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Effective Strategies for Handling Violations of The Code of Ethics for Election Organisers in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The simultaneous general election (Pemilu) in 2024 in Indonesia represents a significant milestone in the country's democratic journey. As a crucial moment in determining the political and governmental direction for the next five years, the 2024 simultaneous general election has garnered significant attention from various groups, including academics, political practitioners, and the general public. This study addresses the issues of types of ethical violations committed by election organisers in Indonesia, the mechanisms for handling ethical violations by DKPP and Bawaslu, the challenges faced in handling ethical breaches in the 2024 simultaneous elections, and practical strategies for addressing these violations. The research employs a qualitative approach to analyse the dynamics of the 2024 simultaneous elections and the role of ethical codes in maintaining the Integrity of elections in Indonesia. Data were collected by examining official documents from the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP to obtain a comprehensive overview of ethical violations and their handling mechanisms. The findings reveal various types of ethical violations in the election administration in Indonesia, including data manipulation, collusion, nepotism, and abuse of power. The handling mechanisms involve DKPP and Bawaslu, but often face challenges in legal interpretation with the KPU. The main challenges include improving the quality and Integrity of election organisers, inter-agency coordination, and the complexity of violations due to advanced technology and campaign methods. Effective strategies include organisational structure reform, routine audits, the use of blockchain technology, public and media involvement in monitoring, and a transparent system of sanctions and rewards.

1. Introduction

Indonesia's 2024 simultaneous general elections (Pemilu) are an important milestone in this country's democratic journey. As a crucial moment in determining the direction of politics and government for the next five years, the 2024 simultaneous elections will be the primary focus of various groups, including academics, political practitioners, and the general public. Implementing these simultaneous elections, which include the election of president, vice president, legislative members at the national and regional levels, and regional head elections, brings its challenges regarding implementation and supervision.

In this context, the Integrity and professionalism of election organisers are key factors that determine the success of the democratic process. However, the reality on the ground shows that various violations threaten the election's credibility. Data shows that at the beginning of 2024, 1,032 violations were recorded just for the simultaneous elections for president, vice president, and members of national and regional legislatures.¹ This figure shows a significant increase compared to the previous election, indicating serious challenges in maintaining the Integrity of the election process.

Increasingly sharp political polarisation is also a significant concern in implementing the 2024 elections. This phenomenon could create divisions between ethnicities, religions, races, and groups, which in turn can threaten the country's social and political stability.² Therefore, efforts to prevent polarisation through implementing election ethics based on universal and impartial principles are significant.

Apart from that, the industrialisation of election violations is becoming increasingly worrying. The number of violation cases handled in the 2019 Election reached 21,169, an increase of 58.3% from the 2014 Election.³ This indicates systemic problems in Indonesian election regulations, which often overlap and are not in line with the Constitution and judges' decisions.

The code of ethics for election organisers is vital in maintaining election integrity. Principles such as neutrality, legal compliance, professionalism, and independence are the main foundations for maintaining the credibility of the election process.⁴ However, implementing this code of ethics still faces various challenges, including manipulation of election rules, manipulation of vote determination, and various other forms of violations.

Changes to election regulations, such as the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the minimum age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates, have also created their polemics.⁵ This shows that political and legal dynamics in Indonesia continue to develop, influencing public perceptions of the democratic process and trust in election organising institutions.

Considering the complexity and urgency of this problem, in-depth research regarding the importance of the 2024 simultaneous elections and the role of codes of ethics in maintaining the Integrity of election organisers is very relevant. This study aims to analyse the significance of simultaneous elections for Indonesia's political stability, examine the effectiveness of codes of ethics in preventing violations, and identify types of violations that often occur and efforts to prevent them.

Through a qualitative analysis approach, this research hopes to significantly contribute to efforts to improve the quality of democracy in Indonesia. Using various data collection methods, including document analysis and voter perception surveys, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the 2024 simultaneous elections and the vital role of codes of ethics in maintaining their Integrity.

