

Participatory Supervision In The Implementation Of General Elections In Isolated Areas

Ahmad Riyanto¹⁾, Ali Yusri²⁾, Zulkarnaini³⁾

^{1,2,3)}Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Riau

*Corresponding Author

Email: ahmad.riyanto8014@grad.unri.ac.id, aliyusri@lecturer.unri.ac.id, zulkarnainfisisip@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of writing the article is to evaluate participatory supervision in holding the 2024 general election in Kampar Kiri Hulu District, Kampar Regency. The research method uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of observation, documentation and in-depth interviews with related parties. The results of the research show that participatory supervision in isolated areas is also carried out with various limitations, the main supporting factors are openness of election organizers, political education and public awareness, involvement of civil society, but on the one hand there are significant obstacles in the form of limited access to transportation and communication in remote and hard-to-reach areas, which reduces the effectiveness of participatory oversight.

Keywords: *Participatory monitoring, 2024 Election, electoral integrity, Kampar Kiri Hulu, community involvement.*

INTRODUCTION

General elections always present complex challenges, especially to ensure trust in the election process being carried out professionally in accordance with democratic principles (Partheymüller et al., 2022, Al Izzati et al., 2024). In this regard, participatory supervision in the implementation of elections has become an increasingly important topic in efforts to strengthen democracy and accountability. Participatory supervision allows the public to play an active role in overseeing the election process, which not only increases the transparency and integrity of the election process, but also strengthens public trust in the election results.. Menurut Norris (2014), Public participation in election supervision can prevent fraud and violations, and ensure that elections are carried out in accordance with democratic principles.

In Law/7 of 2017 Article 448 paragraph (2) which states that public participation can be in the form of election socialization, political education for voters, surveys or opinion polls related to the election, and quick counts of election results. Participatory supervision is one of the strategies of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) to overcome limited human resources and the vast area being supervised. Public participation in election supervision aims to support and strengthen Bawaslu's supervisory function. As an institution tasked with supervising the election process, Bawaslu needs support from various parties, including involving civil society groups in the supervision. Article 89 paragraph (1), election supervision is carried out by Bawaslu at various levels, starting from Bawaslu RI, Bawaslu Province, Bawaslu Regency/City, Panwaslu Sub-district, Village/Sub-district Supervisors, Overseas Panwaslu, to Polling Station (TPS) Supervisors (Aditya, Arrofi, 2023). Supervision of each stage of the election implementation must involve all elements, including the community and related stakeholders. This monitoring process must be carried out in a transparent, responsible, reliable and participatory manner, to ensure that each stage is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and laws (Ishak dkk., 2024).

Study by Akech (2010) shows that participatory supervision can increase the accountability of election organizers and encourage greater community involvement in the political process. Participatory supervision also functions as an effective social control

mechanism, allowing the community to provide input and suggestions for improving the election system. This is in line with what was expressed Birch (2011) that participatory oversight can strengthen the legitimacy of elected governments and increase political stability. Participatory oversight is essential to improving the quality of elections and ensuring the integrity of democracy. It enables the public to make informed decisions, monitor election stages, and report any irregularities, thus promoting a transparent and accountable election process (Bidja, 2022); (Musa & Moha, 2022)

Karp et al. (2018) found that greater knowledge of election procedures has a positive impact on attitudes toward election integrity. In-depth knowledge of the election process helps people understand the importance of each stage in the election, from voter registration to vote counting. This not only increases public confidence in the election results, but also encourages active participation in election supervision. However, the implementation of participatory supervision is not easy and faces various challenges, especially from the perspective of the level of political awareness of the community and the scope of the region. Departing from this, this article will discuss participatory supervision in the implementation of elections in the Kampar Kiri Hulu sub-district, most of whose villages are categorized as isolated areas. identify factors that influence the effectiveness of participatory supervision, and provide recommendations to increase the role of the community in election supervision.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to deeply understand the phenomenon of participatory supervision in the implementation of elections in Kampar Kiri Hulu District. A qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to explore the experiences, perceptions, and views of the community in depth and holistically. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. In-depth interviews were conducted with participants to obtain detailed information about their experiences and views related to participatory supervision. Participatory observation was conducted by directly observing the supervision process carried out by the community during the election. Document analysis involved reviewing official documents such as election supervision reports and related laws and regulations. The collected data were analyzed using the thematic analysis method. The analysis process involved several stages, namely: (1) transcription of interview data, (2) initial coding to identify main themes, (3) grouping themes into larger categories, and (4) drawing conclusions based on the themes and categories that had been identified. Data validity was guaranteed through data triangulation, namely by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and document analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Access to Information in Isolated Regional General Elections

