

PREVENTION OF ELECTION VIOLATIONS IN 2024 IN NORTH JAKARTA CITY BAWASLU USING A PARTICIPATIVE OVERSIGHT MODEL

Aulia Nurul Ismi ^{a*)}, Dejahave Al Jannah ^{a)}

^{a)} Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: aulianurulismi5@gmail.com

Article history: received 13 June 2024; revised 21 June 2024; accepted 21 July 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v8i2.9472>

Abstract. General elections are a very important pillar of democracy in a government system based on the will of the people. Elections are the primary way in which citizens participate in the selection of their representatives and leaders, and therefore, electoral integrity is of paramount importance to ensure that citizens have an equal opportunity to express their political preferences. However, elections do not always run smoothly and without problems. One of the main challenges in general elections is election violations, which can include various forms, such as negative campaigning, vote manipulation, and non-compliance with election rules. The qualitative research method applied in this research, as explained by Bogdan and Taylor, involves descriptive data collection procedures in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Data was obtained through observation and interviews, then processed into words that were easy to understand. This approach provides a deep understanding of the context and nuances contained in North Jakarta City Bawaslu's qualitative data and also presents program innovations, such as supervision classes, supervision patrols, door to door, and road shows, to support electoral education. Although innovative, ongoing evaluation is required to ensure their effectiveness, involving collaboration with relevant parties and adequate allocation of resources. The supervisory models applied include widespread, limited and issue-based. Even though various model programs have been designed, evaluations show that community involvement is still low. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase public awareness, their role as informants and reporters, as well as preventive measures against election violations.

Keywords: election; election supervision; bawaslu; violation.

I. INTRODUCTION

General elections are a very important pillar of democracy in a government system based on the will of the people. Elections are the primary way in which citizens participate in the selection of their representatives and leaders, and therefore, electoral integrity is of paramount importance to ensure that citizens have an equal opportunity to express their political preferences. However, elections do not always run smoothly and without problems. One of the main challenges in general elections is election violations, which can include various forms, such as negative campaigning, vote manipulation, and non-compliance with election rules. To overcome this problem, election supervisory bodies have a very important role in monitoring and ensuring compliance during the election process. According to Surbakti, general elections that adhere to democratic principles emphasize the need for the existence of a tool or mechanism that is capable of providing democratic protection in holding elections. This mechanism must have the capacity to guarantee and prioritize aspects of transparency, accountability, credibility and integrity in the implementation of elections, which in turn will build public trust in the election process. Election supervision is considered an effective tool in providing guarantees for the implementation of elections in accordance with democratic principles. Election supervision reflects the manifestation of a fair and honest election system, known as "free and fair

elections." Supervision in this context refers to the process used to ensure that all stages of election implementation continue to comply with ideal standards in accordance with applicable regulations. This monitoring process must follow established guidelines and regulations. Election observers play an important role in overseeing every stage of the electoral process. The importance of supervision at the election stage is closely related to the fact that politics often gives rise to the potential for violations. The political environment can be vulnerable to acts of violence, manipulation, foul play, systematic injustice, defamation, and chaos. Therefore, a monitoring mechanism is needed to ensure that the political process runs in a fair manner and there are minimal violations during the implementation of the Democratic Party. With supervision, both carried out by the organizers and from outside the organizers, it is hoped that elections can take place with strong democratic principles and meet fair election standards.

The North Jakarta Administrative City is one of the areas that will hold elections in 2024. It is important to ensure that these elections run transparently and fairly, without any violations that could compromise the integrity of the elections. In this context, an effective strategy is needed to monitor elections. Participatory supervision is a form of supervision carried out by the community as part of participation efforts in monitoring the integrity of election implementation. The concept of participatory supervision is related to political

participation, which refers to the involvement of citizens or society in political activities. Election supervision in the context of political participation involves the community or community groups in the political process. This community or community group can support or even be a party that criticizes the course of the election process and results [1].

