

## Research Article

# Implications of the Dynamic Capability of Thinking Again, the General Election Commission's (KPU) Rumah Pintar Pemilu (RPP) Program in Voter Participation in 2018 Elections

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**ORCID**Eha Saleha: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3381-2297>**Abstract.**

Anticipating the low voter participation in elections, the General Elections Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia initiated a political education program for voters to increase voter participation by making a pilot project for the establishment of the Election Rumah Pintar Pemilu (RPP) with a target of 549 houses to be built including one in the central KPU, 34 RPP in provinces, and the rest in districts/cities throughout Indonesia. People, on the other hand, are more interested in learning about the election through other media rather than visiting the election smart house. How the implications of the dynamic capability of the smart home election program think again in increasing voter participation in the 2018 regional head election is interesting to examine using a case study method involving informants from the Public Relations and Technical Division of the Indonesian KPU and Regional KPU.

The results showed that the implementation of the provision of RPP KPU RI throughout Indonesia starting from 2015 to 2018 had reached 514 RPP at the provincial, city, and district levels. Of the 8 RPPs that were observed directly, starting from the RPP KPU RI, RPP KPU Serang City, Lebak Regency, North Sumatra Province, Bogor City, Garut Regency and East Lombok Regency, and East Barito Regency RPP. Only the RPP of the KPU RI and the City of Bogor have sufficient complete facilities, while the 5 RPPs are still not in accordance with the standards of the Guidelines for the Provision of the KPU RI. In providing the RPP, the Indonesian KPU carried out top-down communication through official letters and meetings with the regional KPU in 2015, which was then realized in its establishment from 2016 to 2018 using the RI KPU budget taken from the voter education budget. The difficulty in providing KPU's RPP is that the KPU building or office is borrowed from the local government, and there is no special staff for the regional KPU to handle the RPP and the activities in it. Willingness and skills of implementers who do not understand politics, democracy and voter education, and the bureaucratic structure in regional KPUs do not support the RPP as a means of voter education and as an effort to increase the number of voter participation in the 2018 direct regional head elections so that voter participation does not reach the target of the KPU RI. In the 2018 Pilkada, which had a target voter turnout of 77.5%; however, participation was only 73.24%. At 2015 regional election participation rate was 69%. The implementation of the election smart home program needs to be evaluated thoroughly because the amount of support issued does not increase voter participation and intelligence.

**Keywords:** implications, election smart house, participation, voters

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## 1. Introduction

At 2018 on 27 June became an important day for the people of several regions in Indonesia who will simultaneously elect regional heads. Regional Head Elections or abbreviated as Pilkada, will simultaneously be held in 171 regions participating in the 2018 Pilkada covering 17 provinces, 39 cities, and 115 regencies that will hold Pilkada in 2018 with a total number of voters reaching 163 million or equivalent to 80 percent of the voters in the General Election. simultaneously in 2019. By looking at the end of the governor and deputy governor terms, there are 8 provinces in Indonesia but because the DIY province does not hold elections, the regional elections will be held in seven provinces, namely Aceh, Bangka Belitung, DKI Jakarta, Banten, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi , and West Papua.

The Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia has issued a 2018 Pilkada vulnerability index data report which states that several provinces have a high vulnerability index in regional head elections such as the provinces of Papua, Maluku and West Kalimantan, North Sumatra, Southeast Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, while for urban districts that have a high vulnerability index. These are Mimika Regency, Peniai Regency, Jayawijaya Regency, Puncak Regency, Konowe Regency, Kerinci Regency, East Manggarai Regency and South Central Timor Regency.

Reflecting on the 2015 simultaneous elections, it is known that abstentions reached 30% of the KPU's target of 77.5% of active voters throughout Indonesia in the simultaneous regional head elections (Pilkada) in December 2015 where 829 pairs of candidates competed for votes in 9 provinces, 224 districts. , and 36 cities/districts. Meanwhile, in the 2017 PILKADA, the RI KPU targeted 75% of the vote, but only 74.2% of the vote and 25.8% of abstentions were achieved.

The Indonesian Elections Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in its 2018 Pilkada vulnerability index data report describes the vulnerability of voter participation due to: 1) the condition of voters who want to vote but cannot exercise their right to vote due to administrative problems in the form of population data, 2) the amount of violence against voters who are intimidated by security. 3) geographical conditions that prevent voters from reaching polling stations, 4) the absence of election monitoring institutions in a number of regions to measure the level of voter participation.

Anticipating this, starting in 2015, the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia initiated a political education program for voters to increase the number of voter participation by making a pilot project for the establishment of the Election Smart House (RPP) with a target of 549 houses being built including one in the central KPU, 34 RPP in the provinces and the rest are in regencies/cities throughout Indonesia. The provision of

election smart houses is important to answer the needs of voters and the general public for the presence of a means to educate the values of democracy and elections and is expected to form a generation of people who are able to translate democratic values according to the values of society, namely the next generation who in addition can become voters. intelligent, can also become quality leaders and produce policies that favor justice and the welfare of society.

In the election smart house guidelines published by the KPU RI, it is stated that the Election Smart House is a voter education concept that is carried out through the use of space from a special building or building to carry out all community education project activities that have the general goal of increasing voter participation, both both in quality and quantity in the entire process of organizing elections to become a center for electoral information while the specific purpose of establishing the RPP is to educate the public on the importance of elections and democracy by introducing the basic values of elections and democracy (pre-voters), increasing understanding of the importance of democracy (all segments of society). ) instilling awareness of democratic values (all segments of society).

Back to the RI Bawaslu report on the 2018 Pilkada Vulnerability Index data, can the existence of an election smart house answer the problem of abstentions which reached 30% in the 2015 PILKADA? Has political education been implemented through the KPU election smart house? These questions are what attracted researchers to examine the implementation of the KPU's election smart house, especially in welcoming the simultaneous elections in 2018.

From the above background, to analyze the implementation of the election smart home program carried out by the KPU as a means of voter education and efforts to increase voter participation in the 2018 PILKADA which was simultaneously held in June 2018, it is necessary to describe the formulation of the problem as follows:

How is the dynamic capability of rethinking the RPP to contribute to the socialization of elections?

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Policy Implementation

According to George Edward III (1), it is emphasized that there are four issues in the implementation of public policy, namely: Communication, resources, willingness and skills of implementers and bureaucratic structure. George further explained that:

1. Communication is related to how the policy is communicated to the organization and or the public and the attitudes and responses of various parties involved in implementing the policy.
2. Resources means that the availability of supporting resources, especially human resources and the skills of policy implementers to carry out policies effectively in implementing policies.
3. Willingness with regard to implementers for carry-out and commitment to implementing the policy
4. The organizational structure relates to the suitability of the bureaucratic organization that is the organizer of the implementation of public policy.

