

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN REALIZING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN PAPUA PROVINCE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE GENERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the role of the community in realizing democratic general elections with various indicators in each stage of the 2014 Legislative Election. This research was conducted in Bovel Digoel Regency, Paniai Regency, Yahukimo Regency, Yapen Islands Regency and Keerom Regency. Primary data and secondary data were obtained through documentation studies, observations and interviews with various related parties. The results of the study show the role and participation of the community in the General Election, the role of the community in supervising each stage of the General Election, the role of the community in realizing political rights in the General Election, the influence of local political developments.

Keywords: Community Participation, Election, Democratic

I. INTRODUCTION

A country is said to be advanced and strong if the fundamentals of its constitutional system have been fulfilled both in terms of economy, socio-culture, defense and security as well as the fulfillment of democratic aspects that have been running according to the real rules so that in every policy making it always provides space for the public to express opinions and views on the policies to be taken before they are implemented so that in their implementation they receive support and active participation from the public who already know what rights and obligations are as a consequence of implementing a policy.

Changes to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia through the first to third amendments in 2002, have provided an opportunity to grant people's political rights to elect the president directly, where previously the president was only elected by the MPR as the country's highest institution. However, changes to the constitution have also changed the country's political institutions. Changes that occur according to the constitution also occur in regional head elections. With the issuance of Law no. 32 of 2004, this law has given the political rights of the people to directly elect the governor and regent/mayor. Thus the people's political rights to carry out conventional political participation are wide open.

At this time there are two types of national elections, namely the election of the next legislature member (abbreviated as PILEG) in which the people choose their representatives to sit in the legislature, both members of the People's Legislative Assembly at the central level or at the regional level. Besides that, the next presidential and vice-presidential elections (abbreviated as PILPRES) were held directly by the people after the elections for members of the legislature were held. In addition to this, each region also held the next Regional Head Election (abbreviated as PILKADA), both the Governor and Deputy Governor Elections as well as the Election of Mayors/Regents and their Deputy who were directly elected by the people as well.

In elections, both PILEG, PILPRES, and PILKADA, the participation of the community is very important, because the success or failure of the ELECTION implementation is determined by how the community participates in exercising their right to vote in the election.¹ Elections are one of the important milestones that represent people's sovereignty, so that it can be said that there is no democratic country without providing opportunities for general elections to be held systematically and periodically. Therefore elections are also classified as the most important element in a democratic system. If a country has carried out the electoral process properly, transparently, fairly, regularly and continuously, then that country can be said to be a country with a good level of democracy, but vice versa if a country does not carry out elections or is unable to carry out its elections properly, where various frauds occur, discrimination, then the country is also considered as an anti-democratic country.²

Community participation or participation in politics is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, by electing state leaders, and directly or indirectly influencing government policy, 'public policy'. Conventionally these activities include actions such as: voting in general elections, 'voting'; attending public meetings, 'campaigns'; being a member of a party or interest group; holding approaches or relationships, 'contacting' with government officials, or members of parliament and so on.³

Participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peaceful or violent, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective. The main function of a

¹Ramadhanil Fadli, et al, *Community Participation Design in Monitoring Partnership Elections*, (Jakarta: 2004), p. 20

²Prihatmoko Joko and Moesafa, *Winning Elections in the Middle of Party Oligarchy*, (Yogyakarta: Student Library Publisher, 2008) page 158

³Miriam Budiarto, *Fundamentals of Political Science*. (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009), p. 25

political party is to seek and maintain power in order to realize its programs based on a particular ideology. The method used by political parties in a democratic political system to gain and/or maintain power is through the mechanism of general elections. Related to this task, it is the duty of political parties to seek the widest possible support from the public so that this goal can be achieved.

Likewise, if someone wants to be actively involved in political participation activities, according to Davis, there are three elements, namely: (1) There are thoughts and feelings, (2) There is motivation to contribute, and (3) There is shared responsibility.⁴ Because the essence of participation comes from within or from the community itself. This means that even if given the opportunity by the government or the State, if there is no will or ability, then participation will not materialize.

