



# International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR)

ISSN 2307-4531  
(Print & Online)

<http://gssrr.org/index.php?journal=JournalOfBasicAndApplied>



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## Designing Model of Concurrent Local Executive Election: The Case of Indonesia

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### Abstract

The research focuses on designing model of concurrent local executive election suitable for Indonesia. Concurrent local executive election, as a part of concurrent local elections, is held to simultaneously elect the heads of local governments, namely governors, mayors and regents. The local governments consist of 542 localities, namely 34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies. As a matter of fact, the elections for the heads of local governments have been held at separated times. Law No. 8/2015 and Law No. 10/2016 have regulated the transition of implementing the concurrent local executive election before nationally held in November 2024 as stated in Law No. 10/2016, article 201 (8). Model of concurrent election of the local heads suitable for Indonesia is nationally concurrent local executive election. In the model, concurrent local executive election is held to simultaneously and nationally elect the local heads of 542 localities (34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies) at one time, on a single day and at the same time in all regions of Indonesia. The research recommends to arrange, synchronize and codify election laws in order to be supportive of effectively implementing the nationally concurrent local executive election. There are some points of election laws to synchronize the electoral governance, namely the exact definition, the basis and the variant/type of implementation, the regular schedule of implementation, the voting time, the inauguration time, and the formula of determining the elected local executives.

**Key Words:** Governance; Local Election; Local Government; Nationally Concurrent; National Election.

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## 1. Introduction

The direct and concurrent local executive election (Indonesian: *pilkada langsung serentak*) is an important and strategic instrument to establish the democratic local government. It encourages people (voters) to democratically elect the local heads, both governors (*gubernur*, provincial head), mayors (*walikota*, municipal head) and regents (*bupati*, regency head). It also manifests people's sovereignty of implementing the local governance in Indonesia. Firstly, local executive election has directly been held by people (voters) since the determining of Law No. 32/2004 [1, 2]. Secondly, direct and concurrent local executive election has been held since the determining of Law No. 8/2015 and then amended by Law No. 10/2016 [3]. The direct and concurrent local executive election has appeared to be a national issue in Indonesia after the determining of the Constitutional Court Decision No. 14/PUU-XI/2013. The Constitutional Court decided the implementation of concurrent legislative and presidential elections in 2019 and elections from now on. The decision has also encouraged the People's Representative Council (*DPR*) and the President that jointly have legislation authority to redesign the electoral implementation in Indonesia [4]. There have been some initiatives to concurrently and nationally conduct the election arranged through codification of election laws [5]. Direct local executive election has been implemented apart, partially and on the existing localities. There is not also counted yet when held second round of direct local executive elections. Ministry of Home Affairs (2016) recorded 542 localities (*daerah*), in detail 34 provinces (*provinsi*), 93 municipalities (*kota*) and 415 regencies (*kabupaten*). Tjahjo Kumolo, Minister of Home Affairs, noted that since June 1, 2005 (for the first time to implement direct local executive election) up to December 2014, there lasted 1,027 times of direct local executive elections, in detail 64 times at province, 187 times at municipality and 776 times at regency. It means that every 2-3 days there lasted one time of direct local executive election in Indonesia [6]. Based on the background, the research, therefore, focuses on designing a model of concurrent local executive election as an alternative solution and simultaneous engineering to synchronize the local governance in Indonesia.

## 2. Method

Concurrent local executive election as variable of the research is operationally defined by five dimensions (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Operationalization of Variable

No.	Dimension	Indicator
1.	Scope	● Definition
		● Basis
		● Variant/Type
2.	Schedule of Implementation	● Regular Schedule
3.	Time of Implementation	● Voting Time
		● Inauguration Time
4.	Electedness of Candidate	● Formula of Determining the Elected Candidate
5.	Regulation	● Synchronization of Regulation
		● Codification of Regulation

These dimensions of concurrent local executive election mentioned in Table 1 indicate: firstly, indirect instruments which are more related to electoral governance, namely scope, schedule of implementation, time of implementation, and regulation; secondly, direct instrument which is more related to substantive/technical aspect, namely electedness of candidate.