One of the main issues that often arise in elections is the issue of voter data, which can impact the integrity and success of the 2024 elections. Problems that often occur include data inaccuracies, such as misspellings of names, addresses that do not match the place of residence, or incorrect dates of birth. In addition, identity verification issues are also a concern, where invalid voters can try to use someone else's identity to vote at a different location. Limited access is also a challenge, especially for voters in remote areas or areas with inadequate infrastructure, making it difficult for them to register or update voter data. Access to information in the

implementation of the 2024 Election in Kampar Kiri Hulu District plays an important role in participatory supervision. The results of the study show that despite efforts from various parties, including Bawaslu and election monitoring institutions, there are still several obstacles related to the dissemination of information to the public, especially in remote areas. Limited infrastructure, such as internet access and transportation, is a major challenge in ensuring that election information can be easily accessed by the entire community. Communities in hard-to-reach areas often have difficulty obtaining up-to-date information about the election, such as changes in schedules or polling station locations.

On the other hand, the use of social media and technology has helped improve access to information in sub-districts closer to administrative centers, although limited technological reach remains a constraint in more remote areas. In addition, outreach activities carried out by Bawaslu have also helped improve public understanding of voter rights and obligations, as well as the importance of their role in election supervision. However, obstacles to the dissemination of valid and timely information still hinder the active involvement of some communities in supervision, which should strengthen the integrity and transparency of the election.

Community Involvement Practices in Election Supervision

In general, supervision practices are not only carried out by formal institutions such as Bawaslu, but also involve the community directly through participatory supervision. In the supervision hierarchy, Bawaslu as the main institution has a high-level coordinating and supervisory role, while the provincial, district/city, and sub-district levels act as supervisors at a level closer to the community.

In Kampar Kiri Hulu District, there are a number of organizations, such as the People's Voter Education Network (JPPR), the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII), the Network for Indonesia Democracy Society (Netfid Indonesia), and the Independent Election Monitoring Committee (KIPP) Indonesia. Each of these organizations has an important role, from providing political education, supervising campaign practices, to identifying potential problems. The active involvement of these organizations is greatly needed, considering the complexity of the Kampar Kiri Hulu area which has the potential to become a vulnerable area in the implementation of elections.

Below them, there are field election supervisors who interact directly with the community to receive reports regarding violations and monitor the election process. Local communities play an active role by becoming monitoring agents, helping to convey information and report potential violations that occur in their environment. This relationship pattern conceptually creates a fairly efficient monitoring network, where each layer supports each other in maintaining a free and fair election process. However, there are quite significant obstacles, especially in terms of regional access and communication.

Transparency in the Election Supervision Process

Transparency in the 2024 Election supervision process in Kampar Kiri Hulu District is an important aspect that supports the success of participatory supervision. Based on the research results, the interaction model in election supervision shows the importance of a clear and open flow of information between supervisory institutions, election organizers, and the community. The supervision flowchart applied includes several interrelated stages, starting from monitoring by Bawaslu at the national level, which is then forwarded to the provincial, district/city, and sub-district levels. Each level plays a role in supervising the election stages, from voter registration, campaigning, to vote counting.

The Participatory Supervision Village and Supervision Corner innovations are comprehensive efforts that not only target education, but also involve the community directly in election supervision. This approach is expected to be able to raise collective awareness and strengthen social control in supervising the election process.

The community is directly involved in the election monitoring stage by reporting alleged violations found, as well as accessing information related to the election process through social media, bulletin boards, and discussion forums provided by the supervisory institution. This community-involved monitoring process ensures that every step in the election process is transparent and accountable.

With this clear interaction model, information regarding violations or irregularities in the implementation of the election can be directly channeled from the community to election supervisors, and then forwarded for follow-up in accordance with applicable procedures. This transparency reduces the potential for irregularities and builds public trust in the election results, strengthening the legitimacy of democracy at the local level, especially in Kampar Kiri Hulu District.

Collaboration and Responsiveness of Election Implementation

Trust in election institutions is a rational response to knowledge, awareness, and experience of how elections work where citizens will participate more actively if they understand the election process, procedures, and rules, such as how votes are converted into seats, how candidates are included on the ballot, and how ballots are counted (Karp et al., 2018).

Collaboration and responsiveness between election organizing institutions and the community in Kampar Kiri Hulu District are key elements in implementing effective participatory supervision in the 2024 Election. Based on research findings, collaboration between Bawaslu, the General Election Commission (KPU), and civil society organizations, such as JPPR and KIPP, has proven to have a positive impact in supervising the election stages. The community also showed high responsiveness in reporting potential violations, such as inconsistencies in voter data and other issues related to the implementation of the campaign.

