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Original Article

# Implementation of Good Governance in the Institutional Structure of the General Elections Commission (KPU) as an Election Organizer in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Province

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## Abstract

This study examines how the principles of good governance are implemented in the Gunungkidul Regency KPU as the election organizer in Gunungkidul Regency, as well as looking at the resources involved in the application of good governance principles. The purpose of this study is to see how the implementation is carried out and the resources involved in the KPU. The methods used in this research are qualitative and descriptive, employing interviews and documentation. This research provides an overview of how the KPU institution implements good governance principles to improve public services and services during elections. In the implementation of good governance at the Gunungkidul Regency KPU, these principles have been well applied, and the human and technological resources are also adequate. Coordination between the KPU, other institutions, and the community is well-coordinated. Hopefully, this research can serve as a reference for the KPU of Gunungkidul Regency itself and other institutions aiming to continuously improve public services for the general public.

**Keywords**: Election Administration, Good Governance, Gunungkidul, Institutional Framework, KPU.

## 1. Introduction

General Elections (Pemilu), according to Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the House of Representatives (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), serve as a means of implementing the people's sovereignty, held in a general, free, confidential, honest, and fair manner within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. It can be said that elections are a medium through which the people exercise their sovereignty and a key institution of democracy. According to Asshiddiqie (2006), elections are a method held to elect representatives of the people in a democratic manner. This reflects the concept of popular sovereignty through a representative system, often referred to as representative democracy. In practice, the sovereignty of the people is carried out by their elected representatives who sit in the legislative body known as parliament.

In a democratic election, there are three key indicators that define it as a democratic election: political participation, inclusive elections, and the presence of democratic institutions (KPU, 2023). One of the most important indicators in a democratic election is political participation. According to Betty on kpu.go.id, political participation is closely tied to active public involvement. Public participation can be referred to as voter participation. Voter

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participation is important because it is related to the legitimacy of the parties and candidates elected from the results of elections or referendums. If the voter participation rate is below fifty percent, then the elected parties or candidates are not supported by half of the population or voters in a particular country or region.

The KPU, or General Elections Commission, as stated in Law No. 15 of 2011, is the institution responsible for organizing elections. As enshrined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which has undergone four amendments, elections are the embodiment of the people's justice in carrying out democratic government succession. The General Election Commission (KPU), as the election organizer mandated by Law No. 15 of 2011, is committed to conducting elections in accordance with the principles of independence, integrity, fairness, and orderliness, ensuring that the process is conducted openly, professionally, efficiently, and effective manner, given the KPU's responsibility to organize elections for members of the House of Representatives (DPR), members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), as well as for the direct election of the President and Vice President by the people. Furthermore, the District/City Election Commission, abbreviated as the District/City KPU, is the election organizer responsible for conducting elections at the district/city level. One of the stages in conducting legislative elections is the determination of legislative candidates, particularly candidates for the District/City People's Representative Council (DPRD) at the district/city level.

The KPU of Gunungkidul District is one of the election organizing bodies located in the province of Yogyakarta. As an election organizing body, the KPU of Gunungkidul District applies the principles of independence, integrity, fairness, and orderliness in conducting elections. A concrete example of the application of these principles is the increase in voter participation in elections from 2009 to 2019. According to data, voter participation in elections in Indonesia remains varied. According to the KPU, the 2019 election had a voter participation rate of 81.93%, which is an increase compared to the previous election in 2014, which only reached 75.11% (KPU, 2019). This increase indicates that when the principles of good governance are applied, the public is more likely to participate in the democratic process. A survey conducted by the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) in 2024 showed that there was no less than 80% participation in the presidential election and 75% in the legislative election. The high voter participation rate can be one of the factors indicating the success of the election. The public believes that the elections conducted by the KPU are fair and transparent (LSI, 2024). According to data obtained from the Gunungkidul KPU in 2024, the number of voters in the election reached 612,421 or 78.8% of eligible voters. This is a form of trust that is beginning to emerge in society, possibly due to the implementation of good governance principles, such as transparency and accountability, which can enhance the legitimacy of electoral institutions in the eyes of the public.

