



Pilot Project Village Head Election with Electronic Voting System (e-voting) in Malinau District, North Kalimantan Province

Bayu Eka Lesmana

STIA, Bandung, Indonesia
bayuekalesmana@gmail.com

Diki Suherman

Al-Ghifari University, Bandung, Indonesia
suhermandiki@gmail.com

Received: 3 January 2023 | Accepted: 11 February 2023 | Published: 30 June 2023

Abstract

In the context of holding simultaneous Pilkades to make it more effective and efficient and to minimize the occurrence of disputes caused by invalid votes, On March 8, 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Circular Letter Number 141/1115/BPD to regents/mayors throughout Indonesia concerning Implementation of Village Head Elections simultaneously through e-voting. However, the reality is that e-voting-based pilkades are still not massively implemented in Indonesia. The research method used in this writing is the descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. This research method was used because it aims to identify the readiness and success of the Pilkadades pilot project using the electronic voting method based on the general election principle. The results of the discussion of this article are that, in 2023 Malinau district, North Kalimantan Province, will be one of the districts that will hold village head elections through e-voting. the implementation can be categorized as successful, without harming the principles of general elections, success can be seen during the Pilkades implementation with the e-voting system, no fraud was found from any party so the election process ran in an orderly and smooth manner following the System Operational Procedure (SOP) which has been set by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

Keywords: *e-Voting, Pilkades, Malinau District.*

1. INTRODUCTION

General elections, known as general elections in Indonesia, are a means of channeling people's voting rights as well as a basic requirement of a democratic state. Talking about a democratic country means talking about the country guaranteeing the right to freedom for its people in making choices (Junior Hendri Wijaya et al., 2019). Elections are often associated with democratic people's parties to be able to elect a person or group of people who aim to be given a mandate by voters to be able to lead a group or organization. Elections were first held in Indonesia as a whole in 1955 and have been held until now.

The Election Democracy Party is not only devoted to the election of the head of state (President) but elections are also held at the basic level such as the village, often known as the Village Head Election (pilkades). and is considered capable of improving the welfare of rural communities. The leadership of the village head plays an important role in the village movement, therefore the professionalism of the village head is needed to be able to motivate village officials to work to achieve their goals (Galip Lahada, 2018).



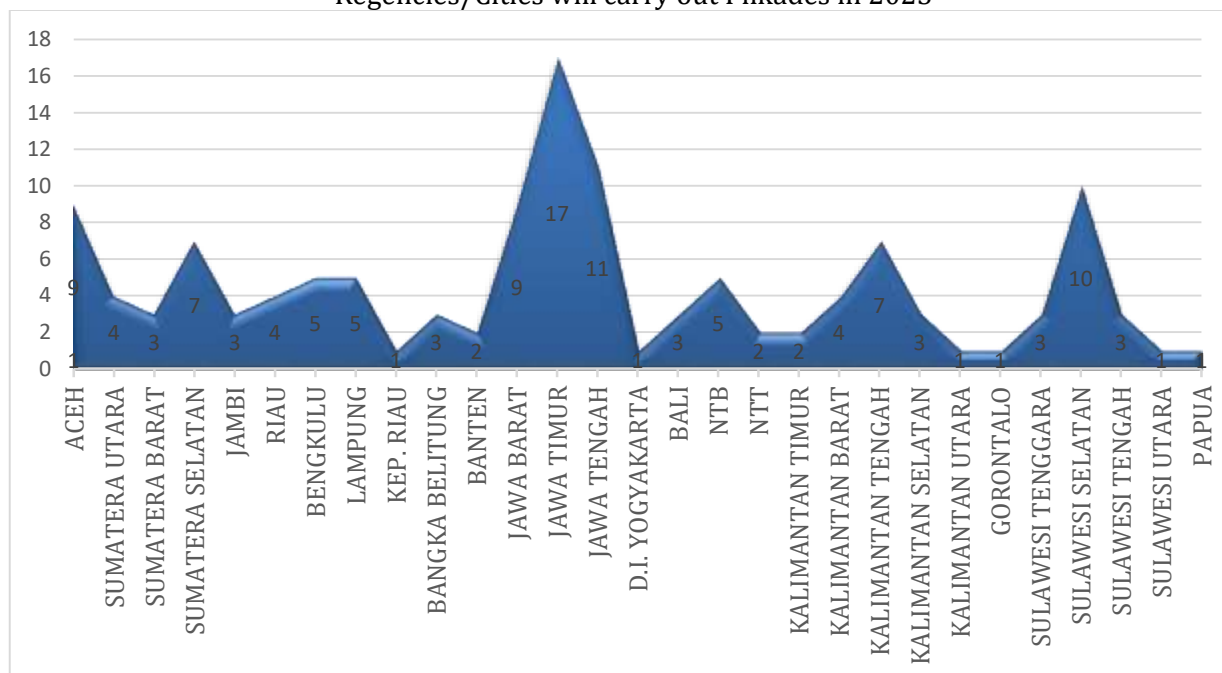
Specifically for pilkades, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) regulates through the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2020 concerning the second amendment to