Table 1. Findings and Reports of the 2024 Election at the Kampar Kiri Hulu District Election Supervisory Committee

No	Inventory Problems	Source (Findings)	Improve ment Suggestion s	Follow- up (Already /Not yet)	Information
1	The sticker does not have the Pantarlih's signature and does not have a sticker indicating that it has been checked.	Sampling Test	Directly	Already	Pantarlih Echo Village TPS 001
2	Voters who have just moved have not been checked at the place they moved	Test Pick	Directly	Already	Sasak Village TPS 002
3	Pantarlih delegates his duties to other people (jockeys)	Coklit	Directly	Already	Pantarlih Terusan Village TPS 001
4	Pantarlih does not cross-check data based on KK/KTP	Coklit	Directly	Already	Pantarlih River Santi Village TPS 001
5	Pantarlih does not delete those who do not meet the requirements (TMS)	Coklit	Directly	Already	Pantarlih Two Villages
6	Pantarlih does not visit voters' homes (door to door)	Coklit	Directly	Already	Agreed TPS 001

7	Village officials participate in campaigning for legislative candidates	Campaign direct	Already	Pantarliah Pangkalan Serai Village TPS
8	Village Head facilitates	Campaign Direct	Already	001
10	DPD RI Candidate campaign	Campaign Direct	Already	Batu Sasak Village Officials
11	Shortage of Ballot Papers	Counting Direct	Already	Tanjung Belit Village Head
12	Shortage of Ballot Papers	Counting Direct	Already	Aur kuning village TPS 001, Shortage of DPD RI Candidate Ballot Papers
13	Error in writing the input of the vote acquisition results in Model C Copy of the TPS level results	Counting Direct	Already	as many as 24 sheets
14	Error in writing the vote acquisition results input in Model C Copy of TPS level results	Counting Direct	Already	Sasak village stone TPS 002
15	Error in writing the input of the vote acquisition results in Model C Copy of the TPS level results	Counting Direct	Already	Bukit Betung village TPS 001

Source: Kampar Kiri Hulu District Election Supervisory Committee, 2024 Election

These findings were then followed up with various concrete steps by Bawaslu and related institutions, such as verification of reports, field inspections, and law enforcement against violations found. In addition, follow-up also involved increasing the capacity of local election supervisors through training and outreach to ensure that they were able to respond to public reports quickly and appropriately.

The well-established collaboration between these parties, supported by responsiveness in responding to complaints and reports from the public, ensured that election supervision was carried out in accordance with the principles of transparency and fairness. This not only strengthens the integrity of the election, but also builds public trust in the election process at the local level, especially in Kampar Kiri Hulu District.

CONCLUSION

Participatory supervision in the implementation of elections in isolated areas also plays an important role in maintaining the integrity of elections, especially in Kampar Kiri Hulu District, Kampar Regency. Local community participation is manifested in the form of awareness and knowledge of the stages and processes of the election. However, the effectiveness of this supervision still faces a number of obstacles, especially geographical factors and infrastructure limitations, such as limited access to transportation and communication in areas that are difficult to reach. These obstacles limit the participation of some people in reporting or obtaining

information quickly. Therefore, improving communication facilities, election education, and support from the government and related institutions are needed to strengthen participatory supervision.

