

USE OF THE E-VOTING SYSTEM TO MAKE IT HAPPEN DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Democratic elections are an essential element in a sovereign government system, where the voting rights of every individual are valued, and the selection process is conducted in a fair, transparent, and efficient manner. To enhance the quality and efficiency of elections, e-voting technology has been introduced as an alternative to traditional voting methods. This study discusses the use of e-voting systems to achieve more democratic elections, focusing on aspects of security, transparency, accessibility, and efficiency. The results of the study show that e-voting has significant potential to increase voter participation, reduce operational costs, and expedite the vote-counting process. However, challenges related to data security, system integrity, and resistance to technological change must be addressed to ensure successful implementation. Overcoming these challenges requires robust cybersecurity measures, rigorous testing, and comprehensive voter education. With proper oversight and careful adoption of technology, e-voting can become an effective solution to support a more democratic process. Additionally, collaboration between government bodies, technology providers, and civil society is crucial to build trust and ensure the system's credibility. This study concludes that while e-voting offers numerous advantages, it is imperative to implement comprehensive measures to mitigate risks and maintain the integrity of the electoral process, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and participatory democracy.

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INTRODUCTIONS

Indonesia is a legal country democratic (democratic rule of law). Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Constitution states that sovereignty is in hand people . Embodiment from matter the , charging position political held directly by the people through Election as arranged in Article 22E, Article 6, Article 19 , etc. With Thus , elections is an instrument of sovereignty people . UUDNRI 1945 in load Article 1 paragraph (2) amendment third The Constitution in Indonesia states that the Indonesian State adheres to system sovereignty people . According to understand This system It is democracy that the Indonesian State adheres to , the holder sovereignty highest is in the people . Democracy is a great idea as well as can capable change politics in the world. With the emergence of democracy, there is great hope for people's sovereignty. In the world's political system which is still monarchical in nature, absolute power is still in the hands of the king. On the other hand, the object of power is the people who are always exploited, oppressed and even have their rights emasculated. And with the presence of democracy as a new concept in the political system, that is where the transfer of power occurs (Septinningsih, 2023).

Voting is one of the main foundations of democracy . Initially, this voting system was carried out only with a legislative system and a non-electronic voting system (as is often known as voting or pentrengan). Now, the non-electronic voting system has developed along with advances in technology and information after being implemented for years while ensuring that the principles of democratic elections have been fulfilled. Until finally an idea emerged regarding an e-voting system which was expected to be able to accommodate all election principles effectively and efficiently (Hardjaloka & Simarmata, 2011).

Based on e-voting system in the selection process has done in several countries, including Brazil, India, Switzerland and Australia. Application e-voting in these countries capable maintain aspect democracy . However , policy use e-voting carried out by the country own stages and methods different . The implementation of e-voting policies in this country has advantages and disadvantages. Implementation of the e-voting system in Australia, electronic voting was used for the first time in an Australian parliamentary election (Nani, 2015). In that election there were 16,559 voters (8.3%) who cast their votes electronically at four polling stations. At the 2007 general election around 300,000 Australians with disabilities were able to vote independently for the first time.

Brazil has similarities, namely a country that is developing into a developed country, a democratic country, and a civil law legal system . The country of India which uses a civil law legal system, the background to the implementation of e-voting in India includes aspects of economic growth and the aspect of preventing fraud in election results which is very high. The e-voting technology implemented by India is known as Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is a small machine, a simple set of computer units that can record voter choices without using letters or ballot paper. While Switzerland is used as a comparison material, the aim of this report is to show what is needed to implement e-voting in Switzerland. Vote electronic is form Work The same between confederation with the regions. These areas obliged do elections and referendums as well develop and operate system e-voting. E-voting can be defined as a form of voting in which voters cast their votes using electronic systems/devices, instead of voting or voting through ballot paper so that the calculation process is faster and more accurate (Darmawan, 2021).