Voter turnout in Indonesia in the 2019 elections exceeded the target for the first time, reaching 77.5 percent, which was set in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Since its inception, this target had never been achieved, including in the three elections held in 2015, 2017, and 2018.

**Table 1. Voter Participation in the 2019 General Election**

| General Election | Number of Voters | Voter Turnout | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presidential Election | 192.770.611 | 158.012.499 | 81,97 |
| Legislative Election (DPR) | 192.770.611 | 157.475.230 | 81,69 |
| Regional Representative Council Election (DPD) | 190.779.466 | 156.751.892 | 82,15 |

Source: KPU Yearbook, 2019

According to Suwanda and Tjenreng (2025), good governance has eight main principles: participation, fair laws, responsiveness, transparency, justice, consensus, effectiveness, and efficiency. These eight principles must be fulfilled to create good governance for the people from the government. Institutions in Indonesia, such as the KPU, are required to implement the eight principles of good governance to create reliable public services for the community. In the Indonesian context, the General Elections Commission (KPU) as the election organizing body has a strategic role in implementing these principles to realize a more mature and stable democratic system (Nita & Kwarto, 2024). As an independent institution, the General Elections Commission (KPU) is responsible for ensuring that every stage of the election process is in line with the principles of good governance.

The principles of good governance, transparency in the management of election information, accountability in the use of budgets, and active public participation, are crucial factors in maintaining the credibility of elections (Dwiyanto, 2021). The implementation of these principles not only enhances public trust in election results but also strengthens the legitimacy of the government formed through the democratic process. Understanding of good governance often varies, with most people interpreting it as meaning that good governance leads to good governance quality. Thus, the context of good governance in this study refers to several principles that directly impact institutional governance, such as transparency, accountability, and participation carried out by the Gunungkidul KPU in conducting elections in 2019 and 2024.

Based on the above explanation, this study aims to determine the implementation of good governance in the KPU as the election organizer in Gunungkidul Regency and the resources used in the implementation of good governance in the KPU as the election organizer in Gunungkidul Regency. This research is important to examine the application of good governance within the Gunungkidul Election Commission as an election organizer. The theory used to understand this is the good governance theory, which is based on the principles of good governance, namely: transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Good Governance Theory

According to the UNDP, good governance has eight main principles, namely participation, fair laws, transparency, responsiveness, consensus, justice, efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability. Good governance is a broad concept and its meaning is often understood differently depending on the context (Wardoyo et al., 2022). In general, good governance is often understood as good government administration. There are three types of good governance, namely: 1) political governance, which centers on the decision-making process to formulate policies; 2) economic governance, which includes mechanisms for making decisions that provide facilities for wealth, property, and quality of life; 3) administrative governance, which refers to the policy implementation system.

Conceptually, the term “good governance” contains two meanings: 1) values that uphold the will/desires of the people, and values that are considered to enhance the people's ability to achieve national goals, including independence, sustainable development, and social justice; 2) it can be seen through the functional aspects of an effective and efficient government in carrying out its duties, with the aim of achieving these goals.

The UNDP identifies the characteristics of good governance as follows: inclusive, transparent, and accountable; effective and fair; ensuring the supremacy of the law; ensuring that political, social, and economic priorities are based on societal consensus; and prioritizing

the interests of the poorest and most vulnerable in decision-making processes regarding the allocation of development resources. Good governance can be achieved if two forces support each other: a responsible, active, and aware society, together with an open, responsive, willing to listen, and willing to engage government. These two elements can help realize fair and accountable governance.

### 2.2. Previous Research

There have been many previous studies on good governance. The methods used in these previous studies mostly employed qualitative and descriptive methods. Some previous studies combined both methods, namely qualitative descriptive methods.

First, there is the study titled "Analysis of Good Governance Implementation in Public Services in Rappocini Subdistrict, Makassar City" by Hamid (2022), which found that there is room for participation from the Rappocini Subdistrict government and concrete efforts to advocate for the aspirations of the community as a whole. The level of accountability applies a proportional accountability mechanism in accordance with the respective duties and authorities. The Rappocini Subdistrict government has implemented the principles of good governance, but there are obstacles related to power outages, which disrupt public services in the area.