The importance of participatory supervision by the community is to increase the capacity and quality of supervision, so that it can expand the scope of supervision. With the growth in population, electoral districts and seats, it is also necessary to increase active community participation in supervision. Participatory supervision aims to bring the public closer to the stages of elections, each stage of which has varying potential for election violations. While election monitoring institutions have limited resources which make it difficult to cover every stage across all regions and voters, participatory supervision by the community is a necessity, and the community is the party who consciously implements the values of participatory supervision. In ensuring election integrity, election supervision by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and community participation, known as participatory supervision, have a key role. Bawaslu is a government agency tasked with monitoring the election process, while participatory supervision is the community's effort to monitor the stages of the election. The existence of participatory supervision is very important to strengthen Bawaslu's capabilities and expand the reach of supervision. This study aims to test the effectiveness of the participatory monitoring model in preventing election violations and improving election integrity in the region. The results of this research will provide important guidance for Bawaslu and related stakeholders in their efforts to maintain clean and fair elections in 2024 and the future. By identifying effective participatory monitoring models, we can contribute to strengthening democracy and maintaining election integrity as an important pillar in a democratic governance system.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive model where the results of the data are described using words, based on respondents' responses in accordance with the research questions [2]. This approach analyzes the factors behind respondent behavior, detailing the contributions of previous research [3]. The focus in qualitative research comes from the problems faced, and this focus becomes the basis for carrying out research. The research focus highlighted in this context is Bawaslu's efforts to increase supervision carried out by the community [4]. Bawaslu achieves this through outreach and education to the community in the City of Jakarta regarding participatory supervision. The method involves a participatory monitoring model with an oversight program aimed at preventing election violations.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Participatory Supervision

Participatory supervision is an effort to bring the public closer to the process of implementing the various stages of an election or election, so that they can supervise the implementation of these stages, which at each stage have a lot of potential for alleged election or election violations. Elections or elections should run fairly, where each election or election participant can compete fairly based on the vision, mission and program to change people's lives during their five-year leadership period. This fair result will bring changes in democratic life and the development of a more valuable society. Supervision of the election process is regulated by the existence of Bawaslu. Apart from supervision carried out by Bawaslu, there is also supervision carried out by the public regarding the implementation of elections which is referred to as election monitoring activities. Community involvement in monitoring elections is a form of exercising citizens' rights to monitor their voting rights [5]. Furthermore, this monitoring activity is also a control effort carried out by the community to maintain the voice and sovereignty of the people in the implementation of the state.

Table 1. Findings of 2019 Election Violations in North Jakarta Administrative City

| Type of Violation | Findings | Report | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Election Crimes | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Election Administration | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Code of Ethics | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Other Legislation | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Not a Violation | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Of the 16 existing election criminal cases, there are: 2 reports rose to the level of investigation, prosecution and trial includes, ppk koja and cilincing. 3 findings rose to the level of investigation, investigation and prosecution to court including, David Rahardja Case, Nurhasudin Case, Ivan Valentino Case.

The findings of the violations above make the public think that the political election arena is a tool for individuals to gain personal gain, requiring supervision that must be carried out by the government and society itself.

Duties and Roles of Participative Supervisors

According to [6], the basis for forming participatory supervisors is as follows:

1. The addition of new voters is a big potential risk of voting for Abstention. There is a problem of understanding election procedures and low awareness of novice voters to participate in elections.
2. The main objective is to optimize the achievement of participatory supervision by trying to equalize perceptions among the parties involved and at the same time increase awareness to report indications of violations during the election stages.
3. Political education is needed so that people do not feel reluctant or antipathetic towards political parties, with the hope of increasing public awareness to actively participate in all stages of elections.

4. Efforts to introduce Bawaslu to the public so that they can understand Bawaslu's role and duties and are willing to support Bawaslu's efforts in carrying out election supervision duties.

One of the missions of the Election Supervisory Body [7] is to encourage civil society-based participatory supervision. Participatory supervision is a step to increase public participation in supervision to ensure better democratic development. Face-to-face outreach programs to the community continue to be improved to increase community participation. This shows the responsibility of Bawaslu as an institution that supervises elections, while public participation is related to the exercise of citizens' rights to monitor their voting rights. However, the institutionalization of this supervision does not eliminate the rights of citizens to carry out control functions in protecting the voice or sovereignty of the people. Community involvement in election supervision must begin through a process of socialization and transfer of knowledge and supervisory skills from election supervisors to the community.

Before being able to increase public participation in election monitoring, the challenge facing Bawaslu is to build public political awareness. Participatory supervision is an effort to bring the public closer to the various stages of election implementation, so that they can properly monitor the implementation stage by stage of elections that have the potential for election or election violations. Elections or elections should be carried out fairly, where each election or election participant can compete equally based on the vision, mission and program for changing people's lives during their five-year term of office. This fair result will bring changes in democratic life and the development of a more dignified society. The principle of participatory supervision emphasized by election supervisors is that the community not only plays a role in increasing the presence of election participants during voting, but also includes community groups who are involved in political activities by monitoring the election process from the start [1]. This community group can provide support or even file a lawsuit against the election process and results. Supervision carried out by the community functions to strengthen the capacity and quality of supervision. Election monitoring collaborates with various parties who have interests, such as community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, community organizations, students and first-time voters [8]. This aims to encourage public awareness to jointly monitor the election process or become providers of initial information for election observers. One important role in preventing election violations and disputes, in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017, is increasing public participation in election supervision. Bawaslu implemented this by establishing a community participation center. According to Bawaslu Regulation Number 2 of 2022, this community participation center includes participatory supervision education, citizen forums, supervision corners, collaboration with universities, supervision villages, and participatory supervision digital communities. Community involvement and participation in election supervision is important because they have roles and objectives in supervision, which include:

- (a) ensuring the protection of citizens' political rights; (b) ensure that elections, both General Elections and Pilkada, are carried out with integrity, transparency and cleanliness in terms of administration; (c) encourage and support elections as a means of determining political leadership; and (d) ensuring the election of political leaders who reflect the aspirations of the majority of the Indonesian people.

According to Marzuki, there are several forms of community participation that can be carried out:

1. Supervise the implementation of elections to ensure that the process complies with applicable regulations.
2. Actively engage in research and analysis of election-related issues.
3. Play a role in preventing election violations in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities.
4. Report all forms of election and regional election violations.
5. Provide initial information regarding alleged election and Pilkada violations.
6. Support election participants and election organizers to comply with applicable regulations.

General elections

Taryono stated that elections are a manifestation of democracy which aims to establish a system of state power based on popular sovereignty and the principle of representative deliberation, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. The power that arises through elections is power that originates from the will of the people and is used in accordance with their aspirations. Elections, as a tool of procedural democracy, must be carried out by adhering to electoral principles and legal regulations as a substantive basis, while always prioritizing the rights of the people. General elections (Pemilu) are an activity that involves many people and many parties and are often referred to as a milestone in democracy, because they involve all elements in the election process [9]. According to Norris, a country is considered to have held elections democratically when the elections meet international standards and norms in the context of free and fair elections. Free and fair elections reflect substantive and genuine elections that reflect the free will of voters. General Elections (Pemilu) are a means of implementing people's sovereignty which are carried out in accordance with the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair, in accordance with the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia [10]

Implementation of General Elections

Quality elections are the result of a joint agreement between election organizers to commit to carrying out elections with integrity. In implementing elections in Indonesia, several main institutions are involved that play an important role in the election process, namely [11]:

1. General Election Commission (KPU) at the national, provincial, district/city level, District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), Overseas Election Committee (PPLN), Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), and Voting Organizing Group Foreign Voices (KPPSLN). The KPU is a general election organizing

- institution that operates at the national, provincial, district and city levels.
2. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) at the provincial, district/city level, Sub district Supervisory Committee (PPK), Field Election Supervisor (PPL), Overseas Election Supervisor (PPLN), and Polling Place Supervisor (TPS Supervisor). Bawaslu is responsible for supervising the implementation of elections throughout Indonesia.
 3. The Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP) is an institution tasked with handling violations of the code of ethics of election organizers and is an integral part of the election administration function.

Efforts of the North Jakarta Administrative City General Election Supervisory Agency

The Participatory Supervision Program that is being implemented by North Jakarta City Bawaslu is a structured initiative and details various activities in accordance with Perbawaslu No. 2 of 2023 concerning Participatory Supervision. These measures cover a wide range of aspects designed to engage the public as a whole and ensure active participation in election monitoring. First of all, this program involves participatory supervisor education, an activity that provides the public with an in-depth understanding of the importance of the supervisory role in the electoral context. This includes understanding the stages of elections, the rights and responsibilities of supervisors, as well as basic concepts of democracy. Furthermore, the citizen forum becomes a forum for interactive dialogue between Bawaslu and the community. This forum not only functions as a means to convey the latest information about elections, but also as an opportunity for the public to convey views, questions and input regarding the election process. The supervision corner is an innovation that strengthens Bawaslu's presence at the local level. By providing special corners in several strategic locations, the public can easily access election-related information, ask questions, or report potential violations.

Partnerships with universities create a synergistic relationship between Bawaslu and educational institutions. Universities can be a valuable source of knowledge and support increasing public understanding of the electoral process. Not only that, this program also involves plans to integrate Surveillance Villages and Participatory Surveillance Digital Communities. Through surveillance villages, it is hoped that community participation can be increased at the local level, while digital communities will utilize technology to increase accessibility and dissemination of information.

