



Indonesian Political Dynamics in National and Regional Elections¹

Adeh Dwi Putra², Andi Sri Rezky Wulandari³, Amelia Arief⁴

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ABSTRACT

The introduction is that illustrates Indonesia as a democracy is facing an exciting new challenge. The democratic party which was originally separated in each region, will now be held simultaneously nationally in 2024. The purpose of this study is first, what are the dynamics of postponing regional head election in 2024 for 271 regions whose terms of office expire in 2022 and 2023 and second, what is the urgency of extending the term of office of the regional head until 2024. The research method used is normative juridical with the approach of legislation and phenomena, theories, concepts and legal principles. The study used is a literature study and analyzed descriptively qualitative with the use of primary data in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. related to the extension of the term of office of the regional head until 2024. The results of the analysis obtained on these issues are known that first, the postponement of regional head election from 2022 and 2023 to 2024 will result in a vacancy in the position of regional head in 271 regions. Then, the appointment of acting regional heads who will lead for one to two years to provide uncertainty to democracy in the regions which raises many pros and cons for the policies taken, it is feared that it will harm the principles of regional autonomy. Second, to avoid the filling of acting regional heads in the 271 regions, more effective and democratic steps are needed, so that the acting heads who lead the regions for one to two years are expected not to reap different perceptions in the community.

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1. Introduction

Post-reform, the wave of political popularity in Indonesia has been so widespread, and Indonesia in its system of governance has had laws with various laws and regulations. The designation of Indonesia as a state of law has also been legitimized by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 in Article 1 paragraph 3.⁵ Indonesia's constitutional system underwent fundamental changes. The democratic space is wide open for every group of

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² Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia Timur, Makassar, Indonesia. Correspondence: adeh.dwi@uit.ac.id

³ Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia.

⁴ Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia.

⁵ Munali, D. S., Rahmawati, N., Kurniawati, N. A., & Rahmadini, A. (2023). Politik Hukum Pembentukan Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja: Menyoal Proses Legislasi dalam Pembentukannya. *Amsir Law Journal*, 5(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.36746/alj.v5i1.223>

people to participate in the government system, which for a long time during the new order that freedom, was very difficult to obtain.⁶

The dynamics of preparation for the 2024 elections had previously started in 2021. Several improvement efforts have been designed by the General Election Commission, whose term of office will end in 2022. Tough challenges are now in front of the eyes of the organizers who are now in office in 2022-2027. After being inaugurated, then immediately work to prepare for the National Simultaneous Elections which will begin in 2024 to come.

The schedule for the 2024 General Election has been announced, this was conveyed in the results of the “working meeting”, and “hearing meeting” by General Election Commission of Republic Indonesia and Election Supervisory Board of Republic Indonesia together with the Ministry of Home Affairs on Monday, January 24, 2022, that for the implementation of the National Simultaneous General Election voting (electing the President and Vice President, Members of the People’s Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People’s Representative Council of Republic Indonesia will be held on February 24, 2024. Then, simultaneous national voting to elect Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regents and Mayor and Deputy Mayor will be held on November 27, 2024.

General elections as a political event in democracy are currently an interesting topic for discussion.⁷ This is because the democratic system that is considered by the recessionist.⁸ Some people also believe that the decline of democracy is due to the fact that the focus of democracy is always on elections and not on the essential features of democracy elections and not on the essential features of democracy. One of the authors⁹ stated, that at present democracy has failed because the electoral system that electoral system is now back to a random system rather than a randomized election.

Electoral mechanisms are believed by democratic theorists to be the most effective and elegant means of rotating political leadership and the realization of formal representation in parliament and in government compared to other means. Elections that elections are expected to be a model of model for organizing elections that are democratic and in a democratic atmosphere democratic atmosphere as well, so that it can enable the realization of the representative’s representation of the people according to the expected choice. On the other hand, if the election elections are not held in a democratic atmosphere, then it is certain that elections will only be an instrument that is most easily engineered in order to achieve purposes that are outside of the actual purpose of the election, namely such as perpetuating a certain regime. regime. The model of representation obtained from elections like this will make pseudo-representation, elections that lack substance, and only merely a procedural election.¹⁰

The implementation of regional head election in 2024 is expected that the lives of the Indonesian people are free from the Covid-19 outbreak. If the implementation of regional

