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Review Article

The Evaluation of Implementation Regional Head Selection in Accountability Framework

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Abstract: This article provides an overview of the evaluation of the implementation of the Regional Head Elections held simultaneously in Indonesia in 2014 by frame them in the concept of accountability which has dimensions so as to unravel an understanding that the implications of the Election of Regional Heads can be seen from the aspects of budget and HR involved in organizing the Election of Heads The following areas with factors and problems in them are able to be observed through this paper by using the accountability dimension approach which in the end can bring up conclusions about the shortcomings and successes of the Election of Regional Heads from the various dimensions described therein.
Keywords: Evaluation, Election of Regional Heads, Accountability.

INTRODUCTION

History is carved out of a series of regional head elections in 2015. Based on Law No. 8 of 2015, elections are held every 5 (five) years simultaneously in the entire territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The first implementation took place in 9 provincial election levels, 33 cities and 224 districts. The progress of democracy is reflected in the implementation of this simultaneous Regional Head Election although it continues to separate the homework for the KPU and Bawaslu. The election of the Regional Head is essentially the recognition and realization of the political rights of the people and at the same time is the delegation of these rights by the people to the regional leaders to run the government in the executive branch. State power born because of the Election of Regional Heads constitutes power that grows from below according to the will of the majority of the people in an electoral district. A great responsibility to guard and ensure the implementation of the Regional Head Elections in the regions runs safely, honestly and fairly is a task as well as the mandate of the entire Indonesian nation to the General Election Commission and Bawaslu.

When re-examining the election of members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD as well as the 2014 Presidential and Vice-President Elections, Bawaslu received reports related to election violations from the time of nomination, verification, campaign, to voting from Indonesian citizens, election monitoring institutions, and election participants . reports and findings in the election amounted to 9,553 and 7,520 as recommendations for alleged violations. Meanwhile the results of the summary thoughts from the Electoral Research Institute (ERI) LIPI that the urgency of simultaneous elections have the advantage of increasing government effectiveness because of the coast-tail effects between the level of presidential candidate electability and electability of party members / joint legislators supporting parties, political coalition formed before the election on the basis of ideological similarities, common vision and platform, simultaneous separation of national elections and local elections simultaneously have positive impacts on political development at the local level, saving the number of political parties, establishing permanent political coalitions, reducing transactional politics , the quality of national and local politics is getting better and increasing people's political participation. The urgency of regional head elections simultaneously refers to the purpose of simultaneous regional head elections in

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order to create budget effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness is the main element to achieve the goals or targets that have been determined in each institution, institution, organization, activity or program. It is called effective if a goal or target is reached as determined and efficiency occurs if a measure of success is assessed in terms of the size of the budget to achieve the results of the activities carried out. It is interesting to provide an overview of the implementation of this simultaneous Regional Head Election whether it is effective and efficient according to its purpose to guard and ensure the implementation of Regional Head Elections in the regions running safely, honestly and fairly achieved and carried out accountably. What form of accountability is assessed by the public on the implementation of this Regional Head Election ?

Aspects Of Implementation Of Regional Head Election

Various aspects would be a concern in implementing this simultaneous Regional Head Election. The most important aspect is the availability of adequate budget in the simultaneous Regional Head Election, the size of the budget for the Election of Regional Heads is one of them due to the high security budget for the Election of Regional Heads. Therefore the quality of the implementation of the Regional Head Election should be proportional to the amount of the budget disbursed. All budgets for the implementation of simultaneous Regional Head Elections in December have been fulfilled by seeing as a whole, there are IDR 7.1 trillion in funds from the APBD budgeted for the Election of Regional Heads. The large amount of the budget is one indicator for the realization of a large government agenda in realizing the Regional Head Election which promotes direct democracy through people's choices. Even so, this large amount of budget requires an open explanation by providing an overview to the community of matters relating to the amount of fund allocation for the Regional Head Election. The rational assessment of whether or not the budget is a question that can be answered by referring to the indicators that have been determined based on the target budget allocation of budget items which include logistics, security, boxes, ballots and others. In addition, the HR aspect needs to be managed properly, or better known as human resource management, which consists of a series of integrated policies on labor relations that affect people in the organization. Human resource management is activities carried out so that human resources in the organization can be utilized effectively and efficiently to achieve various objectives. Consequently, managers at all levels of the organization must pay great attention to the importance of human resource management (Samsudin, s. 2006). Reliable HR management is realized if it is able to transform rules or regulations to the lowest level. Regulations issued by the central KPU must be delivered properly to the level of the Commission on Voting Committees (KPPS). For this reason, HR management is an important aspect so

