Indonesia's 2024 Election in Context

Titi Anggraini

Advisory Board Member of The Association for Election and Democracy (Perludem) Lecturer at Constitutional Law Dept. Faculty of Law University of Indonesia

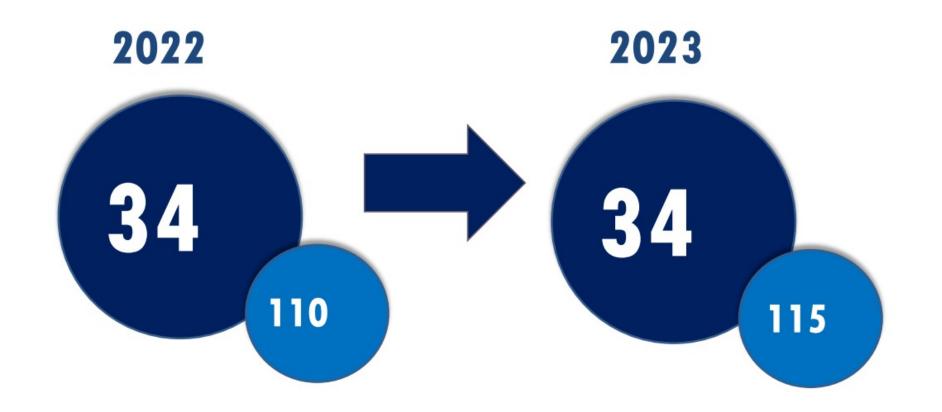
> IG: @tanggraini, Twitter: @titianggraini YouTube: Titi Anggraini, TikTok: @titianggraini79

Challenges to the Performance of Indonesian Democracy

- The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Democracy Index 2022: Categorizes Indonesia into a flawed democracy regime from the 4 existing regime types (full democracy, flawed democracy, hybrid regime), and authoritarian regime. Ranked 54 in the world.
- V-Dem Report 2023: Indonesia is a country with an electoral democracy regime. Ranked 79th in the world. Indonesia is among nine countries that have experienced a significant decline in democratization since 2012, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand.



INDONESIA CPI 2023



39India39Kazakhstan39Lesotho39Maldives38Morocco37Argentina37Albania37Belarus37Ethiopia37Gambia37Zambia36Brazil36Serbia	
39Lesotho39Maldives38Morocco37Argentina37Albania37Belarus37Ethiopia37Gambia37Zambia36Algeria36Serbia	
 39 Maldives 38 Morocco 37 Argentina 37 Albania 37 Belarus 37 Ethiopia 37 Gambia 37 Zambia 36 Algeria 36 Brazil 36 Serbia 	
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36 Serbia	
36 Ukraine	
35 Bosnia and Herzegovina	
35 Dominican Republic	
35 Egypt	
35 Nepal	
35 Panama	
35 Sierra Leone	
35 Thailand	

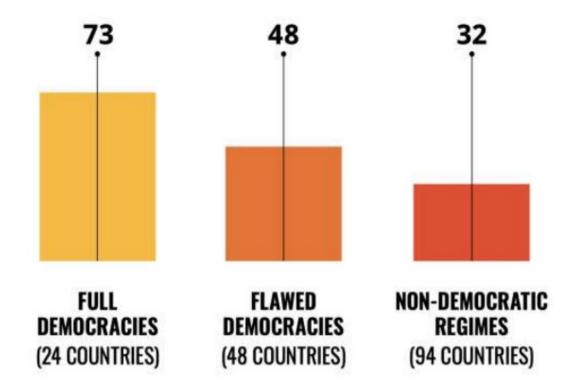
34	Ecuador
34	Indonesia
34	Malawi
34	Philippines
34	Sri Lanka
34	Turkey
33	Angola
33	Mongolia
33	Peru
33	Uzbekistan
32	Niger
31	El Salvador
31	Kenya
31	Mexico
31	Togo
30	Djibouti
30	Eswatini
30	Mauritania
29	Bolivia
29	Pakistan
29	Papua New Guinea
28	Gabon
28	Laos

28	Mali
28	Paraguay
27	Cameroon
26	Guinea
26	Kyrgyzstan
26	Russia
26	Uganda
25	Liberia
25	Madagascar
25	Mozambique
25	Nigeria
24	Bangladesh
24	Central African Republic
24	Iran
24	Lebanon
24	Zimbabwe
23	Azerbaijan
23	Guatemala
23	Honduras
23	Iraq
22	Cambodia
22	Congo
22	Guinea-Bissau

21	Eritrea
20	Afghanistan
20	Burundi
20	Chad
20	Comoros
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo
20	Myanmar
20	Sudan
20	Tajikistan
18	Libya
18	Turkmenistan
17	Equatorial Guinea
17	Haiti
17	Korea, North
17	Nicaragua
16	Yemen
13	South Sudan
13	Syria
13	Venezuela
11	Somalia



KORUPSI DAN DEMOKRASI



VOTING DAYS

02

2024 is the year of the colossal and biggest agenda for Indonesian democracy. The world's biggest one-day election with the most technical complexity in the world.

