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Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Body to Encourage Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Election

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Abstract

The research aims to further understand the coordination patterns of the Situbondo District Election Supervisory Committee (Bawaslu) to promote participatory monitoring for the 2024 Elections. The study begins with the phenomenon of conducting monitoring socialization programs, yet public awareness remains relatively low. This phenomenon will inevitably impact Bawaslu's role as the election organizer in ensuring monitoring and upholding electoral principles of direct, public, free, secret, honest, and fair elections. Therefore, it is essential for Bawaslu to examine the coordination patterns employed to enhance relationships and cooperation in promoting participatory monitoring. The research is grounded in the theory or concept of coordination using a qualitative descriptive research method. Data were collected through primary and secondary sources including interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings from Situbondo District Bawaslu reveal coordination patterns based on communication, coordination awareness, coordination capabilities, agreements, and coordination continuity. Thus, participatory monitoring is better understood and supported by various institutions and community groups for the 2024 Elections.

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INTRODUCTION

The General Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) is an official institution established by the government with the specific task of overseeing elections in an independent manner. According to Law No. 7 of 2017, Bawaslu's role in the implementation and resolution of election-related matters, in addition to its supervisory authority, includes monitoring and taking action on violations. The scope of Bawaslu's authority in elections can be simplified into two primary areas: prevention and enforcement of violations. The purpose of this supervision is to detect and correct violations at each pre-planned stage of the election process. Violations in elections can occur at various levels across all sectors involved, which is why an effective strategy for election oversight is crucial to address violations at every stage of the election process.

Elections serve as a means of implementing the sovereignty of the people, conducted based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair elections in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Elections also serve as a platform for the people's aspirations, articulated through party representations in accordance with their duties and functions. Political parties play a crucial role in the election process, as they are the primary vehicles for individuals and groups to participate and compete in political activities. It is not surprising that, at every stage of an election, violations—both administrative and even criminal in nature—can occur.

The supervision of the election process, carried out by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, District/City Bawaslu, Sub-district Bawaslu, Village Bawaslu, and TPS Supervisors, follows a hierarchical structure and encompasses the authority to monitor each phase of the election, accept reports of suspected violations, and take further action by referring findings to the relevant authorities. To enhance oversight, Bawaslu has implemented participatory supervision to address limitations in human resources and involve community elements in monitoring the election process.

Public participation in the legislative elections is a form of political participation. To improve supervision, it is essential for Bawaslu to recognize the vast area and complexity involved in overseeing the election process. Therefore, it is important to engage, involve, and encourage more effective public participation. The urgency of participatory oversight lies in strengthening the capacity and quality of supervision, whether for regional elections or general elections, thus expanding the area of oversight. With the growing population, electoral districts, and number of seats, there should be a proportional increase in the active participation of the public in supervision. The elections in Situbondo have been held annually for legislative elections. However, issues such as violations of codes of ethics and administrative violations, including unclear population identities, the non-implementation of manual and online systems, and duplicate data, have been problematic. Additionally, there have been violations of ethical standards such as altering registration numbers and unfair behavior towards participants (voters).

Bawaslu has designed several strategies to engage the public in participatory supervision, such as collaborating with educational institutions, establishing oversight villages, anti-money politics villages, partnering with NGOs, involving first-time voters, women, disabled individuals, and religious leaders, resulting in memorandums of understanding (MoUs) and various socialization and training programs. Participatory oversight has been regulated under Bawaslu Regulation No. 2 of 2023 regarding participatory supervision. This regulation mandates the implementation of participatory oversight programs.

Thus, in relation to the public participation program regulated in Bawaslu Regulation No. 2 of 2023, Article 3, paragraph (2), with the authority based on the provisions of laws and regulations, Bawaslu is required to conduct Participatory Supervisors Education, Participatory Citizen Forums, Supervision Corners, Cooperation with Higher Education Institutions, Participatory Supervision Villages, and Digital Participatory Supervision Communities. Therefore, Bawaslu has an obligation to encourage and improve participatory supervision. However, in the implementation of this program, the results have not been significant. As stated by the Head of Bawaslu Situbondo in a pre-observation interview, "The socialization activities conducted for the public have not yielded optimal results. This is due to the fact that many of the invited participants in these socialization activities are more oriented toward monetary gain. This shows that public awareness of election supervision is still very low."