This is a descriptive qualitative research that uses both primary and secondary data. The primary data are collected by field study that uses in-depth interview and focus group discussion with some political experts, political party's officers, legislators, bureaucrats, and electoral commissioners. The secondary data are collected by desk study that uses literature and documentation. The researcher qualitatively describes and designs the model of concurrent local executive election suitable for Indonesia.

### 3. Result

#### 3.1. Scope

The scope of concurrent local executive election is measured on its definition, basis and variant/type. Law No. 22/2014 [7] and Law No. 8/2015 [8] differently defined the concurrent local executive election (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Definition of Concurrent Local Executive Election

No.	Law	Definition	Format	Focus
1.	Law No. 22/2014	Election of governors, regents and mayors hereinafter referred Election is the implementation of the sovereignty of the people in the province and regency/municipality to elect governors, regents and mayors democratically through legislative branches (article 1 (5))	Elections are held every five years simultaneously nationwide (article 4 (1))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election</li> <li>• Democratically through legislative branches</li> <li>• Every five years</li> <li>• Simultaneously nationwide</li> </ul>
2.	Law No. 8/2015	Election of governors, regents and mayors hereinafter referred Election is the implementation of the sovereignty of the people in the province and regency/municipality to elect governors and vice-governors, regents and vice-regents, mayors and vice-mayors directly and democratically (article 1 (1))	Elections are held every five years simultaneously in all regions of Indonesia (article 3 (1))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election</li> <li>• Directly and democratically</li> <li>• Every five years</li> <li>• Simultaneously in all regions of Indonesia</li> </ul>

by Laws on Election of Governor, Regent and Mayor

The basis of local executive election before the determining of Law No. 8/2015 and then amended by Law No. 10/2016 was on each provinces and regencies/municipalities. Whereas the variant/type of local executive election was based on level of local government, namely province and regency/municipality. Indonesia is administratively divided into 542 localities, in detail 34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies. As a matter of fact, the implementation of elections for the heads of local governments in Indonesia have been implemented apart and on the existing localities, both provinces and regencies/municipalities.

### 3.2. Schedule of Implementation

The implementation of concurrent local executive election is measured on the arrangement of regular schedule of implementation. Based on series of laws concerning election of governor, regent, and mayor (Law No. 22/2014, Law No. 1/2015, Law No. 8/2015, and Law No. 10/2016), local executive elections have been implemented in the different schedules. While local executive election by Law No. 22/2014 and Law No. 1/2015 indirectly held by the Regional People’s Representative Council (*DPRD*) was amended to be concurrent local executive election by Law No. 8/2015 and Law No. 10/2016 directly voted by people (voters).

There is necessary to arrange transition toward nationally concurrent local executive election. At first time, transition toward nationally concurrent local executive election has been regulated by Law No. 8/2015 and then amended by Law No. 10/2016.

Firstly, Law No. 8/2015, article 201, has regulated transition (six batches) toward nationally concurrent local executive election in 2027 (Table 3).

**Table 3:** Transition (Six Batches) toward Nationally Concurrent Local Executive Election by Law No. 8/2015

Batch	Concurrent Local Executive Election	Schedule of Implementation
1	Local head end of term: 2015 – June 2016	Elections was held on the same date and month in December 2015
2	Local head end of term: July 2016 – December 2017	Elections was held on the same date and month in February 2017
3	Local head end of term: 2018 – 2019	Elections will be held on the same date and month in June 2018
4	Result of elections 2015 (Batch 1)	2020
5	Result of elections 2017 (Batch 2)	2022
6	Result of elections 2018 (Batch 3)	2023
Nationally Concurrent	Nationally concurrent voting in all regions of Indonesia	Elections will be held on the same date and month in 2027

The implementation of concurrent local executive election, both transitionally (from batch 1 to batch 6) and nationally concurrent across the regions of Indonesia, is shown in roadmap (Table 4).

