

EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM IN VILLAGE HEAD ELECTION IN PA'JUKUKANG VILLAGE DISTRICT PA'JUKUKANG DISTRICT BANTAENG

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ABSTRACT

Electronic Voting is a vote and vote count in an election by using electronic devices. The purpose of electronic voting is to organize a vote with low cost and fast counting of votes using a secure system. First in South Sulawesi, Bantaeng District tried to apply village head elections by electronic voting system in 9 villages from 4 subdistricts. Then the unit of analysis in this research is the effectiveness of Electronic Voting System in the Village Head Election in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang District Bantaeng District. The type of research used by the authors in this study is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques are Interviews, observations and documents related to the research. Data analysis techniques in this study were conducted qualitatively. The results of this study explain that the Electronic Voting System in the Village Head Election in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang District Bantaeng District is quite effective.

Keywords: Electronic, Voting, Effectiveness, Village Head.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of good governance becomes a demand in public administration today. This is in line with the increasing level of public knowledge and the increasing effectiveness of international interaction as part of the globalization aspect. Governance can be defined as a way of managing public affairs (Mardiasmo, 2004). The implementation of good governance is the main prerequisite for realizing the aspirations of the people in achieving the goals and ideals of the nation and state. Lukow, S. (2013).

Good governance plays an important role, so state apparatuses as the core of State managers must improve their performance, through service to efficient and qualified people so as to encourage economic growth, increase competitiveness, and ultimately increase public confidence in government apparatus. the existence of an independent and professional work ethic is a *conditio sine qua non* for the effective and efficient implementation of government. Harta, R., & Diana, B. A. (2017).

The government in this case has improved the performance of governance by developing information technology, the acquisition and dissemination of information through internet media, and in internet usage Simangunsong, J. (2010). This is a very perceived benefit with the presence of technology (Supriyanto, 2008). One of the most developed technologies is web-based technology that is often called the internet. This technology has been in use in various fields including business, government, health, education and so forth (Rasul, 2008).

The development of information technology today has brought a great change for humans, including how to carry out voting. The use of computer technology in the implementation of voting is known as electronic voting (e-voting). E-voting is a method of voting and vote counting in elections using electronic devices. E-voting will be an option in future elections related to the decision of the Constitutional Court which stipulates that article 88 of Law no. 32/2004 on Regional Government is constitutional as long as it does not violate the electoral principle that is honest and fair as well as direct-common-free-secret then e-voting can be done on a wider scale such as the General Election of regional head and vice regional head. Utilization of technology in e-voting activities is one solution to avoid time consuming and big cost. (Huda, F., Anggraini, R., & Soetijono Rachmad, I. 2013).

In the countries of India and Brazil have turned to a better system of electronic voting. Similarly, the Netherlands, America and many other developed countries have also abandoned conventional electoral systems. E-voting basically has many advantages over conventional electoral methods. E-voting is the best voting mechanism in the modern era that will also increase the participation of the people to elect their representatives and leaders (Ahmad, 2013).

According to e-voting experts (Caarls 2010), in the E-voting Handbook: Key Steps in the Implementation of e-enabled Elections (2010), an election or referendum that uses electronic means of voting will speed up the vote counting process, produce accurate data, as well as prevent errors and suppress the potential of cheating. A strong e-voting system and accurate results will certainly make everyone think again if you want to file a lawsuit to the Constitutional Court (MK). Even if in the process of execution of e-voting there are indications of fraud, then the process of handling will also be faster, easier and transparent by conducting scientific investigation and forensic audit of a scientific nature. (evotingindonesia.com)