Political participation is nothing more than individual involvement at various levels, or it can also be explained substantively that it can mean an organized effort or effort by constituents or good citizens to choose leaders they value well too. This participation they do with full responsibility for life together within the scope of a nation and state. Political participation is emphasized in aspects to support the interests or vision and mission of certain political elites.

As a wise society, we must participate in the general election process in order to determine the leaders who will lead us. Thus, we will indirectly determine policy makers who will seek the welfare of society in general. In participating in the general election process as an intelligent society, we must be able to judge the best candidates who are able and willing to listen to the aspirations of the community so that development will be carried out in accordance with the wishes of the community and not choose candidates who are only concerned with themselves or their group, thus forgetting promises. -promises that have been made during the campaign period.

Papua Province as part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia hereinafter (abbreviated as NKRI) since integration in 1969 is also an integral part of the entire system and direction of national development planned by the central government. The problems after problems that arise are very complex, problems of sectarianism and separatism became an issue that surfaced which was triggered by a sense of injustice in the economy, education and other developments so that this created a gap that led to a sense of distrust of the Papuan people towards the central government.

Since the reformation era was heralded with the end of the New Order era, elements of society and intellectuals in Papua have thought of the changes that have occurred in Papua and demanded that the Central Government really pay attention and be serious about advancing and developing Papua, so that the pressure to separate itself of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia strengthened and became an important point that was produced in the 2000 First Papuan People's Conference.

The demands put forward at the Papuan People's Meeting opened the eyes and ears of the central government so that in 2001 the Government of Indonesia granted Special Autonomy to overcome separatism and national disintegration as stated in Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Autonomy for the Papua Province. Special Autonomy is the best option to bridge the gap between the aspirations of the Papuan people and the interests of the national integration of the Indonesian nation and is seen as an important step towards justice for the Papuan people who feel neglected during their integration with Indonesia.

The holding of General Elections in Papua Province since integration with Indonesia in terms of participation in organizing General Elections from the First Election to the holding of the 2014 Elections can be said to be still low, this is due to various factors as the impact of

⁴Budi Suryadi, *Political Sociology, History, Definition and Concept Development*. (Yogyakarta: 2007), p. 137

the accumulation of problems that are currently happening in Cendrawasih, both in the social field, politics, culture, security and a basic understanding of the meaning of the Election itself which is not fully understood by civil society so that some people have antipathy towards the Election in Papua Province.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the authors used a type or qualitative research method. Qualitative research or naturalistic research is research that is or has the characteristics, that the data is stated in a natural state or as it is with no changes in symbols or numbers. Qualitative research can be interpreted as a series of activities or processes to capture data or information that is reasonable, regarding a problem in terms of aspects, or areas of the object.

According to Dabbs, qualitative analysis focuses on indicating the meaning, description, clarification and placement of data in their respective contexts, and often describes them in words rather than numbers. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive method is considered the most suitable for this research. The most common type of research is research on attitudes or opinions of individuals, organizations, circumstances, or procedures that are collected through surveys, interviews, and observations.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

Constitutional Sovereignty Theory

The term constitution is etymologically equivalent to the English word constitution, and/or the word constitutie in Dutch. There are those who argue that the term constitution which means "establishment" comes from the verb constituer in French which means "to form".⁵

The definition of constitution according to experts states that the Constitution is the organic and basic law of a nation or state, written or unwritten which upholds the character and concept of government, lays out the basic principles that become the reference for the internal life of the nation or country, organizes government, and regulates, distribute and define the functions of various departments and define the scope and form of exercise of sovereign powers.⁶ Meanwhile KC Wheare said that the constitution is the resultant or political agreement of the nation through its makers, for example the constituent or legislative body) in accordance with the situation of a certain place and time.

Community Participation in Realizing Democratic General Elections in Papua Province

In every general election in Indonesia, the population data must be reconfirmed so that the data will form the basis of the voter list. On December 6 2012, the Provincial Government of Papua submitted Aggregate Population Data per District (hereinafter referred to as DAK 2) to the KPU of Papua Province with a total of 4,224,592. Then on February 8 2013 the Provincial Government of Papua through the Acting Governor of Papua drh. Constan Karma has submitted Population Data of Potential Election Voters (hereinafter referred to as DP 4) to KPU Papua Province as material for compiling the Voter List for the 2014 DPR, DPD and DPRD Member Elections, where the DP 4 totaled 2,973,634. The following is the amount of DAK 2 and DP4 for each Regency/City in Papua:

⁵Wirjono Prodjodikoro. *The Principles of State Administration in Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Dian Rakyat, 1983), p. 10.

