

Evaluation of the Regional Election Commission Performance in Implementing the Socialization Program in Simultaneously General Election in Karawang Regional District

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Abstract: This study is an evaluative research, aiming to describe the performance of the regional ELECTION COMMISSION in carrying out simultaneously election socialization program in Karawang district. The research uses a qualitative approach, with the method using evaluation model from Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM) model developed by Malcolm Provus. The place of study in Karawang. The data collected using the methods of observation, documentation and interviews, where the results of the validation of the instrument is carried out with the method of triangulation. Analysis of the evaluative basis by using DEM model. The research show: (1) Results of evaluation and analysis of the design components of the 2015 simultaneous Pilkada socialization program are accordance with the regulation and law Number 1 Year 2015 concerning Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors. (2) Results of evaluation and analysis of installation components to support the 2015 simultaneous regional socialization program. KPU Karawang need a Mastery of Material, they did a number of things in an effort to master the material related to local elections simultaneously, the effort was carried out through the dissemination of information related to simultaneous local elections conducted in Karawang Regency. (3) Results of evaluation and analysis of implementation components are still less from the expectation. both in terms of quality and quantity. (4). The observation results illustrate that the socialization media is still not reliable.

1 INTRODUCTION

The democratic system as applied in Indonesia is known that the people have an important role in the affairs of the state (Akbar, 2016), this gives an opportunity for the people of Indonesia to give their participation in political activities. The Pilkada was carried out in realities where the simultaneous elections were followed by 9 (nine) elections for the Governor and Deputy Governor, 36 (thirty six) elections for the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, 224 (out of twenty-four) elections for the Regent and Deputy Regent. Whereas in West Java which has a dense population in the title 7 (seven) regional and district head elections. These areas are Depok City, Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Bandung Regency, Indramayu Regency, Pangandaran Regency and Karawang Regency (Chaniago, 2016). The Karawang regency is a regency that has a large number of voting rights, namely 788,935 male

voters, 774,347 female voters, with a total of 1,563,282 select people, with 30 PPK and 2628 polling stations.

The amount of voting rights placed Karawang regency has the potential for conflict, the potential for such conflicts due to the number of candidate pairs participating in the elections in Karawang Regency is relatively large where there are 6 (six) candidate pairs. As for the population, Karawang occupation has a heterogeneous population, which allows conflict between supporters at the time of the elections. Confirmation of the vulnerability of conflict in the elections in Karawang was confirmed by the Chief of Police at the time when Karawang District was mapped as a conflict-prone area in the implementation of 2015 Regional Head Elections in West Java Province (Adjats, 2015). Interestingly, the election results show that there is no meaningful conflict in the simultaneous regional elections in Karawang Regency, while the problem is the

unoptimal voter participation rate. Data from the Regional Election Commission of Karawang Regency stated that the level of community participation was 1,044,416. (66.80%) in the Regent and Deputy Regent of Karawang District Election. This legitimate vote number shows that there is still a low level of public awareness in Karawang Regency in using political rights and voter turnout.

Some of the problems related to the simultaneous socialization of 2015 Election in Karawang Regency in reality hinder at each stage of the elections which of course needs to be overcome by evaluating the implementation of simultaneous election socialization programs in Karawang Regency. The research is important to do in order to provide concepts / models regarding the simultaneous election socialization program that is ideal in Karawang Regency.

Based on the description of the background above, the focus of the research is formulated on several things as follows:

1. What is the design component of the 2015 simultaneous election socialization program?
2. What is the availability and quality of the components of the installation of the 2015 simultaneous local election socialization program?
3. What are the components of the implementation of the 2015 simultaneous Pilkada socialization program?

What are the components of the 2015 simultaneous local election socialization program?