Elections to elect President & Vice President, Members of Parliament (national, provincial, and regent/city), and Senate/DPD,

> Regional Elections to elect Governors, Regents, and Mayors

February 2024

November 2024

37 gubernatorial elections and 508 regent/mayor elections



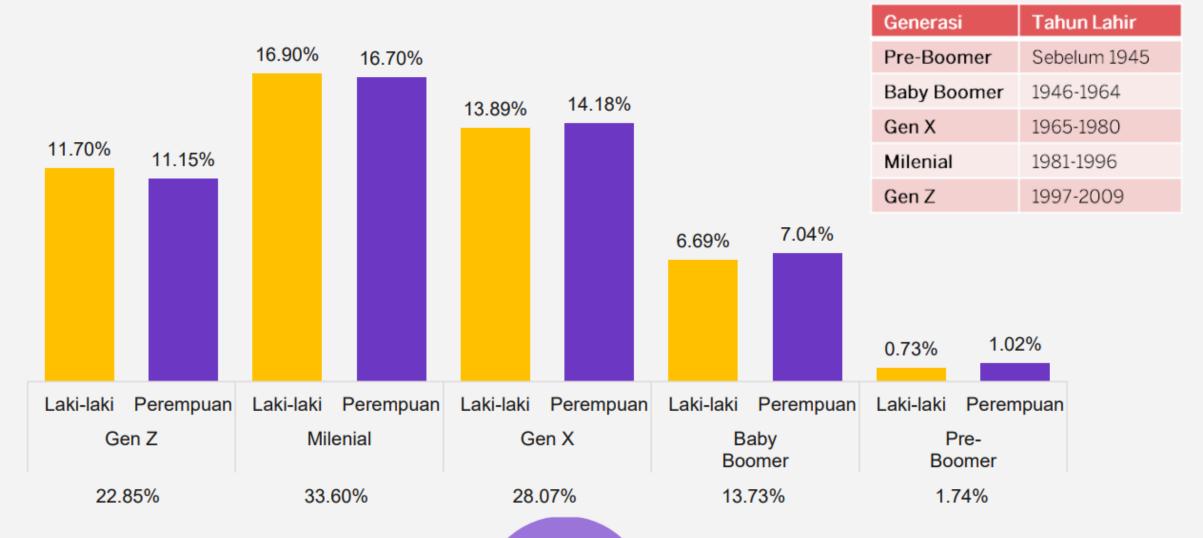


Pemilu 2024

14 FEBRUARI 2024



Pemilih Berdasarkan Generasi dan Jenis Kelamin



Legislative Candidates in 2024 Elections

Institution	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
National House	6.241	3.676	9.917	37,07%
Senate	535	133	668	19,91%
Provincial House	21.158	12.078	33.236	36,34%
Regency/City House	135.422	79.353	214.775	36,95%
Total	163.356	95.240	258.596	36,83%

SURAT SUARA PEMILU 2024

PEMILIHAN Umum 2024 bakal memberi 'kesibukan' tersendiri bagi pemilih. Sebab, pemilu nanti bersifat serentak. Kita akan memilih mulai Presiden, Wakil Presiden, DPD, DPR, DPRD Provinsi, hingga DPRD Kab/Kota.

to

SURAT SUARA DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

DEWAN PERWAKILAN

Gambar: Partai, Calon

RAKYAT (DPR)

Warna: Kuning

Anggota DPR





25 https://cekdptonline.kpu.go.id



2024

Data Hasil Penetapan DPT oleh KPU Kabupaten/Kota

Keterangan : Silahkan masukkan NIK atau Nomor Paspor bagi Pemilih Luar Negeri.