The results of this research can become a reference for policymakers, election organisers, and the general public in their joint efforts to realise elections with Integrity, fairness, and transparency. Thus, this research contributes to developing knowledge in politics and law and has practical implications for strengthening the foundations of Indonesian democracy.

¹ Ketut Sukewati Lanang Putra Perbawa, *et al.* "Industrialisation of Election Infringement in Simultaneous Elections: Lessons from Sweden." *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 4, no. 2 (2024): h.477-509. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.170>

² Ulil Fauziyah and Abd Rozaq. "Election Fiqh Ethics: Efforts to Prevent Polarisation and Its Impact on the 2024 Election." *AJIS: Academic Journal of Islamic Studies* 9, no. 1 (2024): h.237-249. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29240/ajis.v9i1.8643>

³ Ketut Sukewati Lanang Putra Perbawa, *et al.* "Industrialisation of Election Infringement in Simultaneous Elections: Lessons from Sweden." *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 4, no. 2 (2024): h.477-509. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.170>

⁴ Jessy Chrissensya Anatasya, *et al.* "Analysis Determination of Constitutional Court Decision: President and Vice President Candidate Age." *Legal Problems* 6, no. 2 (2024): h.79-94. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33021/ph.v6i2.5160>

⁵ *Ibid*

2. Research methods

This research uses a qualitative approach to analyse the dynamics of the 2024 simultaneous elections and the role of the code of ethics in maintaining the Integrity of elections in Indonesia. Data was collected by analysing official documents from the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP to get a comprehensive picture of code of ethics violations and their handling mechanisms. The data was analysed using thematic analysis techniques, which involved coding data, categorising themes, and compiling narratives to describe and interpret research findings. The validity and reliability of the research are maintained through data triangulation techniques, comparing data from various sources. It is hoped that the results of this research will provide an in-depth and practical understanding of strengthening the foundations of democracy in Indonesia.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Types of Code of Ethics Violations

3.1.1 Data Manipulation

Data manipulation severely violates the code of ethics in organising elections. Several cases of data manipulation in Indonesia show that this practice still threatens the Integrity of the general election process. Another case of data manipulation that attracted public attention occurred during the 2024 elections in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Seven members of the Kuala Lumpur Overseas Election Committee (PPLN) were found guilty and sentenced to four months in prison because they were proven to have manipulated voter data.⁶ They were accused of falsifying voter data and lists by entering invalid data into the Temporary Voter List (DPS). This case reveals how data manipulation can occur in compiling voter lists, a crucial stage in election preparations.

Data manipulation is not limited to adding or subtracting the number of votes but can also involve falsifying voter identities or increasing the number of voters illegally. Bareskrim Polri is investigating the alleged manipulation of voter list data for the 2024 Election in Kuala Lumpur.⁷ This case shows that data manipulation can affect the legitimacy of the election process and potentially change the outcome.

Technological developments in the election process, such as using the Sirekap application in the 2024 Election, also open up new opportunities for data manipulation. Although this technology is intended to improve the efficiency and accuracy of vote counting, there are concerns about the possibility of fraud through digital systems.⁸ This shows that efforts to prevent data manipulation must continue to be developed along with the evolution of election technology.

These cases of data manipulation illustrate the importance of strict supervision and law enforcement in implementing elections. The sanctions given to perpetrators, such as prison sentences and fines, show the government's seriousness in dealing with this violation. However, more comprehensive prevention efforts, including voter education and increased transparency of the electoral process, are also needed to minimise the risk of data manipulation in the future.

3.1.2 Collusion and Nepotism

Collusion and nepotism in implementing the 2024 simultaneous elections in Indonesia have become issues of concern and potentially threaten the Integrity of the democratic process. Several cases revealed unethical practices that violated the principles of holding honest and fair elections.