The second study is Implementation of the Principle of Good Governance Responsiveness in Improving Public Services at the Subdistrict Offices of Lingga Bayu, Madina Regency (Muda & Mustofa, 2023), which found that the implementation of good governance is still not good and there are shortcomings in its implementation. The principle of responsiveness has been implemented well, where this indicator includes the attitude and communication of Lingga Bayu Subdistrict officials towards the community. These attitudes and communication, which include friendliness, politeness, fairness, and clarity in speaking to the community, are in the fairly good category.

## 3. Methods

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive research type. According to Moleong (2016), qualitative research is a study that produces descriptive data, whether in the form of spoken or written words from people or behavior that needs to be observed. The data sources used in this study are secondary and primary data, both of which were obtained using data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. This study conducted interviews with the head of the Gunungkidul KPU, members who were directly involved in the 2019 and 2024 elections. Meanwhile, secondary data was taken from the official websites of the National KPU, the Gunungkidul Regency KPU, online media, and various relevant papers, journals, and articles. All data obtained were analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques. In qualitative data analysis, words, rather than numbers, are used to represent and present data. The words used are typically arranged in text that is expanded upon and remains in use in qualitative analysis, even though the data is collected in various ways and is usually processed before use. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis in this perspective involves three streams of activity, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

### 3.1. Data Collection Techniques

This study used two data collection techniques: interviews and documentation. Interviews were conducted with several sources from the Gunungkidul Regency KPU to obtain in-depth information regarding the implementation of good governance in the KPU institution

as an election organizer. Documentation was carried out to collect written data, supporting documents, regulations, and field photos as complementary data as well as to reinforce data validity.

### 3.2. Data Validity Technique

Data validity testing in this study was conducted using the triangulation method, including technical triangulation and source triangulation. Triangulation data collection techniques were carried out by combining interview results and documentation. Meanwhile, source triangulation is data validation by collecting information from various different informants. Thus, a more accurate, clear, and accountable picture was obtained regarding the implementation of good governance in the KPU institution as the election organizer in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Province.

### 3.3. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique in this study was conducted through three main stages: data reduction, data display, and verification or conclusion drawing, as proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). Data reduction is the process of summarising or selecting essential aspects. In this stage, the process involves summarising and segmenting the information. The next step taken by the researcher is data display. Data display is a set of organised information that allows for conclusion drawing and decision-making. The purpose of data display is to enable the researcher to understand what is happening in order to plan the next steps. The final step to be carried out by the researcher is drawing conclusions. Conclusion drawing is the process that begins from the initial data collection, where the researcher summarises the issues found in the field, proceeds with documentation, and finally draws conclusions (Rijali, 2019).

## 4. Results and Discussions

### 4.1. Implementation

Implementation is an action or execution of a plan that has been carefully, thoroughly, and thoroughly prepared. Implementation can also be described as a process that transforms a plan or concept into a tangible action. Implementation can also be used to enforce a rule, policy, or even a procedure that has been established. Implementation is a means used to carry out something that has an impact or effect on something else. Such actions are carried out to produce impacts or consequences in the form of laws, public policies, government regulations, or judicial decisions made by government institutions. Typically, implementation is only carried out after everything is deemed to be perfect

Implementation is not just an idea or a plan but also involves concrete actions to achieve a goal. As outlined by Muda and Mustofa (2023), implementation is something that originates from activities, actions, and mechanisms within a system. Implementation is not merely an activity or action, but a planned and organized activity to achieve a desired goal. It can be said that all activities that have a purpose or activities carried out and created by the government in the form of policies, laws, and other things that are said to have a purpose, then this implementation will play an important role in its implementation. Simply put, implementation can be referred to as application. Thus, implementation is the application of activities or actions created by the government in the form of laws, public policies, or judicial decisions aimed at improving the welfare of society and the state.

In practical terms, implementation is the process of carrying out a fundamental decision, which involves several stages: 1) the legalization of regulations; 2) the implementation of decisions by the implementing agency; 3) the willingness of the community to carry out the

decision; 4) the actual impact of the decision, whether desired or not; 5) the impact of the decision as expected by the implementing agencies; 6) efforts to improve policies or regulations (Nurfalaq et al., 2022).

