

# Optimization of the Use of Technology in the Context of Preventing Election Disputes in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** The general election in Indonesia is one of the important moments in the country's democratic system. However, the electoral process is often marred by disputes that can threaten political stability and the legitimacy of government. Therefore, optimizing the use of technology in the context of elections has become a major concern in dispute prevention efforts. Information and communication technology has brought significant changes in the way elections in Indonesia are conducted and monitored. This study aims to investigate ways in which technology can be optimized to prevent election disputes in Indonesia. One key aspect is the use of technology to ensure the security and integrity of the electoral process. The method used in this study is a normative research method using *a statute* approach and *social legal approach* related to optimizing the use of technology in the context of preventing election disputes in Indonesia and will analyzed using content analytics.

**Keywords:** Optomalization, Technology, Election Disputes.

## 1 Introduction

General elections are one of the main pillars in a country's democratic system. In Indonesia, as the largest democratic country in the world, elections are important moments that determine leaders and representatives of the people. However, in recent years, we have witnessed rampant electoral disputes that threaten political stability and the quality of democracy in Indonesia. Election disputes refer to conflicts, disputes, or legal actions that arise before, during, or after an election. [1] These disputes can relate to various aspects, ranging from the election process, voter registration, to vote counting. Several factors contribute to the rise of election disputes in Indonesia including the complexity of the electoral system. Complex electoral systems, including presidential, legislative, and local government elections at one time, increase the potential for error and conflict. Fierce political competition between political parties and candidate's fuels tensions and disputes that escalate.

In some cases, distrust of electoral institutions, such as the General Elections Commission, can trigger disputes and protests. The spread of hoaxes and disinformation through social media has become a serious threat in elections, fueling discontent and disputes. Elections are a very important process in a democratic system, where the people have the right to choose their leaders. However, in Indonesia, elections are often marred by disputes and controversies. The rise of election disputes in Indonesia has several complex causes, and this requires a deep

understanding to address these issues. One of the causes of rampant election disputes is public distrust of the integrity and transparency of the electoral process. Some of the factors influencing this mistrust include fraudulent acts, electoral fraud, impartiality of election organizers, and alleged political interference. This mistrust can spark unsettling disputes and protests.

Intense political competition in Indonesia often creates tension between candidates and political parties. This rivalry could trigger accusations of cheating, the spread of fake news, and attempts to manipulate election results. When the competition is getting fiercer, the possibility of disputes is even greater. Differences in ideological views and interests between different political groups and societies can result in electoral disputes. Elections often bring conflict between different groups trying to win over candidates or parties that represent their values and goals. This can lead to disputes that arise after the election. Uncertainty over ambiguous electoral laws and regulations can trigger disputes. This condition can occur when the regulations governing elections are not clear enough or open to diverse interpretations. In addition, questionable policies or sudden rule changes can also be a source of dispute.

The rampant use of social media and the spread of false information or fake news during the election period can worsen the situation. Inaccurate or tendentious information can affect people's perceptions of election results, trigger disputes, and undermine trust in the electoral process. Some less ethical political practices, such as black campaigns and personal attacks on political opponents, can create a confrontational political atmosphere. This not only affects the course of the election, but also increases the potential for post-election disputes to arise. Irresponsible third parties, both domestic and foreign, may try to manipulate elections in illegitimate ways. Attempts such as hacking, propaganda, or foreign influence can fuel disputes and doubts over election results.

In order to address the rampant election disputes in Indonesia, important steps include electoral law reform, increased transparency and integrity of election administrators, voter education on media literacy and information understanding, and efforts to promote sound political ethics and constructive dialogue. With the joint efforts of all stakeholders, Indonesia can reduce the negative impact of electoral disputes and strengthen the country's democracy. Based on the description above, in overcoming voter disputes can be done by optimizing the use of technology. By wisely integrating technology in elections, countries can improve the integrity of the electoral process, reduce potential disputes, and strengthen democracy. It is important to ensure that the technology used has a high level of security and is supported by adequate regulations to protect the election process from cybersecurity threats. Based on this description, the problem in this study is how to optimize the use of technology in order to prevent election disputes.