⁶Henry Campbell Black, *Black's law Dictionary*, (Fifth Edition, West Publishing Company, ST. Paul, Minn, 1999), p. 311

Table 1. DAK 2 and DP4 Regencies/Cities in Papua

NO	DISTRICT/CITY	DAK 2	DP 4	KET.
1.	MERAUKE	245,698	171,600	
2.	JAYAWIJAYA	214,835	178,379	
3.	Mimika	305,138	199,395	
4.	NABIRE	194,177	135,271	
5.	YAPEN	120,239	82,459	
6.	BIAK	154,892	102,621	
7.	PANIAI	110,819	72,597	
8.	JAYA PEAK	255,224	165,919	
9.	JAYAPURA DISTRICT	172,248	115,609	
10.	BOVEN DIGOEL	51,848	34,191	
11.	MAPPI	100,293	64,147	
12.	ASMAT	100,141	65,291	
13.	YAHUKIMO	341,596	248,614	
14.	STAR MOUNTAINS	114,381	78,642	
15.	TOLIKARA	244,824	187,337	
16.	SARMI	38,411	26,072	
17.	KEEROM	66,980	44,775	
18.	WAROPEN	32,659	21,574	
19.	SUPIORI	21,529	13,641	
20.	MAMBERAMO RAYA	36,556	25,118	
21.	JAYAPURA CITY	491,870	338,422	
22.	NDUGA	194,142	148,833	
23.	LANNY JAYA	139,637	108,960	
24.	CENTRAL MAMBERAMO	43,312	26,721	
25.	YALIMO	83,693	64,322	
26.	PEAK	180,171	136,155	
27.	DOGIAY	15,324	9,825	
28.	DEIYAI	63,910	43,045	
29.	JAYA INTAN	90,045	64,099	
	AMOUNT	4,224,592	2,973,634	

Source: Papua Province Bawaslu Secretariat

Where according to Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the Election of Members of the DPR, DPD, and DPRD Article 2 it states that the voter data updating process is based on the Population Data of Potential Voters (DP4) which has been compiled by the government, where the Regency/Municipal KPU through its subordinates i.e. PPS and Pantarlih carry out updates based on the DP4 and also the last election DPT, then the Pantarlih officer gives proof to citizens (voters) that have been verified. However, from the results of monitoring in 29 districts/cities in Papua, it was found that the updating process was not running optimally. Factors that resulted in the updating process not running optimally, namely:

- In most of the 29 districts/cities, Pantarlih was not formed.
- The apparatus of the Papua Province KPU, starting from the Regency/Municipal KPU Commissioners, PPD, and PPS have not been formed for the most part.
- Payroll and operational fees are very small.

- Most of the Pantarlih that have been formed do not know the operational guidelines for updating voter data.

In the history of General Elections in Indonesia in general and in Papua Province in particular, the role of the community is of course highly expected, especially in participation and involvement in the holding of General Elections. The intended participation and involvement is that in every stage of the General Election, both the Legislative General Election, it is the people who determine for themselves who the candidates for the people's representatives will sit in the representative institutions they will choose in accordance with their constitutional rights as a form of fulfilling citizens' political rights.⁷

Public participation in the General Election stages is intended to be able to realize General Elections that are based on the principles of direct, public, free and secret as well as honest and fair so as to produce General Elections that are democratic according to the expected standards.

In modern political analysis, political participation is an important issue and has recently been widely studied, especially in relation to developing countries. As a general definition, it can be said that political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to participate actively in political life, among others by electing state leaders directly or indirectly, influencing the life of policy (public policy).