Permendagri Number 122 of 2014 Concerning Village Head Elections, in the Permendagri it is explained that the regent/mayor as the highest regional leader has the authority to form an election committee with elements of the regional leadership coordination forum (forkopimda) at the district/city level to organize the pilkades stages, there are several ways to obtaining authority in government institutions in the implementation of regional autonomy, namely attributional authority that leads to laws, delegation of authority or delegation of authority and mandate or appointing other officials to run on behalf of the mandate giver (R. Agus Abikusna, 2019).

In carrying out the pilkades stages in 2023, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Circular Letter Number 100.3.5.5/244/SJ to governors and regents/mayors throughout Indonesia, regarding the implementation of village head elections during the 2024 general elections and simultaneous local elections, which stated that each local government must immediately carry out village head elections before November 1, 2023, and can re-implement village head elections after the completion of the 2024 simultaneous election and local election stages.

Based on temporary data released by the Directorate General of Village Government Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, there are 129 regencies/cities that are ready to carry out Pilkades in 2023, while the data referred to is as follows:

Table I.
Regencies/Cities will carry out Pilkades in 2023



Source: Data from the Directorate General of Village Government Development, Ministry of Home Affairs in 2023 (Processed by Researchers)

Based on the diagram above, it can be seen that of the 29 provinces that will carry out Pilkades in 2023, East Java province is the province with the largest number of districts/cities ready to carry out Pilkades, as many as 17 districts/cities. As for those who have carried out the pilkades in 2023, one of them is Malinau district, North Kalimantan province, according to information from the head of



the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD) of the Malinau district, 58 villages will carry out the pilkades and 2 (two) of them have been appointed to carry out a pilot/pilot project with an electronic voting system (e-voting), namely Pulau Sapi Tourism Village, Mentarang District and Lubak Manis Village, North Malinau District.

Pilkades in Indonesia is an election event at the village level whose implementation is regulated based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2020. In the framework of holding simultaneous Pilkades to make it more effective and efficient and minimize the occurrence of disputes caused by invalid votes, On the 8th March 2021, The Ministry of Home Affairs issues Circular Letter Number 141/1115/BPD to regents/mayors throughout Indonesia concerning the Implementation of Simultaneous Village Head Elections via e-voting. However, the reality is that e-voting-based pilkades are still not massively implemented in Indonesia. In 2023 there are only 3 (three) districts that will hold e-voting-based pilkades, namely Mempawah District, West Kalimantan Province, Agam District, West Sumatra Province, and Malinau District, North Kalimantan Province.

In the Malinau district itself, of the 58 villages that carried out the pilkades, only 2 (two) villages were used as pilots/pilot projects In the implementation of e-voting-based pilkades, the fundamental reason that every village is not ready to carry out electronic-based pilkades is due to doubts from the community regarding the principles of elections and the readiness of the Malinau district government to facilitate the holding of pilkades with an e-voting system. To carry out the Pilkades e-voting, the Malinau district government as a facilitator cannot work alone. Several things need to be considered in collaboration with several parties, such as the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) as the initiator of e-voting and PT Inti Content Indonesia (Intens) as one of the providers of goods and services that has an e-voting license in Indonesia. .

Pilkades implementation in Malinau district is not all accommodated by the e-voting system, specifically for people who are sick or elderly, the village committee facilitates voters by conventional voting or voting at their respective residences, voting at the place of residence is carried out by means of representatives from the Pilkades committee who were accompanied by witnesses carrying ballot papers came to voters who could not attend the TPS due to illness or old age. Based on PKPU No. 3 of 2019, KPU RI Commissioner Viryan Aziz explained that people who are sick and are certain to be unable to attend the TPS can still cast their voting rights, provided that voters or their families must contact the KPPS officer, and later on election day the committee will to the elector's residence (Fitria Chusna Farisa, 2019).