that the simultaneous implementation of Regional Head Election can run optimally both in terms of its implementation and in terms of service in the form of socialization to the community so as to increase community participation in the Election of Regional Heads. From the regulatory aspects of the election of members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD and the 2014 Presidential and Vice President Elections the responsibility for implementing Regional Head Elections is in the hands of the regional KPU but at the same time the Regional Head Election takes responsibility at the central KPU. Of course this responsibility is supported by the Provincial / City KPU which follows up with technical findings in the field. All parties, both at the regional and central levels must be able to coordinate with each other so that the synergy in the implementation of Regional Head Elections can run smoothly.

The Problem Of The Implementation Of Regional Head Elections

The position of Regional Head Election as part of the Indonesian democratic process is a very important instrument in the implementation of Regional Government based on the principles of democracy in the region, because this is where the people form as holders of sovereignty to determine state policy. Contains the meaning that the highest power to regulate the government of the State is in the people. Through Pemilukada, the people can choose who becomes the leader and their representatives in the process of channeling aspirations, which in turn determines the future direction of a country (Yusdianto. 2010).

The simultaneous implementation of Regional Head Elections still includes the classic irony of money politics which continues from year to year, and from each election / Election / Regional Head Election that exists. Schaffer in Winardi reminded of the danger of money politics in electoral mobilization, namely (1) Non-Legitim Election Results; (2) elected politicians may not have the quality to run the government, even recycle corrupt politicians; (3) Maintaining services that are clientelistic to the constituents (wrong incentive); (4) Quality of representation reflects those who are paid, helpless and poor; and (5) Cancel the entry of gross funds sources (Fitriyah, M. A. 2013). In addition to the money politic problems, other problems are the delay in the implementation of the Regional Head Elections in Central Kalimantan, Siantar, Simalungun and several other areas. As a result of the delay, from 269 regions throughout Indonesia scheduled to carry out the Regional Head Elections, only 264 carried out simultaneously. The next problem was that the low level of political participation turned out that the election participation rate was only 64.02 percent for the election of regents or mayors, and 64, 78 percent for the election of the governor. Berger said participation was a benchmark for acceptance of the political system built by a country. The development and development

of a country depends on the involvement of its citizens without distinguishing the sexes, both men and women. Understanding political participation is certainly very broad. Remembering political participation itself is one of the important aspects of democracy. The assumption that underlies democracy (and participation) of the person who knows best about what is good for him is the person himself (Surbakti, R. 1992). Because political decisions made and implemented by the government concern and influence the lives of citizens who have the right to participate in determining the contents of political decisions.

Then there are factors that influence the low voter participation in the simultaneous Regional Head Election, including limited time to disseminate information to voters, so that the level of success in socialization is not optimal and the election organizer has a very short time in the stages of Regional Head Election. many regions that held Regional Head Elections found many voters did not get C-6 forms or notification letters to vote at polling stations, so they did not come to the polling stations to channel their voting rights then the community saturation factor also affected voter participation in simultaneous regional elections because in 2014 legislative elections and presidential elections were held.

Evaluation Of The Implementation Of Regional Head Elections From Accountability Dimension Review

Evaluation is a crucial thing that needs to be done both for organizing the Election of Regional Heads and all the components involved in the simultaneous process of Regional Head Elections held in Indonesia in order to prioritize and advance democratic measures that are socially just. Evaluation is one of the levels in the public policy process, evaluation is a way to assess whether a policy or program is running well or not Evaluation is a process to assess how far a public policy can produce results, namely by comparing the results obtained with the intended public policy goals or targets (Widodo, J. 2008). Every policy implementation starts from the formulation stage, implementation until the evaluation is aimed at achieving the objectives. The aim of the implementation of the Regional Head Election is to carry out people's sovereignty and the realization of the people's political rights in the regions so that regional head elections can be held and run safely, honestly and fairly. Of course the achievement process requires accountability in the final process. Accountability is the main feature of the creation of good, democratic and trustworthy governance. Government institutions that have public accountability mean that the existence of these institutions always wants to be accountable for all activities mandated by the people. Accountability is a measure that shows whether the activities of the public bureaucracy or services carried out by the government are in accordance with the norms and values adopted by the community and whether the public service is able to accommodate the real needs of the community (Kumorotomo, W. 2005).