## **2 Methods**

The research method used is a normative research method. By using a *statute approach* related to Optimizing the Use of Technology in the Framework of Preventing General Election Disputes in Indonesia.[2] The *statute approach* is to examine matters concerning legal principles, legal views and doctrines, and laws and regulations related to the environment, and accurate and accountable data related to the Optimization of the Use of Technology in the Framework of Preventing General Election Disputes in Indonesia. In addition, an in-depth examination of the legal facts is also held to then seek solutions to the problems that arise in the symptoms concerned.[3]

### **3 Results and Discussion**

#### **2.1 Problems of General Election Disputes in Indonesia**

General elections are one of the very important pillars of democracy in a country. In Indonesia, elections are held periodically to elect leaders and representatives at the national, provincial, and district/city levels.[4] Although elections are an important form of democratic expression, disputes often arise in the process. The election dispute in Indonesia is one of the serious problems that needs to be addressed. Some important aspects to consider in understanding election disputes in Indonesia include, but are not limited to, technical, political, legal, and social issues. One source of electoral disputes in Indonesia is technical problems. The electoral process in Indonesia requires strong infrastructure and logistics to conduct fair and transparent elections. However, there are problems in the procurement and use of electronic devices, voter lists, and vote counting that can be a source of dispute. For example, the inability to cope with technical glitches on election day can lead to delays in the counting of votes, which can trigger disputes from various parties.

In addition to technical issues, election disputes in Indonesia also have a strong political dimension. Fierce political competition often leads to accusations of voter fraud and manipulation. Candidates and political parties that feel aggrieved tend to file a lawsuit with the Constitutional Court or the election watchdog.[5] The tougher the political competition, the higher the potential for disputes. Legal aspects are also a serious concern in understanding election disputes in Indonesia. Complex and often ambiguous legal systems can lead to different interpretations of election rules. This can lead to long and complicated disputes in court. In addition, a lack of public confidence in the independence of legal institutions can undermine the legitimacy of election results.

Social is another dimension in election disputes in Indonesia. Social tensions can escalate when election results are questioned or not accepted by large sections of society. Demonstrations, protests, and social instability can occur as a result of poorly resolved electoral disputes. Effective and transparent dispute resolution is essential to prevent escalation of social conflicts. In resolving election disputes in Indonesia, several steps can be taken. First, improve technical preparation for elections by ensuring that infrastructure and logistics are functioning properly. Second, strengthen the election supervisory institution and maintain its independence to ensure that elections are fair and transparent. Third, improve legal regulations related to elections to make them clearer and less ambiguous, so as to reduce the potential for legal disputes.[6] Finally, increase political education and public participation in elections to strengthen public confidence in the electoral process.

Overall, electoral disputes are a serious challenge in maintaining the stability and sustainability of democracy in Indonesia. By identifying various sources of dispute and taking appropriate action to address the problem, Indonesia can strengthen its democratization process and ensure that elections run more smoothly and fairly in the future. Election disputes can have a significant impact on the people and society in general. These impacts can be political, economic, social, and psychological. Here are some of the main impacts of election disputes on the people, including Political Instability.[7] Election disputes can create political instability in the country. When election results are questioned or not accepted by a large part of the public, this can lead to protests, demonstrations, and prolonged political tension. This political instability can disrupt the economy and hinder development.[8]

Election disputes, often accompanied by allegations of voter fraud and manipulation, can undermine people's confidence in the democratic process. This can make the public feel that the

election is unfair or not transparent, which in turn can reduce participation in the next general election. Election disputes can have a significant psychological impact on the people. People involved in political conflicts or social tensions arising from election disputes can experience stress, anxiety, and uncertainty. It can also damage relations between individuals and between groups in society. Economic Disruption: Political instability due to election disputes can have a negative impact on the country's economy. Foreign investment could decline, economic growth could slow, and employment could be affected by political uncertainty. In addition, prolonged election disputes can disrupt various sectors of the economy, such as tourism and trade.[9]

Election disputes can trigger social tensions, especially in the event of political unrest or violence. This may threaten the security and stability of society, and negatively affect the daily lives of citizens. Political instability and uncertainty due to electoral disputes can hamper the country's development. Development and reform programs are often stalled or delayed because the government is too busy addressing electoral disputes. Electoral disputes can deepen divisions in society, whether political, religious, ethnic, or ideological. This could lead to greater polarization and undermine social cohesion. In this context, a fast, fair, and transparent resolution of electoral disputes is essential to avoid negative impacts that could affect the people and the stability of the country. In addition, political education and the promotion of dialogue between political parties can help reduce political tensions and increase public participation in the democratic process. [7]

### **3.2. Optimizing the Use of Technology in the Framework of Preventing General Election Disputes in Indonesia**

The prevention of electoral disputes in Indonesia has a very important significance in the context of democracy and political stability. Here are some reasons why preventing election disputes in Indonesia is very important, including that unresolved elections can threaten political stability in Indonesia. Political instability can disrupt the economy, national security, and the daily lives of citizens. The prevention of electoral disputes helps maintain political stability which is very important for the development of the country. To have a strong and effective government, it must have strong legitimacy from the people. Unresolved electoral disputes can cast doubt on the legitimacy of elected governments, which in turn can interfere with the implementation of government policies and programs. Prevention of electoral disputes is one of the important aspects of maintaining a healthy democracy. A good democracy requires a fair, transparent, and trustworthy electoral process. Frequent disputes can undermine people's confidence in the democratic process.