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that the implementation of public policies is part of the process of administrative activities that are carried out after the policies are stipulated/approved. Implementation lies between policy formulation and policy evaluation. Furthermore, policy implementation contains a top-down (central-regional) logic, which is a series of actions taken by central officials and forwarded to regional officials to achieve certain goals. Like the Smart House, the election is a program from the central KPU which is implemented by the KPU in the regions.

## 2.2. Think Again Dynamic Capabilities

The next question is about the dynamic capability of the RPP's dynamic capability to think again to contribute to the socialization of elections. Neo and Chen (2) state that the dynamic capability of rethinking is the ability to face the current reality of the performance of existing strategies, policies and programs and then redesign them to achieve better quality and results. The rethinking process involves: (a) review and analyze actual performance data and understand public feedback, (b) investigate the underlying causes of feedback or observed facts, information and behavior, either to meet or miss targets, (c) review strategies, policies and programs to identify features and activities that work well and those that don't, d) redesign policies and programs, partially or completely, so that agency performance can be improved and goals are better met, and (v) implement new policies and systems so that citizens and customers are served better and enjoy meaningful results (2)

### 3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach which is a research strategy in which researchers carefully investigate a program, event, process activity, or group of individuals. Research on the implementation of the election smart house will use the help of instruments in the form of interview guides and observation guides that will produce textual and image data so that it leads to patterns according to the research focus.

This research will be carried out from August to November 2018 in several election smart houses that have a high election vulnerability index both at the provincial and district levels in Indonesia. Thus, the area that will be observed and conducted direct research interviews by researchers is the area of Kota Serang propinsi Banten

1. Lebak city
2. North Sumatera
3. Bogor City
4. East Barito
5. East Lombok
6. Garut city
7. Central Election Commission Office

Research informants are parties who are considered by researchers as sources of research data that will reveal about the implementation of election smart homes in various areas targeted directly by researchers, namely:

1. I A Staff of PPID KPU RI,
2. RWT Staff of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations of the KPU in Serang City, Banten province,
3. II Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Division of the KPU, Lebak Regency, Banten Province,
4. HDP Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Division of the KPU Medan City, North Sumatra Province,
5. ZA, Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Section of the KPU, Garut Regency, West Java Province,

6. DM for Hupmas and Technical staff at the KPU, Bogor City, West Java Province,
7. TW Kadiv Humpmas and technical KPU East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province,
8. Z KPU Technical Division, East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.
9. SM KPU, Bandar Lampung staff, Lampung province
10. I KPU, Pringsewu staff, Lampung province
11. NSU KPU Bengkulu City staff

## 4. Results

The following are the results of research on the Implementation of the Election Smart House (RPP) program based on the opinion of Siagian (3) which explains that the implementation of the RPP program must describe the policy objectives, procedures, methods, standards and budgets that support RPP as a means of voter education and as an effort The increase in the number of voter participation in the 2018 direct regional head elections is as follows:

### 4.1. Targets of the RPP Program

The target of the election smart house is the general public and all segments in society. However, based on an interview with the technical chairman and Hupmas Rangkasbitung in an interview on Monday, September 17, 2018, it was stated that the target of this RPP program was the wider community in Lebak Regency, almost not much different from the opinion of the Head of the Technical Sub-section and Hupmas of the Garut Regency KPU interviewed on 15 August 2018. Stated that novice voters ranging from high school students were the targets of the election's smart home socialization activities. The Bogor KPU RPP which won 1st place in the West Java level RPP in creation and innovation was visited by the general public such as PKK women, KPU members from other regions, HMI students, KAMMI, members of political parties, DPRD members as stated by the staff Bogor City KPU Technical and Public Relations Division Dion Marendra stated that:

"All people who vote in elections starting at the age of 17 or already married can be high school students, PKK, political parties, council members, teachers, government officials, but there are also elementary school children who come here to learn about the nation's history regarding politics. " (Interview on November 7, 2018)".

According to Dion Mahendra, several layers of society that are targeted by RPP consist of 5 segments, namely:

1. Pre-voters are a group at the age that has not yet entered the voting age but in the next 5 years will enter the voting age, namely children whose ages range from 12-16 years old who are in junior high school or high school. The following is proof of the visit of elementary school students at the Bogor City RPP on April 13, 2018;

2. Beginner voters, namely these voters are those who are currently studying at the upper secondary level or college or young workers with an age range of 17-21 who are novice voters in the election. The following is evidence of high school students' visits to Bogor City RPP:

3. Women are Indonesian citizens who are women who have entered voting age or are married.

4. Marginal groups and persons with disabilities are groups of voters who have individual deficiencies both economically and physically who are entering voting age and are married.

5. Religious groups such as clerics, clerics, priests, priests who become community role models.

## 4.2. Program Procedur

The RPP program is implemented according to the guidelines for the election smart house and the instructions of the chairman of the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia which began in 2015 in 9 provinces, namely

1. North Sumatra Province
2. South Sumatra Province
3. Lampung Province
4. D.I Yogyakarta Province
5. Bali Province
6. West Kalimantan Province
7. Gorontalo Province
8. NTB Province
9. West Papua Province

Furthermore, RPP was also established in 18 regencies/cities in Indonesia with a pilot project system covering regencies and cities as follows:

1. North Batu Labuhan district

2. Medan City
3. Ogan Komering Ulu East district
4. Ogan Ilir district
5. Central Lampung
6. Bandar Lampung City
7. Sleman
8. Gunung Kidul
9. Tabanan
10. Karangasem
11. Melawi
12. Ketapang
13. Bone Bolango
14. Pohuwato
15. Dompu
16. Bima
17. Raja Ampat
18. South Sorong

Furthermore, in 2016 the KPU added the establishment of RPP in 10 Provinces, namely:

1. Central Java Province
2. East Java Province
3. DKI Province
4. Banten Province
5. Aceh Province
6. North Sulawesi Province
7. South Sulawesi Province
8. West Java Province
9. South Kalimantan Province
10. North Maluku Province.

Meanwhile, in 2017 the KPU added to the establishment of RPP in 15 Provinces, and 273 RPP at the regency/city level and besides that, the Central KPU also issued an official letter number 202 of 2016 regarding voter education facilities, letter number 339 of 2016 regarding control of the program for the formation of RPP in 19 provinces and 18 districts/cities in Indonesia, letter number 54 of 2017 concerning the formation



of RPP and letter number 86 of 2018 which confirms the formation of RPP in 223 cities and districts in Indonesia. After receiving the letter, each provincial, district and city KPU formed a team in the Hupmas and technical divisions to take care of the formation of the RPP and submit the disbursement of the voter education budget to the Central KPU. The following is a recap of providing election smart homes for all KPU in Indonesia:

TABLE 1: Provision of RPP KPU RI.