Accountability relates to external standards that determine the truth of an action by the State administration. Public accountability refers to how much the policies and activities of public organizations are subject to political officials chosen by the people, because they are seen from internal measures developed by the public or government bureaucracy, but also from external measures such as norms that apply in society (Sharpe, V. A. 2004).

Furthermore, Rachmat concluded that accountability is an obligation of an individual or organizational unit to account for the management and control of resources and the implementation of policies entrusted to him in order to achieve the stated objectives (Rakhmat. 2009).

Furthermore accountability can be explained from various types as stated by Ellwood, namely: (1) Accountability of honesty and legal accountability; Honesty accountability is related to avoidance of office misuse, while legal accountability is related to the guarantee of compliance with laws and other regulations required in the use of public funding sources. (2) Accountability process; Process accountability is related to whether the procedures used in carrying out tasks are good enough in terms of the adequacy of accounting information systems, management information systems and administrative procedures. (3) Program accountability, related to the consideration of whether or not the stated objectives can be achieved, and whether it has considered alternative programs that provide optimal results with minimal costs. (4) Accountability of policies, namely accountability related to the responsibility of local governments to the wider community. This means that there is a need for policy transparency so that the public can carry out assessments and supervision as well as be involved in decision making (Ellwood, S. 1993).

In addition, there are dimensions of accountability, as stated by Koppel, including: (1) Transparency is the real value of accountability, where the idea is that a bureaucrat and an organization must explain or be accountable for their actions. Accountable organizations cannot cover up their mistakes to avoid being investigated. In practice, transparency requires that the bureaucracy is the subject to be regularly reviewed and questioned. A transparent public organization will provide access to the public, the media, interest groups and other parties interested in organizational activities. Through this concept, it is hoped that it can provide answers to whether an organization has shown facts regarding its performance. (2) Liability is a concept that incorporates errors into transparency. That is, an individual or organization

must be liable for their actions, ready to be punished if they make a mistake and are ready to get an award if successful. Through this concept, it is expected to provide answers to whether an organization faces the consequences related to its performance. (3) Controlability is the dominant concept in accountability. This concept is the starting point in conducting an analysis of organizational accountability. Through this concept, it is expected to provide answers to whether an organization has carried out the obligations that should have been carried out. (4) Responsibility is a concept that emphasizes that bureaucrats and organizations can be limited by law, rules and norms. Responsibility can take various forms including formal and informal forms of standards and norms in behavior. Through these standards, it is expected to encourage better behavior. Through this concept, it is expected to provide answers to whether an organization has followed the rules or standards that exist. (5) Responsiveness

The concept of organizational attention to the direct expression or needs and desires of organizational constituents based on orders from elected officials. Through this concept, it is expected to provide answers to whether the organization has fulfilled expectations (demand, desire) substantially (Koppell, J. G.S. 2005). Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Head Elections can be related to the dimensions of accountability proposed by Koppel, which are basically no more than five types, namely transparency, liability, controlability, responsibility, and responsiveness.

Transparency

Transparency is the most important instrument for assessing organizational performance, Transparency is the principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about government administration, namely information about policies, the process of making and implementing them, and the results achieved, accountability can be understood as key requirements for all other dimensions of accountability. A transparent organization guarantees access to the public, the press, interest groups, and other parties who have interests. Transparency itself can have the meaning of guarantor of freedom and the right of the community to access freely obtainable, readily available and accurate information relating to household management in the regional government so that it will lead to the creation of good governance and thinking about the interests of the community.

The transparency dimension in the simultaneous regional elections was shown by the KPU using the Vote Counting Information System (SITUNG) in the holding of the 2015 SITUNG Regional Head Election to strengthen the commitment of election administrators to show transparency because many election organizers suspected irregularities in the calculation results even this can happen until the recapitulation process. SITUNG is intended to maintain the accuracy of the data inside, the tool serves to break the practice of manipulating the results of vote acquisition for the realization of transparency for the implementation of Regional Head Elections.

Liability

Another dimension of accountability is liability. Some conceptions of accountability require individuals and organizations to be able to face all the consequences inherent in performance. Based on this conception, individuals and organizations must be liable for their actions or actions, give rewards or punishments when violations occur, and provide rewards when individuals give success to the organization. The liability in the simultaneous Regional Head Election held in Indonesia took place in a safe, peaceful, orderly manner. Even though there are still regions that experience delays in Regional Head Elections but there is still appreciation because the Regional Head Elections tend to be peaceful. So that trust in the holding of peaceful Regional Head Elections is still conducive so that the community does not have excessive worry with the holding of the following Regional Head Elections.