Technology is in principle developing faster than the legal system, but technology must continue to be developed as a means to support the civilization of modern society, especially regarding digitization in voting methods (Loura Hardjalka & Varida Megawati Simarmata, 2011). In the application of technology related to people's choice to elect people's representatives, it is not only seen from the availability of technology but it must be seen how effective and efficient this technology is if it is applied in village head elections, the above factors can be realized and successful if supported by the government's readiness as organizers and the community as users, because the unpreparedness of the government and society will have an impact on failure in implementing this system. In addition, because Pilkades is related to the public interest in making choices, the election principles must be accommodated within the e-voting framework.

Based on the description above, this article aims to analyze the readiness and success of the Malinau Regency Government in implementing this pilot project pilkades based on e-voting by not harming the principles of elections.



2. METHOD

The research method used in this writing is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. This research method was used because it aims with the aims and objectives of the research to identify readiness and success pilot project pilkades with the electronic voting method based on the general election principle, the final result of which will be in the form of a narrative description. This is in accordance with the opinion of experts who state that descriptive research with a qualitative approach will produce research that is narrative in nature or not the result of presenting statistical data. That way, the results of this study will be in the form of words about success and readiness to carry out pilot project pilkades based on the principle of general elections.

The data contained in this study comes from primary data obtained directly from the results of research in the field through interviews. While secondary data or data is obtained from relevant library documents such as journal articles, books, laws, and regulations to the mass media and other data such as information from agencies related to research.

The collection of primary data and secondary data was carried out using data analysis techniques, the stages were divided into 3 (three) stages namely, First, data reduction obtained by researchers in the field. Second, the presentation of data from data that has been selected. Third, drawing research conclusions and verification (Sugiyono, 2015).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Village head election with e-voting system

In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 122 of 2014 concerning Pilkades it is explained that Pilkades is the implementation of popular sovereignty in the village to determine a figure to be made the village head whose election is carried out simultaneously on the same day throughout the village, with the stages of preparation, nomination, voting, and determination, which are direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair. The village head is directly elected by villagers who have the right to vote, the requirement to be able to have the right to vote in the Pilkades is that villagers who are 17 years old on the day and date of the election or if the voter is not yet 17 years old can vote with a record that they have been/have been married, voters must live in the village for more than 6 (six) months before the temporary voter data is ratified as evidenced by the existence of an identity card or certificate.

Prospective village head candidates are required to meet statutory requirements such as Indonesian citizens aged not less than 25 years at the time of registration. Candidates for village heads must have at least a junior high school education as evidenced by a graduation certificate. In addition to the above requirements to nominate as village head, the candidate must be registered as a resident of the local village and reside in the village for at least 1 (one) year prior to nomination. The village head candidate who gets the most votes in the election process is designated as the elected village head, who will later be sworn in and appointed by the regent/mayor.

The number of problems in the implementation of Pilkades in Indonesia is a task that must be resolved immediately by the government. To be able to solve these problems, breakthroughs and encouragement are needed to carry out technology-based innovations that are able to bring Pilkades so that they can be carried out in accordance with the election principles as aspired to. Therefore, an idea emerged regarding the use of digital technology which was built to be able to provide solutions to problems in elections using conventional methods, namely the Electronic Voting method (Fernandes Simangunsong & Taufiq Anshari Rasak, 2016).



According to the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) the electronic voting system or so-called electronic voting system (e-voting) is a new breakthrough in utilizing electronic devices in digital information processing for voting and vote counting in elections.

E-voting has been used in several countries, for the first time it was implemented in Estonia with the online voting method in 2005, besides Estonia there are several countries that have implemented e-voting (Vina Fadhrotul Mukaromah, 2019). As of January 2010, there were 43 countries that had implemented the e-voting method in their countries, of the 43 countries divided into 4 categories, namely e-voting with voting machines, internet voting, countries that had just reached the planning and trial stages, and countries that decided to stop the implementation of e-voting (Muhammad Habibi, 2018). The 4 categories can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.
Countries That Have Implemented or Planned E-Voting

Category	Country name	Number of countries
Selection using a computer device	Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Peru, Russia, United States, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela	12
Voting using the internet	Australia, Austria, Canada, Estonia, France, Japan, Switzerland	7
Planning and trial of electronic voting	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, South Korea, Sweden	24
The implementation of electronic voting was stopped	Germany, Ireland, Holland, England	4
Country Totals		47

Source : (Muhammad Habibi, 2018)

In Indonesia, election activities using the e-voting system have been implemented several times, the technological breakthrough in voting with the e-voting system was first carried out in Mendoyo Dangin Tukat village, Jemmbarna district, Bali province on July 29, 2013 (Rahmayulis Saleh, 2013), according to information from BRIN informs that Pilkades with the e-voting system, starting from 2013 until now, has carried out more than 1,800 Pilkades in 28 districts/cities, 15 provinces in Indonesia. Some districts/cities that have implemented e-voting can be seen in the following table:



Table 3.
 Regencies/cities in Indonesia that have implemented e-voting

2013	Jembrana Boyolali Musi Rawas	2 Village 7 Village 2 Village	2019	Agam Boyolali Lumajang Situbondo Boalemo Magetan Oku Timur Bantaeng Indragiri Hulu Toraja	35 Village 22 Village 2 Village 5 Village 17 Village 18 Village 8 Village 16 Village 3 Village 87 Village
2014	Musi Rawas	95 Village			
2015	Bantaeng Boalemo Banyuasin Empat Lawang	9 Village 30 Village 160 Village 101 Village			
2016	Bantaeng Boalemo Banyuasin Batanghari	9 Village 30 Village 160 Village 32 Village			
2017	Bogor Agam Boyolali Boalemo Bantaeng Banyuasin Mempawah Musi Rawas Indragiri Hulu	1 Village 28 Village 5 Village 17 Village 25 Village 45 Village 20 Village 16 Village 1 Village	2020	Sidoarjo Sleman Banyuasin Batanghari Sarolangun Musi Rawas Mempawah	18 Village 49 Village 80 Village 60 Village 62 Village 42 Village 30 Village
2018	Bogor Sidoarjo Luwu Utara Oku Timur Pemalang Batanghari Sarolangun	1 Village 14 Village 3 Village 40 Village 172 Village 15 Village 39 Village	2021	Barito Kuala Sleman Bantaeng Indragiri Hilir	43 Village 35 Village 9 Village 1 Village
			2022	Lampung Tengah Bulukumba Boalemo Pasawaran	5 Village 1 Village 16 Village 1 Village
			2023	Malinau Mempawah Agam	2 Village 19 Village 38 Village

Source: PT. INTENS, Roadmaps Pilkadaes e-voting in Indonesia (processed by researchers)

Speaking of e-voting in Indonesia, explained directly by the chairman of the BRIN Electronic-Based Government System Auditor as well as the initiator of e-voting in Indonesia, that the history of the journey of e-voting in Indonesia began with examining various election technologies in the world and paying attention to international e-voting consensus. In 2009 he conducted a judicial review of the election law to the Constitutional Court (MK), which was originally punched in/checked to touch the Computer Panel, contained in the Constitutional Court Decision Number 147/PUU-VII/2009. In 2011 drafted technical and operational standards for Indonesian e-voting by developing e-verification, e-voting, and e-recapitulation tools which were simulated and tested for village head elections in 2013. In 2017 for massive e-voting to take place, BPPT which is currently the BRIN, diverting innovative products to the National Industry, namely PT Inti (Persero). which is currently being disseminated to all districts/cities in Indonesia by a subsidiary of PT Inti (Persero), namely PT Inti Content Indonesia (PT Intens) with a Cooperation Agreement (PKS) between BPPT and PT Intens regarding Intermediation of integrated electronic general election system technology Number 11/PKS/BPPT-PT.INTENS/03.2021 and Number 004/PKS/HK/BPPT-INTENS/III/2021, which are expected to increase PT Intens' competitiveness in meeting the Pilkadaes needs for imported products to create Indonesia's independence from interference foreign hands in elections that are fluid and fair.

In the Constitutional Court Decision Number 147/PUU-VII/2009, it is stated that several aspects must be taken into consideration if implementing technology in the general election process using the electronic voting method, one of which is that the application of elections may not violate the



election principle, as for the election principle in question Article 22E paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution is direct, general, free, confidential (overflowing), honest and fair (juridical). The principle of overflowing justice in elections with the e-voting system is as follows:

1. Direct, voters give voting rights directly and are not represented, in e-voting when voters are present at TPS, what is being done is verified using the KTP Reader tool and the DPT application, to be able to find out whether the data (E-KTP and invitation letter) brought according to the people who were present at the election, this is called the e-verification process on e-voting, if the voter's data is correct the voter is given the right to vote by giving a v-token in the form of smart card to get one electronic ballot in the booth in person. This proves that e-voting can fulfill the direct principle.
2. General, the election can be attended by all voters who have the right to vote, voters who have the right to elect the village head, will be included in the final voter list or additional voter list, or can use an electronic KTP according to their domicile, in the implementation of Pilkades with the e-voting system in principle can adapt to the applicable laws and regulations, which needs to be underlined in this principle that every citizen who has the right to vote can be given the right to vote without discrimination. This principle can be accommodated in the implementation of Pilkades with the e-voting system.
3. Free, voters while in the booth can cast their right to vote without any coercion or intervention from any party. The e-voting system can accommodate this because the voter's choice is based on the available candidate choices and the candidate selected on the screen will automatically ask for confirmation until the voter is sure and clicks yes.
4. Confidential, the voter's choice is secret or the voter's voting rights are not known by anyone. The e-voting system provides guarantees for voters that any voting rights granted by voters cannot be linked to voter identity.
5. Honest, one vote for one vote or in the voter booth can only choose one choice that results in one vote, this can be realized in the e-voting pilkades because in the v-token it is in the form of smart card which can only produce one vote or cannot be used more than once, besides that the e-voting system ensures that every voter who casts a vote is recorded accurately because it produces an audit structure, the audit structure can be verified by voters before being put in the audit box. This principle will be achieved because, with the e-voting system, the votes that are entered are following those chosen plus an audit structure so that fraud will not arise which generally occurs during Pilkades with a conventional system.
6. Fair, The same treatment is given to voters and election participants, as is the case with conventional elections. In the e-voting system for each voter, there is no privilege or discrimination against certain parties or voters.

Based on the explanation above, that the election of village heads with the e-voting system using the method developed by BRIN has accommodated all the principles in elections mandated by liberal and fair laws.

Election of Village Heads with the Malinau District e-Voting System

The first phase of simultaneous village head elections for Malinau district was carried out on May 30, 2023, in the first stage there were 58 villages carrying out the pilkades and two of them were appointed as pilots/pilot project pilkades with an e-voting system, namely Pulau Sapi Tourism village and Lubak Manis village. The reason for no longer using the old method of election and preferring to utilize e-voting technology is based on several general problems in conventional elections, such as problems with validating voter data, for example, the existence of multiple voters, inappropriate voter domiciles, and misuse of invitations by voters who irresponsible, apart from that it is not uncommon to find damaged ballots in the final count. The above problems are common problems that often occur in conventional pilkades, which lead to falsification of population administration, for



example, there are indications of data manipulation by irresponsible committee members who present and give voting rights to people who have died (Adong Eko, 2022). Because these problems can be resolved and overcome by the e-voting method, the Malinau district government decided to implement its pilot project pilkades e-voting in the two villages.

Limitations of local governments in the development of e-voting systems have opened up space for collaboration with third parties, every action in carrying out collaboration or collaboration must have an impact on effectiveness and efficiency in its application. Cooperation with third parties can be stated in agreements or contracts between local governments and private parties as third parties (Moh. Nasichin & Achmad Fatich, 2022). Cooperation between local governments and private parties or third parties, contained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, in article 363 explains that to improve people's welfare, district governments can carry out cooperation or collaboration with third parties based on considering the effectiveness and efficiency of public services that are mutually beneficial to one another.

To run pilot project pilkades e-voting, the Malinau district government requires collaboration from several parties, such as PT Inti Content Indonesia (Intens) as a provider of goods and services, and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) as the initiator of e-voting in Indonesia. Intens is a subsidiary of PT Inti (Persero) which is engaged in information technology which is given legality by BRIN to be able to downstream election products using the electronic voting method to all regions in Indonesia, besides that Intens also has the rights and obligations to carry out product development, carry out technological diffusion of integrated electronic general election systems, conduct technical team training, provide assistance during the election of village heads, and test and commissioning in areas that will carry out e-voting. BRIN, a non-ministerial government agency, as the initiator of e-voting, has the rights and obligations to carry out advocacy and consultation, obtain reports on the results of the technology diffusion of the integrated electronic general election system, and obtain data and information related to the implementation of activities.

The use of e-voting developed by BRIN in implementing village elections in the Malinau district is considered quite effective and efficient because there are several benefits to using the e-voting method.

First, makes it easier for voters, in the voter booth they only do two taps, the first touch selects a photo of the candidate, and the second the voter gives confirmation (YES) if they are sure of their choice, the voter can be declared to have voted when the audit receipt is out.