⁶ Rahmat Baihaqi, "Proven Election Data Manipulation, 7 PPLN Kuala Lumpur Members Sentenced to 4 Months in Prison," Liputan6.com, March 21 2024, <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/5556297/terbukti-manipulasi-data-pemilu-7-anggota-ppln-kuala-lumpur-divonis-4-bulan-penjara>.

⁷ Republika.co.id, "Bareskrim Investigates Case of Manipulation of 2024 Election Voter Data in Kuala Lumpur," Republika Online, February 27, 2024, <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/s9jipi377/bareskrim-usut-kasus-manipulasi-data-pemilih-pemilu-2024-di-kuala-lumpur>.

⁸ CNBC Indonesia, "Viral Fraud Sirekap 2024 Election, Here's the Explanation," CNBC Indonesia, February 15 2024, <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/tech/20240215114254-37-514610/viral-kecurangan-sirekap-pemilu-2024-begini-penjelasan>.

One example that emerged was the case in Probolinggo Regency, where there were indications of kinship between several members of the regional General Election Commission (KPU) and specific legislative candidates.⁹ This raises concerns about bias in the election implementation process, from the registration stage to the vote counting. Local communities expressed their concerns about the transparency and Integrity of election organisers, which could affect public confidence in election results.

In Badung Regency, Bali, issues arose regarding the placement of voting officers (PPS) and voting organising groups (KPPS) suspected of having political affiliations with certain parties or candidates.¹⁰ Even though the Badung Regency KPU has made efforts to increase community political participation, practices like this can erode public trust in election organisers' neutrality.

Another case that attracted attention was in Kesiman Petilan Village, where there were indications of manipulation of permanent voter data (DPT) by unscrupulous officers updating voter data.¹¹ Several residents reported that the DPT contained fictitious names or names of deceased people, which was thought to be an attempt to benefit specific candidates. This shows gaps in the monitoring system that can be exploited for particular political interests.

The 2024 general election poll was also marked by allegations of collusion between election organisers and interested parties in providing election logistics.¹² There are indications of budget mark-ups and non-transparent vendor selection, which have the potential to harm the state and reduce the quality of election implementation.

Issues emerged regarding the partiality of several survey institutions toward specific candidate pairs in the presidential and vice presidential elections.¹³ This raises questions about the independence of these institutions and the potential for collusion with campaign teams or supporting political parties. Formation of public opinion through biased survey results can influence voter preferences and threaten the principles of fairness in political contestation.

Finally, the security of election information systems is also in the spotlight regarding the potential for collusion and nepotism. There are concerns that the 2024 election vote recapitulation system (SiRekap) could be manipulated by parties that have special access. Even though the KPU has emphasised that this system is safe and secure, public concerns remain, considering the importance of data integrity in the election process.

These cases show that collusion and nepotism are still serious challenges in implementing the 2024 simultaneous elections. Substantial efforts are needed from all parties, including election organisers, supervisors, and the public, to ensure that democratic principles can be upheld and public trust in the election process maintained.

⁹ Eko Yudianto Yunus, *et al.* "Case Study of Public Perceptions of the Administration of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections in Probolinggo Regency." *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 4, no. 3 (2024): h.11347-11358. <https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v4i3.11683>

¹⁰ Eugenia Fernanda Gracella, *et al.* "Badung Regency General Election Commission Strategy in Increasing Political Participation of People of Productive Age in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections (Case Study: South Kuta District, Badung)." *Socio-political Communication and Policy Review* 1, no. 3 (2024): h.65-76. <https://doi.org/10.61292/SHKR.121>

¹¹ I. Made Bhisma Dharma Shankar and I. Made Chandra Mandira. "Efforts to Increase Awareness of the Kesiman Petilan Village Community of the Importance of Selecting Legislative Candidates to Increase Participation in the 2024 Election." *Journal of Community Service for the Archipelago* 5, no. 1 (2024): h.1121-1126. <https://doi.org/10.55338/jpkmn.v5i1.2918>