Furthermore, implementation involves a process that includes several main components, such as: 1) provision of resources, units, and methods; 2) translation of policies into plans and directives that can be accepted and executed; 3) availability of services, payments, and other routine actions.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that implementation refers to actions taken by the government supported by infrastructure and facilities in realizing programs or policies that have been previously planned or made.

After understanding what implementation is, the next concept is good governance. Good governance can be defined as effective government administration. Effective government administration is often expected by the public to enable effective and efficient governance between the government, the private sector, and the community itself. As explained by Keraf (1986), good governance refers to how well institutional mechanisms function to ensure that public interests are adequately safeguarded. Good governance always has one main objective in the provision of public services to society. The process of good governance is an achievement of a high-quality, professional, and accountable government administration. The role of the government in this regard is to create a conducive political and legal environment for both the administration and the general public. The key to the success of good governance in a well-functioning government lies in the transformation of governance processes, which are rooted in the individuals involved in governance itself.

Adisasmita (2011) highlight that there are three principles of good governance. These three principles are transparency, accountability, and efficiency and effectiveness. These three basic principles apply universally to the state, society, and the private sector. In line with these principles, Gambir Bhatta states that the main elements of governance are accountability, transparency, openness, and the rule of law, combined with managerial competence and human rights (Bhatta, 2015). One form of implementing the principles of good governance is improving the quality of public services for the broader community. In addition to public services, the principles of good governance are also important to implement in government institutions. The application of these principles greatly assists in managing the systems within an institution, ensuring that its operations are clear and orderly.

The Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission is a national government institution responsible for conducting elections in Indonesia. The KPU was established to minimize interference from authorities in the conduct of elections. The KPU of Gunungkidul District covers the entire territory of Gunungkidul District. The KPU of Gunungkidul District carries out its duties continuously, and in conducting elections, the KPU is independent from any influence related to the performance of its duties and authority. According to the Gunungkidul KPU, in carrying out its duties, the Commissioners of the Gunungkidul Regency KPU are assisted by the Secretariat of the Gunungkidul Regency KPU. The Secretariat of the Gunungkidul Regency KPU is led by the Secretary of the Gunungkidul Regency KPU, who is assisted by four Heads of Sub-Divisions and staff consisting of Civil Servants and Non-Civil Servants.

To understand the extent to which the principles of good governance have been applied to the Gunungkidul Regency KPU, it is important to look more deeply at how the Gunungkidul Regency KPU carries out its duties, functions, and institutional governance in the context of election administration. The discussion will outline various aspects of the principles of good governance, namely transparency, accountability, participation, and responsiveness, as

reflected in the processes and mechanisms of the Gunungkidul Regency KPU. This discussion will also address the resources involved in the implementation of good governance in the Gunungkidul Regency KPU.

## 4.2. Transparency

One of the principles of good governance is transparency. Transparency refers to the openness of public institutions in providing accurate, relevant, and easily accessible information to the general public regarding policies, decision-making processes, and the implementation of tasks within the institution. Transparency enables the general public to understand how decisions are made, who is responsible, and what the impact is on society. In the context of the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission (KPU), which is responsible for organizing elections, transparency includes: 1) openly sharing information about election stages with the public; 2) openness in managing election budgets; 3) easy access to election data and results; 4) publication of decisions and regulations issued by the KPU; 5) public participation in monitoring the election process.

The principle of good governance transparency aims to build public trust, prevent abuse of authority, and strengthen institutional accountability. The Gunungkidul Regency KPU has the objective of building the trust of the Gunungkidul Regency community. The KPU is striving to ensure that the Gunungkidul Regency community perceives the Gunungkidul Regency KPU as honest in carrying out its duties and authority in the implementation of elections. The Regency KPU also provides technological resources in the form of applications that assist in implementing the principle of transparency. The following are some of the applications provided by the Gunungkidul Regency KPU to assist in the implementation of the principle of good governance, namely transparency: 1) for community participation, there is the Voter Participation Index application, to identify activities that can increase voter participation; 2) the SIMPEG application, an application for personnel management; 3) the SIMPEL application, an application for monitoring employee competency development; 4) the SIAKBA application, an application for the formation of PPK and PPS for elections and regional elections; 5) the E-Kinerja application, an application for evaluating and reporting employee performance.