Control

Another important element of accountability is control of the government bureaucracy. This includes budget problems as part of the risks that must emerge in the implementation of elections and the Regional Head Election strengthens the supervision and control system downward. Bawaslu works in ensuring financial management and financial management runs according to existing rules. Besides that the press has a strategic position in mass information can be a control tool. This is because the freedom of the press is one of the benchmarks for the quality of democracy in a country, such as conveying and disseminating information. The press has an important role in disseminating information about the processes and provisions of the Regional Head Election, the performance of participants in the Regional Head Election, and the rights and obligations of voters. Through this role, the press actively participates in political education, namely helping people determine their political choices. In addition, the press also plays an important role in exercising control over the implementation of the Regional Head Election, by reporting fraudulent practices, from the voter registration stage to the vote count at various levels. The active role of the media makes executors and supervisors of Regional Head Elections such as the KPU and Bawaslu get partners who provide input and an overview of phenomena that cannot be seen more actually by the organizer and Election Supervisors during the Regional Head Election because the media or press can catch things This is because having a wide network and access and not limited by the rules of the election of the Regional Head

make the press stand on a democratic territory and social control for the administration of government.

Responsibility

The existence of resposibility is a key element as stated by Friedrich that accountable bureaucrats do not have to follow rules or orders, but must use their expertise which is limited by professional and moral standards. Responsibility is a concept relating to professional standards and technical competencies possessed by administrators in carrying out their duties. State administrators are considered responsible if the perpetrators have a standard of professionalism or high technical competence.

It is not surprising that some observers consider that professional standards can avoid control through substitution of professional interests for public concerns. The simultaneous implementation of Regional Head Elections requires that the candidate for mayor / regent and governor follow some rules of the debate and campaign. This is a form of responsibility, in addition to the strict rules in limiting income and use of campaign funds running in the 2015 Regional Head Elections. Each candidate pair has equal space and maximum limits related to campaign funds as stipulated in KPU Regulation Number 8 of 2015.

This condition requires that all human resources owned by the KPU have competencies that can be relied upon in handling the process of organizing Regional Head Elections which take place simultaneously with complex problems. The need for competency of KPU employees reflected in the recruitment process of prospective commissioners will take a series of tests ranging from administrative research, written tests, medical tests, psychological tests. The selection team also opens space for community participation to provide responses to candidates who have already passed written selection, medical tests and psychological tests. Then the selection team conducted interviews and clarification of the community's responses. The substance of the interview relates to electoral management, the political system, legislation relating to politics and clarification of public responses. With such standards can be seen the responsibility shown by the competence possessed by handling the problems of complex Regional Head Elections but armed with a good understanding of the rules and coordination and harmonious interactions at each level of the central and regional levels, the responsibility of Election of Regional Heads can be accepted by the public .

Responsiveness

In the concept of responsiveness, the focus is more on the demands of the parties served, namely the people who have needs or targets that are suitable for public needs (Vigoda, E. 2000). Widodo said the responsiveness of a good public bureaucracy is if they are considered to have a high responsiveness to what is the problem, needs, complaints and aspirations of the people they represent (Sharpe, V. A. 2004).

Resposivity of organizers of Regional Head Election seen from the policy of the KPU which provides technical resolutions uploading scan results of C1 Election of Regional Heads and announcement of KPU's quick recap on KPU's website. The presentation of the results of the Regional Head elections quickly for each region that administers the Regional Head Election is an attempt by the KPU to realize the characteristics of modern elections, while preventing election fraud and as a way to realize strategic steps for Election of Regional Heads with integrity.

Overall this study shows an understanding that the evaluation of the implementation of simultaneous Regional Head Elections first conducted in Indonesia can be observed through the glasses of accountability where in the implementation of Regional Head Elections that still have deficiencies in the achievement of simultaneous Regional Head Election objectives for effective and efficient elections. in terms of implementation and budgeting nationally faced obstacles with the postponement of Regional Head Elections in several regions and the existence of classical problems such as money politics illustrating still some things that need to be addressed but on the other hand from the dimensions of accountability reflected positive signals from the Regional Head Election from the transparency dimension through the utilization of the Vote Calculation Information System, the dimensions of reability and control that supports the existence of the Election Supervisory Body and the press carries out the supervisory function of each stage of Election The Regional Head and the dimensions of responsibility and responsiveness show that there are strict rules for managing campaign funds and the publication of C1 recap on the KPU website, indicating that there are positive steps in advancing democracy through simultaneous regional elections in 2015.

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