**Table 4:** Implementation of Transition (Six Batches) toward Nationally Concurrent Local Executive Election by Law No. 8/2015

<b>Batch 1</b>	<b>Batch 4 (Result of Batch 1)</b>	<b>Nationally Concurrent</b>
December 9, 2015	December 9, 2020	2027
269 Localities:	269 Localities:	542 Localities:
• 9 Provinces	• 9 Provinces	• 34 Provinces
• 36 Municipalities	• 36 Municipalities	• 93 Municipalities
• 224 Regencies	• 224 Regencies	• 415 Regencies
<b>Batch 2</b>	<b>Batch 5 (Result of Batch 2)</b>	
February 15, 2017	February 15, 2022	
101 Localities:	101 Localities:	
• 7 Provinces	• 7 Provinces	
• 18 Municipalities	• 18 Municipalities	
• 76 Regencies	• 76 Regencies	
<b>Batch 3</b>	<b>Batch 6 (Result of Batch 3)</b>	
June 27, 2018	June 27, 2023	
171 Localities:	171 Localities:	
• 17 Provinces	• 17 Provinces	
• 39 Municipalities	• 39 Municipalities	
• 115 Regencies	• 115 Regencies	

Secondly, transition (six batches) toward nationally concurrent local executive election in 2027 by Law No. 8/2015, article 201, was amended to be transition (four batches) toward nationally concurrent local executive election in 2024 by Law No. 10/2016, article 201. Law No. 10/2016, article 201, has regulated transition (four batches) toward nationally concurrent local executive election in 2024 (Table 5).

**Table 5:** Transition (Four Batches) toward Nationally Concurrent Local Executive Election by Law No. 10/2016

Batch	Concurrent Local Executive Election	Schedule of Implementation
1	Local head end of term: 2015 – June 2016	Elections was held on the same date and month in December 2015
2	Local head end of term: July 2016 – December 2017	Elections was held on the same date and month in February 2017
3	Local head end of term: 2018 – 2019	Elections will be held on the same date and month in June 2018
4	Result of elections 2015 (Batch 1)	Elections will be held in September 2020
Nationally Concurrent	Nationally concurrent voting in all regions of Indonesia	Elections will be held in November 2024

Law No. 10/2016, article 201, has regulated transition (four batches) toward nationally concurrent local executive election in November 2024 (Table 6).

**Table 6:** Implementation of Transition (Four Batches) toward Nationally Concurrent Local Executive Election by Law No. 10/2016

Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3	Batch 4 (Result of Batch 1)	Nationally Concurrent
December 9, 2015	February 15, 2017	June 27, 2018	September 2020	November 2024
269 Localities:	101 Localities:	171 Localities:	269 Localities:	542 Localities:
• 9 Provinces	• 7 Provinces	• 17 Provinces	• 9 Provinces	• 34 Provinces
• 36 Municipalities	• 18 Municipalities	• 39 Municipalities	• 36 Municipalities	• 93 Municipalities
• 224 Regencies	• 76 Regencies	• 115 Regencies	• 224 Regencies	• 415 Regencies

### 3.3. Time of Implementation

Time of implementation of concurrent local executive election is measured on voting time and inauguration time. Firstly, voting time. Every locality of 542 localities in Indonesia (34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies) has different voting time. Law No. 8/2015 has regulated the voting time for the concurrent local executive elections (six batches) toward the nationally concurrent local executive election in 2027. Law No. 10/2016 has amended Law No. 8/2015 by shortening the transition of concurrent local executive elections from six batches to four batches and speeding up the nationally concurrent local executive elections in November 2024. Secondly, inauguration time (Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9).