Political participation is nothing more than individual involvement at various levels, or it can also be explained substantively that it can mean an organized effort or effort by constituents or good citizens to choose leaders they value well too. This participation they do with full responsibility for life together within the scope of a nation and state. Political participation is emphasized in aspects to support the interests or vision and mission of certain political elites.

In the 2014 legislative general election in Papua Province, the stages of the election that were carried out were not much different from other regions in Indonesia, but especially in the province of Papua with the very difficult topographical and geographical levels, of course the election stages could not be delivered according to a predetermined schedule so that information about the implementation and stages of holding the General Election and Pilkada for the community cannot be maximized.

As one of the indicators for Democratic Elections and an international standard is "voter registration and registered voters" which means that there is direct and active participation of the community as holders of sovereignty which is very decisive for the holding of general elections, both legislative elections, presidential and vice-presidential elections.⁸

From all stages of the Legislative General Election carried out by the KPU both at the Provincial and Regency/City levels and overseen by the Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/City Panwaslu, the participation of the community is very less and tends to pay less attention to the General Election agenda. General Election is a government activity so that the public does not need to involve themselves in all stages of the General Election.

For example, at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list, community participation is required to provide information regarding the voter lists in their area and the tendency of the community to be self-closing in the data collection process

⁷Lindo, D, General Elections and Community Political Participation (studies on the Election of Legislative Members and the Election of President and Vice President in Minahasa Regency in 2014), Journal of LPPM in the field of EcoSosBudKum, Vol. 3 No. 2, 2016, pp. 14-28.

⁸Fuad Z, The Role of Youth Democracy Volunteers in Increasing Community Political Participation in the 2014 Election and Its Implications for Regional Political Resilience, Journal of National Resilience Vol XXI. (No. 1) 2015. pp. 22-23

carried out by officers of the Voter Registration Committee (hereinafter referred to as Pantarlih).

According to Thomas Heluka, member of the Pantarlih Kurima District, Yahukimo Regency, that:⁹

'The community at the time the data collection was carried out was not in place and chose to do gardening and was reluctant to carry out data collection for unclear reasons and even tended to be afraid of the negative issues that the community heard regarding the population data collection so that the community avoided and was not at home until the population data collection process is complete.

The problem mentioned above is that almost all areas are sample locations conducted by researchers so that this has an impact on invalid voter data which ultimately creates problems where there are multiple voters, underage voters registered as voters or even people who have died are still registered as voters. in the 2014 legislative elections.

Obstacles Faced in Realizing Democratic General Elections in Papua Province

1) General Election Organizer Integrity

The Election Organizer has the authority and responsibility to carry out all stages of the General Election and control all processes related to its implementation at all levels starting from the Central, Provincial to Regency/City levels. Various regulations and rules issued, both regulations on implementation techniques, regulations on the use of budgets and even regulations governing the ethics of election organizers, are binding and constitute the organizers' principles that must be obeyed and obeyed by every election administrator, both the KPU and its staff and Bawaslu and staff at all levels. .

An organization will be reflected in the attitudes and behavior of the people in it, these attitudes and behaviors will be a benchmark for the existence of the organization in carrying out the tasks assigned to the executors of the organization both at the leadership level to the implementing staff at the lower levels.

The General Election Commission (KPU) and the General Election Supervisory Body (BAWASLU) as General Election organizers are required to be able to work in accordance with existing rules and be guided by the principles of Election organizers that bind them in carrying out their duties of holding General Elections.

One of the important points that is expected from an Election Organizer is related to integrity in attitude and action in every move he takes in carrying out his duties, functions and responsibilities to carry out the mandate given to him namely the success of General Elections in a professional manner and can be accounted for all decisions taken can carry out their duties the.

The integrity of an Election Organizer absolutely must be owned and really must totally implement all the rules that have been outlined even though faced with the reality that exists related to social relations, very close family relations surrounding each individual Election organizer so that he must be able to place himself in a neutral position and work regardless of the background and interests of both individuals and groups directly involved in the General Election.

In the implementation of the 2014 Legislative Election, there was a very significant occurrence related to the integrity of the Election Organizers. This was highly highlighted by various parties because there were still many problems found in several Regencies which were complaints or reports of individual Election Organizers who acted not neutral and sided with certain legislative candidates, especially those related to relations customary kinship such as one tribe, one clan etc.