RPP	Years			
	2015	2017	2018	Total
Districts/City	18	273	223	514
Province	9	15		24

After the smart house is ready to be opened to the public, the KPU invites the RI KPU leadership and regional officials, elementary to middle school students as well as university students to inaugurate and socialize it through local and national print media. RPP is a special room in the KPU office, which is located adjusted to the conditions of the KPU office. For the KPU RI, the RPP position is in the building on the left in the corner of a narrow room but has quite complete facilities and facilities, as well as the RPP at KPUD Garut Regency and Bogor City which is in the front KPU office with complete and neatly arranged facilities. Furthermore, the RPP of the West Garut Regency KPU, which is located in the Garut KPU office, is neatly arranged starting from the information board in the form of KPU letters. However, it is different from the RPP of North Sumatra province, Serang city and Lebak Regency where the condition of the RPP is in the front room of the KPU building but the condition of the RPP is squeezed with documents and guest waiting chairs so that the RPP looks unattractive to see or visit. The following is a picture of the Medan KPU RPP, Lebak Regency RPP, and Serang City KPU.

The condition of the Provincial KPU's smart house looks poorly maintained and is squeezed by guest chairs and filled with banners and food from guests who visit the KPU or the police who are guarding security. In addition, the banners and information boards were not neatly arranged and were covered by banners.

For the Lebak Regency KPU RPP, it is in the building behind the KPU office which is less visible from the KPU office building in front or from the entrance and there are no indications of the existence of the RPP in general in the public section. Next is the Serang City Election Commission RPP which has a fairly narrow room, the RPP is in the guest room and when it is visited it is not in a state of care and after entering there are several information boards regarding the elections and the results of the Serang local elections piles of KPU documents are like archive warehouses.

### 4.3. RPP Implementation Standards

The Indonesian KPU has issued guidelines for implementing the RPP which can be downloaded via the [kpu.go.id](http://kpu.go.id) page, the guideline explains that in an election smart house, at least there must be election and democracy materials available as voter education materials, which can be implemented in the form of, among others: mockups or dioramas, information wall panels (manual or digital), booklets, leaflets, flyers, videos, and films. And the material in the form of an information wall panel is made with an attractive, concise design and contains the main points or outlines of the substance of the material to be displayed. More detailed and complete materials are presented in other forms, such as booklets, leaflets, and flyers. However, not all KPUDs prepare complete RPP completeness, such as mockups, exhibition spaces that are not owned by some regional KPUs because the KPUD building itself is still a temporary building provided by the local government so that the establishment of the RPP is still in limited space for exhibitions, discussion rooms and space audio visual

For service activities in smart houses, regional KPU elections are still not running according to RPP guidelines, such as KPU socialization activities through public invitations, conducting interesting activities in the RPP, and conducting discussions around democracy and elections.

### 4.4. RPP Budget

The budget for the provision of election smart homes is taken from the APBN through the KPU RI voter education program budget from 2 accounts, namely 3364.006.521211 and 3364.032.532111, in 2015 the RPP budget reached 75 million but adjusted to the KPUD budget for each city and district as in the following table

Budget expenditures for providing election smart homes include

1. Honorarium costs for the working group in charge and members of the election smart home provision
2. The cost of shopping for non-operational goods in the form of logo boards, front office media settings, mockups, mockup table frames, poster printing, election and KPU logo boards, making outdoor RPP banner media, ordering toolsby frames, porters, waiting chairs, inscriptions, television , computers.
3. The cost of launching the RPP in the form of consumption, installation of tents, travel costs for the invitees

TABLE 2: KPU's RPP budget in several districts/cities.

No	Since	KPU/KPUD	Budget	
			Stage 1	Stage 2
1	2017	Serang City, Banten province	20.000.000	
2	2016	Lebak Regency, Banten province	20.000.000	15.000.000
3	2016	North Sumatra Province	30.000.000	35.000.000
4	2016	Bogor City West Java		
5	2018	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	20.000.000	15.000.000
6	2017	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	2.250.000	100.530.000
7	2016	Garut Regency, West Java Province	20.000.000	
8	2016	Central KPU Office	More than 75.000.000	

#### 4.5. Permanent voter data and voter turnout in the 2015 2017 and 2018 Pilkada.

Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the Population of Potential Election Voters (DP4) of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads (Pilkada) in 2015 totaled 102,068,130 Indonesians, but the Indonesian General Elections Commission (KPU) announced the number of Permanent Voters List (DPT) for Regional Head Elections (DPT). Simultaneous Pilkada in 2015 in the KPU's online database as many as 96,869,739 voters (as of October 12, 2015) plus additional voters (DPTb-1) as many as 288,358 voters from 266 regions that held Pilkada included in DPTb-1 and voter participation in the 2015 pilkada only revolved around 60,099,431 voters from 229 regions throughout Indonesia or 69%. The results of the 2017 elections are as follows:

The level of public participation in the 2017 Simultaneous Pilkada in the election of governors and deputy governors, regents and deputy regents, mayors and deputy mayors, reached an average of 72.66 percent. The male participation rate is 69.9 percent, female 75.93 percent for the gubernatorial election.

Meanwhile, during the simultaneous regional elections in 2018, it is known that the number of permanent voters is 152,607,615 voters throughout Indonesia spread across various provinces as follows:

While the results of the 2018 elections are as follows:

According to KPU RI nationally the number of DPT (permanent voter lists) is 152,607,615 people with a total voter participation rate of 73.24% where the participation rate of women is higher, reaching 76.67% while male voters only reached 69.32 percent.

TABLE 3: 2017 Regional Election Results Data.

No	Name of Region	Type of Election	Regional Head	Deputy Regional Head	Votes
1	ACEH	Pemilihan Gubernur	Drh. H. Irwandi Yusuf, M.Sc	Ir. H. Nova Iriansyah, MT.	898.710
2	ACEH TENGGARA	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. Raidin Pinim, M.AP	Bukhari	62.773
3	ACEH TIMUR	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Hasballah Bin H.M. Thaib	Syahrul Bin Syama?un	93.228
4	ACEH TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs.SHABELA ABUBAKAR	H.FIRDAUS, SKM.	32.548
5	ACEH BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Ramli. MS	Drs. H. Banta Puteh Syam, SH. MM	52.538
6	ACEH BESAR	Pemilihan Bupati	MAWARDI ALI	HUSAINI AW	110.116
7	PIDIE	Pemilihan Bupati	RONI AHMAD	FADHLULLAH T.M. DAUD, S.T.	96.184
8	ACEH UTARA	Pemilihan Bupati	H. MUHAMMAD THAIB	FAUZI YUSUF	123.283
9	SIMEULUE	Pemilihan Bupati	ERLI HASIM, SH., S.Ag	AFRIDAWATI	20.993
10	ACEH SINGKIL	Pemilihan Bupati	Dulmusrid	H. Sazali, S.Sos	26.000
11	BIREUEN	Pemilihan Bupati	H.SAIFANNUR, S.Sos	DR.H.MUZAKKAR A.GANI, SH,M.Si	74.292
12	ACEH BARAT DAYA	Pemilihan Bupati	Akmal Ibrahim, SH	Muslizar. MT	28.138
13	GAYO LUES	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Muhammad Amru	Said Sani	21.494
14	ACEH JAYA	Pemilihan Bupati	DRS. H. T. IRFAN. TB	TGK. YUSRI. S	33.354
15	NAGAN RAYA	Pemilihan Bupati	H.M. JAMIN IDHAM, SE	CHALIDIN, SE	44.356
16	ACEH TAMIANG	Pemilihan Bupati	H. MURSIL, SH.MKn	H. T. INSYAFUD-DIN, ST	39.607
17	BENER MERIAH	Pemilihan Bupati	AHMADI, SE	TGK. H SARKAWI	29.767
18	KOTA BANDA ACEH	Pemilihan Walikota	H. Aminullah Usman., SE. Ak., MM.	Drs. H. Zainal Arifin.	63.087
19	KOTA SABANG	Pemilihan Walikota	Nazaruddin	Drs.Suradji Junus	10.841
20	KOTA LHOKSEUMAWE	Pemilihan Walikota	SUAIDI YAHYA	YUSUF MUHAMMAD, SE., MSM	33.129
21	KOTA LANGSA	Pemilihan Walikota	USMAN ABDULLAH, SE	Drs. H. MARZUKI HAMID, MM	34.345
22	TAPANULI TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	BAKHTIAR AHMAD SIBARANI	DARWIN SITOMPUL	63.298
23	KOTA TEBING TINGGI	Pemilihan Walikota	Ir. H. Umar Zunaidi Hasibuan, M.M.	Ir. H. Oki Doni Siregar	41.937

