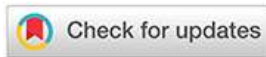


GOVERNANCE OF THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN TANGERANG CLASS IIA YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



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ABSTRACT

General elections are a form of the people's sovereign rights in using a democratic system to provide voting rights in electing the president and vice president. This right is also held by Prisoners (WBP), so a forum is needed to implement this right. The General Election Commission (KPU) has the authority to organize it in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and Correctional Institutions (Lapas) in this case, namely the Tangerang Class IIA Youth Correctional Institution, which is involved in organizing general elections to provide facilities for WBP to exercise their voting rights. Polling stations (TPS) specially made in prisons are called special TPS. In their implementation, governance is needed so that they can run smoothly, structured and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This study examines the authority of the KPU and prisons in organizing the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections and the application of governance principles in organizing the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections at the Tangerang Class IIA Youth Correctional Institution. This research is qualitative research with a case study approach and literature study related to legal norms. The results of this study explain the implementation of the governance of the 2024 presidential and vice presidential elections at the Tangerang Class IIA Youth Penitentiary in accordance with the authority of the KPU and Lapas. Basically, the implementation went well, but there were several suggestions and innovations from the author to provide encouragement for future progress.

Keywords: Election; Correctional Inmates (WBP); Special Polling Station



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INTRODUCTION

Democracy, in simple terms, is the power of the people, which means "from the people, by the people, and for the people." Democracy is also a stage or process through which a country achieves welfare (Thalhah, 2009). Another meaning of democracy is a learning process toward perfect development in governance. According to Hans Kelsen (2006), democracy is described more comprehensively and systematically as a continuous process toward perfection. The essence of democracy lies in the existence or absence of a compromise that unites differences in determining the order of the state. This compromise is an approach toward the ideal of self-determination. In the framework of state life, democracy is simply the decisions made by the government, either directly or indirectly, based on the majority agreement of the people freely.

Democracy in a governmental system is divided into two types: direct and indirect. Direct democracy is based on the facts, rule-makers, and the functions of the legislative and executive branches, carried out by the community, making it categorically the highest form of democracy. In modern terms, direct democracy currently functions through the legislative branch performed by elected parliament members. Likewise, the executive functions are carried out and legitimized based on general elections.

According to Sartori (2004), elections are an essential part of the political system. The political instrument in the electoral system is not easily manipulated; there exists an influence of the spectrum of representation formed by political parties. According to Lijphart (2019), in representative democracy, elections are fundamental; furthermore, the electoral system influences voters, particularly their behavior and election outcomes, meaning that political representation and party systems are also affected by the electoral system (Gelora, 2023). Meanwhile, according to Surbakti (2005), selection and delegation as the transfer of sovereignty to individuals or political parties represent the electoral system. According to Asshiddiqie (2008), representative democracy is a system of representation derived from the concept of popular sovereignty. In practice, popular sovereignty is exercised by representatives in parliament or representative institutions. The name of the people serves as the foundation for representatives to act, and the image or reflection of the government stems from the performance of these representatives, along with a series of short-term and long-term goals that representatives aim to achieve. Elections must be conducted so that representatives are elected by the people and act on behalf of the people (general election) (Asy'ari, 2021).

Elections are a medium of democracy in Indonesia. Moreover, Indonesia, as a diverse nation with a society living within classes and layers, also referred to as a heterogeneous society, ensures the protection of rights as regulated in the constitution. Focusing on the organization of elections, the organizers are defined as the parties responsible for conducting elections, which include the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (BAWASLU), and the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (DKPP). Narrowing down further, the organizing committees include the Voting Committee (PPS) responsible for conducting the voting. More specifically, the committee forms the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) to ensure the continuity of voting at the Polling Places (TPS). Regulation KPU No. 07 of 2022 concerning the Preparation of Voter Lists in the Organization of Elections and the Voter Data Information System outlines the voter lists in specific locations. The KPU and correctional facilities have legitimacy as regulated in the Law on Corrections No. 12 of 1995, the Law on Human Rights No. 39 of 1999, and the Law on Elections No. 7 of 2017.

In this research, the author focuses on the location being studied, which is the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution (Lapasda). This facility has 3,099 inmates

(WBP). Given the large number of inmates, it is crucial to study this issue because these inmates, as voters, can determine the quality of the executive and legislative leaders who will govern Indonesia through elections. The voices or voting rights of the inmates are significant and decisive. Participation of the inmates in the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution is expected to be in accordance with the general provisions.