Although the program has a strong foundation, ongoing evaluation is necessary to identify areas for improvement. Community experiences and responses must be taken into account in adjusting strategies. With these steps, it is hoped that the North Jakarta City Bawaslu Participatory Monitoring Program can achieve greater success and strengthen the active participation of the community in the democratic process. These four programs are run by the North Jakarta City Bawaslu with the aim of involving various segments of society, including first-time voters, voters with disabilities, women voters, community organizations,

religious leaders and formal education institutions. However, even though it has reached the implementation and planning stages, this program has not yet reached the optimal level. The obstacles faced involve limited adequate facilities and infrastructure as well as limited budgets provided. In order to increase the effectiveness of the Participatory Monitoring Program implemented by the North Jakarta City Bawaslu, a number of concrete steps must be implemented. One of the crucial steps is improving the facilities used in implementing the program. Adequate facilities will help ensure that the activities carried out can run smoothly and efficiently. For example, providing comfortable training rooms equipped with modern technology can improve the quality of participatory supervisory education. Apart from that, a larger budget allocation is a key factor to support the smooth implementation of the program. An adequate budget will enable North Jakarta City Bawaslu to involve more related parties, improve the quality of events, and reach more people. With an increased budget, Bawaslu can implement more effective marketing strategies, including broader outreach and promotional campaigns.

Improved facilities and budget allocations can also provide better logistical support, including transportation and equipment needed to organize activities in various locations. This will provide greater flexibility in reaching various segments of society, especially in areas that are difficult to access. Apart from logistical aspects, the increased budget can be used to engage more experts and practitioners who can make valuable contributions in developing curriculum and supervision strategies. By involving these experts, programs can be adapted to the needs and dynamics of local communities, making them more relevant and effective. By implementing these concrete steps, it is hoped that the North Jakarta City Bawaslu Participatory Monitoring Program can achieve its goals more efficiently. In addition, strengthening the involvement of all levels of society becomes more possible, forming a more solid basis for sustainable democratic oversight. Program sustainability can also be strengthened by ensuring that adequate resources are available to support monitoring activities over the longer term. North Jakarta City Bawaslu continues to innovate by presenting various programs that are actively introduced to the public, making it a concrete step for holding better and more democratic elections. A number of these innovations are carefully designed to make a positive contribution in supporting electoral education and increasing active community participation in the democratic process. One of the main innovations promoted was the "surveillance class." This program aims to provide supervision education to the public so that they can be actively involved in monitoring every stage of the election. Through supervision classes, participants can understand their critical role in maintaining the integrity and transparency of the general election process.

Furthermore, "surveillance patrol" activities became an integral part of this innovation. This patrol not only includes supervision at certain stages, but also involves direct interaction with election participants. Through door to door patrols, the monitoring team can provide in-depth

understanding, explain voting rights, and provide positive encouragement to maintain voting rights with full awareness. Road shows, as another element of this innovation, have become an effective channel to reach more levels of society. North Jakarta City Bawaslu brings information related to election supervision to various agencies and public places, establishing direct connections with the community, and creating an atmosphere that supports active involvement in the election process. Through a number of innovations, North Jakarta City Bawaslu is trying to create a deeper understanding of the election process among the public. These programs not only focus on conveying information but also seek to build direct community involvement in maintaining the integrity of general elections. However, ongoing evaluation is needed to ensure the effectiveness and relevance of these innovative programs, as electoral dynamics progress and society's needs change. One of the innovations carried out by the North Jakarta City Bawaslu is the "supervision class," which aims to provide supervisory education to the public so that they can be actively involved in monitoring every stage of the election. Meanwhile, "surveillance patrol" activities were carried out during the cokolit supervision process, where the supervision team directly made door-to-door visits to interact with election participants, provide understanding, and monitor voting rights. Road shows are also an integral part of this innovation, where North Jakarta City Bawaslu visits several agencies to build relationships and disseminate information related to election monitoring. Through these four programs, the North Jakarta City Bawaslu seeks to not only create a better understanding of the election process but also strengthen direct community involvement in maintaining the integrity and transparency of each stage of the election.

Although innovative, implementation of these programs may require ongoing evaluation to ensure their effectiveness. Collaboration with related parties and adequate resource allocation can also be determining factors for the success of these innovations. The Supervision Model that has been implemented by North Jakarta City Bawaslu includes three approaches, namely extensive, limited and issue-based, as a strategic step to ensure continued integrity and transparency in the implementation of elections. In the broad category of participatory supervision models, there are a number of activities included, such as participatory supervisor education, supervision corners, and participatory supervisor digital communities. Meanwhile, the limited monitoring model involves citizen forums and partnerships with universities. Finally, the issue-based supervision model is realized through supervision villages. Although the North Jakarta City Bawaslu has designed and implemented monitoring programs with various models, evaluation of their implementation shows that this program has not reached the optimal level. The main obstacles lie in the lack of public awareness of the importance of election monitoring, limitations in disseminating election-related information, and minimal participation in formal reporting. The community is considered a key party in its role as a driving force and model in participatory supervision. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase community involvement, including their role as

Bawaslu informants and reporters in the monitoring process, as well as part of preventive measures against election violations.