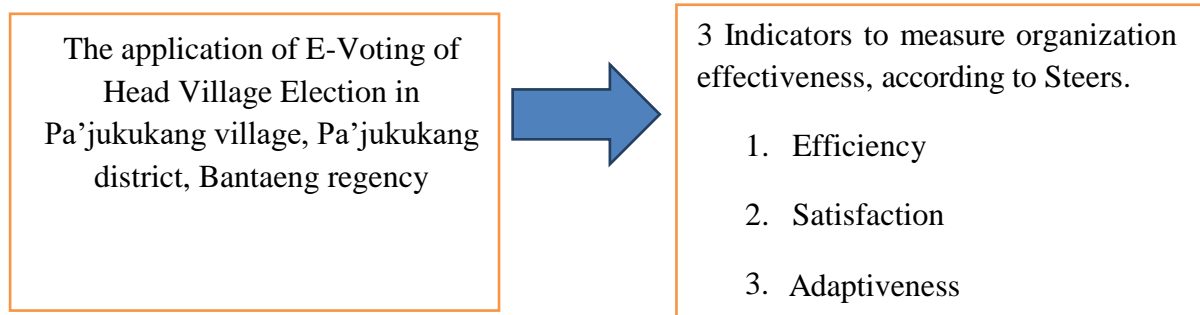
But in reality, Indonesia is still uneven in applying e-voting. Thus, the Government in the future must begin to prepare for at least the 2019 election Indonesia is able to apply e-voting. Electronic voting method (E-voting) has also been allowed to be one method of voting by the Constitutional Court in accordance with the decree No.147 / PUU-VII / 2009. In Indonesia, the use of e-voting system was implemented in 2009. Jembarana District, Bali is the first district in Indonesia that has used e-Voting system in village head election. The use of e-voting in Jembrana District has saved budget more than 60 percent, such as the budget for the ballot.

First in South Sulawesi, Bantaeng District tried to apply Village Head Election with e-voting System in 9 (Nine) Villages from 4 (four) Subdistricts. The nine villages are Bonto Cinde, Bonto Tallasa and Bonto Marannu villages in Ulu Ere sub-district, Ulu Galung village and Barua village in Ermes sub-district. In addition, e-voting will also be conducted in Rappoa Village, Pa'jukukang Village and Batu Karaeng in Pajukukang Sub-district and Pattaneteang Village in Tompobulu Sub-district. This is the commitment of Bantaeng Regional Government to make the Village Head election process can be quick and easy and reduce the indication of fraud which may be done by various parties. (bantaengkab.go.id)

The e-Voting program in Bantaeng Regency is the cooperation of Bantaeng District Government under the coordination of the Community Empowerment Board (BPMD), the Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Hasanuddin University (Unhas) and Bantaeng Regency KPU as outlined in BPM Head Decision and PEMDES of

Bantaeng Regency Number: 410/98 / BPM-PD / VI / 2015 on Stipulation of Assistance Site of Assistance and Technical Officer of e-Voting on Village Head Election.

By being a pilot district in electronic voting for the southern government district of Bantaeng in this case said that with the application of electronic voting (e-Voting) this will save time, highly efficient and effective with more accurate results. In the implementation of e-Voting in Pa'jukukang Village there are some problems such as interference device e-Voting that occurred at the time of election. (beritakotamakassar.com). The disruption of the e-Voting device is that if the device is used for too long it will result in slow process selection. From the problems that occurred above, researchers in this case want to know how far the effectiveness of the use of e-Voting system in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang District for government Bantaeng District can fix the existing deficiencies and fore can be an example in the application of e-Voting for the region east of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the effectiveness of e-Voting implementation in Village Head Election in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang Sub-district of Bantaeng Regency and Describe what factors support and inhibit the effectiveness of e-Voting application in Pa'jukukang Village, Pa 'jukukang Bantaeng District. In this study refers to 3 indicators Sutrisno (2011), namely:



RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative approach. This study focuses on the extent of the effectiveness of government and communities involved in the use and application of e-Voting in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang Sub-district, Bantaeng District. The type of research used is descriptive research type which is intended to provide a clear description of the problem studied, and explain the data systematically, is intended to give a clear picture of the problems studied is about the effectiveness of e-Voting application in the Village Pa'jukukang Pa'jukukang Sub-district, Bantaeng District. The unit of analysis in this study is the Community, Pa'jukukang Village, Pa'jukukang District, Bantaeng District, which focuses on the community directly involved in the implementation or implementation of e-Voting. Determination of this unit of analysis to find out how far the effectiveness of e-Voting implementation in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang District Bantaeng District. To get accurate data from result of research hence specified data source. The data source in this research is intended to get clear data or information about the substance of the problem under study. Furthermore, data analysis which refers to an interactive model can be divided into four stages of analysis activities, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion (Miles, M. B and Huberman, A Michael 1992).