⁶ Abbas, A. (2021). Konsep Negara Hukum dan Demokrasi dalam Pandangan Abdul Qahhar Muzakkar. *Amsir Law Journal*, 3(1), 39-50. <https://doi.org/10.36746/alj.v3i1.49>

⁷ Fikri, S. (2024). Election Law Enforcement: Fighting Black Campaigns on Social Media. *Amsir Law Journal*, 5(2), 117-125. <https://doi.org/10.36746/alj.v5i2.408>

⁸ Diamond, A. (2014). Understanding Executive Functions: What Helps or Hinders them and How Executive Functions and Language Development Mutually Support One Another. *Perspectives on Language and Literacy*, 40(2), 7-11. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/1551605899>

⁹ Amalia, L. S. (2021). *Dinamika Sosial Politik Pemilu Serentak 2019*, Jakarta : LIPI Press, p. 14-16.

¹⁰ Suyatno, S. (2016). Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Pilkada) dan Tantangan Demokrasi Lokal di Indonesia. *Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review*, 1(2), 212-230. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jpi.v1i2.6586>

elections in 2024 is still during the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of regional elections will face various obstacles to the implementation of health protocols at the stage of organizing elections, coordination and communication of the election organizers will be hampered due to the Personal Protective Equipment standardization process which is prone to violations, the public will become vigilant because afraid of being exposed to the Covid-19 virus, so that people become afraid to come to each polling station. Besides that, the recruitment process of election organizers (Sub-district Election Committee, Voting Committee, and Voting Organizing Group) will also face experience obstacles related to facilities and facilities and infrastructure, because participants (candidate team) tend to violate health protocols when conducting campaigns. protocols when conducting campaigns.

The organization of the 2024 elections is a new experience for election organizers because the regional head elections will be for election organizers because regional head elections will be held simultaneously nationally in the 2024 general elections in all regions. This new experience is due to the fact that the election organizers do not yet have experience in organizing simultaneous national elections. in the midst of an epidemic. In addition, there are concerns that the competition will not take place democratically and voter turn-out is low.¹¹ According to Ambardi, during the Covid-19 pandemic, all parties compared a new situation in the implementation of the regional elections, the Covid-19 outbreak would not be completed, although it might subside and be relatively manageable. In a situation like this, the main problem that must then be resolved is how the implementation of national elections or simultaneous elections can fulfill the following two objectives:¹²

- 1) It is hoped that these simultaneous elections will not exacerbate the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak.
- 2) Activities that involve citizens end masse are also expected to meet electoral integrity standards.

The regional head election which had previously been held on December 9, 2020 in 270 regions has faced various problems in the regions, ranging from the large number of single candidates, namely (26 regions), regional head election financing which is financing, which is known to come 82% from financiers, as well as the neutrality of civil servants, to cause pros and cons in the implementation of the elections. and cons in the implementation of regional elections which is still in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.¹³

President Joko Widodo at that time had said that the simultaneous elections that took place on December 9, 2020 could be maintained to respect the people's constitutional rights to vote and be elected. The events of the 2020 Pilkada have passed, the elected candidates have also been inaugurated, the Honorary Council for Election Organizers at that time almost every week always held hearings related to alleged violations of the code of ethics against organizers held hearings related to alleged violations of the code of ethics against election organizers. This event then shows that in terms of ethics of election organizers is still a problem in the implementation of election (regional head election). This simultaneous national election will be held in 2024, then there will be a vacancy in the position of Governor and Deputy Governor in several regions, namely (24 Provinces), and (247 Regency/City).

¹¹ Wijayanti, S. N. (2024). Pilkada Serentak 2020: Evaluasi Partisipasi Pemilih. *Jurnal Hukum Progresif*, 12(2), 78–93. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/jhp.12.2.78-93>

¹² Umayasari, U., & Kurniawan, R. C. (2020). Dinamika Pilkada di Tengah Pandemi dalam Memenuhi Amanat Konstitusi. *Wacana Publik*, 14(2), 69-79. <https://doi.org/10.37295/wp.v14i02.49>

¹³ Universitas Islam Indonesia. (2021). *Bedah Buku Karya Prof. Ni'matul Huda Tentang Pilkada Serentak di Masa Pandemi*. Available online from: <https://www.uii.ac.id/bedah-buku-karya-prof-nimatul-huda-tentang-pilkada-serentak-di-masa-pandemi/>. [Accessed on July 25, 2024].