REFERENCES

- Abdillah, J. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Nomor 33 Tahun 2018 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Nomor 28 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengawasan Kampanye Pemilihan Umum Di Kabupaten Kampar.
- Andiasnyah, R., & Garis, R. R. (2022). Peran badan pengawas pemilihan umum kota banjar dalam mewujudkan pengawasan partisipatif pada pemilihan umum legislatif 2019.
- Akech, M. (2010). *Institutional Reform in the New Constitution of Kenya*. Ictj. Diambil dari <http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Kenya-Institutional-Reform-2010-English.pdf>
- Al Izzati, R., Dartanto, T., Suryadarma, D., & Suryahadi, A. (2024). Direct elections and trust in state and political institutions: Evidence from Indonesia's election reform. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 85(October 2023), 102572. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102572>
- Bidja, I. (2022). Fungsi Pengawasan Partisipatif Dalam Mewujudkan Pemilu Demokratis. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan)*, 6(1), 2034–2041. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i1.2740>
- Birch, S. (2011). *Electoral Malpractice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Karp, J. A., Nai, A., & Norris, P. (2018). Dial 'F' for fraud: Explaining citizens suspicions about elections. *Electoral Studies*, 53(January), 11–19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2018.01.010>
- Kavriandi Musa, M. R., & Rivaldi Moha, M. (2022). Improving the Functions of the Election Supervisory Body Through Participatory Supervision. *Estudiante Law Journal*, 4(2), 575–589. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v4i2.18308>
- Norris, P. (2014). *Why Electoral Integrity Matters*. Cambridge University Press.
- Partheymüller, J., Müller, W. C., Rabitsch, A., Lidauer, M., & Grohma, P. (2022). Participation in the administration of elections and perceptions of electoral integrity. *Electoral Studies*, 77(May), 102474. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2022.102474>
- Creswell W. John. (2013). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar
- Dahl, R. A. (1983). *Dilemmas of pluralist democracy: Autonomy vs. control*. Yale University Press.
- Hayati, N. N. (2021). Urgensi Pelibatan Generasi Muda Dalam Pengawasan Partisipatif Untuk Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024 Yang Demokratis. *Jurnal Keadilan Pemilu*, 2(1), 23-34.
- Irawan, D. (2022). Kampung Pengawasan Partisipatif dan Road Map Indeks Kerawanan Pemilu di Kabupaten Indramayu. *Jurnal Adhyasta Pemilu*, 5(1), 19- 31.
- J.R.Raco, (2010), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik, dan Keunggulannya*, Jakarta: PT.Grasindo
- Kcs Wibawa dkk (2019), *Pengawasan partisipatif untuk mewujudkan Good Governance dalam penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum serentak di Indonesia*.
- Kurniawansyah, E., & Alqadri, B. (2021). Sosialisasi Pengawasan Partisipatif Bagi Pemilih Pemula Pada Pilkada Di Kabupaten Sumbawa. *Jurnal Pengabdian Magister Pendidikan IPA*, 4(2), 286-292.
- Muhaimin, H., & Syifa, A. I. (2023). Sosialisasi Pengawas Partisipatif Perempuan Berdaya

- Dalam Pemilu 2024 Di Kota Mojokerto. *ADM: Jurnal Abdi Dosen dan Mahasiswa*, 1(2), 161-172.
- Mulia, I. A. (2024). *Peran Humas Bawaslu Kota Sabang Dalam Meningkatkan Pengawasan Pemilu Partisipatif* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry).
- Marzuki, H. W. (2021). Problematika SDM Pengawas Pemilu dan Pentingnya Pengawas Partisipatif Menghadapi Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024. *Jurnal Keadilan Pemilu*, 2(1), 57-66.
- Patton, M. Q. (2014). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods: Integrating theory and practice*. Sage publications.
- Ramadhanil, F., & Junaidi, V. (2015). *Ibrohim, Desain Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pemantauan Pemilu*.
- Schermerhorn, John R. (2013). *Management, 12th ed. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc*
- Solihah, R., Bainus, A., & Rosyidin, I. (2018). Pentingnya Pengawasan Partisipatif dalam mengawal pemilihan umum yang demokratis. *Jurnal Wacana Politik*, 3(1), 14-28.
- Solihah, R. (2018). Peluang dan tantangan pemilu serentak 2019 dalam perspektif politik. *JIIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(1), 73-88.
- Suak, J. A. (2017). Pengawasan Partisipatif dan Pemantauan Pemilu. Diakses pada <http://manadopost.com/read/2017/07/28/Pengawasan-Partisipatif-dan-Pemantauan-Pemilu/25212>, 28.
- Surbakti, R. dan H. Fitrianto. (2015). *Transformasi Bawaslu dan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengawasan Pemilu*. Jakarta: Kemitraan bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan Indonesia
- Sururi, S. (2011). Pengembangan Profesionalitas Pengawas Pendidikan. *Jurnal Administrasi Pendidikan*, 8(1).
- Suswantoro, G. (2016). Mengawal penegak demokrasi di balik tata kelola Bawaslu & DKPP. (No Title).
- Primadi, A., Efendi, D., & Sahirin, S. (2019). Peran Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu Partisipatif. *Journal of Political Issues*, 1(1), 63-73.
- Wibawa, K. C. S. (2019). Pengawasan Partisipatif untuk Mewujudkan Good Governance dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Serentak di Indonesia. *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, 2(4), 615-628.
- Yuniarti, R., Wijaya, S. A., & Juhad, M. (2023). Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu 2024 di Desa Pringgajurang Kecamatan Montong Gading Kabupaten Lombok Timur. *Cakrawala: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Global*, 2(2), 09-14.
- Yusrin, Y., & Salpina, S. (2023). Partisipasi generasi millennial dalam mengawasi tahapan pemilu 2024. *Journal on Education*, 5(3), 9646-9653.
- Zukni, S. D., Arianto, B., & Darmawan, E. (2024). Pengawasan Partisipatif pada Pemilu 2024 di Kabupaten Bintang oleh Saka Adhyasta Pemilu. *Demokrasi: Jurnal Riset Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Politik*, 1(4), 61-76.