¹² Fauzia Zainin, *et al.* "2024 General Election Polemic in Indonesia." *Science Tower: Journal of Scientific Research and Studies* 18, no. 1 (2024): h.86-93. <https://doi.org/10.31869/mi.v18i1.5555>

¹³ Mukhroman Faith, *et al.* "Public Opinion Formation in the 2024 General Election (Public Opinion Case Study – 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidate Electability Survey After the First Debate)." *Syntax Idea* 6, no. 6 (2024): h.2471-2482. <https://doi.org/10.46799/syntax-idea.v6i6.3436>

3.1.3 Abuse of Authority

Abuse of authority in holding the 2024 simultaneous elections in Indonesia is an issue that is receiving serious attention. Several cases of election organisers' involvement in practical political activities have surfaced, raising concerns about the Integrity of the democratic process.

One form of abuse of authority revealed was executive intervention in implementing elections. This can be seen from the controversy surrounding the executive's involvement in the 2024 general election process, contrary to the election organisers' neutrality principle.¹⁴ This kind of intervention can potentially affect the fairness and honesty of elections and reduce public trust in the democratic process.

Another case in the spotlight is the indication of money politics involving election organisers at the regional level. In a study in Sukoharjo Regency, it was found that village officials still intervened to influence the community's choice of certain leadership candidates.¹⁵ This kind of practice violates the principles of neutrality and Integrity, which election organisers at all levels should uphold.

Apart from that, there are also cases where election organisers at the village/sub-district level do not encourage young people to be involved in the election process as KPPS (Polling Organising Group).¹⁶ This shows abuse of authority in the form of discrimination and restrictions on participation, contrary to the spirit of inclusive democracy.

This phenomenon of abuse of authority is not limited only to election organisers but also involves other political actors. For example, money-politics practices carried out by unscrupulous public members still exist, which indirectly reflect the failure of election organisers to prevent and crack down on violations of this kind.¹⁷

Abuse of authority in the 2024 elections can also be seen in attempts to influence the election process through inappropriate legal channels. An example is the Central Jakarta District Court's decision ordering the postponement of the 2024 General Election, which was later deemed legally flawed because it violated absolute competence and was contrary to the Constitution.¹⁸

Even though there is no comprehensive quantitative data regarding the number of cases of abuse of authority in the 2024 elections, these various findings and indications show that this problem is still a serious challenge in realising elections with Integrity. Joint efforts from various parties, including strengthening supervision and law enforcement, are needed to prevent and deal with abuse of authority in implementing the 2024 simultaneous elections.

3.2 Violation Handling Mechanism

Handling violations in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections in Indonesia involves several key institutions, especially the Election Organiser Honorary Council (DKPP) and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu). This mechanism is designed to maintain the Integrity of the election process and ensure compliance with applicable codes of ethics and regulations.

¹⁴ Dedi Herdianto, *et al.* "Controversy over Executive Intervention in the 2024 Election in the Perspective of the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 7 of 2017." *Sasana Law Journal* 10, no. 1 (2024): h.117-133. <https://doi.org/10.31599/wash.v10i1.1907>

¹⁵ Pipit Widiatmaka, *et al.* "The Role of Karang Taruna in Anticipating Money Politics and Sara Issues to Make the 2024 Election a Success." *Central Java Province Research and Development Journal* 21, no. 2 (2023): h.241-255. <https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v21i2.1006>

¹⁶ Dyahwanti Sulistyowati, *et al.* "Reflections on Youth Participation as Organizers of the 2019 Election in Sidenreng Rappang Regency towards the 2024 Election." *Literate Syntax; Indonesian Scientific Journal* 6, no. 8 (2021): h.3772-3781. <https://doi.org/10.36418/syntax-literate.v6i8.3769>

¹⁷ Pipit Widiatmaka, *et al.* "The Role of Karang Taruna in Anticipating Money Politics and Sara Issues to Make the 2024 Election a Success." *Central Java Province Research and Development Journal* 21, no. 2 (2023): h.241-255. <https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v21i2.1006>