The electronic voting process is in place should designed with like that For ensure as well as fulfillment principles elections, that is direct, free, public, secret, fair honest, deep election direct or regional elections. In connection context democracy, a system collection voice the e-voting this is also a must Can honor as well as ensure attribute as well as characteristics election direct such as, certainty, transparency, accountability, security and accuracy. On the other hand, readiness technology, this must also be supported with existing readiness public For apply system electronic voting For to the front. So If happen unpreparedness is also compounded by minimal socialization government This to electronic voting is possible become something factor trigger the failure application system this. Therefore That writer interested For do study with title " Implementation of E-Voting for Realize Democratic Elections". To avoid repeating research on the same subject and to prevent accusations of plagiarism, it is necessary to review existing studies. The following are some previous studies:

1. Research conducted by Afni Fauziah in 2019 titled "Implementation of the Electronic Voting System in the Election of the Village Head of Taman, Taman District, Pemalang Regency."
2. Research conducted by Abdul Basid Fuadi in 2015 titled "A Juridical Review of the Electronic Voting System in the Implementation of General Elections in Indonesia."

3. Research conducted by Hilmy Ahmad Fauzan in 2023 titled "Electronic Voting in Village Head Elections (Case Study of Village Head Elections in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung)."

RESEARCH METHOD

Study This nature law , that is a process for find something truth , unity or rule laws , principles and doctrines law For answer problem facing the law (Marzuki, n.d.). Type study the law used is study law normative . Approach problems used is approach statutory , conceptual , case and comparative (Marzuki, n.d.). Source material the law used in study This is material primary law and materials law secondary. Material primary law used in study This consists from regulation legislation namely the 1945 NRI Constitution, Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Election General , Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Change Constitution Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transparency Electronics , Regulations President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 95 of 2018 concerning System Government Based Electronics , as well Regulation Commission Election General Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2021 Concerning Maintenance System Government Based Electronic . Besides material primary law in the form of regulation above legislation , research this also uses material other primary laws that is notes or official minutes in making regulation legislation and decisions court with have strength law still or *incracht* . Whereas source material law secondary is books and journals law . After ingredients law collected , materials law the analyzed in a way normative so that found answer on problem in study This .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

According to Aristotle, a state of law is a state that stands on laws that guarantee justice for all citizens. With justice in society, happiness will be achieved. For this reason, moral norms must be instilled in the people so that they become good, and legal regulations must also reflect justice (Soemarsono, 2007). Indonesia is a rule of law country that adheres to a democratic system in running its government. Democracy is a system of government whose power comes from the people, where all the people participate in making decisions that can change their lives. Democracy allows its people to participate, either directly or through representatives, in the formulation, development and making of laws. One way to support a democratic political system is through general elections. General Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which are carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State The Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In the implementation of general elections, it cannot be denied that there is a lot of fraud, both in terms of collecting data on prospective voters and in the process of counting ballot papers. In this case, innovation is needed to maintain the smooth running of the democratic party.

The mandate for holding elections is contained in Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is further regulated in the Election Law. Elections are held periodically every five years. An important reason underlying elections that need to be held periodically is that people's aspirations will not always be the same because people's lives are dynamic, so their aspirations will change over time. Then, in its implementation, elections are carried out based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair

(LUBERJURDIL). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into the Law contained in Article 85 (1) letter b states that voting during elections can be done via electronic voting equipment. Article 85 (2a) uses electronic voting by considering the readiness of the Regional Government in terms of infrastructure and community readiness based on the principles of efficiency and convenience.

The rapid pace of technology going digital creates a challenge for society, government and applicable laws. Therefore, the integration of technology with humanities, through Society 5.0, needs to be implemented so that society in using IT (AI, robots, IoT, etc.) can be well served (Danurahman & Kusdarini, 2021). Entry COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia at the beginning March 2020, crippling all over activity humanity, including the democratic process. Reflected democratic processes in time near is election head regions held throughout Indonesia. The 2020 regional elections were held in a way simultaneously in 270 regions in Indonesia. E-Voting System becomes A solution at the moment election head area in the middle COVID-19 (Kennedy & Suhendarto, 2020) pandemic.