**Table 7:** End-of-Term for the Local Heads (Governor and Regent/Mayor) during Five Year Period (2015-2019)

Concurrent Local Executive Election	End-of-Term	Local Heads			Total
		Province	Municipality	Regency	
Batch 1 (December 9, 2015)	Local head end of term: 2015 – June 2016	9	36	224	<b>269</b>
Batch 2 (February 15, 2017)	Local head end of term: July 2016 – December 2017	7	18	76	<b>101</b>
Batch 3 (June 27, 2018)	Local head end of term: 2018 – 2019	17	39	115	<b>171</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>542</b>

**Table 8:** Inauguration Schedule of the Elected Local Heads: Batch 1 (December 9, 2015)

No.	Local Heads	Inauguration (2016)				Total
		I (February 12)	II (February 17)	III (March)	IV (June)	
1	Governor and Vice-Governor	7	-	1	1	<b>9</b>
3	Mayor and Vice-Mayor	-	20	-	16	<b>36</b>
4	Regent and Vice-Regent	-	178	11	35	<b>224</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>269</b>

In Table 8, inauguration of the elected governor and vice-governor of 2015 concurrent local executive elections was held in February 12, 2016. The inauguration was held for seven provinces, namely Kalimantan Selatan,

Jambi, Sumatera Barat, Sulawesi Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Bengkulu, and Kalimantan Utara [9]. Inauguration of the other localities was held on each schedules.

**Table 9:** Inauguration Schedule of the Elected Local Heads: Batch 2 (February 15, 2017)

No.	Local Heads	Inauguration (2017)				Total
		I (May 12)	II (May 22)	III (July 5)	IV (October 15)	
1	Governor and Vice-Governor	5	-	1	1	7
3	Mayor and Vice-Mayor	-	18	-	-	18
4	Regent and Vice-Regent	-	76	-	-	76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>

In Table 9, inauguration of the elected governor and vice-governor of 2017 concurrent local executive elections was held in May 12, 2017. The inauguration was held for five provinces, namely Banten, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Barat, Bangka Belitung, and Papua Barat, because of the end-of-term: Banten in January 11, 2017; Gorontalo in January 16, 2017; Papua Barat in January 17, 2017; Sulawesi Barat in December 14, 2016; and Bangka Belitung in May 7, 2017. Inauguration of the other localities was held on each schedules in May 22, 2017; and Aceh in July 5, 2017. But inauguration of the elected governor and vice-governor of DKI Jakarta will be held in October 15, 2017 [10].

### **3.4. *Electedness of Candidate***

The determining of the elected local heads is based on the various formula. Firstly, the locality like Province of Special Capital Region of Jakarta applies the absolute majority formula (50% + 1). Law No. 29/2007 has regulated as follows [11]:

- a) Provincial Government of Special Capital Region of Jakarta is led by one governor and assisted by one vice-governor who is directly elected by means of the election of local heads (article 10).
- b) Pair of candidates for governor and vice-governor who obtains popular votes over 50% is determined as the elected governor and vice-governor (article 11 (1)).
- c) In the case if no pair of candidates for governor and vice-governor obtains popular votes over 50%, the second round of the election of governor and vice-governor is implemented to contest two pairs of candidates who obtain the first and second majority at the first round (article 11 (2)).

Secondly, the majority of localities applies the minimum simple majority formula over 30%. Laws have regulated as follows:



- a) Pair of candidates for the local heads who obtains the majority of popular votes is determined as the elected local heads [12]. The majority of popular votes is over 30%.
- b) Election of the local heads in Aceh as a special region [13], Papua and Papua Barat that have special autonomy [14] also applies the simple majority over 30% as regulated in Law No. 8/2015 and Law No. 10/2016.

Thirdly, as an exception, Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta has not elected the governor and vice-governor, but the determining of *sultan* for five-year term and from now on will be stipulated again. Law No. 13/2012 has regulated as follows [15]:

- a) Candidate of governor and vice-governor must reign as *Sultan Hamengku Buwono* for candidate of governor and reign as *Adipati Paku Alam* for candidate of vice-governor (article 18 (1c).
- b) The Regional People's Representative Council of Yogyakarta determines *Sultan Hamengku Buwono* who reigns as governor and *Adipati Paku Alam* who reigns as vice-governor (article 24 (3).
- c) Terms of *Sultan Hamengku Buwono* who reigns as governor and *Adipati Paku Alam* who reigns as vice-governor during five years counted since the inauguration (article 25/1). *Sultan Hamengku Buwono* who reigns as governor and *Adipati Paku Alam* who reigns as vice-governor are not bound on two term stipulation as regulated in law on local government (article 25 (2).