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Program evaluation is a systematic method for gathering, analyzing, and using information to answer questions about projects, policies and programs specifically about their effectiveness and efficiency (Wirawan, 2011). In both the public and private sectors, stakeholders often want to know whether the program is in funding, the implementation of the activity process can be accepted or rejected with the desired results and level of influence and power. While the first program evaluation focuses around this definition of the effect under consideration. Questions about the budget efficiency of each program, how the program can be improved, is this program valuable and meaningful, are there better alternatives, if there are unwanted results, and whether there are appropriate and useful goal programs Likewise evaluation helps to answer these questions useful for evaluators and stakeholders. (Creswell, 2009)

There are various models of evaluation research proposed by evaluation research experts. The models compiled by these experts are used as guidelines for systematically evaluating a program and each model has a different approach. Each of these models has its own advantages and disadvantages, so it cannot be noted that this model is better than others, but adjusted for the needs needed in the study. According to Fitzpatrick et al (Fitzpatrick, Sanders and Worthen, 2004). Provide a category for each evaluation model that shows that evaluation activities refer to:

- a. Purposes-based evaluation approach;
- b. Management-based evaluation approach;
- c. Client / service user based evaluation approach;
- d. Expertise-based evaluation approach; and
- e. The evaluation approach is based on participation in the program.

Simultaneous elections are far more efficient. One important aspect that is considered in the implementation of general elections is time and budget efficiency. Based on this, a system needs to be created so that elections are only carried out in one round, but by still taking into account the legitimacy aspects of the elected regional head candidates. Based on this, the Law stipulates that the candidate pairs who get the most votes are determined as the elected candidate pair.

Definition of Political Socialization

Political socialization is "the study of developmental processes in which people of all ages and adolescents acquire cognition and knowledge about politics, attitudes, and behavior". (Powell and Cowart, 2017) This refers to the learning process in which norms and behaviors that can be accepted for the political system that run by being transmitted from one generation to another. This is a result that individuals are promoted into political culture and their orientation towards political objects is formed. (Ruhela, 2003)

a. Purpose of Simultaneous Local Election

The purpose of the simultaneous regional election is the creation of effectiveness and efficiency (Akbar, 2016). The budget saving point arises when the KPU finances the fees for TPS officers because in the Governor election, together with the election of the Regent or Mayor, the financing for TPS officers only needs to be paid once including the cost of technical guidance, socialization costs, and other costs of financing one election times. Concurrent elections also had a positive impact on the party. The party has time to take care of its constituents because it is not bothered to have to prepare for elections every time like now. Simultaneous elections will also encourage the party to work

seriously in winning the hearts of voters. If their performance is not good, voters can punish them in the next election.

b. Legal Basis for Socialization of Local Election and Position of Simultaneous Local Election

Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors as Laws stipulating that Elections are held through 2 (two) stages, namely the preparation and implementation stages. In paragraph (2) describes a number of stages of simultaneous regional elections, namely: 2) Preparation stages as referred to in paragraph (1). The evaluation model used in this study is the Discrepancy Evaluation Model (DEM) model developed by Malcolm Provus.(Wirawan, 2011)

The steps taken in the gap evaluation model include processes a). Approve standards, b). Determine whether there is a gap between the appearance of the program and the standard implementation program that has been set, c). Use gap information to determine the attitude of whether to improve, improve or stop the program or just a few aspects. Extracting gaps on the display of program implementation in the field will go through benchmarking steps with established standard / program criteria. The process of comparing each step experiences rotation as shown in the chart below:

The figure above shows that S is the standard / program criteria, P is the display of program implementation in the field, C is the comparison of standard / program criteria with the appearance of program implementation in the field, D is the gap information, and A is the change of new program or program standard actions.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

This study aims to explain the mismatches that might occur in the implementation of the program of disseminating the Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) Simultaneously in Karawang Regency in 2015. Research Evaluation of the Implementation of the Socialization of Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) Program in Karawang Regency in 2015 using the post paradigm -positivism.

Analysis of the data on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Program for the Promotion of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Karawang Regency in 2015 is the process of

compiling and combining data into patterns, themes, categories.(Creswell, 2009) Whereas the interpretation of the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Socialization of the Regional Head Election (Pilkada) Program in Karawang Regency in 2015 aims to give meaning to the analysis, explain patterns or categories, and look for relationships and interpretations between concepts.

4 RESULT

Results of evaluation and analysis of the design components of the 2015 simultaneous Pilkada socialization program.

a. Juridical Platform Design Program

1) The legal basis for simultaneous election socialization in Karawang Regency is based on the mandate of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2015 Concerning the Establishment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors.

2) The design of the level of conformity of the socialization rules with the conditions / characteristics of the area can be seen that there are conformity rules in the types of socialization practices.