As for activities organizer modern elections are shown through implementation e-voting or collection voice electronic. E-voting is step going to more elections efficient, fast and sophisticated with utilise digital technology. E-voting or e-vote is selection that refers to the system Where voters give voice with use system electronics, no paper voice conventional. After recording voice electronic the will saved digitally then transferred from every machine collection voice to in system calculation. E-voting takes advantage modern technology, such as device hardware and devices soft specifically for facilitate the selection process. This covers use device electronic like computer, tablet, or machine collection voice specifically connected to network. Assessment and Implementation Agency Technology (BPPT) defines e-voting as something method collection and counting voice in something election with use device electronic. More further, in fact detailed and operational is something system that utilizes device electronics and processing digital information for create, deliver, calculate, send results, display acquisition sound, as well maintain and produce audit trail (Wijaya et al., 2019).

In e-voting, counting voice can done in a way automatic, save time and effort required in the manual calculation process. Collection results voice can announced with more fast, deliver satisfaction to voters and society in a way general. E-voting as method collection voting and counting voice in election general with use device electronic. Aligned with decision Court The constitution stipulates that article 88 Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is constitutional throughout No violate principle abundant and fair elections so e-voting can implemented on a larger scale wide among them election general. However In reality, in Indonesia it still is Not yet equally in apply e-voting. So, Government in the future must start prepare for at least the election coming in line with progress digital technology against implementation election can walk side by side. Transforming with the times.

Implementation election general with E-Voting system can justified in framework Indonesian law with refer to a number of provision legislation, namely:

1. Article 1 number 6 Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronics that say maintenance system electronic is utilization system electronically by state officials, people, business entities, and/ or public. So that the KPU as state institutions being one organizer system electronics, p this is also appropriate with Article 1 number 4 Regulations Government No. 82 of 2012 concerning Maintenance Systems and Transactions Electronic.
2. Decision Court Constitution no. 147/PUU-VII/2009 in its Decision court state Article 88 of the Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is constitutional

conditional to Article 28C paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia so that say, " vote " in Chapter 88 Constitution Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is also defined as using method e-voting with condition cumulative as following :

- a. Does not violate the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair.
 - b. Regions that implement the e-voting method are ready in terms of technology, financing, human resources and software, readiness of the community in the area concerned, as well as other necessary requirements.
3. Article 85 Law no. 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law, in paragraph (1) states that voting for elections can be carried out by: a. mark once on the ballot paper; or b. voting through electronic voting equipment.

In the concept of the rule of law which has developed a lot, especially in Indonesia in the current situation, there should be as many as thirteen forms of principles that are adapted to the character and conditions that exist in each country, especially in Indonesia at this time. These 13 principles are used as important pillars that support the modern Indonesian legal state. Some of them are the supremacy of law, the principle of legality (as an example of the application of legal certainty), the protection of human rights, and the existence of transparency and social control (Saleh & Hajri, 2018). Protection of human rights here is meant in the form of protecting the right to be able to vote and be elected in a democratic general election, either conventionally or electronically. On this side, in the author's opinion, electronic general elections have accommodated the principle of legal certainty because the right to vote and be elected can still be fulfilled, the only difference is the method or method and means for channeling votes in voting, namely with paper (hard) ballots or by utilizing information technology based electronic equipment.

Regarding the supremacy of law and the principle of legality as a manifestation of legal certainty, electronic elections do not fulfill the elements of supremacy of law and the principle of legality with the argument that electronic elections do not have a strong legal basis in the sense that the word has not been contained in positive law clearly and unequivocally. Regarding the supremacy of law and the principle of legality as an embodiment of legal certainty, in the author's opinion electronic elections do not fulfill the elements of legal supremacy and the principle of legality with the argument that electronic elections do not yet have a strong legal basis in the sense that the word has not been included in positive law clearly and unequivocally. . Meanwhile, in relation to transparency and social control as a mechanism to guarantee justice and truth, in relation to electronic general elections, according to the author, electronic general elections have not been able to fulfill the elements of transparency and social control. The argument built by the author regarding the results of this study is that electronic general elections have weaknesses, namely: lack of transparency and limited openness and understanding for non-experts, lack of level of control that can be exercised by general election organizers as a consequence of dependence on vendors or on technology and This has an impact on the lack of public access and social control in the electronic general election process (Darmawan et al., 2014).