### **3.5. Regulation**

The transitional/gradual implementation of concurrent local executive election, since 2015 (batch 1 of concurrent local executive elections) up to 2024 (nationally concurrent local executive election), has been based on Law No. 8/2015 and Law No. 10/2016 (as series of amendments of Law No. 22/2014 on Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor and Law No. 1/2015). At first time, the transition toward nationally concurrent local executive election had been regulated by Law No. 8/2015 and then amended by Law No. 10/2016.

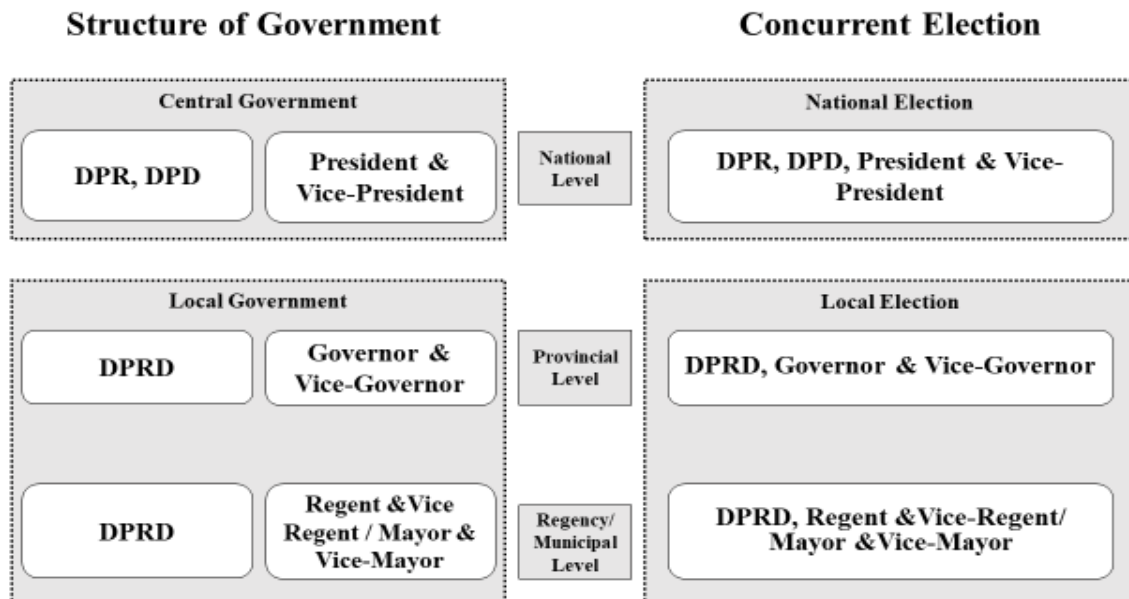
Laws of concurrent local executive election must be synchronized to the law on concurrent legislative and presidential elections (Law No. 7/2017) as a mandate of the Constitutional Court Decision No. 14/PUU-XI/2013. The Decision instructed the implementation of concurrent legislative and presidential elections in 2019 and elections from now on.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1. A Proposed Model**

Model of concurrent election of the local executives suitable for Indonesia is nationally concurrent local executive election. Law No. 10/2016, article 201 (8), has regulated the nationally concurrent local executive election, in the meaning of nationally concurrent voting in all regions of Indonesia. The basis of its implementation is at level of locality (province and regency/municipality). In the model, the concurrent local executive election in all regions is actually similar to the nationally local executive election [16, 17], or the concurrent election of governors and regents/mayors at all provinces and regencies/municipalities in Indonesia [18]. Model of the nationally concurrent local executive election is designed in the perspective to synchronize

the governance (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** Concurrent Election and Its Relation to Structure of Government:

#### A Proposed Model for Indonesia

In Figure 1, the concurrent local executive election is arranged as a part of the concurrent local election in the perspective to design the concurrent national election (the election of People’s Representative Council (*DPR*), Regional Representative Council (*DPD*), president and vice-president) and the concurrent local election (the election of Regional People’s Representative Council (*DPRD* Province), governor and vice-governor, Regional People’s Representative Council (*DPRD* Regency/Municipality), regent and vice-regent/mayor and vice-mayor). Choice for the model of nationally concurrent local executive election implies to synchronizing some technical contents and electoral governance.

