

Analysis of Supervision Effectiveness of The City Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) in The Pandemic Era

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Abstrak

Penulis membahas kinerja pengawasan Bawaslu secara keseluruhan pada setiap tahapan. Mulai dari pengawasan rekrutmen PPK, PPS, dan KPPS hingga tahap terakhir yaitu pelaksanaan pemungutan dan penghitungan hasil pemilu, serta kinerjanya menurut JPPR dan partai politik. Efektivitas peran pengawasan ini akan dinilai dari sejauh mana pengawas melaksanakan tugas dan wewenang pengawasannya sesuai dengan undang-undang pemilu dan Perbawaslu yang berlaku. Berdasarkan kriteria indikator efektivitas yang penulis nilai yaitu ketepatan waktu, jangkauan, dan pencapaian tujuan, indikator tersebut telah memenuhi kriteria tersebut walaupun belum sempurna karena pengawas menilai respon pengawasan dari masyarakat sekitar belum optimal dalam pelaksanaannya ditengah-tengah pandemi COVID-19. Sebagai lembaga, pengawas seharusnya bekerja sendiri tetapi juga menemukan pelanggaran yang terjadi di lapangan berdasarkan laporan masyarakat sekitar, baik sebelum Pilkada berlangsung hingga hari pencoblosan.

Kata Kunci: Bawaslu, Pemilu, Partai Politik, Pengawas

Abstract

The author discusses the overall supervisory performance of Bawaslu at each stage. Starting from supervising the recruitment of PPK, PPS, and KPPS to the last stage, namely the implementation of the collection and calculation of election results, as well as their performance according to the JPPR and political parties. The effectiveness of this supervisory role will be assessed by the extent to which supervisors carry out their supervisory duties and authorities in accordance with the applicable election law and Perbawaslu. Based on the effectiveness indicator criteria that the author values, namely timeliness, reach, and goal attainment, these indicators have fulfilled these criteria, although they are not perfect because supervisors assess that the monitoring response from the surrounding community is not optimal in its implementation amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. As an institution, supervisors should work alone but also find violations that occur in the field based on reports from the surrounding community, both before the Pilkada takes place and until voting day.

Keywords: Bawaslu, Election, Political Parties, Supervisory



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INTRODUCTION

The problem of supervision in the midst of a pandemic has become even more complicated with the limited number of officers, who in turn have to carry out extra duties. This challenge must be answered with all the readiness of the supervisor, and all the good intentions of the supervisor must be maintained so that the elections run fairly. When the ideal form of oversight collides with an urgent reality, it certainly opens up opportunities for collective fraud to occur, so that nothing can be expected anymore to ensure that elections are carried out honestly and fairly. This challenge must also be answered with performance that proves that supervisors are truly independent and cannot be interfered with by any party, even though this completely uncertain condition can be a reason to engage in fraud (Moleong, 2002). From the description above, it can be explained that a number of problems faced by supervisors stem not only from external factors but also from internal factors where Pilkada violations may occur with the emergence of opportunities that Pilkada contestants have, both at the level of success

teams and instruments. bureaucracy. This is what must be watched out for so that the heat of the Pilkada can still run fairly. Supervisors must also ensure that they are not working alone. Supervisors must invite the public to be the eyes rather than the oversight itself; this is the most difficult thing to do in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, where the people who are also all under pressure have to oversee the Pilkada with the promise of a joint task (Addams, 2021).

Involving the community in supervision means ensuring the socialization agenda for supervision is carried out over a long period of time and practiced continuously so as to form a good political culture (Harrison, 2009). By adhering to the desire to form a quality local democracy, supervision must become a basic value of democracy itself, and finally it can be carried out with full justice and sensitivity from the community. Pilkada results become a necessity for the community itself. Bawaslu, as an election supervisor, must instill the values of supervision and democracy in the community so that all acts of fraud in elections become a collective mistake, just as all fraud in money politics is a collective fraud. The whole community must feel involved in the fraud that occurs so as to minimize the occurrence of fraud in the Pilkada. This is also one of the most difficult challenges for Bawaslu in instilling positive values in the community. None of us is spared from being involved in fraud because we stand on the same ground and breathe the same air. However, democracy must be ingrained in each of us and become a way of life, not just a political concept (Afifuddin, 2020).

Instilling the values of democracy and supervision is actually very difficult, especially now that supervisors have to instill these values in the midst of a pandemic. Of course, the challenge is even more difficult because people will be more concerned with their economic conditions than monitoring Pilkada (Turyandi, 2014). The effectiveness of the Bawaslu will of course be helped by the awareness of the people themselves; the challenge is how to get the people to supervise the Pilkada based on their wishes and needs. Supervisors announced that there had been 23 election violations, which were dominated by violations of the neutrality of the state civil apparatus, violations of health protocols, and campaign violations. The heated political conditions in the Pilkada were suspected to be one of the factors that caused a rush of public reports regarding election violations to the supervisory team (Turyadi et al., 2023).

