

Provinces Proven To Violations, Neutrality Of State Civil Apparatus In The 2024 General Election

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Abstract. *Neutrality of ASN and other state apparatus, so that the 2024 election will run with JURDIL (honest & fair), and LUBER (broad, general, free of secrets). The strengthening of ASN's non-neutrality in the 2024 elections is proven based on the latest Kurious Survey from Katadata Insight Center (KIC) showing that there are still many people who think that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) is not serious about guarding the neutrality of the state civil apparatus or ASN in the 2024 Elections. This potential vulnerability was found in 22 Indonesian provinces. Of this number, 10 provinces have the highest vulnerability index for ASN neutrality violations, namely North Maluku with a score of 100 on a scale of 0-100. Scores, North Sulawesi is in second place, followed by Banten, South Sulawesi, NTT, East Kalimantan, West Java, West Sumatra, Gorontalo and Lampung. Cases of ASN Irregularities in the 2024 Election by Type of Violation (May-November 2023). The NGO Coalition for Election Justice (SINGKAP), consisting of KontraS, Setara Institute, Imparsial, and KPPOD, noted that there were 59 cases of alleged irregularities committed by State Civil Apparatus (ASN) ahead of the 2024 Election in the May-November 2023 period. According to the type, the most common cases found in ASN include: (1). State officials massively openly abuse the authority and resources inherent in them to act unfairly by favouring certain contestants; (2). Violations by village heads, Polri and service heads; (3). Neutrality violations, namely 32 cases; (4). There were 24 cases of election fraud and 4 cases of violations of professionalism; (5). ASN support for certain contestants (40 actions); official support for contestants (7 actions); as well as covert campaigns (4 actions);*

Keywords: *2024 Election, Neutrality of ASN, Provinces Prone to Violation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Every ASN (<https://si-asn.bawaslu.go.id>, 2023) employee does not take sides from any form of influence and does not take sides in anyone's interests, meaning that ASN: (1). Intervention Free; (2). Free of Conflict of Interest; (3). Objective; (4). Security Solutions; (5). Impartial; (6). Influence Free

ASN's basic values include carrying out duties professionally and impartially and creating a non-discriminatory work environment. The code of ethics and code of conduct regulate that ASNs carry out their duties by the provisions of government regulations, according to orders from superiors or authorized officials, as long as they do not conflict with statutory regulations and government ethics. Ensure that there are no conflicts of interest and implement ASN disciplinary provisions

ASN Neutrality Principle, what is meant by the principle of neutrality is that every ASN employee does not take sides from any form of influence and does not take sides in anyone's interests. (Vide Article 2 Law Number 5 of 2014)

The regulations governing the Spirit of the Corps and Code of Ethics for Civil Servants, Neutrality of State Institutions (ASN/TNI/Polri/Judiciary/Regional Heads/BUMN/BUMD/Village Heads & other apparatus), are as follows:

- 1) Government Regulation no. 42 of 2004 Development of Corps Spirit and Code of Ethics for Civil Servants

In Article 11 letter c, it is stated that: "In terms of ethics towards themselves, civil servants are obliged to avoid conflicts of personal, group or class interests. "So civil servants are prohibited from carrying out actions that lead to favouring one of the candidates or actions that indicate being involved in practical politics/affiliating with a political party."

- 2) Government Regulation No. 53 of 2010 concerning Civil Servant Discipline

In Article 4 points 12 – 15, it is stated that: "PNS are prohibited from providing support or carrying out activities that lead to practical politics in the regional/legislative/presidential election contestation."

- 3) Law no. 5 of 2014 concerning State Civil Apparatus

One of the principles of implementing ASN policy and management is "neutrality". This principle of neutrality means that every ASN employee does not take sides from any form of influence and does not take sides in anyone's interests.