Indicators that can be categorized as successful political participation include the inmates, with a recorded 2,308 Permanent Voter List (DPT) voters exercising their voting rights fully and participating in the election processes organized by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Tangerang City and the correctional facility. The participation of the inmates is based on their understanding of the president's vision and mission, which they read well before the elections and during the voting process, as the correctional facility provides information boards to educate them about the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. This event is a democratic celebration and a manifestation of granting participation rights to inmates in the elections, a five-year event with a clear and informative process.

Behind the active participation of inmates lies the implementation of electoral governance that requires support and encouragement from all layers of society, particularly from inmates, correctional institutions, the General Election Commission (KPU), and other relevant parties involved in supporting the continuity of elections. Electoral governance plays a vital role in the sustainability of election implementation, encompassing the structure of execution, regulations, and arrangements related to the entire pre-election process (election socialization and simulation) as well as post-election activities. Therefore, based on the explanations above, the author believes there is a need for research to understand and examine the implementation of elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution (Lapasda).

The urgency of organizing elections in this correctional facility needs to be studied because the polling station (TPS) category in special locations (specifically in correctional facilities) presents a phenomenon that differs from ordinary polling stations. The success of an election can be assessed based on the governance process and the level of public participation, which, in this case, pertains to the inmates. Moreover, the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections determine the future sustainability of the nation. This research will examine the authority of the KPU and correctional institutions in conducting the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections, as well as the application of governance principles used in the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution. The author will employ a qualitative method through interviews and the collection of research materials using a case study approach and literature review, along with legal norms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The research by Partono (2019) found that the hindrance to voters, particularly inmates in correctional facilities, is influenced by two factors: administration and regulation. There is a discrepancy in the additional voter list (DPTb) due to delays in data collection. The solutions proposed in this study include comprehensive data collection for inmate voters, regulations that exempt inmate voters, and improved coordination among relevant parties, including the General Election Commission (KPU), correctional facilities, and the Civil Registration and Population Office.

The thesis by Dhani (2019) focuses on the efforts of the Banjarbaru KPU to conduct inclusive elections at the district/city level, ensuring the rights of detainees in correctional facilities. This thesis examines the hindering factors experienced during the election

process in prisons and evaluates the effectiveness of the ongoing efforts. A qualitative method was used for this research. Issues include the synchronization of inmate electronic ID cards (KTP-el) and insufficient ballots, which hindered the election process in the facility. The recommendations provided include comprehensive voter data resolution in correctional facilities as a means to achieve successful inclusive elections.

The research by Lestari and Mellia (2020) utilizes theories related to voters, political participation, persons with disabilities, and roles. This research found that the participation of persons with disabilities in Metro City is minimal due to difficulties in data collection, socialization, and the lack of supportive platforms. To address these issues, comprehensive data collection for the voting rights of persons with disabilities is necessary, alongside encouraging the availability of official platforms for them, building good relations with communities or individuals with disabilities, and fostering a positive environment to facilitate the socialization of the electoral process.

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative methodology with a case study approach. The case study approach involves the exploration of systems related to various cases by collecting data that includes information within a specific context over time. The information and insights obtained focus on the electoral governance of the voting process in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution in 2024. The author concentrates on the process of conducting elections at this facility.

In analyzing the research issues, the author uses a literature review technique to process secondary data, which includes primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary data serves as the source of information obtained directly from the research, which in this case consists of interview results with informants. Meanwhile, secondary data includes books, journals, and other scholarly works related to electoral governance in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections. Additionally, tertiary legal materials include websites or online news that provide information and/or cases relevant to this research issue.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Authority of the General Election Commission and Correctional Institutions in Conducting the Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections

Indonesia embraces democracy in its governance system by prioritizing the sovereignty of the people. This means that the highest power resides entirely with the people, the government is also held by the people, and sovereignty is by the people. Indonesia adopts direct democracy, where the people cast their votes in determining decisions. In the implementation of direct democracy in the modern era, the functions of the legislative and executive branches are determined through elections held by the people via general elections. The realization of democracy, the means of participation, and the act of voting to elect representatives are defined as elections.

According to Tricahyono (2015), elections are a means to achieve the sovereignty of the people through the formation of government and a channel for conveying the interests and aspirations of the people (Gede, 2018). Thus, general elections signify the people exercising their sovereignty freely; the people do not wish for any regime to dominate and maintain the status quo in government. Another meaning of general elections is a method of voting that serves as a means for the people to legitimately elect their representatives, articulating their voices and democracy for the benefit of the public.