With the number of voter participation as much as 73, 24%, this means that the level of voter participation decreased from the 2017 Pilkada with a percentage of 73.60% of the total participation and increased compared to the 2015 election participation rate of 69%.

TABLE 3: (Continued).

No	Name of Region	Type of Election	Regional Head	Deputy Regional Head	Votes
24	KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI	Pemilihan Bupati	YUDAS SABAGGALET, SE, MM	KORTANIUS SABELLEAKE, S.Pt	22.805
25	KOTA PAYAKUMBUH	Pemilihan Walikota	H. Riza Falepi, S.T., M.T.	H. Erwin Yunaz, S.E.	24.946
26	KAMPAR	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Azis Zaenal, SH, MM	Catur Sugeng Susanto, SH	106.085
27	KOTA PEKANBARU	Pemilihan Walikota	Dr. H. FIRDAUS, ST., MT	H. AYAT CAHYADI, S.Si	94.784
28	SAROLANGUN	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. H. CEK ENDRA	H. HILLALATIL BADRI	73.845
29	MUARO JAMBI	Pemilihan Bupati	MASNAH	BAMBANG BAYU SUSENO	76.825
30	TEBO	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Sukandar, S.Kom., M.Si.	Syahlan, S.H.	90.963
31	MUSI BANYUASIN	Pemilihan Bupati	DODI REZA ALEX NOERDIN	BENI HERNEDI	212.800
32	BENGKULU TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	DR. H. FERRY RAMLI, S.H., M.H	SEPTI PERYADI, S.TP	31.849
33	LAMPUNG BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	H. PAROSIL MABSUS, S.Pd	Drs. H. MAD HASNURIN	92.124
34	TULANG BAWANG	Pemilihan Bupati	Hj. WINARTI, S.E., M.H.	HENDRIWANSYAH	94.362
35	PRINGSEWU	Pemilihan Bupati	Hi. SUJADI	Dr. Hi. FAUZI, SE. M.Kom. Akt	98.719
36	MESUJI	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Khamami, S.H.	Saply Th	77.038
37	TULANG BAWANG BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	Umar Ahmad, SP	Fauzi Hasan, S.E, M.M	168.736
38	KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG	Pemilihan Gubernur	ERZALDI ROSMAN	Drs. H.ABDUL FATAH, M.Si	213.442
39	DKI JAKARTA	Pemilihan Gubernur	Anies Baswedan, Ph.D.	Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno	3.240.987
40	BEKASI	Pemilihan Bupati	dr. Hj. NENENG HASANAH YASIN	H. EKA SUPRIA ATMAJA, SH	471.585
41	KOTA CIMAHI	Pemilihan Walikota	Ir.H. Ajay Muhammad Priatna, MM	Letkol (purn) Ngatiyana	107.011
42	KOTA TASIKMALAYA	Pemilihan Walikota	DRS.H.BUDI BUDIMAN	H.MUHAMMAD YUSUF	151.931
43	CILACAP	Pemilihan Bupati	H. TATTO SUWARTO PAMUJI	SYAMSUL AULIYA RAHMAN, S.STP, M.Si	515.059
44	BANJARNEGARA	Pemilihan Bupati	Budhi Sarwono	H. Syamsudin, S.Pd., M.Pd.	285.117
45	PATI	Pemilihan Bupati	H. HARYANTO, SH, MM, M.Si	H. SAIFUL ARIFIN	519.675

TABLE 3: (Continued).

No	Name of Region	Type of Election	Regional Head	Deputy Regional Head	Votes
46	JEPARA	Pemilihan Bupati	AHMAD MARZUQI, SE	DIAN KRISTIANDI, S.Sos	319.837
47	BATANG	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Wihaji, S.Ag., M.Pd.	Suyono, S.IP., M.Si.	245.181
48	BREBES	Pemilihan Bupati	IDZA PRIYANTI, SE	NARJO, SH	548.621
49	KOTA SALATIGA	Pemilihan Walikota	Yuliyanto, SE.,MM	Muh Haris, SS.,M.Si	53.052
50	KULON PROGO	Pemilihan Bupati	dr. H. HASTO WARDOYO, Sp.OG(K)	Drs. H. SUTEDJO	220.643
51	KOTA YOGYAKARTA	Pemilihan Walikota	Drs. H. HARYADI SUYUTI	Drs. HEROE POERWADI, MA	100.333
52	KOTA BATU	Pemilihan Walikota	DEWANTI RUMPOKO	H.PUNJUL SANTOSO,SH,MM	51.754
53	BANTEN	Pemilihan Gubernur	Dr. H. Wahidin Halim, MSi	H. Andika Hazrumy, S.Sos., M.AP	2.411.213
54	BULELENG	Pemilihan Bupati	Putu Agus Suradnyana, S.T	dr. I Nyoman Sutjidra, Sp.OG	214.825
55	FLORES TIMUR	Pemilihan Bupati	ANTONIUS HUBERTUS GEGER HADJON,ST	AGUSTINUS PAYONG BOLI,SH	32.947
56	LEMBATA	Pemilihan Bupati	Eliaser Yentji Sunur	Dr. Thomas Ola, SE.,M.Si	24.211
57	KOTA KUPANG	Pemilihan Walikota	Dr.jefirstson R.Riwu Kore,MM,MH	dr.Hermanus Man	87.160
58	LANDAK	Pemilihan Bupati	dr. Karolin Margret Natasa	Herculanus Heri-adi, SE	227.531
59	KOTA SINGKAWANG	Pemilihan Walikota	Tjhai Chui Mie, SE	Drs. H. Irwan, M.Si	38.486
60	KOTAWARINGIN BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	Hj. NURHIDAYAH, S.H., M.H.	AHMADI RIANSYAH	58.516
61	BARITO SELATAN	Pemilihan Bupati	H.Eddy Raya Samsuri, S.T.	Satya Titiek Atyani Djoedir	37.399
62	BARITO KUALA	Pemilihan Bupati	Hj. NOORMILIYANI AS, SH	RAHMADIAN NOOR, ST	74.169
63	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. H. Abdul Wahid HK, MM, M.Si	H. Husairi Abdi, Lc	72.265
64	BOLAANG MONGONDOW	Pemilihan Bupati	Dra.Hj. YASTI SOEPREDJO MOKOAGOW	YANNY RONNY TUUK	89.058
65	KEPULAUAN SANGIHE	Pemilihan Bupati	Jabes Ezar Gaghana, SE., ME.	Helmud Hontong, SE.	46.899
66	BUOL	Pemilihan Bupati	dr. AMIRUDIN RAUF, Sp.OG., M.Si	H. ABDULLAH BATALIPU. S.Sos.,M.Si	36.108
67	BANGGAI KEPULAUAN	Pemilihan Bupati	H. ZAINAL MUS	H. RAIS D. ADAM	26.675