As mandated by Law No. 10 of 2016, the important duties and authorities of the regional election supervisor are to oversee every stage of the election, starting from the recruitment of election organizers at every level, the nomination process, updating the Temporary Voter List and Permanent Voter List, political campaigns, and the final process, namely vote counting and recapitulation, to election result determination. The implementation of the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Elections was in the midst of the COVID-19 National Disaster. For this reason, the supervisors issued Bawaslu Regulation (Perbawaslu) Number 4 of 2020 concerning Monitoring, Handling Violations, and Settlement of Election Disputes for Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, as well as Mayors and Deputy Mayors Simultaneous Continuation in Non-Natural Disaster Conditions. Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Supervisors have an extra task, namely ensuring that all election organizers and participants comply with the adjustments to the Pilkada rules, which tighten health protocols (Arifulloh, 2015). Departing from the duties and authorities above, it proves that supervisors have important duties and authorities during the Pilkada stages. With the institutional nature of regency and city supervisors, that remains directly proportional to the strengthening of their duties and authority in terms of supervision and enforcement. According to the contents of Act No. 10 of 2016 and Perbawaslu No. 4 of 2020, it is proof that Regency and City Supervisors are institutions with a big and strong responsibility for realizing that the Pilkada will run safely, without fraud, and with integrity.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods through analysis and in-depth understanding. In terms of data collection techniques, the authors use interview techniques, literature studies, and document reviews. Through interviews, the author can obtain information that is not recorded in various documents or other available literature. In-depth interviews were conducted with relevant informants. The author also obtained data by searching literature related to the research topic. Study or review of documents in the form of books that are deemed to have credibility in the academic world, journals, articles, and other records deemed necessary. The author uses a descriptive analysis method to analyze the collected data. This process begins by examining all the data obtained from various sources. The analysis was carried out according to the rules and data processing techniques. This is in accordance with the basic concept of data analysis, namely by arranging the order of the data and organizing it into a pattern, category, and data description unit.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The performance of supervisors to make supervisory work more effective is considered good enough, but it does not feel too progressive. This is because socialization and coordination are tasks that cannot be neglected in order to prevent things from being lost, rather than the supervisory work itself. The condition of the COVID-19 pandemic should not reduce the quality of the Pilkada and should not be a reason to reduce the effectiveness of supervisory work. The Pilkada was held in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, in which the economic conditions of all the people were shaken due to the many regulations that ultimately choked them economically. This was also very likely felt by election management officials. According to the author, with difficult economic conditions during a pandemic, the percentage of potential fraud will increase because it is common knowledge that money politics is one of our biggest challenges every time election organizers hold elections, although it is very possible to face stronger temptations with added economic pressure, which is fragile. Therefore, inspectors have extra duties to monitor and ensure that bribery and any fraud can and should be avoided for the sake of elections with more integrity. With the existing challenges, supervisors should respond with more progressive programs so that supervisory powers are not only listed in the law but can also be proven by appropriate performance.

The basic question is: how effective is the oversight role in supervising all stages of the election and preventing fraud from occurring? Frauds that are very widespread must be avoided and monitored by a supervisory agency as early as possible. If the KPU is strong as an organizer, then the supervisory team must be stronger as an election supervisor. If the supervisory team is getting stronger as election supervisors, then the community must also be stronger, so that all the powers given to the implementing agencies do not become a boomerang for democracy in Indonesia. After all, anyone can do evil if given great power; therefore, there must always be supervision in control.

Furthermore, regarding the sigaplor application, the author did not find the application through the playstore and app store; the sigaplor, which was expected to be an application supporting Bawaslu activities during the pandemic, turned out to be very difficult to find. The author validated further regarding the application via the website; actually, the application can be searched via the website, but with the culture of people who now download applications more often through the appstore and playstore, these applications are less effective to use. This is surprising because the alert application was not found, which is one of the supports for supervisory work procedures during the pandemic. It is very unfortunate that this application is not easy to find. The author considers that if used effectively, the sigaplor will greatly help

the public report alleged regional election violations that occurred at the grassroots. Supervisors should be able to create a system that is easy for the public to access so that it is easier for the public to be involved in the Pilkada supervision work.

The supervisor is considered quite responsive to all incoming reports; this departs from the results of an interview where the Chairperson of the PDIP DPC is quite satisfied with the supervisor's performance in handling incoming reports during the Pilkada stage. "We have reported suspected fraud; some have arrived at the summons process, although not all for certain reasons; we came to report to the supervisor according to the procedure for filling out the complaint form, submitting evidence, and recording it by the admin team, so we are quite satisfied." The supervisor was proven to have received all reports that went well and opened. With the report received by the supervisor, there are at least two possibilities. The first is the supervisor's success in disseminating his duties, roles, and authorities so that many reports are submitted on the basis of public trust and/or each candidate's success team to the supervisor.

The second is that supervisors are responsive but not active enough in seeking findings at each stage of the Pilkada. But with a large enough area and a lot of potential for fraud, it is definitely not possible for supervisors to be 100 percent effective in carrying out their supervisory duties and functions. The limitations of the supervisor's physical equipment and infrastructure are not enough to oversee everything that happens during the stages, so the supervisor needs all elements of society and the entire Paslon campaign team to participate in supervising the Pilkada in order to create just and honest Pilkada results.