Second, accurate in voting and counting of votes, because there are no invalid ballots, no damaged ballots, and no remaining ballots if the Pilkades is carried out using the e-voting method. This can be proven, in the Pulau Sapi Tourism village from 2 (two) polling stations with a total DPT of 1389 voters, there were 1058 valid voters, 331 absent voters, zero/nil corrupted votes, 34 out of 1058 voters were unable to attend the TPS because it is included in the elderly category so that they carry out Pilkades at home using conventional/manual methods. If Lubak Manis village has 1 (one) TPS with a total DPT of 461 voters, there are 399 voters, and 62 absent voters are recorded. Of the 399 voters, 387 of them gave voting rights to TPS through the e-voting method with zero/nil invalid votes, but 12 others, because they were included in the elderly category, carried out the Pilkades at home with the conventional/manual voting method, out of 12 manual voters, there were 2 votes declared damaged and considered invalid. In principle, if the pilkades use the e-voting method, invalid ballots are not found because they are damaged, this is one of the advantages of the pilkades with e-voting. When compared to the manual method implemented in other villages, there were complaints from several constituents and contestants regarding damaged ballots which were deemed invalid by the committee, the tragic damage to ballot papers exceeding 20 percent, as in the village of Respen Tubo, with a total of 1383 valid votes. 291 votes or 21 percent of them were declared invalid because the ballots were damaged (Mohamad Supri, 2023).



Third, in quick vote counting, with the e-recapitulation system from the end of the election, until the winner is known in the election, it takes no more than 5 (five) minutes for the results to be out. This greatly benefited the election committee because in several cases KPPS had become sick to death due to exhaustion, according to KPU RI chairman Arif Budiman, explaining the workload during the election was very heavy, in the 2019 election there were 11,239 sick people and 527 dead victims, this requires e-recapitulation so that calculations are faster (Sania Mashabi, 2020). E-recapitulation is one of the advantages of voting with the e-voting method.

Fourth, produce an audit trail, in each choice the voter will produce a choice receipt with the format of the number and name of the candidate, this choice receipt must be entered into the audit box witnessed by witnesses, to anticipate if there is a dispute at the end of the vote count, the audit box as physical evidence can be opened and calculated manually.

Fifth, pilkades with the e-voting system are safe in their application because the e-voting developed by BRIN is not connected to any network during the voting process (offline), therefore e-voting is safe from hackers and cannot be set by anyone.

In carrying out simultaneous pilkades that lead to success, the government of Malinau Regency must follow directions from the Minister of Home Affairs, one of the directions of the Minister of Home Affairs is regarding the stages that must be carried out in the implementation of Pilkades in Malinau District, the stages of Pilkades which must be carried out are contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 122 of 2014 (article 6) which explains that the stages in the Pilkades begin with preparation, nomination, voting, and determination. The stages of the Pilkades between the e-voting method and the conventional method are practically the same, the only difference is the media used, which originally used ballot papers, for e-voting using a computer device. Thus, the stages changed slightly in the process of training, outreach, and voting. For the process of implementing the Pilkades using the e-voting method to run smoothly and successfully, the preparations must be thorough, especially since e-voting is something new for the people of Malinau, especially for villages that will carry out the Pilkades using the e-voting method. In the preparations made by the Malinau district government to carry out the pilkades with the e-voting system, the Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD) of the Malinau district explained that the stages were as follows:

First, The Regent gave a mandate to DPMD Malinau to select villages that were ready and could be used as pilots/pilot project in the implementation of Pilkades with the e-voting system. Following up on the Regent's direction, the DPMD recommended two villages that are ready to run the pilkades with the e-voting system, namely Pulau Sapi Tourism Village and Lubak Manis Village. Based on the Decree of the Malinau Regent Number 140/05/112/2023 concerning the Appointment of villages for implementing village head elections with the e-voting system, the two villages were recommended because they were considered eligible and able to carry out Pilkades with the e-voting system because in terms of human resources (SDM), which besides that, the Pulau Sapi Tourism village and Lubak Manis village are still in the urban area so that they are easy to reach by the DPMD.

Second, based on the Decree of the Malinau Regent Number 140/05/K.111/2023 concerning the technical team for simultaneous village head elections in 2023 by e-voting, the Malinau Regent prepared a technical team to pilot project Pilkades implementation with e-voting system. Prepared 3 (three) technical teams, each consisting of 3 (three) people. In its distribution, 2 (two) technical teams in Pulau Sapi Tourism village and 1 (one) technical team in Lubak Manis village.

Third, DPMD conducts socialization to the community accompanied by representatives of goods and services providers (PT Intens), the aim of the socialization is for the community to understand the pilkades flow using the e-voting method so that on voting day, the community understands how to elect village head candidates using the e-voting method. e-voting, in addition to that during



socialization the community can ask or prove whether the e-voting that is implemented is following the principle of fair and just elections or not.

Fourth, PT Intens as a provider of goods and services conducts training for the technical team, the training for the technical team aims to enable the technical team to operate the e-voting device following the System Operational Procedure (SOP) that has been set by BRIN.