To find out how effective the application of electronic voting in village selection in Pa'jukukang Village is, the researcher uses the effectiveness measurement indicator according to Richard Steers to make it easier to understand the various problems that occurred in the

research location. Steers effectiveness measurement indicators are Efficiency, Satisfaction, and Adaptation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In accordance with the mandate of Village Law No. 6 of 2004 where the local government is asked to make a Regional Regulation on the Village, Bantaeng Regency manifests this as well as complements with Regulation Regent on Guidelines for Implementation of Village Head Election which explains the procedure of village head election with Electronic Voting. Both legally endorsed DPRD early 2015. And both legality is used as the legal basis for electing the village head electronically throughout 46 villages in Bantaeng District in 3 (three) waves, i.e. 9 villages, 25 villages, and 12 villages.

Establish the organizing organization of the Village Head Election consisting of the Regency Committee, the Assistance Force and the Technical Personnel regulated by the Decree of the Regent, the Assistance Worker is the local university element in this is Hasanuddin University Makassar, and coordinates Bantaeng technical personnel.

Conduct training and certification to Bantaeng e-Voting Technical Workers. Furthermore, the Technical Staff shall provide training to the Village Committee that has been Defined by BPD. Preparation of Permanent Procedure of Village Head Election using Information Technology (e-Voting) system that is DRE (Direct Recording Electronic) Touch Screen.

The electronic voting (e-Voting) in elections at this time is an innovative and very important choice in implementing one of the pillars of quality democracy, in order to realize the sovereignty of the people to elect leaders. With the village's increasingly challenging and promising role and led by village heads who are required to develop village democracy, village head elections with e-Voting are expected to improve the quality of democracy and produce village heads according to society's choice.

Efficiency

As described in the previous chapter, this efficiency is directly related to the output consumed by the customer. Efficiency is also defined as the ratio (ratio) between output and input. Efficiency that the researcher intends is all the services and execution done by using electronic voting in village head election can be on time and can save cost compared to if done manually.

Based on the results of the interviews it can be concluded that the advantages and disadvantages of village head elections by using manual and electronic voting election, is to use a large budget government manual process used for the process of printing the ballot paper, the distribution of ballot paper, and others. If using electronic voting the government only issued a large budget at the beginning of the implementation, because the device or tool that has been purchased can be used in the next village head election.

In terms of implementation time, elections using e-voting are more efficient and effective than manuals. This can be seen from the results of interviews and data obtained by researchers said that the election using e-voting faster election process and vote count compared to using manuals that take a long time in the process of vote counting.

Thus, if assessed from the level of efficiency can be concluded that the application of electronic voting in the village head election in Pa'jukukang village has been efficient in terms of application and implementation. This is consistent with Efficiency by Steers in which Efficiency as effectiveness criterion refers to the measure of efficiency itself in terms of resource use undertaken by the organization.

This relates directly to the output consumed by the customer. In order for the organization to survive, it is necessary to pay attention to efficiency. Efficiency is defined as the ratio between output and input. The measure of efficiency involves the rate of profit, capital or price, cost per unit, depreciation, depreciation, and so on.

Satisfaction

Satisfaction can mean how far the organization can meet the needs of its employees, so they feel satisfaction in working. Measures of satisfaction include employee attitudes, employee reimbursement, inaction, complaints, and so forth. The satisfaction that the researcher intends is how far people have been satisfied with the application of electronic voting in the election of village head.

Based on the results of interviews can be concluded that the application of electronic voting in Pa'jukukang Village can already be categorized quite satisfied to be applied. This is evident from the results of interviews conducted from the government, technical personnel, and the public said using electronic voting election runs fast enough compared to using the manual, although several times constrained by a tool that is easily hot and resulted in direct system error but the constraints are immediately quickly overcome by the technical personnel who guard the electoral office. The community also said using the manual runs long enough, because with a large ballot resulting in the slow in the vote.

Based on the above interview result, the researcher concludes that the people of Pa'jukukang Village are quite satisfied with the application of electronic voting in the village head election. Satisfaction as a criterion of effectiveness to the success of the organization in meeting the needs of its employees in meeting the optimal benefits. What is meant optimally is the achievement of goals that are aligned with the condition of the organization for the sake of business continuity. Therefore, adaptability is required.