TABLE 3: (Continued).

No	Name of Region	Type of Election	Regional Head	Deputy Regional Head	Votes	
68	TAKALAR	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Syamsari, S.Pt., M.M.	H. Achmad Dg Se're, S.Sos.	88.113	
69	BUTON	Pemilihan Bupati	SAMSU ABDUL SH	UMAR SAMIUN, M.Si	Drs. LA BAKRY, M.Si	27.512
70	BOMBANA	Pemilihan Bupati	H. Tafdil, SE., MM.	Johan Salim, SP.	41.016	
71	KOLAKA UTARA	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. NUR RAHMAN UMAR, MH	H. ABBAS, SE	35.303	
72	MUNA BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	LA ODE M. RAJIUN TUMADA, M.Si.	Drs. ACHMAD LAMANI, M.Pd.	26.121	
73	BUTON TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	SAMAHUDDIN	LANTAU	27.647	
74	BUTON SELATAN	Pemilihan Bupati	AGUS HIDAYAT, M.Si	FEISAL S.Sos, ARUSANI	H. LA ODE	17.224
75	KOTA KENDARI	Pemilihan Walikota	Adriatma Dwi Putra, S.T.	Sulkarnain K.,S.E.	62.019	
76	PROVINSI GORONTALO	Pemilihan Gubernur	Drs. H. RUSLI HABI-BIE, M.AP	DR. Drs. Hi. IDRIS RAHIM, MM	326.131	
77	BOALEMO	Pemilihan Bupati	H. DARWIS MORIDU	Ir.H. ANAS JUSUF	48.971	
78	SULAWESI BARAT	Pemilihan Gubernur	Drs. H. Ali Baal, M.Si	Hj. Enny Anggraeny Anwar	244.763	
79	MALUKU TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	TUASIKAL ABUA, SH	MARTLATU L. LELEURY, SE	147.976	
80	MALUKU TENGGARA BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	PETRUS FATLOLON, SH, MH	AGUSTINUS UTUWALY, S.Sos	22.053	
81	BURU	Pemilihan Bupati	RAMLY I. UMASUGI, S.Pi,MM	AMUS BESAN, SH	41.678	
82	SERAM BAGIAN BARAT	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. Moh. Yasin Payapo, M.Pd	Timotius Akerina, SE, M.Si	40.831	
83	KOTA AMBON	Pemilihan Walikota	RICHARD LOUHENAPESSY, SH	SYARIF HADLER	82.904	
84	HALMAHERA TENGAH	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. EDI LANGKARA, M.H.	ABD. RAHIM ODEYANI, S.H., M.H.	15.132	
85	PULAU MOROTAI	Pemilihan Bupati	BENNY LAOS	ASRUN PADOMA, S.Ag	19.069	
86	SARMI	Pemilihan Bupati	Drs. Eduard Fonataba, MM	Yosina T. Insyaf, SE, MM	7.692	
87	TOLIKARA	Pemilihan Bupati	USMAN GENONGGA WANIMBO, SE. M.SI	DINUS WANIMBO, SH	116.259	
88	MAPPI	Pemilihan Bupati	Kristosimus Yohanes Agawemu	Jaya Ibnu Su'ud, ST	19.004	
89	LANNY JAYA	Pemilihan Bupati	Befa Yigibalom, SE., M.Si.	Yemis Kogoya, S.IP	73.748	

TABLE 3: (Continued).

No	Name of Region	Type of Election	Regional Head	Deputy Regional Head	Votes
90	NDUGA	Pemilihan Bupati	YAIRUS GWIJANGGE, S.Sos., M.Si	WENTIUS NIMIANGGE	43.424
91	DOGIYAI	Pemilihan Bupati	Yakobus Dumupa	Oskar Makai	46.034
92	KOTA JAYAPURA	Pemilihan Walikota	Dr. Drs. Benhur Tomi Mano, M.M.	Ir. H. Rustan Saru, M.M.	116.006
93	PAPUA BARAT	Pemilihan Gubernur	DRS. DOMINGGUS MANDACAN	MOHAMAD LAKOTANI, SH, M.Si	305.538
94	SORONG	Pemilihan Bupati	Dr. Johny Kamuru, SH., M.Si.	Suka Harjono, S.Sos., M.Si.	33.773
95	TAMBRAUW	Pemilihan Bupati	GABRIEL ASEM, SE, M.Si	MESAK METUSALA YEKWAM, SH	21.640
96	KOTA SORONG	Pemilihan Walikota	Drs. Ec. Lamberthus Jitmau, MM	dr. Hj. Pahima Iskandar	74.885
Total Suara					15.994.055