However, in the implementation, it is far from burning, where democratic contestation in 2024 requires maintaining and maintaining the neutrality of ASN and other state apparatus (ASN/TNI/Polri/Judiciary/Regional Heads/BUMN/BUMD/Village Heads & their apparatus) so that the 2024 elections run with JURDIL (Honest & fair), LUBER (Broad, general, free of secrets). The strengthening of ASN's non-neutrality in the 2024 elections is proven based on the latest Kurious Survey from Katadata Insight Center (KIC) showing that there are still many people who think that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) is not serious about guarding the neutrality of the state civil apparatus or ASN in the 2024 Elections.

According to Bawaslu's definition, election vulnerability is anything that disrupts or hinders the democratic election process. This vulnerability is measured through four main indicators, namely:

- 1) The social and political dimensions include security, election organizer authority, and state administrator authority.
- 2) The dimensions of election administration include the right to vote, campaign implementation, voting implementation, election adjudication and objections, as well as election supervision.

- 3) The contestation dimension includes the right to be elected and the candidate's campaign.
- 4) The participation dimension includes voter participation and community group participation.

This potential vulnerability was found in 22 Indonesian provinces. Of this number, 10 provinces have the highest vulnerability index for ASN neutrality violations, namely North Maluku with a score of 100 on a scale of 0-100. Scores, North Sulawesi is in second place, followed by Banten, South Sulawesi, NTT, East Kalimantan, West Java, West Sumatra, Gorontalo and Lampung.

The vulnerability of ASN neutrality in West Java, Bandung Regency reached 91.59 on a scale of 0-100, Majalengka 67.14, Tasik 65.42, and Cirebon 64.79.

Bandung City is the region with the lowest IKP in Tanah Pasundan, namely 11.96. After that Depok, 13.22, Bekasi 14.55. Of the 27 districts/cities in West Java, 9 of them are in the high vulnerability category (IKP 49.33-100), 16 are in the medium vulnerability category (IKP 13.47-49.32), and 2 are in the low vulnerability category (IKP 0 -13.46).

Number of ASN Deviation Cases in the 2024 Election by Type of Violation (May-November 2023). The NGO Coalition for Election Justice (SINGKAP), consisting of KontraS, Setara Institute, Imparsial, and KPPOD, noted that there were 59 cases of alleged irregularities committed by State Civil Apparatus (ASN) ahead of the 2024 Election in the May-November 2023 period.

According to the type, the most common cases encountered in ASN include:

- 1) State officials massively openly abuse the authority and resources inherent in them to act unfairly by taking sides with certain contestants;
- 2) Violations by the village head, Polri and service heads
- 3) Neutrality violations, namely 32 cases;
- 4) 24 cases of election fraud and 4 cases of violations of professionalism;
- 5) ASN support for certain contestants (40 actions); official support for contestants (7 actions); as well as covert campaigns (4 actions);

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this paper is: "Provinces Prone to Violations of the Neutrality of State Civil Apparatus in the 2024 General Election"?

This collection technique uses online data search / Internet searching, browsing, surfing or downloading data, books, magazines, journals, theses, theses, dissertations, online news, media, websites and sources from experts related to matters related to "Provinces Prone to Violations of the Neutrality of State Civil Apparatus in the 2024 General Election".

3. FINDINGS AND DUSCUSSION

Provinces Prone to Violations of ASN Neutrality in the 2024 Election

According to the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), violations of the neutrality of the state civil apparatus (ASN) are one of four general election (election) vulnerability issues that are often found at the provincial level (Nabilah Muhamad, 2023).

Bawaslu Prevention, Community Participation and Public Relations Division Coordinator Lolly Suhenty said that potential vulnerabilities were found in 22 Indonesian provinces.