The Urgency of Implementing E-Voting to Realize Democratic Elections in Indonesia

Indonesia is a country with people's sovereignty. This is as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The principle of democracy adopted by Indonesia states

that a government is led by the people, from the people, and for the people. The form of manifestation of a democratic system with popular sovereignty is the holding of direct general elections. Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect leaders by involving the widest possible participation of the people. One measure in assessing the success of holding elections is political participation which is realized by granting voting rights to people who already have the right to vote. It could be said that the higher the community participation in elections, the better (Budiarjo, 2013).

The development of democracy in Indonesia has progressed very rapidly after the amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. One of them was marked by the presence of an election management institution as mandated by Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal framework for elections has also changed compared to previous elections in which separately in three laws. Elections are currently regulated as one in Law no. 7 of 2017 (Santoso & Budhiati, 2019). Changes to the Law on Elections were carried out based on an evaluation of the implementation of elections in the previous period. The holding of elections in Indonesia from year to year still often raises problems. Like in elections simultaneously 2019 which is in process Lots happen problem . Election Simultaneously beginning expected can repair implementation Election become more efficient . In MK Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013, the MK holds the view that Election Simultaneously will reduce waste time and pressure conflict or Horizontal friction in society during election periods . Besides it , through Election Simultaneously citizens can use his rights For choose with smart and efficient . Legislative elections are the election of members of the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) who will later serve as legislative members. Legislative elections are held every 5 years. Legislative elections in Indonesia have been held 4 times, namely in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 this election will decide members of the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and the Regional People's Representative Council for 34 provinces and 497 cities. For members of the House of Representatives (DPR), 560 members from 77 electoral districts will be elected using an open proportional system (Subiyanto, 2020).

In Indonesia, e-voting is possible difficult applied . However , research This expected can show How Actually framework governing law use system election electronic in election , give impression that e-voting is used in election in accordance with Indonesian law . It's fast development encouraging technology maintenance election through system electronics and lots of them base regulation legislation about maintenance elections in Indonesia are ideal held in a way democratic be one encouraging factors urgency implementation election . System collection voice in maintenance Democratic 2024 elections . The E-Voting application is game-changer For make election more common in Indonesia accountable and open . Party process democracy that has been going on in Indonesia for a long time This often done in period five (five) years in accordance with instruction regulation current regulation is one of from that's all Lots compelling reason necessity implementation of e-Voting. system. Other reasons include necessity system collection voice electronic. The urgency of regulating electronic election crimes aims to impose sanctions on individuals who disrupt the electronic election system. These sanctions play a central role in deterring legal subjects from actions that interfere with and/or damage the security of the electronic system while also providing protection for the electronic election system (Mulyadi, 2013).

The activities of modern election organizers are shown through the implementation of e-voting. E-voting is a step towards more efficient, faster, and sophisticated elections by utilizing digital technology. E-voting or e-vote is an election that refers to a system where voters cast their votes using an electronic system instead of conventional ballot paper. Once recorded, the electronic vote is digitally stored and then transferred from each voting machine into the counting system. E-voting utilizes modern technology, such as specialized hardware and software, to facilitate the

election process. This includes the use of electronic devices such as computers, tablets, or specialized voting machines connected to a network. The Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) defines e-voting as a method of voting and counting votes in an election using electronic devices. Furthermore, in detail and operationally, it is a system that utilizes electronic devices and processes digital information to create, cast, count, send results, display votes, and maintain and generate audit trails (Wijaya et al., 2019). Nowadays, many countries use information technology innovations in state affairs such as e-voting, which means that the election itself is conducted by the state through an integrated system. E-voting is an election system where data is recorded, stored and processed in a digitized system. In other words, e-voting is a voting system in which the process itself, starting from voter registration, election implementation, and vote counting, is conducted electronically (Ridwan et al., 2016).