Source: KPU RI, 2017

No	Propinsi	Jml TPS	Jumlah Pemilih				
			L	P	Total	Difabel	Jumlah
<b>TOTAL</b>		387.520	75.972.217	76.078.644	152.050.861	556.754	152.607.615
1	ACEH	831	149.715	158.011	307.726	1.143	308.869
2	BALI	6.296	1.487.822	1.494.379	2.982.201	6.172	2.988.373
3	BANTEN	10.467	2.132.420	2.086.704	4.219.124	3.876	4.223.000
4	BENGKULU	622	113.867	116.302	230.169	328	230.497
5	GORONTALO	515	103.079	106.594	209.673	813	210.486
6	JAMBI	2.520	415.471	420.212	835.683	1.235	836.918
7	JAWA BARAT	74.954	15.945.493	15.784.546	31.730.039	51.050	31.781.089
8	JAWA TENGAH	63.973	13.479.004	13.589.496	27.068.500	60.056	27.128.556
9	JAWA TIMUR	67.644	14.840.353	15.315.366	30.155.719	323.219	30.478.938
10	KALIMANTAN BARAT	11.608	1.756.739	1.682.841	3.439.580	9.365	3.448.945
11	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	2.257	340.931	340.876	681.807	1.931	683.738
12	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	3.921	588.439	555.911	1.144.350	2.947	1.147.297
13	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	7.272	1.206.316	1.117.413	2.323.729	4.821	2.328.550
14	KALIMANTAN UTARA	300	68.505	64.840	133.345	537	133.882
15	KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG	1.317	226.552	220.883	447.435	1.188	448.623
16	KEPULAUAN RIAU	317	69.828	71.949	141.777	253	142.030
17	LAMPUNG	15.006	2.951.659	2.816.402	5.768.061	7.005	5.775.066
18	MALUKU	3.358	566.266	583.724	1.149.990	1.429	1.151.419
19	MALUKU UTARA	2.137	377.585	369.803	747.388	916	748.304
20	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	8.336	1.729.898	1.781.992	3.511.890	8.500	3.520.390
21	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	9.672	1.561.723	1.624.555	3.186.278	11.257	3.197.535
22	PAPUA	9.210	1.815.275	1.582.154	3.397.429	2.051	3.399.480
23	RIAU	12.048	1.840.292	1.782.196	3.622.488	5.677	3.628.165
24	SULAWESI BARAT	1.283	201.616	204.480	406.096	1.239	407.335
25	SULAWESI SELATAN	17.140	2.922.241	3.100.746	6.022.987	21.577	6.044.564
26	SULAWESI TENGAH	1.716	300.322	285.410	585.732	908	586.640
27	SULAWESI TENGGARA	4.909	812.996	815.324	1.628.320	4.838	1.633.158
28	SULAWESI UTARA	1.528	299.161	291.879	591.040	1.203	592.243
29	SUMATERA BARAT	1.982	330.443	344.607	675.050	1.803	676.853
30	SUMATERA SELATAN	16.903	2.854.223	2.802.410	5.656.633	7.224	5.663.857
31	SUMATERA UTARA	27.478	4.483.983	4.566.639	9.050.622	12.193	9.062.815

Figure 1: Data for Permanent Voters in the 2018 Regional Head Elections.



No	Wilayah	Jenis	Nama	Hasil	Persentase	Partisipasi
1	Kota Serang	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	YBIR NURLAFIA dan NUR HIRSAN, SE	90.104	32,04	Laki-Laki 65,05%
			SAMSULHIDYAT, S.Pd dan RICHMAN, S.Pd., MA	82.144	29,21	Perempuan 72,89%
			H. SYAFIUDIN, S.Sos, M.Si dan H. SUBADIR USULUQIN, SH	108.988	38,75	Total 68,83%
2	Kabupaten Lubuk	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	H. ITO OCTAVIA JAYABAYA, SE., MM dan H. ADE SUMARDI, SE	453.938	76,96	Partisipasi
			Konring	135.879	23,04	Laki-Laki 59,52%
						Perempuan 71,67%
					Total 65,46%	
3	Propinsi Sumatera Utara	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	EDY RAHWAYADI dan MISA RAIR SHAH	9.291.137	57,58	Laki-Laki 59,63%
			DIANDI SAFUL Hidayat dan SHARI PH. STORUS	2.424.980	42,42	Perempuan 63,89
						Total 61,78%
					Laki-Laki 72,27%	
4	Kota Bogor Jawa Barat	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	DR. H. BIMA RIYASUGARTO DAN DR. DODY RACHIM, MA	215.708	43,64	Laki-Laki 72,27%
			DR. H. AHMAD RIYAT, M.Si dan ZENIL MUTAQIN	153.407	31,03	Perempuan 78,44%
			ADANG ISKANDI DANURATASE DAN SUGENG TEGUH SANTOSO SH	63.333	12,81	Total 75,35%
			H. EDGAR SUHATMAN, SE., MM dan SAFWELLY GYANANARI GIOYONINGRAT	61.871	12,52	
5	Kabupaten Barito Timur	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	PANCAN GANDUNG SH, MS dan Drs. H. MUKHEAT ABDUL RAHMAN	12.497	21,89	Partisipasi
			H. SUPRIATNA, S.Pd, MM dan YUDHA NYAIRAI	20.049	35,11	Laki-Laki 74,04%
			AMPRIAA, YMBAS, SE., MM dan HARB SAID ABDUL SAZEH	24.555	43,00	Perempuan 77,10%
					Total 75,56%	
6	Kabupaten Lombok Timur	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	Drs. H. HAETIL WARSIN dan H. MACHSUN RIDWANINNY, S.Sos, M. RA	174.567	26,94	Partisipasi
			AU MAGADI, S.H., M.Kn dan PUTRAWAN HABBIS, S.P.M.P.	32.319	4,99	Laki-Laki 69,73%
			Drs. H. MOHAMMAD SUKMAN AZMI, MM dan HUMANISI SI, SH	271.559	41,91	Perempuan 83,15%
			H.M. SYAMSULLUTHFI dan H. NAJMUDDIN MOESTAFI	169.515	26,16	Total 76,63%
7	Kabupaten Garut	Bupati/wakil kota/Gubernur dan wakilnya	H. RUDY GUNAWAN, SH., M.H., MP dan HEWU BUDIMAN	428.113	35,80	Partisipasi
			MAN ALIYAHIN dan DEFI HEGAN, SE	395.283	33,05	Laki-Laki 62,37%
			SUYANA, S.Ag dan WITWIN SUWINDIYATI, SH	132.667	11,09	Perempuan 74,57%
			H. AGUS HAMDANI GE, S.Pd dan PRADANA ADITYA WICAKSANA	239.848	20,06	Total 68,38%
8	KPU RI	Gubernur dan wakil	17 Propinsi			Partisipasi
						Laki-Laki 69,90%
						Perempuan 75,93%
					total 72,69%	
8	KPU RI	Bupati/wakil kota/wakil-wakilnya	154 Kabupaten dan Kota			Partisipasi
						Laki-Laki 69,32%
						Perempuan 76,67%
					Total 73,24%	

Figure 2: 2018 Regional Head Election Results.

## 5. Results and Discussion

According to George Edward III (1) asserts that there are four issues in the implementation of public policy, namely: Communication, resources, willingness and skills of implementers and bureaucratic structures that support the RPP as a means of voter education and as an effort to increase the number of voter participation in 2018 direct regional head elections will be described below:

### 5.1. Communication in the Implementation of KPU's RPP

According to Suwarno Hadayaningrat (4) explains that communication is a process of interaction or relationship of mutual understanding with each other among human beings which is desired by a person with the intention that it can be accepted and understood by others. Regarding the implementation of the RPP, which is an initiative of the RI KPU or the center, it provides instructions by letter or direct coordination to the provincial and district and city KPUDs to provide RPP in each KPU office for several purposes. Then in the implementation of socialization to the community, KPUD invites local governments and the community to attend the inauguration of the establishment of RPP in each KPU in the region. Then from the 8 RPPs that were observed directly,

it was stated that only the Garut Regency KPU and the Bogor City KPU were actively socializing the existence of the RPP in the KPU office. But for East Lombok KPU, East Barito KPU, Serang KPU, Lebak KPU, and North Sumatra KPU.