Fifth, after the technical team is deemed capable of operating the e-voting device, the next day the technical team will carry out certification in the form of a written and practical test by BRIN. If the technical team meets the graduation requirements, it can be certified by BRIN as a certificate.

Sixth, the certified technical team is in charge of providing retraining to the village election committee to be able to operate/use the e-voting device. The training for the village committee was divided into 3 sections with their respective duties, namely generator officers, verification officers, and cubicle officers.

Seventh, The technical team, accompanied by representatives from the DPMD, conducted a functional test of the device before the Pilkades committee. This process was carried out on the D-1 of the implementation, simultaneously with the handover of the e-voting device to the Pilkades committee by the technical team.

Eighth, on the D-day of implementation, before the voting takes place the technical team conducts a function test in front of the village head candidates and/or witnesses, if the function test is appropriate and agreed upon by all committees and witnesses, the technical team makes minutes of the agreement, which is signed by the team technicians, committee chairmen, KPSS officers, and all witnesses.

Ninth, the selection process was based on the SOP suggested by BRIN. The first stage is to carry out e-verification, every prospective voter who comes must first verify, if the KTP and DPT match, then the prospective voter will officially become a voter. In the second stage, verified voters will receive a token from the generator officer, the token given serves to activate the choice in the voting booth. In the third stage, voters vote in the voting booth which comes out on a touchscreen monitor. To vote, voters simply press the village head candidate image, and after touching a confirmation page will appear on the monitor, when voters choose candidate A, a confirmation page will appear on the monitor with the words "Are you sure you voted for candidate A?" and the choices are Yes and No, after that the voter's choices will be printed on the printer machine available next to the booth, the printed results must be put in the audit box and the audit printout/certificate when put in the audit box must be witnessed by witnesses that the voter has correctly Enter the selected paper into the audit box. Physical evidence in the audit box will serve as evidence in the event of a dispute or dispute. In the fourth stage, when the election process is complete, the computer in each voting booth will automatically be able to display the results of the vote count immediately, so that the ballots are no longer counted.

Looking at the nine stages carried out by the Malinau district government, starting from the formation of a technical team, training, outreach, and the selection process. The researcher can judge that the Malinau district government is well prepared to implement pilot project election of village heads with the e-voting system. If the preparations of the Malinau district government are categorized as ready and mature, then it can also be categorized that the e-voting pilkades in Pulau Sapi Tourism Village and Lubak Manis Village were successful in their implementation.

Another thing to be able to categorize success in the implementation of the pilkades using the e-voting method in Malinau district is if the administration of the pilkades has been orderly to zero in fraud and without any social conflict, then it can be assessed that the pilkades has been successful



and fulfills the principles of democracy (Supriyadi A Arief & Rahmat Teguh Santoso Gobel, 2022). In response to the quote above, to be able to categorize success in implementing the pilkades using the e-voting method in Malinau district which was carried out in the Pulau Sapi Tourism village and Lubak Manis village, it can be proven that the implementation of the pilkades using the e-voting method went smoothly following the SOP that had been determined by BRIN, besides that the final vote count was received by the community until all candidates and until the elected village head was inaugurated by the Regent of Malinau district there were no disputes and lawsuits, thus the implementation of the pilkades with the e-voting method in Malinau district can be categorized as successful. The success of electing village heads using the e-voting system was initially considered worrying by some. However, the Malinau Police Chief appreciated the success of implementing it (Osarade, 2023).

4. CONCLUSION

In the implementation pilot project the election of village heads with the e-voting system in Malinau district can already be categorized as successful in its implementation without harming the principles of general elections, success can be seen during the implementation of the pilkades with the e-voting system, no fraud was found from any party so that when the election process went in an orderly manner and smoothly following the System Operational Procedure (SOP) that has been set by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). Besides being seen from the smooth running of the election process, success can be seen during the vote-counting process at the end. The process of calculating the PilkaDes votes with the e-voting system, in calculating the votes using e-recapitulation or calculating the votes using a counting machine, although there are differences with the vote calculation when using the manual or conventional method which is counted one by one ballot paper, but the vote calculation is using the voting method. e-recapitulation was also well received by the community and all village head candidates. The category of success can also be seen by the absence of disputes and lawsuits from any party until the elected village head is appointed by the Regent of Malinau district.

Implementation success pilot project the election of village heads using the e-voting system is inseparable from the readiness of the Malinau district government in terms of human resources and funding. Adequate human resources and sufficient costs are closely related to the smooth implementation pilot of project pilkades with the e-voting system. In implementing the pilkades with the Malinau district e-voting system, the stages are carried out following Permendagri No. 122 of 2014, namely starting from preparation, nomination, voting, and determination. These stages have accommodated all the principles in elections mandated by law, especially during elections, namely the principles of direct, public, free, confidential (overflowing), honest, and fair (fair). Therefore the success of implementing the pilkades with the e-voting system in the Malinau district does not undermine the principles of elections.