In some countries, the use of e-voting has worked well, but in Indonesia, it is still not implemented. Perludem urges the Government and the House of Representatives not to make e-voting the only technological solution for Indonesian voting. The government and the House of Representatives should study and consider the e-recap technology that is being prepared by KPU RI. The lack of technological options and the haste in making decisions can undermine the good achievements that Indonesia has made in the electoral field. In this case, we see three factors that cause the unpreparedness of our government, in this case the KPU as the election organizer, to implement an e-voting system in Indonesia. Although studies on the implementation of the e-voting system have long been conducted since the 2004 KPU period, the DPR has even conducted several comparative studies in several countries that have implemented the e-voting system (Stein et al., 2008).

Based on a number of findings before, at least there is a number of problem in implementation party democracy in Indonesia, including: Ballot papers No legitimate tend increase along with enhancement amount abstention, condition geography and location in a way No direct slow down speed collection, which is clear related with calculation voice; lack of infrastructure technology require use manual system, which is consuming time and energy; confidentiality, which is not can created from party recurring democracy; and finally, numbers abstention tend increase. Registration voters is an internal process maintenance frequent elections found (Saputra & Nasution, 2021). Information the can seen in Article 1 of the Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Election General so-called with the Election Law, that every Indonesian citizens are guaranteed have representatives who sit in the representative body and will voice aspiration people in each level government, of center until to area. Legal basis maintenance election general simultaneously and using system collection voice electronic is as following :

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
 Article 22E paragraph (1) Election general held in a way direct, publi , free, confidential, honest and fair every 5 years very .
2. Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Election General
 Article 1 paragraph (1) Election General next called Election is means sovereignty people For choose members of the People's Representative Council , members of the Regional Representative Council , President and Vice President , and for choose members of the Regional People's Representative Council , which is implemented in a way direct , public , free , confidential , honest and fair in the Unitary State The Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia .
3. UU no. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendment to Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transparency Electronic
 Article 40 paragraph (1) Government facilitate, utilization Technology Information and Transactions Electronic in accordance with provision regulation legislation.

4. Regulation President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 95 of 2018 concerning System Government Based Electronic
 Article 1 paragraph (1) System Government Based Electronics are next abbreviated as SPBE is maintenance exploiting government technology information and communication For give service to SPBE users.

Maintenance about system electronic is utilization system that can carried out by the state, business entities and/ or public (*Pasal 1 Angka 6 Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Elektronik (UU ITE)*, 2008). In matter This, the KPU has authority For organize system electronic in implementation election. Organizing obey and submit to the Regulations Government Number 82 of 2012 concerning maintenance system electronic. There are also MK decision no. 147/PUU-VII/2009, namely in amar decision explain Article 88 of the Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning The Regional Government clause "voting" is also interpreted as using method e-voting during No violate principle direct, general, free confidential honest and fair as well as readiness than side technology, financing and sources Power man area the . There is base law the ensure form certainty law. Rule about e-voting Alone Then expanded through Constitution Number 10 of 2016 more precisely in article 85 paragraph (1) Gifts voice For Election can done with method give sign once in a letter voice or give voice through equipment Election voice in a way electronic.

Naturally matter the marking clarity norm law in implementation e-voting in Indonesia. Aspect certainty law interpreted as clarity norm so that can made guidelines for imposed society regulation This. Understanding certainty the can interpreted that There is clarity and firmness to enactment law within public. Cause, consequence certainty law the nature general and binding all inhabitant public including consequences the law. Certainty law can also mean thing that can be determined by law in concrete things (Apeldoorn, 2015). Certainty law in a way normative is when something regulation legislation created and promulgated in a way sure, because arrange in a way clear and logical. Clear in meaning No give rise to doubt (multiple interpretations) and logical It means become something system norm with else , so No clash or give rise to conflict norm . In aspect sociological Application e-voting in implementation election first time in Indonesia in 2009. Regency Jembrana, Bali is regency first to have carry out election with apply system e-voting in Election Village chief. Use e-voting in the District Jembrana has save budget more from 60 percent, like budget For paper voice. That matter show that application e-voting has give progress in implementation elections in Indonesia.