TABLE 4: Communication in the Implementation of KPU's RPP.

No	KPU/KPUD	Communication in the Implementation of RPP	RPP socialization To Voters
1	Serang City, Banten province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down, then communication within the regional KPU internal and Hupmas and technical team meetings	During the 2017 inauguration, the public such as students from SMKN1, SMAN 2, SMK PGRI, UNSERA and UNTIRA students came to the KPU RPP to learn about general elections.
2	Lebak Regency, Banten province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down	During the 2016 inauguration and when people who have an interest in the KPU
3	North Sumatra Province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down	During the inauguration and socialization activities of the Regional Head Elections starting in 2015, several
4	Bogor City West Java	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down	During the inauguration and socialization activities for the Regional Head Elections, the socialization of the RPP during the Goes to school activity began in 2016. The socialization of the RPP also involved socialization agents starting from PPK, PPS and at TPS, socialization also to political parties.
5	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down	During the Inauguration and Socialization Activities of the 2018 Regional Head Elections
6	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or is top-down. Regional KPU held a meeting to discuss the establishment of RPP on July 25, 2017	During the inauguration and socialization activities for the Regional Head Election, during the election course for novice voters in the form of students, students on October 10, 2018
7	Garut Regency, West Java Province	Communication in the form of an official letter from the Central KPU to the regional KPU or top-down	During the inauguration and socialization activities for the 2016 Pilkada, conducting socialization of the RPP to the community by holding a KPU Corner in each sub-district, KPU Go to School to provide election information to novice voters (high school children aged 17 years), and we conduct counseling to persons with disabilities with speakers visually impaired, and we also join in every event held by the government and the private sector.
8	Central KPU Office		In 2016, there were no special activities carried out in the Central KPU RPP only accepting visits from the general public.

## 5.2. Resources in the Implementation KPU's RPP

TABLE 5: Resources in the Implementation of KPU's RPP.

No	KPU/KPUD	Facilities	Budget	Responsible Person
1	Serang City, Banten province	The RPP room provided by the Serang City KPU consists of an exhibition room in the form of an information board in the form of an information board consisting of the election records up to the results of the 2018 regional elections. What has not been provided is an audio-visual room, mockups or dioramas in 3-dimensional form, a simulation room for procedures. elections, and discussion rooms. The limited space for the KPU and the KPU building which is still a temporary loan from the regional government,	30.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU and staff who are still honorary at the KPU
2	Lebak Regency, Banten province	The RPP facilities are a market diorama, then an election information board, TV and audio for information. Meanwhile, the simulation and discussion rooms are not yet available. Lebak's RPP room is adequate to complete RPP's facilities	35.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
	North Sumatra Province	The North Sumatra Provincial KPU RPP is in the KPU service waiting room to the left of the entrance. In the RPP, it can be seen that there is an election simulation market, election information boards, and discussion rooms which are currently being observed being used for other KPU activities so that the condition of the RPP facilities is not well maintained. In addition, the condition of the KPU building for North Sumatra Province, which is still on loan, makes it difficult for staff to maximize teaching aids in accordance with the RPP guidelines.	35.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
4	Bogor City, West Java province	The Bogor City Election Commission's RPP, which has the full name Lawang in mind, starts from the audio-visual room, such as cinemas, to mock-ups of the election plot. information room in the form of an information board or a touch computer containing electoral information digitally, as well as visual aids and examples of electronic voting machines.	75.000.000 ditambah anggaran dari pemerintah daerah	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
5	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	The East Barito KPU RPP has election 3D mockups, information walls, tv and audio as well as election books and static boards containing election information.	35.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
6	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	In the Lombok KPU RPP there is an information board about elections, but there is still a lack of audio-visual space, a 3D market, an election demonstration room, and a discussion room.	75.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
7	Garut Regency, West Java Province	RPP Garut has an electoral information board that is outside quite large and wide, and has a fairly good library, TV, mock election flow. What is lacking is money for audio-visuals and discussion rooms as well as election props.	20.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU
8	Central KPU Office	Has audio-visual room facilities, discussion rooms, simulation rooms and exhibition rooms (Election Props Display)	100.000.000	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU

### 5.3. Willingness and Skills of Implementing RPP KPU

TABLE 6: Willingness and Skills of Implementing RPP KPU.

No	KPU/KPUD	Responsible	Willingness	Skills
1	Serang City, Banten province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Honorary staff for Legal, Technical and Public Relations KPU	The officer is a social scholar and is still a temporary worker who lacks skills in managing RPP at the Serang City KPU with a messy RPP condition
2	Lebak Regency, Banten province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Have good skills in responsibilities as RPP officers in providing electoral information
3	North Sumatra Province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Having the skills to take care of the North Sumatra KPU RPP but due to the large number of jobs and the lack of human resources, the RPP is not well managed.
4	Bogor City, West Java	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Staff of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations KPU	Have good skills in technical and electoral politics
5	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Lack of skills in terms of RPP and elections
6	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Have good skills in elections and provide information about the RPP
7	Garut Regency, West Java Province	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Head of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Have good skills in public relations and elections
8	Central Office KPU	The Head of the Technical Bureau and Public Relations (Parmas) of the KPU RI and three special staff handling the RPP, in 2019 on behalf of Tedy Irawan in charge of region 1, Inna Natasya in charge of region 2, Lidya in charge of region 3	Honorary staff of the Legal, Technical and Public Relations Subdivision of the KPU	Have good skills in public relations and elections

### 5.4. The KPU's Bureaucratic Structure that supports the implementation of the KPU's RPP

### 5.5. RPP as a means of Voter Education

The election smart house as a means of voter education which means that the election smart house is a necessary tool for learning about general elections because the election smart house initiated by the RI KPU is a room that is inside the KPU building

TABLE 7: The KPU's Bureaucratic Structure that supports the implementation of the KPU's RPP.

No	KPU/KPUD	Structure
1	Serang City, Banten province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
2	Lebak Regency, Banten province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
3	North Sumatra Province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
4	Bogor City, West Java	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
5	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
6	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
7	Garut Regency, West Java Province	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU
8	Central KPU Office	There is no structure that confirms the position of PJ RPP in the Bureaucratic structure at the KPU

both centrally and in districts and cities that are designed interesting both by mentioning the name of the RPP and from the facilities contained in it to provide knowledge, understanding, awareness and inspiration to the public about the importance of elections and democracy. According to Ichwan Arief, the RI KPU PPID staff who was interviewed on October 30, 2018 stated that the RPP is a national priority program, which is included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of the National Development Agency of the Republic of Indonesia.