Kembali



+	T their	PS/DPT 121
		BENDA BARU
DPT	and the second second	
Nama Pemilih		TPS
TITI ANGGRAINI		121
NIK		NKK
367406*******	36740	06********
Kabupaten	Kecamatan	Kelurahan
KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	PAMULANG	BENDA BARU
Alamat Potensial TPS		

DPT

Daftar Pemilih Tetap

Penduduk WNI yang telah memenuhi syarat sebagai pemilih dan telah diverifikasi serta ditetapkan oleh KPU.

DPTb

Daftar Pemilih Tambahan

Pemilih yang terdaftar dalam DPT, namun karena alasan tertentu tidak dapat menggunakan hak pilih di TPS tempat pemilih terdaftar.

DPK

Daftar Pemilih Khusus

Pemilih yang tidak terdaftar dalam DPT maupun DPTb, dapat menggunakan hak pilihnya di TPS sesuai alamat KTP-el, dengan syarat memiliki KTP-el.

i Kapan waktu bagi pemilih untuk datang ke TPS?

DPT

Dapat menggunakan hak pilih mulai dari pukul **07.00 s.d 13.00** waktu setempat.

Dihimbau untuk hadir sesuai dengan Saran Waktu Kehadiran yang tercantum dalam form Model C.Pemberitahuan

DPTb

Dapat menggunakan hak pilih mulai dari pukul **07.00 s.d. 13.00 waktu setempat**.

Dihimbau untuk hadir paling cepat pukul 11.00 waktu setempat

DPK

Datang 1 jam terakhir yaitu pukul **12.00 s.d 13.00 waktu setempat.**

Dapat dilayani sepanjang surat suara tersedia







2024: Critical Elections for Indonesian Democracy

- The 2nd concurrent elections, the 5th direct presidential elections, the 13th legislative elections in the Indonesian electoral history.
- The election began with controversy over the candidacy of President Jokowi's son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, who was able to run for president because of a Constitutional Court Decision No.90/PUU-XXI/2023 that changed the age requirements. The decision was made involving Gibran's uncle who is the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court's decision is made 3 days before the registration date begins.
- Concurrent elections with more than 258K candidates, the campaign period is very short (75 days), and election organizers are very busy with election technicalities.
- As a result: the public does not focus on political ideas and election organizers become more permissive in the professionalism of organizing the election stages.
- Recently, KPU members were found guilty of violating the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers by the DKPP because it was deemed unprofessional and lawful in following up on Constitutional Court Decision No.90/PUU-XXI/2023. Where the KPU accepted Gibran's registration without changing the KPU Regulations on Presidential Candidates Nominations.

2024: Difficulty for Voters to Be Rational

- Legislative elections tend to be ignored by voters. Voters are too focused on the presidential election.
- As the impact Vote buying is used by legislative candidates especially for them at the municipality level as a shortcut to winning the elections.
- Voters tend to be more emotional in presidential elections and want things to be simple. Gimmick, entertaining news, and sensational and controversial information are easier to accept.
- Pork-barrel politics is used as a strategy to influence voters by political elites. The government has drastically increased the social assistance budget for vulnerable groups, even allocating more than social assistance budget during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Complicated electoral systems and voting procedures increase voters' invalid votes. Many votes were categorized as invalid votes. Far above the global tolerance figure which ranges from 2-4%.

AN ANOMALY: INVALID VOTES IN INDONESIA'S ELECTIONS

YEAR OF ELECTIONS	REGISTERED	METHOD	VALID VOTES		INVALID VOTES		VOTER
FOR DPR	VOTERS		TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TURNOUT
1999	117.749.271	Punch	105.786.661	96,61%	3.708.386	3,39%	92,99%
2004	148.000.369	Punch	113.462.414	91,19%	10.957.925	8,81%	84,07%
2009	171.265.441	Tick	104.099.785	85,62%	17.488.581	14,38%	70,99%
2014	185.826.024	Punch	124.972.491	89,54%	14.601.436	10,46%	75,11%
2019	192.770.611	Punch	139.971.260	88,88%	17.503.953	11,12%	81,69%

SIZE OF BALLOT IN 2019 ELECTIONS

PILPRES = $22 \times 31 \text{ cm}$ DPR RI = $51 \times 82 \text{ CM}$ (Maks. 10 kursi/dapil) DPD RI = $58 \times 78 \text{ CM}$ (Maks. 60 calon)
 SENATE ELECTIONS (2019)

 Valid Votes
 = 126.938.049 atau 81,00%

 Invalid Votes = 29.777.821 atau 19,00%

Tentang SiGapLaporLaporkan Pelanggaran PemiluBuat AkunLogin