The adoption and implementation of democratic policies in various countries is very dynamic. Delegation of authority over the power of government dominates the dynamics and development of democracy and politics itself. The impact is that developed countries in Europe have always been a mecca for developing countries and in order to play the political role of the state. However, in terms of policy, some countries in Asia are increasingly looking for an ideal form. This reality appears to mean that on the other hand the models of democracy and politics that they run seem unable to ignore the interests of the elite. So that the system of representation, mandate or voting is only a model and system shackled in the shadow of the interests of a group of elites (Rozak et al., 2020).

Mature This many countries use innovation technology information in affairs statehood like e-voting, which means is election That Alone carried out by the state through integrated system. E-voting is something system election where data is recorded, stored and processed in form digitali system. In other words e-voting is collection sound in the implementation process Alone start from registration voters itself, implementation selection, calculation voice held in a way electronic (Ridwan et al., 2016). Study of various existing e-voting models applied, incl machines manufactured by BPPT. The resulting conclusion is that e-voting isn't it technology required For replace method pick up count in the Indonesian elections for moment This. Based on study said, the KPU assessed There is three true conditions Not yet truly missed through e-voting ie aspect trust

security, aspect transparency, as well as the testing process continuous technical continuously.

Besides condition the key other is trust public. use system the will change paradigm public about procedures choose leader. Use e-voting still face question trust public. Method This will change paradigm public about procedures choose leader. Besides That the experiences of other countries are also mixed bottom that The problems faced are also related trust. Study of various existing e -voting models applied, incl machines manufactured by BPPT. The resulting conclusion is that e-voting isn't it technology required For replace method pick up count in the Indonesian election for moment This. Based on study the KPU assessed There is three true conditions Not yet truly missed through e-voting ie aspect trust security, aspect transparency, as well as the testing process continuous technical continuously. Besides condition the key other is trust public. use system the will change paradigm public about procedures choose leader. Use e-voting still face question trust public. Method This will change paradigm public about procedures choose leader. Besides That the experiences of other countries are also mixed bottom that The problems faced are also related trust.

In some countries of use e-voting already walk with OK, but in Indonesia itself Still not yet implemented Because Needdem urge Government as well as the DPR RI for No make e-voting as the only one solution technology For pick up count Indonesia. The government and DPR should follow study and consider technology moderate e- recap prepared by the Indonesian KPU. Minimal choice technology as well as haste in take decision can tear down achievement well that has been achieved by Indonesia in the field election. In matter this we saw There is three causal factors Not yet ready government We in matter This is the KPU as organizer election For carry out e-voting system in Indonesia. Although studies about application system this e-voting it's been done a long time ago since from the KPU for the 2004 period, even the DPR has several times carry out comparative studies in several existing countries carry out system e-voting (Stein et al., 2008).

CONCLUSION

Indonesia in general geographical (archipelagic countries) for need apply e-voting, no only for election legislature and elections President, but also for implementation post-conflict local elections. Draft e-voting the can support realization Election directly effective, and efficient, as well minimize potency manipulation calculation voice. There is system e-voting in Election General can increase mark democracy in Indonesia in particular enhancement participation public and giving effectiveness as well as efficiency in the selection process taking place. However, implementation system e-voting Still constrained with the presence of capable hackers breaking in system as well as readiness area in use e-voting. Application e-voting No just related with appropriateness technical nor appropriateness law, because in the beginning trust public built in context social and political. Context social supportive politics in a way significant help introduction e- voting and even For temporary time can cover possible problems happen on implementation technical Which more detailed. But however in a way technical the system considered feasible and safe, however there is perception negative in context social political so e-voting possible will give rise to risk political like distrust of government selected.

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