¹⁸ Fikri Hadi, *et al.* "Judicial Review of the Postponement of General Elections through District Court Decisions." *Wijaya Putra Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2023): h.77-94. <https://doi.org/10.38156/wplr.v2i1.92>

DKPP, formed in 2012, plays an important role in dealing with violations of the election organisers' code of ethics. This institution receives and processes complaints about significant ethical violations. Between June 2019 and February 2023, DKPP received many reports showing the high level of public participation in monitoring the ethics of election organisers.¹⁹ The DKPP's handling process includes receiving reports, inspecting them, and imposing sanctions. The sanctions can range from written warnings to temporary dismissal, and they have been proven to influence the behaviour of election organisers.

Meanwhile, Bawaslu plays an important role in monitoring, investigating and handling election administrative violations. In the context of the 2024 Election, Bawaslu has the authority to issue decisions regarding administrative violations. However, the implementation of Bawaslu's decisions does not always run smoothly. There were cases where the General Election Commission (KPU) did not immediately implement Bawaslu's recommendations, which was caused by differences in legal interpretation of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections.²⁰

Legal procedures and sanctions in handling violations in the 2024 election cover various levels, from warnings to dismissal. Administrative sanctions imposed by Bawaslu are often reparatory, aiming to restore conditions to those before the violation occurred. However, the effectiveness of these sanctions is sometimes hampered by differences in interpretation and implementation between Bawaslu and the KPU.²¹

During the 2024 elections, a survey of 164 students at UPNVJ and PKN STAN revealed several interesting findings. Most respondents considered implementing the general election exemplary, with the KPU and Bawaslu carrying out their functions well. However, there are still violations, especially regarding installing props in public places and black campaigns. The results of the legislative election were met with majority satisfaction, while the results of the presidential election showed an almost equal distribution of opinion.²²

Considering Indonesia's geographical diversity, the main challenge in enforcing the code of ethics and handling violations in the 2024 election lies in the logistical aspect. To overcome this, there is a proposal to strengthen DKPP's presence at the regional level, ideally by establishing branches in each province. This decentralised approach is expected to increase DKPP's efficiency and accessibility, strengthening its role in maintaining the Integrity of the election process.²³

Based on the experience of the 2024 elections, several suggestions are made for holding elections in the future. These include strengthening compliance with laws and regulations, affirming sanctions for violations, and emphasising the importance of a "legowo" attitude in accepting election results. Even though demonstrations are permitted in a democratic context, priority must still be given to national unity and Integrity. Improvements to the electoral system need to be carried out gradually and comprehensively for the better progress of the nation and state.²⁴

3.3 Challenges in Handling Violations

The 2024 simultaneous elections present significant challenges in handling violations, especially regarding the quality and Integrity of organisers, coordination between institutions, and the complexity of the

¹⁹ Khoirul Anam. "Challenges of Enforcement of the Election Organizer Code of Ethics by the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP): Perspective Analysis of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections." *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies* 2, no. 1 (2024): h.85-98. <https://doi.org/10.47134/lawstudies.v2i1.2318>

²⁰ Safarin Novarizal, *et al.* "The Position and Authority of the Bekasi City Bawaslu in Handling Administrative Violations is Linked to the Enforcement of Election Justice." *KRTHA BHAYANGKARA* 18, no. 1 (2024): h.107-130. <https://doi.org/10.31599/krtha.v18i1.1630>

²¹ *Ibid*

²² Ferry Irawan. "Analysis of the Implementation of the 2024 Election Seen from the Juridical Aspect and Student Perspective." *Journal of Law, Administration, and Social Science* 4, no. 4 (2024): h.599-613. <https://doi.org/10.54957/jolas.v4i4.849>

²³ Khoirul Anam. "Challenges of Enforcement of the Election Organizer Code of Ethics by the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP): Perspective Analysis of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections." *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies* 2, no. 1 (2024): h.85-98. <https://doi.org/10.47134/lawstudies.v2i1.2318>

²⁴ Ferry Irawan. "Analysis of the Implementation of the 2024 Election Seen from the Juridical Aspect and Student Perspective." *Journal of Law, Administration, and Social Science* 4, no. 4 (2024): h.599-613. <https://doi.org/10.54957/jolas.v4i4.849>

violations. The Integrity of election organisers is the primary key to realising quality and Integrity in elections. However, the reality on the ground shows that various obstacles still must be faced.