The success of the Malinau district government in running pilot project village head elections with the e-voting system can be adopted by other villages in the Malinau district which still use manual or conventional systems.



REFERENCES

- Adong Eko. (2022). *Temukan Kecurangan Pilkades di Landak, Cakades Lapor Polisi*. Pontianakpost.Jawapost.Com.
- Fernandes Simangunsong, & Taufiq Anshari Rasak. (2016). Kinerja Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Pemerintahan Desa (Bpmpd) Dalam Pelaksanaan Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serentak Melalui Metode Electronic Voting (E-Voting) Di Kabupaten Bantaeng Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (Studi Kasus pada Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serent. *Ilmu Politik Dan Komunikasi*, VI(1).
- Fitria Chusna Farisa. (2019). *Pemilih yang Sakit Boleh Mencoblos Surat Suara di Rumah*. Kompas.Com.
- Galip Lahada. (2018). Kepemimpinan kepala desa dalam pelaksanaan Pembangunan dan Kemasyarakatan di desa Malei Lage kecamatan Lage kabupaten Poso. *Ilmiah Administratie*, 11(1).
- Junior Hendri Wijaya, Achmad Zulfikar, & Iman Amanda Permatasari. (2019). Implementasi Sistem E-voting Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Demokrasi di Indonesia. *Pemerintahan Dan Kebijakan (JPK)*, 1(1).
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 122 Tahun 2014, Pub. L. No. 112, 112 1 (2014).
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2020, Pub. L. No. 72, 1 (2020).
- Surat Edaran Nomor 100.3.5.5/244/SJ, (2023).
- Loura Hardjalka, & Varida Megawati Simarmata. (2011). E-Voting: Kebutuhan vs. Kesiapan (Menyongsong) E-Demokrasi. *Konstitusi*, 8(4).
- Putusan MK Nomor 147/PUU-VII/2009, 1 (2009).
- Moh. Nasichin, & Achmad Fatich. (2022). Kontrak Kerja Pemerintah Daerah Dengan Pihak Ketiga Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur Publik (Studi Pembangunan Islamic Center Gresik). *PRO HUKUM*, 11(1).
- Mohamad Supri. (2023). *Surat Suara di Pilkades Pertama Tahun 2023 Banyak yang Rusak, Begini Tanggapan DPMD*. Tribunkaltara.Com.
- Muhammad Habibi. (2018). Dinamika Implementasi E-Voting di Berbagai Negara. *INA-Rxiv*.
- Osarade. (2023). *Pilkades Sukses Digelar, Kapolres Apresiasi Masyarakat Malinau*. Benuanta.Co.Id.
- Surat Keputusan Bupati Malinau Nomor 140/05/112/2023, (2023).
- Surat Keputusan Bupati Malinau Nomor 140/05/K.111/2023, (2023).
- Surat Edaran Nomor 141/1115/BPD, 1 (2021).
- Pramana, S., Junaidi, M., Arifin, Z., & Sukarna, K. (2020). Kewenangan Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Dalam Penanganan Kasus Keterlibatan Aparatur Sipil Negara Dalam Pemilihan Umum. *Jurnal Usm Law Review*, 3(2), 462–479.



- R. Agus Abikusna. (2019). Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *SOSFILKOM, XIII*(1).
- Rahmayulis Saleh. (2013). *Cara Pilkades dengan e-Voting Pertama di Jembrana*. Bisnis.Com.
- Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1 (1945).
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2014, Pub. L. No. 23, 1 (2014).
- Sania Mashabi. (2020). *Refleksi Pemilu 2019, Sebanyak 894 Petugas KPPS Meninggal Dunia*. Kompas.Com.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods)*. Alfabeta.
- Supriyadi A Arief, & Rahmat Teguh Santoso Gobel. (2022). Isu Hak Konstitusional Masyarakat Desa Terhadap Kewenangan Pengawasan Pemilihan Kepala Desa. *Konstitusi, 19*(4).
- Vina Fadhrotul Mukaromah. (2019). *Mendagri Dorong Kajian E-Voting, Ini 3 Negara yang Pernah Menerapkan*. Kompas.Com.
- Zuhro, R. Si. (2021). Mewujudkan Pemilu 2024 Yang Berkualitas Dan Berintegritas. *Jurnal Pengawasan Pemilu Bawaslu DKI Jakarta, 71-103*.