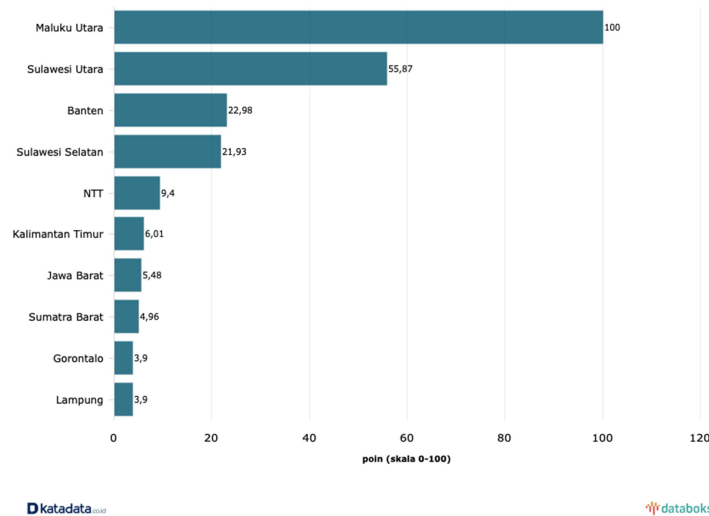
Of this number, 10 provinces have the highest vulnerability index for ASN neutrality violations, namely North Maluku with a score of 100 on a scale of 0-100. A low score indicates low vulnerability, and vice versa.

Then North Sulawesi is in second place, followed by Banten, South Sulawesi, NTT, East Kalimantan, West Java, West Sumatra, Gorontalo and Lampung with the vulnerability index as shown in the graph.

Lolly hopes that local governments from ten provinces with potential vulnerabilities can take preventive measures. A good prevention effort is to build it through communication aimed at preventing violations (Lolly at the Launching of the 2024 Election and Simultaneous Election Vulnerability Mapping, metadata.co.id, Thursday, 21/9/2023). He also explained that violations of ASN's neutrality often occur in the form of promoting certain candidates, as well as open statements of support on social media and other media.

There are also cases of ASN using state facilities to support incumbents and get involved in candidate campaigns. "Most often this happens in regional elections.

10 Provinces with the Highest ASN Neutrality Vulnerability Index in the 2024 Election



West Java Region with The Highest Election Vulnerability

The General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) recorded that the Bandung Regency Election Vulnerability Index (IKP) reached 91.59 on a scale of 0-100 in 2022 (Viva Budy Kusnandar, 2023).

The IKP is the highest compared to 26 other districts/cities in West Java Province.

The West Java region with the next highest IKP is Majalengka Regency at 67.14, Tasik Regency at 65.42, and Cirebon Regency at 64.79.

The city of Bandung is the region with the lowest IKP in Tanah Pasundan, namely 11.96. After that, there is Depok City with an IKP of 13.22 and Bekasi Regency with 14.55. Of the 27 districts/cities in West Java, 9 of them are in the high vulnerability category (IKP 49.33-100), 16 are in the medium vulnerability category (IKP 13.47-49.32), and 2 are in the low vulnerability category (IKP 0 -13.46).

According to Bawaslu's definition, election vulnerability is anything that disrupts or hinders the democratic election process. This vulnerability is measured through four main indicators, namely:

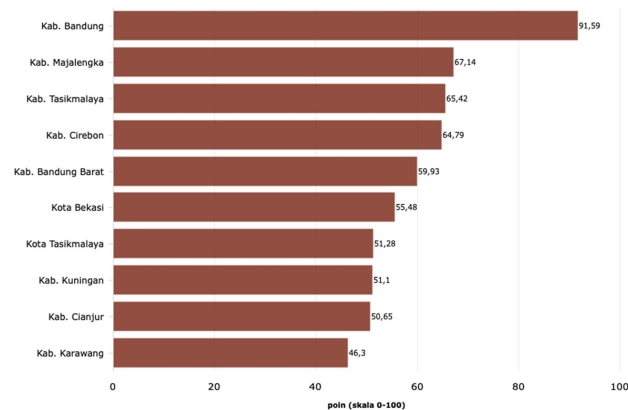
- 1) The social and political dimensions include security, election organizer authority, and state administrator authority.
- 2) The dimensions of election administration include the right to vote, campaign implementation, voting implementation, election adjudication and objections, as well as election supervision.
- 3) The contestation dimension includes the right to be elected and the candidate's campaign.