⁹ Interview results, September 10, 2016.

As experienced by Brother Markus Gobay, the Chairperson of the Panwaslu Regency Panwaslu in the 2014 Legislative Election who was dismissed by DKPP RI, the mistake he made was not being neutral in carrying out his duties and responsibilities as a member of the Panwaslu and the person concerned was proven to have communicated with legislative candidates and provided support for the candidate concerned by providing guarantees to change the vote acquisition of the candidate by providing recommendations issued by Panwaslu.

According to the researchers, problems related to the integrity of the organizers occur because the organizers cannot distinguish between duties and family so that administrators are very easily influenced in making decisions and of course this will cause impacts and problems for others. Researchers see that there is a dilemma faced by Election Organizers, where when faced with a family relationship an organizer cannot do anything and is powerless because the person being faced is a family member so that when they are not assisted, the person concerned will be ostracized or even considered not part of the family .

Problems related to integrity are one of the obstacles faced by every member of the General Election organizers because they will be faced with customs and a kinship system that are very well maintained in Papua Province so it is very important to change the perspective and way of thinking for organizers to be able to act professionally and have high integrity in carrying out their duties in every stage of the general election.

2) General Election Organizer Synergy

Within an organization's scope of work it will be successful if there is good cooperation from every organ in it and it is hoped that each organ of the organization will make a positive contribution according to the field of work assigned to it so that organizational goals can be achieved and achieved together.

KPU and Bawaslu as election organizers are also required to be able to build good cooperation and synergy so that problems do not occur from the two institutions, especially in the implementation of elections. The synergy between the KPU and Bawaslu is very much needed because the two institutions carry out the same duties and responsibilities as election organizers.

It is well known that the KPU, both at the central level and at the KPPS level, is the technical organizer of the election, and Bawaslu, from the central level up to the field election supervisor (hereinafter referred to as PPL), is the organizer of the election in the field of supervision. Supervision carried out by Bawaslu and its staff is supervision of the stages carried out by the KPU and its ranks so that both must be able to synergize so that they can work according to their respective duties, functions and responsibilities.

In the implementation of the 2014 Legislative Election, the collaboration and synergy of Election Organizers was still not going well, this was due to a lack of understanding from the Election Organizers, in this case the KPU elements and their ranks, regarding the existing rules so that the implementation of the Election stages did not involve Bawaslu and staff, for example in the factual verification stage for election participants, there are still Regency KPUs that do not involve the Panwaslu to oversee the verification process so that there is an impression that the KPU is flirting with certain candidates. Another stage that often does not provide access to Panwaslu and its ranks, especially PPL, is the stage of recapitulation of vote results at the TPS level where in the process PPL must be given access to both witness and receive the Minutes of vote counting recapitulation.

By looking at the problems related to the synergy of election organizers, it is very important to be followed up by top-level leaders so that these problems do not happen again and it is very important to carry out an evaluation while providing a good understanding of

each other's duties and responsibilities so that there are no misunderstandings that lead to relationships which is less harmonious between Election Organizers.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the description and analysis results obtained in the research, the researcher draws the conclusion that Community Participation in Realizing Democratic General Elections in Papua Province must be realized because it is an indicator of Democratic Elections. The role of the community includes the role in carrying out the stages of the election, the role in supervising the stages of the election, the role of community politics and the role of local politics to realize elections that are democratic and dignified. Whereas the constraints faced in efforts to Realize Democratic General Elections in the Papua Province include the Integrity of Election Organizers; Election Organizer Synergy.

To be able to realize pthe role of the community in realizing democratic general elections in Papua Province, the researchers provide advice to General Election Organizers to always increase the active role of the community in all stages of the Election that is being carried out so that the Election products can truly be accounted for. Improving the image, independence and performance of election organizers, both KPU and Bawaslu, with high integrity, establishing synergy in carrying out the stages of the election and adherence to and complying with the Election Organizers Code of Ethics and conducting outreach as an effort to provide an understanding of the laws and regulations related to elections so that the public can play an active role and know the rights and obligations in realizing their political rights.

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