Adaptation

Adaptation can be interpreted to the extent that the organization is able to translate existing internal and external changes, which will then be addressed by the organization concerned. Internal changes such as dissatisfaction, availability, preparedness, inefficiency and so on, as well as external changes such as competition, customer desires, quality of goods, and so on are adaptations to the environment.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the application of electronic voting in the village head election in Pa'jukukang village has been able to adapt to the government program of Indonesia based on electronic / IT, because in general the committee and the community have been provided by training or information that can facilitate in the implementation. Adaptability as a criterion of effectiveness refers to an organizational response to external and internal change.

This adaptability capability is more abstract than other problems such as production, excellence, efficiency, and so on. To support the successful implementation of change, it is at least necessary that there should be dissatisfaction with the current conditions. With the changes expected organization can develop.

Factors Supporting And Inhibiting The Implementation Of Electronic Voting In Village Head Election In Pa'jukukang Village

The following factors are separated between supporting and inhibiting factors in accordance with the results of research that occurred in the field.

1. Supporting Factors

In the implementation of electronic devices used will be a very important factor in the application of electronic voting. With the availability of infrastructure that has been provided by the government will support the achievement of targets or priorities in the development of electronic voting. Based on the results of interviews and observations, the researcher can be concluded that telecommunication infrastructure in applying electronic voting in village election in Pa'jukukang Village is sufficient, but also need the addition of necessary facilities. In support of the optimal implementation in this case also requires a number of financial resources to finance during the implementation process. In Bantaeng Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Village Head Election in Chapter IV on the Financing of Article 39 states that (1) Funds for the election of village heads shall be borne by the District Government together with the Village Government and not allowed to be charged to candidates, (2) of the District Government is allocated in APBD for administrative costs, operational of the district team / committee, and equipment for the election of village heads, (3) Funds from the Village Government are set in the village revenue and expenditure budget for the operational needs of the election committee and the execution of voting and counting (4) The cost of village head election is used efficiently from the preparation to the inauguration, (5) If the use of funds is outside the provisions, then the sanction shall be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Based on the interview result, the researcher can conclude that in applying electronic voting program in this village Bantaeng District Government has provided sufficient funds and budget that can support the success of the implementation of electronic voting program.

2. Inhibiting Factors

Factors that hamper the successful implementation of electronic government is a factor of human resources. Because it is human resources that drive other resources. Whatever the infrastructure, but if not managed properly by competent human resources then the results will not be maximized. According to the results of the study, it was found that the number of committees with the existing residents is still inadequate. This is evidenced by the still large number of citizens who do not know about the socialization held by the committee on the use of e-voting tools. And the lack of cooperation from the committee with the village officials related to the socialization held. Time is done for socialization was fairly fast, because the socialization held only 2 times. And from the committee did not go directly to the homes of residents whose homes are far from the socialization site in Pa'jukukang village office. Many elderly people do not know anything about this e-voting, resulting in sluggishness in the voting process at polling stations.

CONCLUSION

The application of electronic voting in village head election in Pa'jukukang Village Pa'jukukang Sub-district of Bantaeng Regency is measured using Richard Steers effectiveness measurement indicator that is Efficiency, Satisfaction, and Adaptation has been quite effective application. In the indicator of satisfaction, the people who feel from the e-Voting program admitted quite satisfied with the application of electronic voting in the election of the village head today. Because by using e- voting community admitted quite easy and fast in choosing. In the Adaptation indicator, the government in this case has done quite well in preparing for village head elections using e-Voting from training, socialization, tools, and so on. From the preparation of the organizing committee is also enough to implement the pilkades using e-voting, as evidenced by the results of interviews that the committee was ready from the socialization and others. Submission of information on the use of e-Voting through socialization has been quite well done between the government, the committee, to the community although there is little problem in the implementation. There are supporting factors such as Electronic Device or Telecommunication Infrastructure and the availability of fund and budget which so far is sufficient and facilitate in the case of electing the village head using electronic voting. The inhibiting factor of the application of electronic voting is Human Resources where the existing human resources are still not fulfilled and have not performed their duties as well as possible so that some problems occur.

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