Then, what is the legal basis for the Government to appoint acting Governors, Mayors, and Regents in 271 regions starting from 2022 and 2023 to 2024, what other alternatives are there to the appointment of acting Governors.

Seeing this, various problems will arise that must be resolved immediately. Matters relating to conditions in the election organizers, namely members of the General Election Commission and Election Supervisory Board whose terms of office expire in April 2022. Then, most of the Provincial Election Supervisory Board will also end their term of office at the end of 2022 and most of the Provincial General Election Commission whose term of office will also end in mid-2023, considering the government's policy related to simultaneous voting. the government's policy regarding simultaneous national voting in regional head elections which has been determined in 2024, implementation in 2024. The interesting Problems issues examined in this article are first, the dynamics of postponing regional head election in 2024 for the 271 regions whose terms of office expire in 2022 and 2023. 2024 for 271 regions whose terms of office expire in 2022 and 2023. Second, the urgency of extending the term of office of the Regional Head until 2024.

2. Method

The research method used is normative juridical with the approach¹⁴ of legislation and phenomena, theories, concepts and legal principles. Normative legal research focuses on studies to understand how norms are applied and their impact on individual rights and obligations. The study used is a literature study and analyzed descriptively qualitative with the use of primary data in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

3. Political Dynamics in National and Regional Elections

One of the important issues of the moment in a political democracy that is necessary put forward is a problem How does a government in one Country can be run. Democracy has provided basic guidance that government must come from and be able to involving the people in the country aforementioned. One of the important processes in democracy according to Hatta (2017) The meaning of the people's sovereignty is the power to govern the country that in the hands of the people. With this principle, where the people are sovereign, the people are no longer determined by one force outside of him. The people become the determinants of their own future based on a mandate that has been given well directly or through representatives.¹⁵

Departing from the issuance of the policy of simultaneous national 2024, the government wants to simplify the implementation system and also save on the use of budget in the election. The reason is, so far, the implementation of elections and elections have drained a lot of the state and regional budgets.¹⁶ state and regional budgets. Generally, the use of the election budget is for the payment of officer honorariums starting from: General Election Commission, Election Supervisory Board, Sub-district Election Committee, Voting Committee, Voting Organizing Group, and Election Supervisory Committee. Things that are driving factors other driving factors, according to (Kumolo, 2015) are due to the disorganization of the political order of government due to the synchronization of periods

¹⁴ Purwanda, S., & Wulandari, A. S. R. (2023). Socio-Legal Studies: Methodical Implications of Legal Development in Indonesia. *Al-'Adl*, 16(2), 152-163. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31332/aladl.v16i2.6129>

¹⁵ Hutabarat, P. N., Harsasto, P., & Utomo, S. (2015). Pemikiran Politik Mohammad Hatta tentang Demokrasi. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 4(2), 146-160. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jpgs/article/view/8213>

¹⁶ Mustawa, M., Hamid, A. H., & Purwanda, S. (2022). Refund of State Financial Losses in Realizing the Welfare State of Law. *Amsir Law Journal*, 4(1), 51-61. <https://doi.org/10.36746/alj.v4i1.125>

and mechanisms in government administration which resulting in non-uniformity in the process of organizing elections and elections.¹⁷

Participants in the elections, especially political parties, will certainly be preoccupied with political activities, such as consolidating and campaigning. This will make political parties neglect their main task to be able to carry out political education for their cadres who will be prepared for the community to vote and become candidates for leaders or candidates for community representatives in the elections to choose and become candidates for leaders or candidates for community representatives in the government. to choose and be used as candidates for leaders or candidates for community representatives in the government. To strengthen democracy at the local level, simultaneous local elections is a new mechanism to create a local government that is expected to be able to create accountability in each region, equality rights of citizens in politics as well as for strengthening national democracy.