PDIP DPC Chairman Wanto Sugito hopes that with the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, the value of supervision from supervisors will actually increase. All supervisory work carried out by the supervisory team can be optimized and improved. Wanto Sugito also hopes that in the future supervisors will increase prevention efforts rather than prosecution so that unwanted things can be minimized in advance. This is where the conclusion can be drawn that supervision appears to be effective, with the note that the entire work of the monitoring team should not be reactionary; in addition to receiving reports from the public on Pilkada violations, supervisors must also be active in reporting findings related to Pilkada violations that occurred in the field. With the Pilkada, which is quite hot, of course good supervision is needed too. "Disputes that exist from the remnants of the Pilkada have been resolved, and obstacles related to the implementation of the Pilkada can run smoothly until it is finished, even though there are many disputes. This is a good example that even though there are differences, the Pilkada is smooth" Even though there were several obstacles and allegations of fraud that occurred, that did not negate the fact that the Pilkada went smoothly. The dynamics are definitely there, and the maturity of the supervisory role is the answer to the integrity of the 2020 Pilkada. Supervisors are quite good at carrying out their supervisory role, with several notes that can be improved in the future.

Based on JPPR records, the number of supervisors recruited was less than the number of KPU recruits. This makes Pilkada's supervision less than optimal. This is because many of the JPPR's findings show that many of the ranks of the KPU recruited for various levels (PPK, PPS, and KPPS) do not understand their respective duties and authorities. So that the duties of supervisors at every level actually need to be improved. Even though there are deficiencies in supervising the recruitment of PPK, PPS, KPPS, and other officers (who participate as organizers either as part of the KPUD or as supervisors), there are no significant problems. So it can be said that the process of recruiting additional officers or overseeing the recruitment of administrators is still running quite effectively.

An issue that is no less important is the work of the supervisory team in supervising the appointment of candidates for mayor and deputy mayor. In the nomination process, which is

related to the process of requirements, nomination procedures, and determination of candidates, no problems were found. This is also because the duties and authority of supervisors are not too great. Such as checking and verifying files to check the authenticity of the files submitted to the KPUD from each candidate pair. As emphasized and explained more specifically by Muhamad Acep, "In that nomination, there is the Perbawaslu nomination; only the supervisor's authority is in examining files; we only check diploma files, whether he really has a bachelor's degree or high school certificate; we only examine the file by visiting DIKTI and then visiting the campus and then the school to ensure that the diploma was authentic or not; the rest of the supervisor only saw whether the KTP was genuine or not; we did not go to the Dukcapil office; we did not go to the office of religious affairs/KUA; we did not go, so it was only limited to the diploma files because of the authority we're just there."

The work challenges of supervisors have really been tested in terms of overcoming a number of problems that have arisen as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has hit since early 2020. With regard to monitoring the implementation of campaigns in the midst of a pandemic, which is based on PKPU 13 of 2020 concerning the implementation of campaigns in the middle of a pandemic, several regulations are important, including not being allowed to campaign openly, no public meetings, and not carrying out sports activities that invite crowds. The things that are allowed are limited gatherings with a maximum of 50% of the room used and implementing strict health protocols. In carrying out its duties as a supervisory agency for the process of equipment selection and distribution of logistics, supervisors obtained important findings. The finding is that there is a distribution of logistics from the KPUD office to the PPK without a travel permit. This is a mistake that should not be made. Because the KPUD is the official organizing institution, this is not the first time it has held Pilkada. Related to their duties in supervising and recommending the PSU, the supervisors also received the right findings on voting and counting days. The supervisor in his interview also said that the attitude of KPU member, who re-read the input errors that had been completed at the sub-district level in the city-level vote recapitulation, The supervisor believes that the process that has been completed at the sub-district level does not need to be restated in the recapitulation of votes at the city level because it is considered that this will cause polemic in the plenary meeting attended by candidate pairs and political parties.

CONCLUSION

Based on the concept of the effectiveness of the supervisor's performance in a timely manner, it has met the criteria. The socialization of the comprehensive program that was carried out also met the criteria because, in addition to the legitimacy of holding regional elections in the midst of a pandemic situation, Supervision is carried out strictly at each stage, so at least Pilkada organizers understand the health protocol being socialized and reach the community. In addition, the socialization is not only for the organizers that have been implemented but also for interest groups and organizations around the community that need to be expanded further. So that the purpose of having Pilkada carried out in an orderly manner is in accordance with the function and role of the supervisor. Based on the various supervisions that have been carried out by the supervisory team in each stage of the Pilkada, starting from supervising the formation of PPK, PPS, and KPPS and voter data updating officers to the stage of determining the election results, the supervisors have carried out their duties and authorities in accordance with the conception of effectiveness, in which the supervisors have carried out their functions and authorities by adhering to institutional rules, in this case the Election Law and Perbawaslu. Supervisors face several obstacles and challenges, including the low participation of the community in supervision, building facilities that are still in rental status,

and the number of officers that is less than the number of KPUD officers supervising the Pilkada. There are also many problems or obstacles to oversight work that are beyond their authority and supervisory scope.

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