Prolonged or poorly resolved election disputes can trigger social tensions. Demonstrations, protests, and conflicts can occur if people feel that elections are unfair or the results are in doubt. Dispute prevention can help prevent escalation of social conflicts. Public trust in electoral institutions and government is crucial. Frequent or unresolved electoral disputes can undermine public trust in these institutions. Dispute prevention helps maintain or restore public trust. Political instability caused by electoral disputes can hamper national development. Foreign investment may decline, economic growth slows, and development programs stall. Prevention of electoral disputes helps ensure the continuity of sustainable development. [7]

When elections are good and fair, people tend to be more motivated to participate in the political process. Dispute prevention can increase public participation in elections and politics, which are key elements of an active democracy. By understanding the importance of electoral dispute prevention, the government, electoral institutions, political parties, and civil society can work together to ensure that elections in Indonesia run smoothly, fairly, and transparently. This

will support the development of a strong democracy and the political stability necessary for the growth and prosperity of the country. General elections are an important moment in a democratic country like Indonesia. However, electoral disputes often arise and can threaten political and social stability. Therefore, it is important to utilize modern technology as an effective tool in the prevention of electoral disputes in Indonesia. In this paper, we will discuss how the use of technology can be optimized to create fairer, more transparent, and smoother elections. [10]

- a) Use of Electronic Voting Systems (E-Voting): The introduction of E-Voting systems can help reduce disputes related to vote counting. With this technology, voters can cast their ballots electronically, and automated systems calculate the results. This reduces the risk of human error and voice manipulation. However, special attention is needed to maintain the security and integrity of this system.
- b) Electronic Voter Registration System (E-Registration): Using technology to update and manage voter lists can reduce potential disputes related to duplicate or invalid voter lists. The E-Registration system allows voters to register online and can identify voters more accurately.
- c) Electronic Surveillance (E-Monitoring): Technology can be used to monitor the entire election process in real-time. Surveillance cameras, sensors, and online monitoring systems can provide transparency and provide authentic evidence to resolve disputes. The use of this technology can also reduce the incidence of unauthorized elections.
- d) Social Media and Online Media Monitoring: Social media can be used to monitor and report on events during elections. Governments and election monitors can use data analysis tools to monitor public sentiment and detect potential tensions or fraud. This allows for rapid intervention if problems are found.
- e) Election Monitoring Application (E-Observer): Special applications can be created to allow election observers and the general public to report election violations directly. This information may be submitted to election supervisory agencies and authorities for further action.
- f) Election Data Transparency (E-Transparency): All election data, including voting results, can be uploaded to a publicly accessible website. This allows for total transparency and allows the people to follow the progress of the election in real-time.
- g) Technology Training and Awareness: It is important to provide training to election personnel and supervisors to understand and manage this technology well. Awareness about the potential benefits and risks of technology should be widely disseminated.

In this digital era, technology is not only an additional tool, but an important part of holding fair and transparent elections. However, it must be remembered that technology is only a tool, and integrity and commitment to strong democratic principles remain necessary. By combining technology with a strong electoral system and good ethics, Indonesia can minimize electoral disputes, strengthen democracy, and increase popular participation in the political process.

## **4 Conclusion**

Based on the discussion and analysis that has been presented related to optimizing the use of technology in the context of preventing election disputes in Indonesia, it can be concluded that the role of technology is crucial in ensuring elections run fairly, transparently, and

efficiently. In the digital age, modern technology allows for more sophisticated and trustworthy elections. It is important to:

1. **Reduce Fraud and Uncertainty:** The use of technology can reduce the risk of electoral fraud and manipulation, create more accurate voter lists, and increase transparency in vote counting.
2. **Increase Community Participation:** Technology can also increase public participation by allowing voters to register and vote online. This can bring more citizens into the democratic process.
3. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Technology monitoring systems allow election monitors and citizens to track and report election violations in real-time, enabling quick action in case of problems.
4. **Increased Transparency:** The use of technology ensures transparency in vote counting and reporting of election results to the public, which can increase public confidence in the electoral process.

However, it should be noted that technology is not the sole solution to prevent electoral disputes. The success of technology depends on the integrity of election organizers, election supervisory agencies, political parties, and active public participation. In addition, data protection and cybersecurity are also important aspects in the use of technology in elections. In order to prevent electoral disputes in Indonesia, it is important to integrate technology with strong regulations, political education, and a strong democratic culture. Thus, Indonesia can ensure that the upcoming elections will take place more fairly, transparently, and in accordance with strong democratic principles, which will support positive development and political stability in the country.

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