The first problem is the dynamics of postponing the elections that will be held in 2024 for 271 regions that will end their term of office in 2022 and 2023. As is well known, that the Government and the Members of the People's Representative Council of Republic Indonesia have agreed to postpone the elections for 271 regions in 2024, this has been strengthened by the results of the working meeting and hearing meeting conducted by the Government (Minister of Home Affairs) together (Election Supervisory Board and General Election Commission on January 24, 2022, that simultaneous national voting in general elections starting from electing (President-Vice President, Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council of Republic Indonesia will be held simultaneously on February 24, 2024. simultaneously on February 24, 2024. Meanwhile, the simultaneous voting nationally in the general election elections to elect (Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent and Mayor and Deputy Mayor) which was then held on November 27, 2024.

As explained in Article 201 paragraph (9). (10), and (11) Law No. 10 of 2016 concerning the second amendment to Law No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations into Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors which then reads as follows: Paragraph (9) explains that to fill the vacancies of the positions of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor whose terms of office expire in 2022 and 2023 as referred to in paragraphs (3) and (5), the temporary acting positions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be appointed, namely Governor, Regent and Acting Mayor until the election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, Mayor and Deputy Mayor simultaneously nationwide in 2024.

In short, the Acting Regional Head is a person who fills the position of regional head during the transition period. Until the new regional head is legally elected through direct elections by the community. The Pilkada Law further explains that to fill a vacancy in the position of Governor, an acting Governor is appointed from a middle high leadership position. Meanwhile, to fill the vacant position of Regent/Mayor, an acting Regent/Mayor is appointed from a high-ranking pratama position. Acting regional heads must be able to innovate to deal with various problems, such as in aspects of development and other fields. The toughest challenge is from the bureaucracy that is not accustomed to its fast performance, as well as the limitations of the APBD to support the innovations made. rolling out various new innovations is certainly a problem that is not easy to solve. During the

¹⁷ Nusantara, B. G. (2017). *Politik Hukum Penyelenggaraan Pilkada Serentak Tahun 2024 (Potret Perdebatan Partai Politik di Parlemen)*, Jakarta: Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, p. 94.

implementation of various regional programs, it is important to address problems by creating new innovations and breakthroughs in overcoming them.

In achieving the goals of each local government program, collaboration and cooperation with the community is important. There are many challenges facing local governments. Such as limited human resources, sectoral ego, and the performance of regional apparatus organizations that are still not optimal. These challenges arise from within the region. The public is currently pinning its hopes on the acting regional heads. They are ASNs who have long and qualified government competencies, so they must be able to innovate to improve the welfare of the people as expected by the central government.

The authority possessed by the Acting Regional Head does not have much difference with the definitive regional head. Therefore, various innovation efforts can be made to accelerate development in their respective regions. After the end of the term of office of the regional head regional heads, deputy regional heads, all regions will be led by acting regional heads until the election of new regional heads, deputy regional heads on the regional heads until the new regional heads, deputy regional heads are elected in the Pilkada 2024.

The presidential election, legislative election and regional head election are held in the same year. Regional head elections are held in the same year. The impact of simultaneous regional elections that will be held simultaneously in 2024 is that there will be hundreds of regencies/cities and provinces that will be led by regional head officials. there is a contradiction between laws and regulations regarding the term of office of the Regional Head resulting from the 2020 regional elections, which only serves until 2024, or only about less than 4 years in office. This creates a state of legal uncertainty in the community, where Based on Article 162 of Law Number 10 of 2016, concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors, that governors, deputy governors, regents and regents, as well as mayors and deputy mayors, hold office for 5 years. the same thing is also stated in Article 60 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Year 2014 concerning Regional Government, which states that the term of office of the regional heads, namely governors, regents, and mayors, is for 5 years.

Election supervision is held so that the sovereignty of the people, which is realized in the voting rights of citizens, can be channeled properly, without manipulation and fraud. Election supervision is carried out at all stages, including planning, preparation, implementation and evaluation. Planning, preparation, implementation, and evaluation. Everything is an important and inseparable part of ensuring the creation of a trusted election. trustworthy elections. Of the many tough challenges that must be faced in the supervision of supervision of the implementation of the regional election stages, requires election supervisors to be able to innovate in order to facilitate the process of involving public participation in supervision and encourage public information disclosure.¹⁸