**Firstly, scope.** Scope of the nationally concurrent local executive election can be interpreted from its definition, basis and variant/type. Law No. 22/2014 defined the concurrent local executive election nationally, periodically once every five years, and democratically by the local legislative branches (indirectly by Regional People’s Representative Council). The definition was then amended by Law No. 8/2015 that the local executive election was directly and democratically held by people/voters (article 1 (1), but did not state concurrently. The emphasizing of words “periodically once every five years” and “concurrently” in all regions of Indonesia was explicitly stated in article 3 (1).

Geys defined concurrent election as an electoral system that establishes some elections at one time simultaneously [19, 20]. In Geys perspective, nationally concurrent local executive election can be defined as an electoral system that simultaneously and nationally establishes all local executive elections at one time:

- a. “Simultaneously” means that concurrent local executive election (*pilkada serentak*) is held at one time, namely on a single day and at the same time.
- b. “Nationally” means that *pilkada serentak* is held at levels of province and regency/municipality in all regions of Indonesia.
- c. *Pilkada serentak*, therefore, is held to simultaneously and nationally elect the local heads of 542 localities (34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies) in all regions of Indonesia.

The nationally concurrent local executive election to simultaneously elect the local heads (governor and vice-governor, regent and vice-regent, mayor and vice-mayor) in all regions of Indonesia (provinces and regencies/municipalities) indicates that the basis of implementing the nationally concurrent local executive election is at level of locality (province and regency/municipality). Variant/type of local executive election is based on level of local government, namely province and regency/municipality. The implementation is simultaneously held in all regions of Indonesia.

***Secondly, schedule of implementation.*** Schedule of the local executive election does not include in the technical instrument of election but in the local electoral governance. Nevertheless the re-arrangement of schedule of the local executive election has strategic value if intending to significantly change the local executive election [21]. The re-arrangement of schedule of the local executive election is conducted by integrating the implementation of the local executive election. The way-out is changing the partial and scattered schedules of the local executive elections of each localities (542 localities, in detail 34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies) to become the nationally concurrent local executive election.

The schedule of implementation of local executive election, based on Law No. 8/2015, article 3 (1), has been regulated once every five years and concurrently in all regions of Indonesia. And based on Law No. 10/2016, article 201 (8), the voting in the nationally concurrent local executive election will be held in November 2024. All localities (province, regency and municipality) in Indonesia will conduct the nationally concurrent local executive election in November 2024. Therefore, every locality does not partially and scatteredly conduct its local executive election, but simultaneously in all regions of Indonesia and the nationally concurrent local executive election from now on.

***Thirdly, time of implementation.*** Simultaneity of the implementation of local executive election measured on the voting time of 542 localities (34 provinces, 93 municipalities and 415 regencies) in all regions of Indonesia is necessarily held at one time, namely on a single day and at the same time. Fiorina stated that the election time became the main factor for occurring the divided government, both divided horizontally (the relation of local executive to local legislative branches) and separated vertically (the relation of central to local governments). Divided government occurred when the election was conducted at the different time/period and/or on the different way [22]. In the context it necessarily regulated the simultaneity of voting time in the local executive election, in order to become the synergic and effective government.

Moreover, the arrangement is necessarily done for inauguration time because of being the beginning for the elected local heads (a) to synergize the central and local policies, (b) synchronize the local governance, from

planning, executing, controlling, to evaluating the effectiveness of local government (governability) [23, 24], (c) effectively implement the local government, and (d) measure the effectiveness dan achievement of local government simultaneously so that it can find out the effectiveness and achievement of all localities nationally. Therefore, the inauguration of the elected local heads is simultaneously conducted by the President who holds the power of government at the end-of-term of the local heads from the last former period, as regulated in Law No. 10/2016, article 164A and 164B.

