, the mechanism/ procedure for recapitulating the vote count results for the election of the Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head was obvious as regulated in the General Election Commission Regulation (Karim et al., 2017). In connection with this, it was essential to perform various efforts to maintain the quality of the implementation of the General Election, in particular to the enforcement of rules in guarding all stages of the Election that ran following the rules governing the General Election.

*Second*, after a recount (PHU) in Belitang Hilir Sub-district and the implementation of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, it was known that a total of 126 votes were reduced, and the pair Ropinus-Aloysius (*incumbent*) decreased by 51 votes, while the rival pair Aron-Subandrio decreased by 75 votes. Furthermore, from the chaos that occurred between the pairs of candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent of Sekadau before and after the Constitutional Court's decision for Belitang Hilir Sub-district to hold a recount, surprisingly, it was found that some invalid ballots were found in the folds of valid ballots, and/ or found letters valid votes were in the fold of invalid ballots at the time of the recount.

The facts revealed in the follow-up trial, referring to the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 137/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, found that several invalid ballots were found in the folds of the valid ballots, in the form of ballots without the signature of the head of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), was given a sign using writing instruments, some were torn off, and some were cast without using a ballot. Meanwhile, for valid votes that were in the fold of invalid ballots, in the form of ballots that were punched in the column for the pairs of candidates for the Regent and Deputy Regent of Sekadau through a



straight line. As a result, there were more than two results of the same ballot from the cover of the 22 ballot papers, and there was no Enter the column for another pair, which was considered valid.

All forms of violations and/ or carelessness and errors occurred when the Voting Organizing Group counted ballots because they did not understand their duties and functions properly and correctly. It was because the technical guidance by the Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir Sub-district to Voting Organizing Group was not carried out optimally, which was only focused on discussing the use of the Sirekap application. It was the informant who told the author that what they received during the technical guidance by the Sekadau General Election Committee against Sub-district Election Committee was also what they did for tiered technical guidance to the Voting Committee (PPS) and Voting Organizing Group, which were deemed not optimal so that lower-level organizers made mistakes. Therefore, the integrity of the election was vital because it related to the implementation based on legal provisions to make the election democratic. The realization of the integrity of the election could not be separated from the organizers' commitment to upholding the legal norms that guided an election (Nugroho, 2017).

## CONCLUSION

Based on all the descriptions in this paper, the stage of recapitulation of vote results tended to be prone to election malpractice. Violating the integrity of the election organizers in the 2020 Sekadau Regency Election so that a recount was carried out (PHU) was an *election fail*. The reasons for the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 12/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 regarding the recount are based on:

*First*, the negligence factor that was carried out by the Sub-district Election Committee of Belitang Hilir at the recapitulation stage at the sub-district level for not entering the original form (Form C. Hologram KWK results) belonging to the village into the boxes of each TPS. The carelessness of the *Ad Hoc* organizers in handling the technical processes/ stages had resulted in the election not having integrity. The profession as an election organizer was a profession that required credibility and integrity. It was the leading and most important social capital to achieve the organization's vision and mission for organizing elections, considering that in today's society, high trust is needed in election organizers.

Related to supervision, the failure of the Belitang Hilir Sub-district Supervisory Committee and the General *Election* Supervisory Agency of Sekadau Regency in supervising the vote recapitulation stage at both the sub-district and Regency levels election administration violations included violations of the ways, procedures, and/ or mechanisms related to the administration of the election, especially the findings by the General *Election* Supervisory Agency of Sekadau recorded under Number: 41/TM/PB/Kab/20.14/XII/2020, election supervisors should be authorized to provide decisions or recommendations to election organizers as executors as an effort to provide legal certainty for *problem-solving* that occurred in the 2020 Sekadau Regency Election.

*Second*, the Technical Guidance Factor (*Bimtek*) of Collection, Calculation, and Recapitulation of Results and Use of Sirecap by the General Election Commission of Sekadau for the Sub-district Supervisory Committee was not optimal. For two days, the Technical Guidance was only focused on discussing the use of the Sirekap application. As a tool to support performance accountability, Sirekap was needed, considering that the 2020 simultaneous national elections were held amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the organizers must first understand the technical rules governing elections. It should be more important to explain the procedure for manual data entry, and a simulation was carried out,

then discuss the use of the Sirekap application according to the contents of the invitation letter from the General Election Commission of Sekadau's technical guidance to the Chairman and Sub-district Election Committee members throughout the Sub-districts. Election organizers were unprofessional because they did not base their work on good general election implementation principles. When the processes/ stages were carried out without integrity, consequently, the election results also lacked integrity because of the poor integrity of the organizers.

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