Furthermore, Law Number 23 of 2014 paragraph 10 also explains, that to fill the vacancy of the position of Governor, then an acting Governor is appointed who from a high leadership position until the inauguration of the Governor in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. legislation. Then paragraph 11 is also explained, that in filling a vacancy in the position of position of Regent/Mayor, an acting Regent/Mayor who comes from the position of position of *Pratama* high leadership until the inauguration of the Regent and Mayor in accordance in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Based

¹⁸ Kartika Nabela, T., & Arfa'i, A. (2023). Pengaturan Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Serentak Tahun 2024 Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2016. *Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law*, 3(3), 415–427. <https://doi.org/10.22437/limbago.v3i3.22189>

on the explanation in Article 201 paragraph 9 above which confirms, that each acting Governor, Regent, and Mayor is one year each and will then be extended for another one year with the same person. year with the same or different person or different person. On the other hand, the issue concerning the fate of 271 regions that will be filled by the acting Governors, Regents and Mayors has very limited authority. Governors, Regents, and Mayors have very limited authority.¹⁹ Autonomous region as an environment regional level office is given authority to implement regional autonomy, namely the authority to take care of household affairs region independently. With the existence of authority attached to the position, it can be carried out by “organs” and or equipment. The person who is authorized to run this organ is called an official, i.e. the party acting for and on the name of the office or carry out duties, functions, and authorities attached to the position.²⁰

The term of office of the acting Governor, Regent, and Mayor for one and two years can be considered reasonable, because the region is certainly disadvantaged in the context of regional autonomy. Context of regional autonomy, this is because the authority of the acting will not be the same as the definitive regional leader based on regional elections. based on regional elections. In addition, this will also make a promise of constitutional promise through the amendment of the 1945 Constitution which has given the widest possible autonomy for each region, which will then find it difficult to realize the mandate of regional autonomy. This is not to build the spirit of regional autonomy, but rather the occurrence of centralization of government as was once run by President Soeharto. The person who authorized to run this organ is called an official (*ambtsdrager*), i.e., the party who acting on behalf of an office such as governor, regent, mayor, and others. Officials or organs are functionary of the office, who acts for and on behalf of the office or carry out the duties, functions, and authority attached to the position. Acting according to the Big Dictionary Indonesian Dictionary is defined as the holder of another person’s position for temporarily.²¹

The temporary nature of the acting position will vary according to the time limit of each region, some for one year, others for two years. Whether the term of office of the acting Governor, Regent and Mayors for one to two years can be considered reasonable. Regions are certainly disadvantaged in the context of regional autonomy because the authority of the acting governor is not the same as the definitive regional leader based on the election. The promise of the constitution through amendments to the 1945 Constitution that provide for the widest possible autonomy and democratization for the regions will be difficult to realize. What appears is not building the spirit of regional autonomy but the centralization of government as it used to be run by the last government.

Regional Head Elections that held in 202 4, then there will be there will be an acting Governor who will in 24 provinces, which is 70.59% of the total number of provinces in 2024 of the total number of provinces in Indonesia and 247 acting Regents and Mayors. This will then cause the people’s right to regional leadership, regional autonomy, and the welfare of the people in the regions, if the government continues to insist on appoint acting officials in 271 regions will certainly hurt the political rights political rights of the people in the regions. The government will be considered inconsistent with its stance on related to the elections that were previously held during the Covid-19 pandemic on December 9, 2020, the government does not want to postpone the election despite widespread rejection by the

¹⁹ Jenar, S., et al. (2024). *Hukum Pemerintahan Daerah*, Banten: PT Sada Kurnia Pustaka, p. 192.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 198.

²¹ Huda, N. M. (2021). Problematika Penundaan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Dalam Pemilihan Umum Serentak Nasional 2024. *Jurnal Etika dan Pemilu*, 7(1), 46-58. <https://journal.dkpp.go.id/index.php/jep/article/view/17>

community, the 2020 regional elections were still implemented on the grounds of respect the constitutional rights of the people to elect and be elected in a democratic process.²²

As a comparison for regulation of task executors determined in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 74 Year 2016 concerning Leave of Absence for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor, in Article 9 which is the Regent's Duty, and the Acting Mayor's Duty as follows Mayor as follows:

- 1) Executive Task Governor, Task Regent, and Acting Mayor have duties and authorities including:
 - a) Lead implementation of government affairs that have become regional authority based on the provisions of laws legislation and policies that has been determined with the Regional People's Representative Council;
 - b) Facilitating the implementation of Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor and Deputy Mayor as well as to maintain the neutrality of civil servants;
 - c) Maintaining peace and order in the community;
 - d) Signing the local regulation on the Regional Budget and Regional Regulation on Regional Apparatus Organization after written approval from Minister;
 - e) To fill and replacing officials based on the Regional Apparatus after obtaining written approval from the written approval from the Minister.
- 2) In carrying out the duties and authority as referred to in paragraph 1, that the Acting Governor, Acting Regent, and regulates the duties and authorities of Acting Governor, Acting Mayor can be held accountable.