Results of evaluation and analysis of installation components to support the 2015 simultaneous regional socialization program.

b. Mastery of Material

1) KPU Karawang Regency did a number of things in an effort to master the material related to local elections simultaneously, the effort was carried out through the dissemination of information related to simultaneous local elections conducted in Karawang Regency. Information dissemination is carried out through various methods such as sending letters containing various notices about the material, up to face-to-face through technical guidance conducted at the KPU Office in Karawang Regency.

2) Installation carried out by KPU Karawang Regency in increasing the mastery of material to the implementers of PPK and PPS is constrained by a variety of educational backgrounds and the quantity of experience they have. Technical counseling and guidance are still constrained by the amount of counseling and technical guidance. For more details, the following are the number of installations in

increasing mastery of materials to PPK and PPS:

Table 1: Types of Socialization in efforts to Strengthen Material to KDP and PPS in Karawang Regency

No	Type of Strengthening Media	Description
1.	Training	All officers
2.	Technical Guidance	All officers
3.	Seminar	Community
4.	FGD	Community Leader

- 3) Support training / guidance for the implementor. The training / guidance support of the implementor was carried out to PPK and PPS, but based on observations it was seen that in fact not all PPK and PPS received direct training and guidance by KPU Karawang.

Table 2: Quantity of Activities in efforts to Strengthen Material to PPK and PPS in Karawang Regency

No	Sedription	Quality Training Activitie
1.	PPK	Held 10 times
2.	PPS	Held 15 timesli

- c. Socialization Media
 - 1) Flow of selection of media installations is carried out through the KPU and Bawaslu working meeting in Karawang Regency regarding several alternative media to be chosen. The choice of media flow is determined through the level of need and availability of funds contained in the KPU of Karawang Regency. The other considerations are related to the large area of Karawang Regency which of course the selection of socialization media has been adapted to the media's ability to inform the simultaneous local election in Karawang Regency.
 - 2) Networking of socialization media in rural areas was chosen in accordance with the conditions of media availability in various sub-districts and villages in Karawang Regency. This installation is very concerned about the capabilities of media facilities and infrastructure and information needs of the community, especially studies on community participation in previous elections. Networking media is in accordance with the pockets of voters who have not exercised their right to vote in the previous elections and this is where the media network is

strengthened by the KPU of Karawang Regency.

- 3) The results of the observation show that the installation on the intensity of the socialization media is limited and only focuses on the substantive matters, this occurs because it is constrained by the limited budget for socialization with the limited budget ceiling.

Table 3: Socialization Media Intensity

No	Type of Socialitation	Intensity Number
1.	TV Ads	None
2.	Radio Ads	2 times
3.	Billboards	5 pieces
4.	Banner	344 pieces
5.	Phamphlet	6040 sheets

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the socialization held by the Karawang Regency Election Commission was not optimal. Constraints seen: first, lack of maturity of socialization planning in the Karawang Election program. Second, limited human resources. Third, coordination between institutions is the main obstacle to lack of optimal socialization. The four budget allocations, scheduling budget cuts.

- 4) The observation results illustrate that the socialization media is still not reliable because it only focuses on the election schedule, not to the essence of the importance of using voter voting rights.
- d. Fund Mangement
 - 1) The level of availability of funds with needs in the field based on interviews does not meet various socialization needs.
 - 2) Transparency of the use of funds in the socialization of elections is still not transparent where publications of the use of funds to the public as supervisors of socialization have not been conducted.
 - 3) Accountability for the use of funds is only normative, this is seen from the existence of a budget that is deemed not in accordance with the conditions in the field.
- e. Infrastructure arrangements
 - 1) Conformity of facilities and infrastructure to the needs in the field. The suitability of facilities and infrastructure to the needs of socialization in the field is still constrained by the budget, facilities such as banners are so limited and in fact there is no even distribution, not even every village has banners regarding regional elections.