**Fourthly, electedness of candidate.** In the nationally concurrent local executive election, the popular votes obtained by each pairs of candidates determine the electedness of candidate. As a matter of fact, determination of pair of the elected candidates applies the various formula between absolute majority (like Province of Special Capital Region of Jakarta) and simple majority (for the other localities), by exception for Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta. Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta does not elect the governor and vice-governor, but the Regional People's Representative Council of Yogyakarta stipulates *Sultan Hamengku Buwono* who reigns as governor and *Adipati Paku Alam* who reigns as vice-governor for five-year term and from now on will be stipulated again. Nevertheless, the time of stipulation must be simultaneous to other localities (province and regency/municipality) in the context of the nationally concurrent local executive election.

Application of absolute majority formula for determining the pair of elected candidates (because the local executive election is also designed in order that the pair of elected candidates obtains high legitimacy in the meaning to obtain high popular votes) opens the chance to implement more than one time local executive election (presence of second round). Didik Supriyanto identified that the second round of implementation of local executive election has caused some problems [25]:

- a. For voters, on one side the second round election increases political tension, on other side causes the saturated voters that affect voter turn-out in the election and the next.
- b. For pairs of candidates, the second round increases campaign cost, so that whoever is elected will be burdened by "the debt" of local executive election, that must be paid at the moment of implementing government.
- c. For electoral management bodies, the second round of local executive election increases complexity because of the limited budget.

Determination of the pair of elected candidates in the nationally concurrent local executive election sufficiently applies the simple majority formula. Determination of the elected candidate does not use method of 30% valid votes, but applying the simple majority method [26], namely who obtains the majority of valid popular votes is determined as the elected candidate [27]. The method is more favorable because does not need the second round election, and reduce the high cost, the saturated voters, and the low voter turn-out [28]. Moreover, the method decreases political tension or creates political stability, simplifies electoral process, encourages rational behavior of political elites to cooperatively form coalition and simple political block, so that it creates the local government to work more effectively [29], and to form the implementation of the well scheduled local executive election in order not to disturb the implementation of government [30, 31].

**Fifthly, regulation.** In relation to the regulation of the nationally concurrent local executive election, it is urgent to synchronize and codify the election laws in order to be available of a unified concurrent election law. Synchronization is conducted to harmonize the technical contents and electoral system, including the local executive election, regulated in the election law. Codification refers to the idea of structuring the existing law and presenting it as a whole in different sets of statutes [32]. In relation to the idea, codification is aimed at unifying some election laws, including law on local executive election (governor and vice-governor, regent and vice-regent, mayor and vice-mayor), into one manuscript [33, 34].

The Constitutional Court Decision No. 14/PUU-XI/2013 determined the implementation of concurrent legislative and presidential elections in 2019 and elections from now on. The Decision serves as a basis for codifying election laws. In the context, one of steps that must be soonly done to welcome the nationally concurrent local executive election is unifying the legislative and presidential election laws [35], and the law of local executive election. The codification of election laws is necessarily conducted to structure the contradictions of the existing election laws in order to be more efficient and more effective of its implementation, and to re-arrange the electoral system that is able to form an effective government.

#### 4.2. Policy of Electoral Legislation

Choice for the nationally concurrent local executive election implies to the policy strategy of electoral legislation. There are at least two policy strategies, namely:

- a) Examination and re-agreement of the contents of concurrent national election system, particularly including the nationally concurrent local executive election as a part of local election.
- b) Synchronization and codification of the concurrent national election law, including the nationally concurrent local executive election as a part of local election, in order to be available of a unified concurrent election law (Table 10).