On February 3, 2021, the Minister of Home Affairs issued Letter Minister of Home Affairs Letter No. 120/738/OTDA which emphasized that based on the provisions of Article 131 paragraph 4 of Government Regulation No. 49 Year 2008 concerning the Third Amendment to Government Regulation No. 6 of 2005 concerning Election, Ratification, Appointment and Dismissal of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head, in the event of a vacancy in the position of regional head and deputy regional head as referred to in paragraph (3), then Regional Secretary may carry out daily duties of the regional head until President appoints an acting regional head regional head until the President appoints an acting regional head. From some of the examples mentioned above, it can be seen that the policy issued by the government related to the vacancy in the position of regional head position is quite diverse, as contained in Law Number 10 of 2016 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor, while according to the Regulation of the Minister of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 74 of 2016 on Leave of Absence for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and Mayor and Deputy Mayor, the nomenclature is Acting Governor, Acting Regent, and Acting Mayor.

Then, the second issue related to the dynamics of postponing and filling regional head positions in 2024 namely, as specified Article 201 paragraph 9, 10, and 11 Law Number 10 Year 2016 has explicitly explained above that according to the author, the dynamics of the postponement of Pilkada for 271 regions should be studied again more deep, careful, fair, and democratic, so that the policies carried out can lead to the interests of the people in the

²² Kelibay, I., Boinawu, I., Rosnani, R., & Kalagison, M. D. (2022). Dinamika Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Serentak Nasional Dalam Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2024. *Jurnal Noken: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 7(2), 167-181. <https://doi.org/10.33506/jn.v7i2.1739>

regions, policies that are not only solely on political power which will be held in the General Election in 2024. In addition, as an important pillar in democracy, Pilkada is expected to be able to produce a much healthier and dignified political consolidation process for the region. That way, qualified elected leaders will be born who are able to improve governance in their regions. governance in the region. It is unfortunate, if the elections that costly then it will give birth to leaders who are only procedural dominant ruler.

So far, the process of consolidating democracy through simultaneous direct regional elections has been difficult to realize, due to the inadequate reform and institutionalization of parties. Party reform and institutionalization are not yet so adequate that they are vulnerable to internal conflicts. In addition, political parties are still have not responded to the dynamic public demands, including the public demands, including the era of disruption era that is full of uncertainty until now.²³ Furthermore, in democratization in the regions, both decentralization and democratization are basically interconnected. Democratization is basically mutually strengthened each other. Decentralization, for example, is related to the process of changes in the election of regional officials. Previously, officials in the regions were direct appointments from the center. Now with the decentralization policy, these officials are always based on election. Decentralization has opened up a lot of space for the community to be directly involved in community to be directly involved in the decision-making process political decisions in the regions.

This relates to the reality that after the concept of decentralization, the institutions that have authority in the process of policy making and implementation are now closer to the people. It is this proximity that allows people can now exercise control over over the government in the regions. With Thus, local governments are highly expected to have better accountability. With the existence of accountability of local government accountability, of course the people in the region will continue to entrust the mandate to be given in the election process. A more rational and democratic choice due to the dynamics of postponing Regional Head Election until 2024. According to author, what is done with extension of the term of office to the head of the regional head until 2024 because the head of the of the region has previously been elected directly by the people through Pilkada, whereas, the acting head is not elected directly by the people but rather appointed directly by the President. Why is acting seen as less democratic, because the selection process is directly determined by the power of power of the President. Although in Law Number 10 of 2016 which has explicitly explained, that who will be the acting Governor is from the position of high *Pratama*, it is possible can be filled by people close to the President and could even be part of the President's political coalition. part of the President's political coalition. Extension of the term of office of regional heads that are seen as more democratic are those who have previously been elected by the people through regional elections.