In addition to applications to assist employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Gunungkidul Regency KPU also provides technological resources to help the general public access this information easily and quickly. The following is a list of applications created by the Gunungkidul Regency KPU to facilitate the general public:

### A. Sirekap application, an application used for open vote recapitulation

In the 2024 elections, the Gunungkidul Election Commission implemented the SIREKAP digital system. This application allows the public, political party witnesses, and election supervisors to monitor the vote counting process in real-time. This reflects one of the ways the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission applies the principle of good governance transparency.

### B. Publication of Fleno meeting documents and final results

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU uploads the results of the plenary meeting at the regency level on its official website to ensure that all parties can verify the final figures set. The data published by the KPU is the result of a consensus reached in the plenary meeting, which was monitored by party witnesses and supervisors.

### C. Transparency of budget and logistics information

The Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission has made the 2024 local election budget data available to the public, although discussions with the Regency Government and the Regional Budget Team (TAPD) are still ongoing. Budget communication, polling station requirements, and scenarios for reducing the number of polling stations are all conducted transparently, including the reasons for reductions and rationalizations based on cost efficiency and election regulations.

### D. Public participation in oversight

All critical stages, such as voter list updates, voting, counting, and plenary sessions, involve Bawaslu supervisors and party witnesses. This strengthens transparency within the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission, as the process does not rely solely on internal commission members but also on external supervisors.

## 4.3. Accountability

Accountability is the obligation of an institution to provide, report, present, and disclose all activities and operations under its responsibility to the parties who have entrusted it with authority, who in turn have the right and authority to request such accountability (Mardiasmo & Barnes, 2009). In other words, accountability is any form of activity or program that has been implemented and can be accounted for to the wider community. The form of accountability may vary depending on the relevant parties (Fetomalae et al., 2024). Accountability carried out by the government can enhance public trust. The implementation of accountability in the government environment has the following principles: 1) there must be a commitment from the leadership and all agency staff to manage the implementation of the mission in an accountable manner; 2) it must be a system that ensures the use of resources is consistent with applicable laws and regulations; 3) it must demonstrate the level of achievement of the objectives and targets that have been set; 4) It must be oriented toward achieving the vision and mission as well as the results and benefits obtained; 5) It must be honest, objective, transparent, and innovative as a catalyst for change in government agency management in the form of updating performance measurement methods and techniques and preparing accountability reports.

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU includes accountability as an integral part of its vision and mission. This accountability aims to improve the quality of election administration with transparent and accountable institutional governance. The KPU of Gunungkidul Regency conducts several activities to implement the principles of good governance and accountability, namely: 1) internal evaluation through focus group discussions (FGD); 2) public reporting and SAKIP; 3) budget management and polling stations (TPS); 4) external oversight and public awareness.

*"We hold evaluation meetings for the working institution every three months, ma'am. So we have a control mechanism to ensure that the work system and human resource system align with guidelines and regulations, ma'am. These meetings aim to assess the progress of good governance implementation at the KPU every three months" (Asih Nuryanti, Chairperson of the KPU of Gunungkidul Regency).*

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU has demonstrated a strong commitment to accountability in every aspect of election administration, from budget planning, internal evaluation, performance reporting, to openness to external oversight.

## 4.4. Participation

Participation can be defined as active involvement in an activity. Participation in the principle of good governance refers to the active involvement of the community in the process of decision-making, planning, implementation, and evaluation of public policy. In the context of elections, participation refers to: 1) the community participating in voting and casting their votes; 2) the community being involved in election monitoring; 3) the community's access to election information; 4) a space for dialogue or discussion between election organizers and the community.

*"Currently, the KPU is collaborating with other institutions to provide early political education to first-time voters, remote communities, and elderly citizens who still wish to exercise their right to vote, ma'am. It is hoped that with this program, political education in the district can reach the entire community and that there will be no taboos surrounding political issues or news in Indonesia"* (Totok Singgih H, Gunungkidul District KPU Secretariat).