Furthermore, in line with what Asshiddiqie (2008) stated, general elections are crucial and must be conducted periodically, serving as a means for the opinions and aspirations of the people regarding various aspects of life. This is because society is dynamic and evolves over time, influenced by public opinions on government policies or state matters; the conditions of society can change due to globalization, global dynamics, or internal factors based on population size and the number of adults in the population (Gelora, 2023).

First-time voters may not necessarily share the same views as their parents or their family environment. Regularity and periodicity in conducting elections are necessary for the turnover of executive or legislative leaders. According to Haris (1997), elections function as political legitimacy, signifying the enforcement of government, political representation where the people are the determinants, meaning that elections correlate with those tasked with representing the people, and political education serves as a means for elections to provide insights and education, directly or indirectly, regarding politics, thereby enabling the public to be aware of democratic politics (Ketut, 2020).

The general elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution aim to achieve the same objectives as those outside the correctional facilities. The purposes of conducting the elections include

1. Realizing a Just Democracy

The elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution provide inmates with the opportunity to exercise their voting rights. Additionally, they can participate in the democratic process. This is essential for realizing a just democracy. Everyone, including inmates, has equal rights to choose their leaders and representatives.

2. Choosing Quality Leaders and Representatives

By conducting elections in correctional facilities, inmates can select leaders and representatives they consider capable and worthy of advocating for their rights. This is expected to improve the quality of life for inmates and help prepare them to reintegrate into society as better citizens.

3. Enhancing Political Participation Among Inmates

Increasing political participation among inmates fosters a sense of belonging to the nation and state. Moreover, it is crucial for preventing radicalism and extremism within correctional facilities. Inmates utilize their voting rights to determine who will represent them.

4. Strengthening Human Rights (HR) for Inmates

Human rights, particularly the right to vote, are fundamental. The state is committed to strengthening human rights for inmates, one aspect of which is providing them the opportunity to vote. This serves as the foundation for the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution to successfully conduct elections.

5. Establishing a Democratic and Inclusive Society

Elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution contribute to the formation of a democratic and inclusive society, as evidenced by the recognition of rights, including those of inmates.

6. Establishing Educational Opportunities for Inmates (WBP)

Promoting awareness among inmates about the importance of democracy and political participation, as well as providing political education to them. This includes understanding social integration. Furthermore, all activities conducted during the elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution will enhance its positive image.

The General Election Commission (KPU) in conducting elections at correctional institutions has the following authorities:

- a) The KPU is responsible for the elections held in correctional institutions according to the available regulations. This serves as their authority in the organization of elections.
- b) The establishment of procedures carried out by the KPU, particularly for fair and transparent elections, is essential to ensure that every stage is conducted properly. This represents their authority in setting election procedures.
- c) The KPU can assign election supervisors to correctional institutions to ensure that the election process, from voting to the submission of results, adheres to the procedures and to identify any violations.
- d) The KPU has the authority to monitor the voting process until the ballot boxes are sent to the central location within the correctional institution to ensure that the process is conducted fairly and transparently.
- e) The KPU has the responsibility and authority to ensure that every inmate who meets the requirements and is eligible to vote can exercise their voting rights according to the prevailing regulations.

According to the regulations of the General Election Commission, in designated polling places, correctional institutions have the role of providing facilities for the election process. They are responsible for providing the necessary space to conduct voting and counting, coordinating with relevant parties, including the KPU, the Election Supervisory Body, the Indonesian National Army, the Indonesian National Police, as well as the media and political parties. Correctional institutions conduct internal oversight of the election process to ensure that no violations occur during the general election, provide education and information to inmates regarding the importance of exercising their voting rights, the election procedures, and an understanding of the candidates they will choose. They also ensure that inmates have access to information about the candidates and that their rights are respected and upheld.

The organization of the elections at the correctional institution is fully supported by various community elements, including the committee from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Tangerang City, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) of Tangerang City, the government officials from Banten Province and Tangerang City, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), the KPPS team, political party witnesses, and the media or journalists. All parties play their respective roles to create a safe and democratic election. The implementation of elections at polling stations in these special locations correlates with the voting rights attached to the inmates, making the KPU responsible for the implementation of the elections. Inmates, who are also citizens not stripped of their voting rights, have the political participation right to engage in all activities that influence policies in general, as well as the determination of government powers and the distribution of power within society.

Inmates' participation, by definition, points towards political mobilization driven by external participants. This means that inmate participation is essential and should be encouraged by various parties to be realized during the election process in the correctional institution. The presidential and vice-presidential elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution essentially have similar implementations to those in general locations, although there are several differences that specify it as a special locus. The distinguishing factors include reater and limited authority is given to correctional leadership (the Minister of Law and Human Rights, the Director-General of

Corrections, the Head of the Legal and Human Rights Regional Office, the Head of the Corrections Division, and the Head of the Correctional Institution) in determining the implementation and conduct of the elections.