- 2) Quality of facilities and infrastructure. The quality of facilities and infrastructure is not good enough, there are still facilities and infrastructure far from the standard and even means of damaged banners due to the quality of the material and the ink banners that are not of good quality.
 - 3) Quantity of facilities and infrastructure. Quantias facilities and infrastructure are still limited, especially regarding vehicles, personnel, up to materials on banner, billboards and some socialization events such as seminars, workshops, training and simulations.
 - 4) Maintenance of facilities and infrastructure. Maintenance of facilities and infrastructure is relatively not carried out considering that the current issue will be different from the issue of the next activity, however, for certain media facilities such as computers etc. it is still an asset of the Karawang Regency Election Commission.
 - 5) Results of Evaluation and Analysis of the Implementation Components of the 2015 Simultaneous Local Election Socialization Program.
- f. Election Program Socialization
- 1) The level of participation of constituents on socialization activities is still limited and there are even several points of dissemination that are not fulfilled.
 - 2) Number of socialization points. The number of points of socialization can be seen in the following table:

Table 4: Socialization Media Quantity

No	Kind of Socialization	Frequency
1.	Seminar	3 Location
2.	Workshop	None
3.	Training	Every Mounth
4.	Simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting • Introduction of TPS • List Voter

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the simultaneous dissemination of local elections carried out by the Karawang Regency Election Commission is far from being detected.

- 3) Form of socialization. Forms of socialization of seminars, workshops, training and simulations.
- g. Administration of Results of the 2015 Simultaneous Local Election Program Socialization.

- 1) Administration system of socialization. Administration of socialization is generally planned, tailored to the needs or aspirations of the community. However, this fact has a lack of preparation so that preparation is considered minimal which has implications for results that are not optimal.
 - 2) Accuracy of administration. Accuracy of administration in the socialization program is still problematic, this is related to several administrative requirements that have not yet been fulfilled, especially related to some evidence of budget expenditure.
 - 3) Administrative compliance with rules is still not optimal where there is a shift in administration. The point is that the administration is done after the event is done, even though the administration must be at the beginning and at the end of the socialization event (after the event as a report).
- h. Conduct Monitoring and evaluation, as well as the Implementation of the 2015 Simultaneous Local Election Socialization Program.
- 1) Compliance with reports with rules. In the accountability report there are still discrepancies related to some operational expenditure that have not been proven in detail. This is because the administration process is still manual.
 - 2) Clarity and detail of the report. There is still no clarity regarding the details of the accountability report for the socialization event.
- i. Provide feedback on the incompatibility of the 2015 Simultaneous Local Election Socialization Program.
- 1) Responsiveness to problem solving. Responsiveness to solving socialization problems is still felt to be lacking, this is evident in the accountability report on election socialization that has not been corrected as detailed as the ceiling rules. Reliability of problem solving is still not resolved where it can be seen from the inefficiency of election socialization in several points so that the participation of constituents is so far from the target.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the evaluation, analysis and discussion of the results of the study can be concluded as follows:

First, the component of the design of the election for socialization simultaneously in principle has been in accordance with the rules as in the Law of

the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors. As for this rule, it can be seen that KPU in Karawang Regency, PPK and PPS are actors as instruments of socialization, the findings show that this foundation does not yet have a design that explicitly regulates the preparatory stages related to simultaneous local elections, this results in unpreparedness of the Karawang Regency KPU in applying socialization because juridical rules are too general. The design of remembrance of the understanding of the constituents of the simultaneous local election against voters is done through the design of forms of socialization. The design of this socialization is related to the efforts of KPU Karawang Regency to socialize information to the needy constituents. The socialization design was carried out in all the points divided into sub-district centers in the Karawang regency area. The findings illustrate that this design is still focused on what is done, but not paying enough attention to how this design is relevant to what is owned such as human resources, budget and means of parasma KPU Karawang Regency.

Second, the installation component in simultaneous regional elections in Karawang Regency is constrained by the mastery of the material from PPK and PPS where PPK as a very law has the obligation to socialize the election. In addition to the socialization program, which only focused on billboards and banners, the mandate of the law such as seminars, workshops and training was only limited and focused in the city center. The reason behind this is the limited funds and infrastructure owned by the Karawang regency KPU.

Third, the component of the implementation of pilkada socialization is still experiencing various problems such as administration that are still conventional in nature, the accountability report is still not detailed related to the use of the budget. In addition, the focus of the dissemination was only on the candidate pairs and the date of the pilkada, even though as research findings needed political education such as the importance of using voting rights by the constituents.

Fourth, components of results in Pilakada can still be said to be not optimal, this is seen from the number of voters who do not do breakthroughs (still above 30%). But on the other hand the absence of conflict from the candidate pair including the lawsuit

is an achievement in itself for the performance of the socialization of KPU Kabupaten Karawang.

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