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the Participatory Monitoring Program, it is necessary to take concrete actions aimed at overcoming the obstacles that may be encountered. Improving the quality and coverage of public education is a crucial first step. Through a comprehensive education program, the public can better understand the role and importance of supervision in general elections. Strengthening this knowledge will provide a strong basis for society to be actively involved in the democratic process. Apart from education, increasing access to information related to elections is also very important. By ensuring that information is up-to-date, clear and easily accessible to the public, North Jakarta City Bawaslu can ensure that the public has sufficient knowledge to participate in election monitoring. These steps may involve providing easy-to-understand information materials, public campaigns, and utilizing mass media and digital platforms to disseminate information more widely. Empowering the community as agents of change is a key strategy in maintaining the integrity and sustainability of the democratic process. Empowerment does not only involve the community as informants, but also encourages them to be active in reporting potential violations, carry out their role as supervisors at the local level, and act as reporters in the supervision process. North Jakarta City Bawaslu can develop an empowerment program that involves training, guidance and constant support to ensure that the community not only has the knowledge but also the confidence to contribute to maintaining the integrity of general elections. These more intensive efforts not only provide direct benefits in increasing the effectiveness of the Participatory Oversight Program, but also form a stronger foundation for community participation in the democratic process as a whole. By empowering the community, North Jakarta City Bawaslu can build a culture of sustainable participation and ensure continued integrity in the implementation of future general elections. Continuous evaluation of the implementation of these measures will also be key to adapting strategies according to changing societal dynamics and election monitoring needs.

By implementing a participatory monitoring model like this, Bawaslu of the North Jakarta Administrative City can ensure that the public has an active role in preventing election violations and maintaining the integrity of the 2024 elections. This will also build public trust and ensure that the general election runs in accordance with democratic principles strong.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

North Jakarta City Bawaslu also presents innovative programs, such as supervision classes, supervision patrols, door to door, and road shows, to support electoral education. Although innovative, ongoing evaluation is required to ensure their effectiveness, involving collaboration with relevant parties and adequate allocation of resources. The supervisory models applied include widespread, limited and issue-based. Even though various model programs have been designed,

evaluations show that community involvement is still low. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase public awareness, their role as informants and reporters, as well as preventive measures against election violations. With this participatory supervision model, the North Jakarta City Bawaslu hopes that the public can play an active role in maintaining the integrity of the 2024 elections. These steps are also expected to build public trust and ensure that the general elections are in accordance with strong democratic principles.

REFERENCES

- [1] I. Bidja, "Fungsi Pengawasan Partisipatif Dalam Mewujudkan Pemilu Demokratis," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sos. dan Pendidikan)*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 2034–2041, 2022, doi: 10.58258/jisip.v6i1.2740.
- [2] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Bandung: Alfabeta, CV Undang-undang Nomor 7 tahun 2017.*
- [3] C. W. John., *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed.*
- [4] L. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya.*
- [5] A. Ramlan Surbakti dan Hari Fitrianto., "Transformasi Bawaslu dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu, . Jakarta: Kemitraan Pembaharuan Tata Pemerintahan."
- [6] A. B. Kusuma, "No Title," *Lahirnya Undang. Dasar 1945 Memuat Salinan Dok. Otentik Badan OentoeK Menyelidiki Oesaha2 Persiapan Kemerdekaan. Badan Penerbit, Fak. Hukum, Univ. Indones., 2004.*
- [7] *Peraturan Bawaslu Nomor 2 tahun 2022.*
- [8] L. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi. Bandung:PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.*
- [9] P. M. Arzuki, *Penelitian Hukum, Cetakan Kelima belas,. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group.*
- [10] I. S. (Ibid. . Utari, "Pencegahan Politik Uang Dan Penyelenggaraan Pilkada Yang Berkualitas: Sebuah Revitalisasi Ideologi.," *J. Semin. Nas. Hukum, Vol. 2, Nomor 1..*
- [11] R. dkk. Holish, Amarru Muftie, "Money Politic dalam Praktik Demokrasi Indonesia. Jurnal Seminar Nasional Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang," vol. Volume 4 N.