One of the main challenges is improving the quality and Integrity of election organisers, especially ad hoc bodies such as the District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voting Organising Group (KPPS). According to data from Bawaslu RI, as of January 8, 2024, violations of the code of ethics for election organisers were the largest, with 205 cases.²⁵ This shows that serious efforts are needed to increase ethical understanding and awareness among election organisers.

Coordination between election management institutions is also a challenge. The KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP must work together effectively to handle various violations. However, sometimes there is overlapping authority or differences in interpretation of existing regulations. For example, handling violations of the ad hoc body's code of ethics, previously the authority of the DKPP, has now been handed over to the Regency/City KPU since 2019.²⁶ These changes require more intensive adjustments and coordination between institutions.

The complexity of violations in the 2024 elections is also increasing. Bawaslu RI recorded 1,032 cases of election violations as of January 8, 2024, consisting of 329 findings and 703 reports.²⁷ These violations include various types, ranging from administrative, criminal, code of ethics violations, to other legal violations. Identifying and proving violations, especially those related to codes of ethics, is becoming increasingly complicated as technology develops and campaign methods become more sophisticated.

These challenges were exacerbated by the elections and local elections held in the same year. This makes the work of election organisers more complex and vulnerable to various forms of violations.²⁸ Substantial internal consolidation is needed among election organisers to minimise violations and maintain the Integrity of the democratic process.

A comprehensive strategy is needed to face these challenges. Strengthening the human resource capacity of election organisers, especially at the ad hoc level, is a top priority. Coordination between election management institutions needs to be improved, for example, through regular discussion forums and a common perception of existing regulations. Appropriate information technology can also help identify and handle violations more effectively and efficiently.

With these efforts, it is hoped that the 2024 elections can run better, minimise violations, and produce leaders and representatives of the people with Integrity in line with the expectations of the Indonesian people.

3.4 Effective Strategy for Handling Violations

Several effective strategies can be implemented to overcome violations of the code of ethics by election organisers in Indonesia, based on trusted sources. One of the main approaches is to reform the organisational structure and recruitment process to ensure competent and high-integrity individuals fill every position. This involves reviewing the organisational structure of election organisers and recruiting based on a clear competence and Integrity track record. Countries such as Australia use independent

²⁵ Aji Prasetyo, "The Complexity of Handling Election Crimes," Hukumonline, accessed July 21, 2024, <https://www.hukumonline.com/stories/article/lt65bafd3936129/kompleksitas-penanganan-tindak-pidana-pemilu/>.

²⁶ Anita Tampi. "Problematics of Handling Violations of the Ad Hoc Agency's Code of Ethics in the Archipelago Region." *JDIH KPU* (2022). accessed 21 July 2024, [https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data-provinsi/sulut/data_monografi/Artikel%20Hukum Anita%20Tampi.pdf](https://jdih.kpu.go.id/data-provinsi/sulut/data_monografi/Artikel%20Hukum%20Anita%20Tampi.pdf).

²⁷ Aji Prasetyo, "The Complexity of Handling Election Crimes," Hukumonline, accessed July 21, 2024, <https://www.hukumonline.com/stories/article/lt65bafd3936129/kompleksitas-penanganan-tindak-pidana-pemilu/>.