- 4) The participation dimension includes voter participation and community group participation.

The following is a complete list of district/city IKPs in West Java (2022), sorted from highest to lowest vulnerability:

- (1) District. Bandung: 91.59
- (2) District. Majalengka: 67.14
- (3) District. Tasikmalaya: 65.42
- (4) District. Cirebon: 64.79
- (5) District. West Bandung: 59.93
- (6) Bekasi City: 55.48
- (7) Tasikmalaya City: 51.28
- (8) District. Brass: 51.10
- (9) District. Cianjur: 50.65
- (10) District. Karawang: 46.30
- (11) Sukabumi City: 46.09
- (12) District. Bogor: 45.83
- (13) District. Garut: 38.95
- (14) District. Ciamis: 36.23
- (15) District. Sukabumi: 32.64
- (16) District. Sumedang: 31.66
- (17) District. Indramayu: 30.75
- (18) District. Subang: 30.73
- (19) Cirebon City: 28.45
- (20) Cimahi City: 26.17
- (21) Bogor City: 21.55
- (22) District. Pangandaran: 21.41
- (23) Banjar City: 19.83
- (24) District. Purwakarta: 18.65
- (25) District. Bekasi: 14.55
- (26) Depok City: 13.22
- (27) Bandung City: 11.96

Regency/City Election Vulnerability Index in West Java Province (2022)



President Joko Widodo Is Not Serious About Maintaining Neutrality In ASN Elections

Curious Survey: 25% of Respondents Doubt Jokowi is Serious about Maintaining Neutrality in ASN Elections. Respondents' opinions regarding Jokowi's seriousness in reminding ASN to be neutral in the 2024 elections (November 2023)

The latest Kurious survey from the Katadata Insight Center (KIC) shows that many people still think that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) is not serious about safeguarding the neutrality of the state civil apparatus or ASN in the 2024 elections (Cindy Mutia Annur, 2023).

Of the 1,002 respondents, 25% of respondents doubted Jokowi's commitment to maintaining the neutrality of the ASN elections. In detail, there are 7.1% very not serious, 17.9% not serious.

On the other hand, the Kurious survey showed that 75% of respondents thought Jokowi was serious about maintaining ASN neutrality in the 2024 elections. Of that number, 52.4% said Jokowi was serious and 22.7% were very serious.

Previously, Jokowi emphasized that all government ASNs, both at the district/city level and the central level, must maintain their neutrality in the 2024 elections. The same thing also applies to TNI-Polri officers. "I need to convey that regional governments, provincial governments, district governments, city governments, and all central governments must be neutral. All ASN must be neutral (Jokowi quoted from the Ministry of State Secretariat website, metadata.co.id, Wednesday, 1/11/2023).

The Kurious-KIC survey involved 1,002 respondents spread throughout Indonesia, consisting of 54.1% male respondents and 45.9% female respondents.

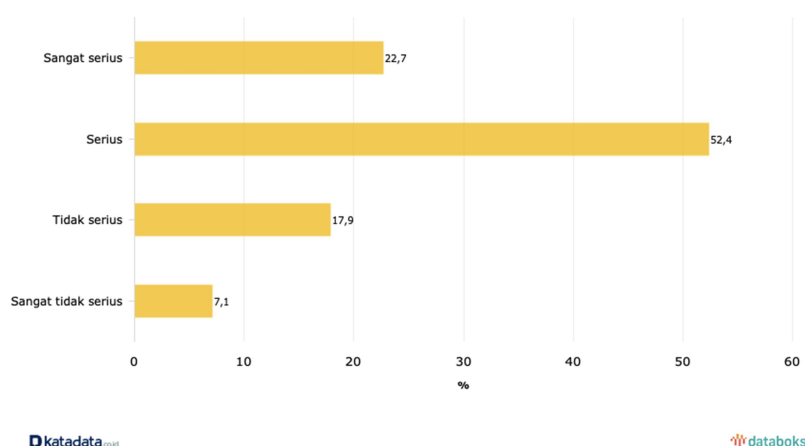
The majority of 64.1% of respondents came from Java Island other than Jakarta, followed by respondents from DKI Jakarta (16.1%), and Sumatra Island (13.3%).

Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who came from Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali-Nusa and Maluku-Papua ranged from 0.2-2.3%.

Respondents were dominated by the age group between 25-34 years (41.80%), followed by the 35-44-year group (26.8%) and the 45-54-year group (13.6%).

Data collection was carried out on 3-6 November 2023 using the computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI) method, with a margin of error of around 3.1% and a confidence level of 95%.

Respondents' Opinions Regarding Jokowi's Seriousness In Reminding ASN To Be Neutral In The 2024 Elections (November 2023)



Cases of Alleged ASN Deviations

Number of ASN Deviation Cases in the 2024 Election by Type of Violation (May-November 2023) (Nabilah Muhamad, 2023). The NGO Coalition for Election Justice (SINGKAP), consisting of KontraS, Setara Institute, Imparsial, and KPPOD, noted that there were 59 cases of alleged irregularities committed by State Civil Apparatus (ASN) ahead of the 2024 Election in the May-November 2023 period.

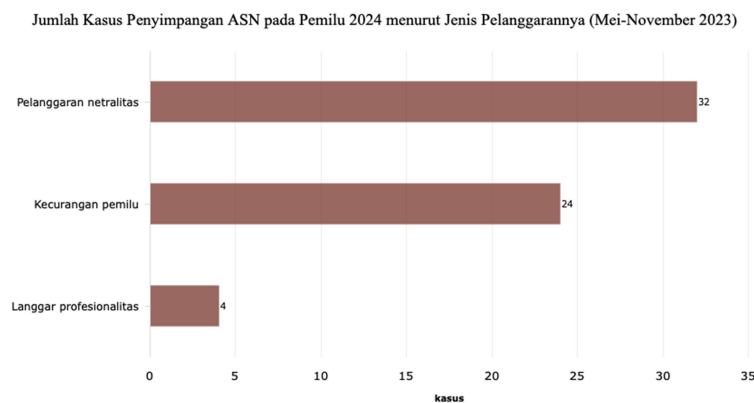
According to type, the most common cases encountered in ASN were violations of neutrality, namely 32 cases. This was followed by 24 cases of election fraud and 4 cases of violations of professionalism.

The derivative of these cases is that there are deviant actions. Acts of irregularities recorded by SINGKAP include ASN support for certain contestants (40 acts); official support for contestants (7 actions); as well as covert campaigns (4 actions).

According to the perpetrators, cases of ASN irregularities in the 2024 elections were dominated by district government ASNs, namely 10 actions. Followed by violations by the village head, Polri and department heads, each with 5 actions.

This shows that state officials are massively open to abusing the authority and resources attached to them to act unfairly by taking sides with certain contestants (Gufron Mabruhi, Impartial Director, CNN Indonesia, Thursday, 11/30/2023).

The team collected the calculation method from public reporting via Google Forms and desk study. To ensure the validity of monitoring data, SINGKAP uses triangulation techniques in reporting, desk review results, and data in-depth by the regional Monitoring Network.



4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In implementing democracy in 2024, it is necessary to maintain the neutrality of ASN and other state apparatus, so that the 2024 election runs in a JURDIL (honest & fair), LUBER (wide, public, free of secrets). The strengthening of ASN's non-neutrality in the 2024 elections is proven based on the latest Kurious Survey from Katadata Insight Center (KIC) showing that there are still many people who think that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) is not serious about guarding the neutrality of the state civil apparatus or ASN in the 2024 Elections.

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