The election committee known as KPPS is not composed of the general public but rather correctional officers. The election is conducted not in general polling locations but rather in the specific locations within the correctional institution.

The process of voting in the presidential and vice-presidential elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution is divided into three parts: the preparation phase, the execution phase, which includes the voting and counting of votes, and the post-voting phase of the elections.

Application of Governance Theory in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution in 2024

The approach to electoral governance, according to Torres and Diaz (2014), is distinguished into two focuses: the electoral management body and the stages of the election process. The electoral management body serves as the election administrator. Meanwhile, the execution of the stages of the elections is the manifestation or implementation of election laws. The collection of activities that involves the correlation between regulations, the implementation of these regulations, and adjudication constitutes electoral governance (three aspects: regulations, application of rules, and issue resolution) (Mozaffar and Schedler, 2002:7).

Additionally, Mozaffar and Schedler (2002:9) state that good electoral governance is oriented towards the effective execution of elections. The electoral governance in Indonesia is elaborated through dimensions according to Perdana (2019), namely:

- 1) Values, Principles, and Fundamentals of Elections: The values, principles, and fundamentals of elections serve as standards and norms applicable at both international and national levels. This includes various values, principles, and fundamentals related to the conduct of elections.
- 2) Election System: The Indonesian election system is dynamic, relating to both executive and legislative elections.
- 3) Institutional Structure of Election Organizers: This involves the roles and functions of electoral bodies, both internally and externally.
- 4) Stages of Elections: This refers to a framework or cycle that outlines the stages and schedule of elections.
- 5) Election Management: This focuses on the administration of elections, including planning, budgeting, and the information systems used in conducting elections.

The scope of the implementation of the 2024 Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections is within the area of the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, covering polling stations TPS 901 to TPS 909. The voter scope within the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution includes inmates with a National Identification Number (NIK), employees, and those registered as voters in the region.

The legal basis for conducting the elections at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, Article 6A, Paragraph 1, which states that the President and Vice President are elected directly by the people as a pair. Additionally, this is regulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, which in Article 1, Paragraph 1 states that General Elections, hereinafter referred to as elections, are a means of the people's sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice

President, and to elect members of the Regional House of Representatives, conducted directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In accordance with the Correctional System, it is conducted to guarantee the protection of the rights of Detainees and Children, as well as to improve the personality and independence of inmates so that they recognize their mistakes, reform themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts. This ensures they can be accepted back into society and live properly as good citizens, obey the law, act responsibly, and actively participate in development, as stated in Article 2 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. This serves as the foundational basis for the general implementation of elections in correctional facilities.

Furthermore, the specific regulations implementing elections within correctional facilities are outlined in the General Election Commission (KPU) Regulation No. 7 of 2022, Articles 179, Paragraphs 2 and 3, which state that the Voter List in special locations, as mentioned in Paragraph 1, contains the list of voters who cannot exercise their voting rights at their original Polling Stations (TPS) on the election day and will use their rights in special locations. These special locations include: a. detention centers or correctional facilities. The preparation of the Voter List in special locations, in this case, the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, in accordance with Article 180 of KPU Regulation No. 7 of 2022, is the result of coordination and consolidation by the Head of the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution as the authorized official with the KPU of Tangerang City as the administrative city where the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution is located. The results of the coordination and consolidation carried out for the election at the Special TPS of the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution are determined by the KPU of Tangerang City.

The General Election, specifically in selecting the President and Vice President in 2024 at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, aligns with the electoral governance theory according to Mozaffar and Schedler (2002), which entails three steps in its implementation: the aspects of regulation, application of regulations, and resolution of problems arising during the election process.

In accordance with Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, and its implementing regulations, namely KPU Regulation No. 3 of 2022 concerning the Stages and Schedule of the 2024 General Election, as well as KPU Regulation No. 66 of 2024 concerning the Technical Implementation of Voting and Vote Counting in General Elections, correctional institutions are categorized as locations for special elections (Special Location TPS). Essentially, elections at Special TPS are conducted in accordance with general TPS.

In accordance with the principles of governance, the election process is conducted in a structured and sequential manner, beginning with:

1. Inter-Agency Coordination

The implementation of the election at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution requires close coordination with the Tangerang City General Election Commission (KPU), the Tangerang City Election Supervisory Body (BANWASLU), the Regional Office of Law and Human Rights, the Correctional Division, and the Civil Registration and Population Service. This coordination is essential to ensure that inmates with a National Identity Number (NIK) can easily and orderly exercise their voting rights.