As can be seen from the interview above, the Gunungkidul District KPU has made efforts to implement the principle of participatory good governance through the following steps:

### A. Inclusive election socialization and community involvement in voter education

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU conducts socialization to various community groups, including first-time voters, people with disabilities, and indigenous communities. The Gunungkidul Regency KPU involves local communities in simulation activities and public discussions.

### B. Transparency of information for all parties and establishing partnerships with community institutions and academics

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU provides information on election stages, the permanent voter list (DPT), legislative candidates, and open vote counting results. This information is easily accessible to the general public on the official website and local media. The Gunungkidul Regency KPU collaborates with universities, NGOs, and youth organizations to facilitate participation.

### C. Facilities for vulnerable groups

The Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission provides accessible polling stations for people with disabilities and special services for elderly voters. This demonstrates a commitment to inclusivity as part of meaningful participation.

The Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission has demonstrated its commitment to conducting democratic and accountable elections. Through innovative and educational initiatives, information transparency, and partnerships with the community, the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission has strived to make elections an inclusive and participatory process.

## 4.5. Responsiveness

Public institutions is the ability to recognize and respond to the needs and aspirations of the community efficiently and effectively. In the context of election administration, responsiveness includes: 1) quick handling of complaints from voters; 2) adaptation to social and political dynamics; 3) policy adjustments in accordance with the needs of the region and vulnerable groups; 4) acceptance of input from stakeholders.

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU is a national state institution, but it remains independent. The KPU is required to be adaptive to changes in the social and political environment. The implementation of responsiveness by the Gunungkidul Regency KPU includes the following:

### A. Response to election complaints and disputes

The KPU provides public complaint channels, both online and in person, to accommodate public complaints related to the final voter list, campaigns, or procedural violations. This service also works in synergy with the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and the Election Supervisory Body (DKPP) to handle disputes transparently and quickly.

### B. Adjusting services based on local conditions

Regional KPU, such as the Regency/City KPU, are given the flexibility to adapt their socialization and service methods according to the characteristics of their respective regions. For example, in remote areas, socialization is carried out through cultural approaches and local figures. In situations of disaster or pandemic, the KPU is responsive by adjusting campaign methods and voting procedures.

### C. Digital innovation in services

The KPU has developed information systems such as Sidalih (for updating voter data), Sirekap (for digital-based vote recapitulation), and Silon (for candidate submissions). This accelerates service processes and improves bureaucratic efficiency.

### D. Openness to public input

The KPU opens up participatory spaces in the form of focus group discussions, public consultations, and collaborations with NGOs, academics, and the media. This is a form of responsiveness to the aspirations and constructive criticism of civil society.

### E. Special services for vulnerable groups

The Gunungkidul Regency KPU demonstrates its commitment to responsiveness by providing special facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, and indigenous communities.

The implementation of responsiveness principles within the Gunungkidul Regency KPU institution shows that this body strives to be an adaptive, sensitive, and swift election organizer in addressing the needs and aspirations of the public.

## 5. Conclusions

Based on the results obtained from the above research, the Gunungkidul Regency KPU has implemented the principles of good governance well and smoothly. The principles applied have worked well for related parties, such as the KPU, the community, and other external parties. All principles of good governance, such as accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and participation, have been maximally applied by the Gunungkidul Regency KPU as the election organizer. Additionally, the resources supporting the Gunungkidul Regency KPU, such as human resources and technology, are sufficient and meet standards. Technological resources have been developed by the Gunungkidul Regency KPU as supporting tools to implement good governance principles in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

All existing supporting elements, including human resources, technology, the public, and the KPU institution itself, have coordinated and established good cooperation. This coordination is achieved because the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission has successfully implemented the principles of good governance, such as transparency in public

services and election information services, accountability in providing reports to relevant parties and the public on the results obtained, participation through collaboration with NGOs and academics in the surrounding area, and responsiveness, which the Gunungkidul Regency KPU has demonstrated in quickly and responsively accommodating and responding to all community aspirations in public services and election services.

The application of good governance principles within the Gunungkidul Regency Election Commission has been implemented to the fullest extent, and the results achieved are evident and clear. This can lead to increased public trust in the Election Commission, thereby strengthening the legitimacy and credibility of the electoral process.

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