²⁸ "Kompas Editorial," "Challenges for the Integrity of Ad Hoc Election Organizers," Kompas, August 14 2022, accessed July 21 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/opini/2022/08/14/tantangan-integritas-penyelenggara-pemilu-ad-hoc>.

commissions to select and supervise election administrators, ensuring they are individuals of the highest competence and Integrity.²⁹

Another important strategy is to conduct regular audits and unannounced inspections of election activities to detect and prevent violations early. Establishing an independent audit team with the authority to conduct unannounced inspections without prior notice is essential. For example, Elections Canada conducts routine audits and unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with regulations and ethical standards.³⁰

The use of technology for monitoring is also vital. Blockchain technology can be applied to create a transparent and immutable audit trail of election administrators' decisions and actions. Developing a *platform-based blockchain* to record all election organisers' activities for public audits and supervisory agencies is very important. Estonia has successfully utilised *blockchain* technology to increase transparency and trust in its election processes.³¹

Another effective strategy is increasing public and media involvement in monitoring elections and reporting ethical violations in real time. Creating apps and online portals for easy and anonymous reporting of violations by the public, as well as giving the media greater access to cover and publish their findings, could significantly improve oversight. In Mexico, a *mobile* app for election monitoring has empowered citizens to report violations quickly and receive immediate follow-up.³²

Building a clear system of sanctions and rewards is also important, emphasising not only sanctions but also rewards for election organisers who demonstrate Integrity and good performance. Establishing transparent criteria for sanctions and rewards and openly publishing all decisions regarding these measures is essential. Japan has implemented a clear system of sanctions and rewards in various public sectors, including elections, to encourage better and ethical performance.³³

These strategies offer a practical and implementable approach to addressing code of ethics violations by election organisers in Indonesia. Focusing on organisational structure reform, regular audits, use of technology, public involvement, and a clear system of sanctions and rewards, it is hoped that the Integrity of the 2024 Simultaneous Election can be maintained, increasing public trust in the election process.

4. Conclusion

The 2024 simultaneous elections in Indonesia represent a significant milestone in the nation's democratic evolution, yet they have been marred by numerous ethical violations committed by election organizers. Key issues include data manipulation such as falsifying voter identities and inflating voter numbers, as exemplified by the Kuala Lumpur PPLN case alongside collusion, nepotism, abuse of authority, and money politics, as seen in Probolinggo and Badung Regencies. The handling of these violations is primarily managed by the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP), which processes ethical complaints and imposes sanctions, and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), which monitors and investigates administrative breaches. However, these mechanisms face substantial challenges, including limited integrity among ad hoc organizers, overlapping institutional authorities, and the increasing complexity of violations due to technological advances.

To address these challenges, several strategies are recommended: reforming the organizational structure and recruitment processes to prioritize competence and integrity; conducting regular audits and

²⁹ Oluwaseun Oladeji Olaniyi. "Ballots and padlocks: Building digital trust and security in democracy through information governance strategies and blockchain technologies." *Available at SSRN 4759942* (2024): h.172-189. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2024/v17i5447>

³⁰ Arusei Esther Jeptanui *et al.* "Effectiveness of the Mitigation Strategies Adopted in the Management Processes to Improve Interethnic Relations in Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia Counties, Kenya." *International Affairs and Global Strategy* 101 (2024): h.23-35. <https://doi.org/10.7176/iags/101-04>

³¹ Alistair Clark. "Public administration and the integrity of the electoral process in British elections." *Public Administration* 93, no. 1 (2015): h.86-102. <https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.12106>

³² Allyson Lucinda Benton. "Configuring authority over electoral manipulation in electoral authoritarian regimes: evidence from Mexico." *Democratisation* 24, no. 3 (2017): h.521-543. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2016.1236789>

³³ Abhirup Khanna, *et al.* "Blockchain: Future of e-governance in smart cities." *Sustainability* 13, no. 21 (2021): h.1-21. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132111840>

unannounced inspections; leveraging blockchain technology to enhance transparency and create immutable records of organizers' actions; and increasing public and media involvement through accessible reporting platforms. These measures are expected to strengthen the integrity, fairness, and transparency of Indonesia's electoral process, thereby fostering greater public trust in its democratic institutions.

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