These facilities include information boards and some are equipped with touchscreen computer monitors that can access the history of elections. Information on the history of elections includes the phases of elections in Indonesia, organizers, electoral systems and results, participants, systems and election results both nationally and the history of local district/city/provincial elections. Historical material is displayed through paper pasted and framed around the lesson plans room, historical material is also packaged in the form of videos and animations displayed on computers and video documentaries.

Furthermore, there are materials pasted on the walls and in the form of posters about electoral systems such as the district system, open proportionality, and mixed systems. Then for the material on the stages of the election, information is displayed on the election of the provincial governor and deputy governor, the election of members of the DPRD, DPR and DPD, the election of the president and vice president, as well as regents and mayors.

Furthermore, material about the general election process is displayed in the form of posters and mockups, simulation videos and information boards. More information on the election process is displayed in the form of mockups in the election smart house

However, the educational activities in the RPP have not reached all segments and have not been well integrated with other KPU activities. Then there are RPPs that are not in accordance with the aesthetics of the smart home because the KPU office is still borrowing or is temporary. The following are voter education activities carried out in the RPP as follows:

TABLE 8: RPP as a Voter Education Tool.

No	KPU/KPUD	Voter Education Activities	KPU Activities
1	Serang City, Banten province	There were no special activities from the RPP only at the inauguration of presenting 3 schools from SMKN 1 Serang City, PGRI Junior High School and SDN 1 Serang City	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
2	Lebak Regency, Banten province	There are no special activities in the RPP house	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
3	North Sumatra Province	There are no special activities in the election smart house, the activities are just waiting for an audience from the public who come to the KPU office	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
4	Bogor City, West Java	In the election smart house, the election of the chairman of the OSIS for several high schools in Bogor City was carried out using the facilities in the election smart house	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
5	East Barito Regency, East Kalimantan province	There are no special activities in the RPP house	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
6	East Lombok Regency, East Nusa Tenggara province	Inside the KPU smart house, which includes the KPU staff workspace, a student visit and high school students who took part in the election course were held on October 10, 2010	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
7	Garut Regency, West Java Province	There are no special activities in the RPP house	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters
8	Central KPU Office	There are no special activities in the RPP house	There are other activities as an effort to educate voters

### 5.6. RPP as an effort to increase voter participation

The election smart house is a tool provided by the KPU to increase voter participation in the long term, because the provision of several RPPs in several regions is carried out in stages from 2015 to 2019, it is appropriate to say that the election smart house is an effort or strategy to increase participation. However, several KPUs until December 2018 still did not have RPP and some KPU RPPs still did not meet the standard RPP guidelines such as the Lebak KPU, Serang City KPU, Medan Provincial KPU, East Lombok KPU, North Kalimantan RPP, and Jemberana. The RPP of the KPU that has met the standards are the RPP for Garut Regency, the RPP for East Barito, RPP for the Province of South Sumatra, Bima and Ketapang. Meanwhile, the RPP that has had achievements such as the RPP for the KPU for the City of Bogor, the RPP for the City of Semarang and the RPP for the City of Yogyakarta are one of the zones in Taman Pintar, Namely the Democracy and Election Zone which is located on the second floor of the Yogyakarta Box Building.

Based on the target submitted by the head of the central KPU in the 2018 regional elections, which targeted a voter participation rate of 77.5%, the achievement of participation in the 2018 regional elections was only 73, 24%. 73.60% and an increase compared to the 2015 election participation rate of 69%. Seen in the following table:

TABLE 9: Community Participation Level in Pilkada.

YEARS	2018	2017	2015
Constituency (%)	73,24	73,60	69,00
VOTER PARTICIPATION RATE	Down compared to 2017	Up compared to 2015	

From the table above, it is known that the existence of the RPP has not been able to increase participation, this is due to the provision of the RPP in several regions being available or new. In addition, the communication carried out in the context of socializing the existence of the RPP at the KPU is still considered lacking compared to the election socialization activities carried out by the KPU. Many KPU election socialization activities do not use the RPP as a place or means for socialization, as expressed by Ichwan Arief, an Indonesian KPU PPID staff member who was interviewed on October 30, 2018, who stated that the KPU's biggest obstacle was the office that only borrowed from the local government so they conducting or providing RPP is perfunctory, that is the weakness of the KPU itself. Then the absence of a special structure and staff from the KPUD that handles RPP in the regions and a lack of budget to complete the RPP facilities and carry out special activities in the RPP.

## 5.7. Think Again RPP's Dynamic Capability for Election Socialization

From the data above, it shows that the dynamic capability of RPP rethinking has not shown strategic performance, the following RPP program policies have not been seen optimally in an effort to redesign so that the RPP is of high quality. This can be seen from the not yet optimal implementation of the rethinking process that has not reviewed and analyzed the actual performance data of RPP institutions and has not fully understood public feedback related to RPP, and the causes of changes in strategies and programs have not been investigated. In addition, there has been no redesign of the RPP policies and programs, so that service performance for the voting community increases and can contribute to increasing UT voters.

## 6. Conclusion

The implementation of the provision of KPU RI RPP throughout Indonesia, starting from 2015 to 2018 has reached 514 RPP at the provincial, city and district levels. Of the 8 RPPs that were observed directly, starting from the RPP KPU RI, RPP KPU Serang City, Lebak Regency, North Sumatra Province, Bogor City, Garut Regency and East Lombok Regency and East Barito Regency RPP. Only the RPP of the KPU RI and the City of Bogor have sufficient complete facilities, while the 5 RPPs are still not in accordance with the standards of the Guidelines for the Provision of the KPU RI.

In providing the RPP, the Indonesian KPU carried out top-down communication through official letters and meetings with the regional KPU in 2015 which was then realized in its establishment from 2016 to 2018 using the RI KPU budget taken from the voter education budget. The difficulty in providing KPU's RPP is that the KPU building or office is borrowed from the local government, and there is no special staff for the regional KPU to handle the RPP and the activities in it. Willingness and skills of implementers who do not understand politics, democracy and voter education and the bureaucratic structure in regional KPUs do not support the RPP as a means of voter education and as an effort to increase the number of voter participation in the 2018 direct regional head elections so that voter participation does not reach the target of the KPU RI In the 2018 Pilkada which targeted a voter turnout of 77.5% but the achievement of participation in the 2018 Pilkada was only 73.24%. the 2015 regional election participation was 69%.

The provision of Election Smart Houses is an effort and means that can be appreciated both as a means of voter education, but the dynamic thinking capability to increase participation in the long term has not been realized because it does not reach the



target community from all circles, especially voters who are in villages or remote areas. For this reason, the importance of socialization from the RI KPU and regional KPUs to inform the existence of the RPP and increase the budget for improving facilities and media as well as activities in the RPP, appointing special staff to handle the RPP and asking the local government for the construction of the KPU office so that it is not temporary.

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