**Table 10:** Policy Framework for Electoral Legislation, Including the Nationally Concurrent Local Executive Election

Policy	Strategy	Effort	Solution
Implementation of concurrent national election, including the nationally concurrent local executive election	Examination and re-agreement of the contents of concurrent national election system, particularly including the nationally concurrent local executive election	Defining concurrent election (including concurrent local executive election)	Defining concurrent election as an electoral system that establishes some elections at one time simultaneously (on a single day and at the same time)
			Division dan separation of concurrent national election and concurrent local election
			Defining concurrent national election to simultaneously elect president and vice-president, DPR and DPD, or three-tiers election

Policy	Strategy	Effort	Solution
	as a part of local election		Defining concurrent local election to simultaneously elect local executives (governor and vice-governor, regent and vice-regent, mayor and vice-mayor) and local legislatives ( <i>DPRD</i> Province and <i>DPRD</i> Regency/Municipality), or four-tiers election
		Determining basis of implementation of concurrent election (including concurrent local executive election)	Determining basis of implementation of concurrent national election at national level
			Determining basis of implementation of concurrent local election at local level (province and regency/municipality) in all regions of Indonesia
		Arrangement of fixed concurrent election cycle, both concurrent national election and concurrent local election (including concurrent local executive election): schedule of implementation, voting time, and inauguration time of the elected candidate	Determination of implementation schedule of concurrent national election and concurrent local election (including concurrent local executive election)
			Determination of voting time of concurrent national election and concurrent local election (including concurrent local executive election)
	Determination of inauguration time of the elected candidate in concurrent national election and concurrent local election (including concurrent local executive election)		
	Determination of the electedness of candidate	Application of simple majority formula to determine the elected candidate	
	Synchronization and codification of the concurrent national election law, including the nationally concurrent local executive election as a part of local election, in order to be available of a unified concurrent election law	Codification of election law to unify the existing election laws into one manuscript	Arrangement of election law that synchronizes and unifies national election dan local election (including concurrent local executive election)
		Arrangement of simultaneity of national election and local election as legal foundation and political engineering that guarantee the continuity of implementation of concurrent local election (including concurrent local executive election) and the realization of concurrent national election	Implementation of concurrent national election to simultaneously elect president and vice-president, <i>DPR</i> and <i>DPD</i>
			Implementation of concurrent local election to simultaneously elect local executives (governor and vice-governor, regent and vice-regent, mayor and vice-mayor) and local legislatives ( <i>DPRD</i> Province and <i>DPRD</i> Regency/Municipality)

## 5. Conclusion

Model of concurrent election of the local executives designed for Indonesia is nationally concurrent local executive election. In the model, concurrent local executive election is held to simultaneously and nationally elect the heads of local governments (governor and vice-governor, mayor and vice-mayor, regent and vice-

regent) at one time, on a single day and at the same time in all regions of Indonesia. The simultaneity of nationally concurrent local executive election is measured on its scope (definition, basis, and varyant/type), schedule of implementation (regular schedule), time of implementation (voting time and inauguration time), electedness of candidate (formula of determining the elected candidate), and regulation (synchronization and codification of regulation).

## **6. Recommendation**

The research recommends for the policy legislation and the next research. Designing model of nationally concurrent local executive election needs to conduct the following policy strategies, firstly, to exactly define the nationally concurrent local executive election, to determine the basis and the variant/type of implementation, and to synchronize the regular schedule of implementation, the voting time, the inauguration time, and the formula of determining the elected local executives; secondly, to arrange, synchronize and codify election laws in order to be supportive of effectively implementing the nationally concurrent local executive election. The research mainly focuses on studying some indirect indicators more related to electoral governance. The next research will combine direct indicators of technical contents of the model and will broaden scope of study by putting it as an integrated part of local and national elections.

## **Acknowledgement**

The research was funded by the Directorate of Research and Community Services (DRCS) of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia under Grant Scheme of Applied Product Research for 2017 Fiscal Year. The fund was distributed by the Institute for Research and Community Services (IRCS) of the University of Djuanda, Bogor, Indonesia. The researcher, therefore, acknowledges with thanks DRCS financial and IRCS technical supports.

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