Electoral socialization plays a crucial role in the election process. Beyond increasing the knowledge and understanding of inmates, it also serves as an initial step toward fulfilling the voting rights of inmates, ensuring that they can vote wisely and responsibly. Additionally, this moment equips the election committee members (KPPS) who will be formed during the election. The socialization activity is scheduled for January 5, 2024.

The Head of the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution forms the KPPS members for nine polling stations (TPS) through Decree No. W12.PAS.PAS.2.KP.04.08-628, based on the letter from the Chairman of the Tangerang City KPU No. 1584/PP.04.1-PU/3671/2023 concerning the Selection of Prospective Members of the Election Organizing Committee for the 2024 General Election. All KPPS members on duty are employees of the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, officially appointed simultaneously on January 15, 2024.

2. Recording and Matching of National Identity Numbers (NIK) for Inmates

This step is vital for fulfilling the rights of inmates. It guarantees access to public services and supports the social integration of inmates serving their sentences. Furthermore, many inmates lack an NIK, making the matching and recording of NIK a bridge for updating data to ensure the accuracy and completeness of civil documentation. The matching and recording of NIK ensures they are registered on the Permanent Voter List (DPT) to participate in the democratic process.

3. Implementation of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution

Before detailing the election process at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, according to the electoral governance theory by Mozaffar and Schedler (2002), the readiness and implementation of the election in accordance with regulations is an implementation of those election rules. This means that the readiness and implementation of the election are manifestations of the electoral regulations established. The electoral regulations serve as guidelines and boundaries for all aspects of the election, particularly for the election at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution. The election at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution recorded 2,797 voters, comprising 2,694 inmates and 103 employees registered on the Permanent Voter List (DPT) and Additional Voter List (DPTb). From this data, 2,235 individuals exercised their voting rights at the nine polling stations provided. This data indicates that the implementation of the election was not fully realized. Out of 3,099 detainees and convicts, only 2,694 met the voting eligibility requirements. Additionally, only 2,235 exercised their voting rights in the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election at the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution.

According to observations and interviews with the Head of the Registration Subsection, Yudhistira Putra, it was conveyed that "The Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution has always made full efforts in recording and processing the civil documents of inmates; however, from the outset, the documents submitted by inmates have been incomplete. Thus, only 2,694 met the requirements as voters on the Permanent Voter List (DPT). Moreover, in the voting process, the ballots should exceed by 2% as per the decision of the General Election Commission No. 66 of 2024. However, in practice, the Tangerang KPU provided insufficient ballots, resulting in only 2,235 ballots being distributed."

CONCLUSION

Election governance is a series of activities related to regulatory correlation, regulatory implementation, and evaluation of problems related to elections. More in-depth about election governance that focuses on organizational readiness, election implementation, and post-election activities. The orientation is to see the extent to which regulations are synchronized with the implementation and resolution of problems that occur during the readiness, implementation, and post-election. In relation to election governance, Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Facility, which is the organizer and facilitator of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections as a Special TPS locus, requires governance to become a reference and indicator in the successful implementation of elections. In its implementation, Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Facility has used the principles of election governance. This is based on an understanding of the actions by the prison paragraph by referring to the Law and its implementing regulations. In addition, the organization uses managerial from the process of readiness or preparation, the implementation of elections, and post-election actions. In fact, all activities that take place are correlated with regulations, suitability of implementation, and resolution of problems encountered. However, there is a need for optimization in several aspects to improve the implementation of elections.

Election governance is a series of activities related to the correlation of regulations, the implementation of those regulations, and the evaluation of issues related to elections. More specifically, election governance focuses on the readiness for organizing elections, the execution of the elections, and post-election activities. Its orientation is to examine the extent to which regulations are synchronized with their implementation and the resolution of problems that arise during the readiness, organization, and post-election phases.

In relation to election governance, the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution, which serves as the executor and facilitator for the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential elections at the special polling station (TPS), requires effective governance to serve as a reference and indicator for the success of the election process. In its implementation, the Class IIA Tangerang Youth Correctional Institution has applied the principles of election governance. This is based on an understanding of the actions taken by the institution in accordance with the relevant laws and their implementing regulations.

Furthermore, in its organization, the institution utilizes managerial processes for readiness or preparation, the execution of elections, and post-election actions. In practice, all ongoing activities correlate with regulations, compliance in implementation, and the resolution of encountered issues. However, there is a need for optimization in several aspects to enhance the execution of the elections.

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