Proposals related to the extension of the term of office term of office for regional heads is not something new in the political and state administration in Indonesia. In providing an extension of the term of office for regional heads whose term of office expires term of office, has previously been done by President Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono, which at that time was given to the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, when the term of office of Governor and Deputy Governor of Yogyakarta who term of office of the Governor and Deputy Governor of Special Region of Yogyakarta will end in 2008, while the discussion of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Privileges Bill, which was known at the time, had not yet been passed. Then President Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono issued policy as follows: Decree President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86 of 2008 concerning the

²³ Suyatno, S. (2016). *Op.Cit.*

extension of the term of office of term of office of the Governor and Deputy Governor for three years; Decree President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55 of 2011 concerning the extension of the term of office of term of office of Governor and Deputy Governor for one year.

According to the author, with the appointment made to the acting regional head for a term of term of office for one to two years will create a negative perspective in the midst of society, because the government and political parties have agreed to a policy that is considered an undemocratic action. The New Order Government under the leadership of President Soeharto once homogenized leaders in almost all regions, namely people who were trusted by the President, namely people who came from Java and also Javanese from the Military. President Soeharto's political policy at that time was known as "*jawanisasi*", which later led to an attitude of resistance from community leaders in the regions because. Considered not respecting the capacity of capacity of regional communities, especially those outside Java. Government policy Republic of Indonesia's centralized policy has been corrected by the community, by conducting massive demonstrations that occurred on a large scale in throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia which aims to remove President Soeharto on May 21, 1998.

The amendments to the 1945 Constitution in Article 18, Article 18 a, and Article 18 b have become the basis for the relationship between the Central and Regional Governments in the administration of government in the regions that refer to the principle of regional autonomy. to the principle of regional autonomy. So that what fought for by the community in the region will continue to be a consideration in determining who will be chosen to become a leader in region, this is done so that people in the region feel that they have attention from the central government. Post-amendment, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is no longer centralized but decentralized. Therefore, therefore, a more effective and democratic steps that can be taken by the government in the form of an extension of the term of term of office for one or two years according to the the end of the term of office of the regional head in each region, which can be done by revising the Law on the Election of Governors, Regent and Mayor.

As a means of political communication, namely in the context of Pilkada, political parties have a responsibility to participate in creating elections. Political parties have the responsibility to participate in creating Pilkada that are aspirational, participatory, transparent, and also accountable. Because political parties are an extension of the people to the government. With the complexity of the problems faced by Pilkada at this time, things that become crucial issue and deserves close attention is how to build the reputation of reputation of the government and political parties in simultaneous elections in 2024.

4. Closing

From the results of the analysis that the author has reviewed and described above, it can then be concluded that the dynamics of postponing regional head election by the Government which is held simultaneously nationally in 2024 has resulted in the vacancy of regional head positions in 271 regions covering 24 Provinces and 247 Regencies/Cities. If the appointment of an acting head to fill a vacancy in the position of regional head is carried out through a direct appointment by the President in the appointment of the acting head of the region, the appointment by the President in the appointment of acting Governors, Regents, and Mayors to lead the regions with a term of office of one to two years will certainly provide uncertainty to the existing democratic system in Indonesia which can then undermine the principle of regional autonomy. can undermine the principle of regional autonomy. Therefore, to avoid filling the position of regional head which position is done through the appointment of an

acting in the 271 regions, a more effective measures that are more effective and democratic measures as well as revising the to the Regional Head Election of Law.

Mechanisms and technical rules for the recruitment and appointment of acting regional heads are needed. Regional heads that are transparent to avoid political lobbying that is carried out behind closed doors and provide space for public participation to participate in the recruitment and appointment of acting regional heads. Political lobbying that is carried out behind closed doors and provides space for public participation to be involved in the appointment of acting regional heads. Involved in the appointment of acting regional heads. Issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law related to the Simultaneous Regional Election Schedule 2024, the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is needed to anticipate the potential for various legal chaos, especially the administrative law of the term of office of regional heads. That the 2024 Regional Head Election schedule in November has the consequence that the inauguration of elected regional heads can only be implemented as soon as January 2025.

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Conflict of Interest Statement:

The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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