From the statement above, we can see that the lack of significant results in the implementation of the participatory supervision program is due to the public's paradigm that prioritizes money in these

activities. If there is money or if the expectations of the public are met, then the public will be very enthusiastic in participating in the program. However, if there is no money or if the money does not meet the public's expectations, then their enthusiasm to participate in such activities is very low. Therefore, optimal coordination from Bawaslu is required to unite all community elements in overseeing the election. This will ensure that participants in the socialization activities are not solely motivated by money but also understand and are willing to actively participate in monitoring the election process in Situbondo District, as mentioned by the Head of Bawaslu Situbondo.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher focuses on Bawaslu's coordination pattern to encourage increased participatory supervision in the 2024 elections in Situbondo District. Situbondo has been chosen as the research location because the district is an area where Bawaslu Situbondo plays an important role in overseeing the election. Additionally, the public in Situbondo has low awareness and understanding of elections. This is confirmed by Murtapik, the previous Head of Bawaslu, who explained that public awareness about elections is still very low, and even stakeholders and elites still lack understanding about the election process. This statement forms the basis for selecting Situbondo as the research location.

The objective of this study is to analyze the coordination pattern of Bawaslu Situbondo in promoting participatory supervision during the 2024 election. The research offers theoretical benefits by enriching academic references related to Bawaslu's coordination efforts in enhancing public participation in election monitoring. Practically, the findings are expected to provide constructive input for Bawaslu Situbondo in improving its supervisory strategies to enhance public trust and deliver more effective and efficient performance. Additionally, this study may serve as a valuable reference for future research on similar topics.

METHOD

Qualitative descriptive research is a type of study where the findings are presented in words based on informants' opinions, aligning with the research questions and analysis. This approach aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions, in a holistic manner. Therefore, this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the coordination pattern of Bawaslu in promoting participatory supervision during the 2024 elections. The research problem focuses on how the coordination pattern in public participation for the 2024 elections in Situbondo works, and explores factors influencing Bawaslu's coordination. The study aims to provide insights into the participatory supervision coordination pattern and its influencing factors.

Location and Time of Research

This research is located at BAWASLU (Election Supervisory Agency) of Situbondo Regency. The time of this research was conducted from May 20 to April 21, 2024. The reason the researcher chose the research location at Bawaslu Situbondo Regency, BAWASLU is part of the supervisory organization that has the mandate to carry out participatory supervision. The awareness of the Situbondo Regency community is also still relatively low in understanding elections. So BAWASLU Situbondo Regency was chosen to conduct the research.

Research Informants

The subjects in this study are informants selected through interviews, including the community, Bawaslu Situbondo staff, and the Head of Bawaslu Situbondo. Since qualitative research requires systematic selection of informants, the study focuses on those directly involved in participatory supervision. The Head of Bawaslu Situbondo is chosen as a key informant due to their central role in overseeing election supervision and coordinating activities. Additionally, staff members such as the Bawaslu Secretariat and the Head of Data Division are included, as they manage technical tasks, data maintenance, and archiving. The Head of the Prevention, Community Participation, and Public Relations Division (P2M & HM) is also selected for their role in participatory oversight. Lastly, a small number of community members, including public figures, civil society organizations, and election observers, will be interviewed based on their relevant experience and responsibilities in participatory supervision.

Research Procedure

The research procedure is a sequence of steps that helps the researcher study the implementation of participatory supervision, the focus of this study. The procedure begins with identifying the phenomenon of low public awareness regarding participatory supervision, driven by a monetary orientation. To examine the implementation of participatory supervision by Bawaslu Situbondo, data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation will be used with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data analysis will follow three stages: 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, and 3) conclusion and data verification. The results will lead to a discussion, followed by conclusions and recommendations on the implementation of participatory supervision socialization by Bawaslu Situbondo.

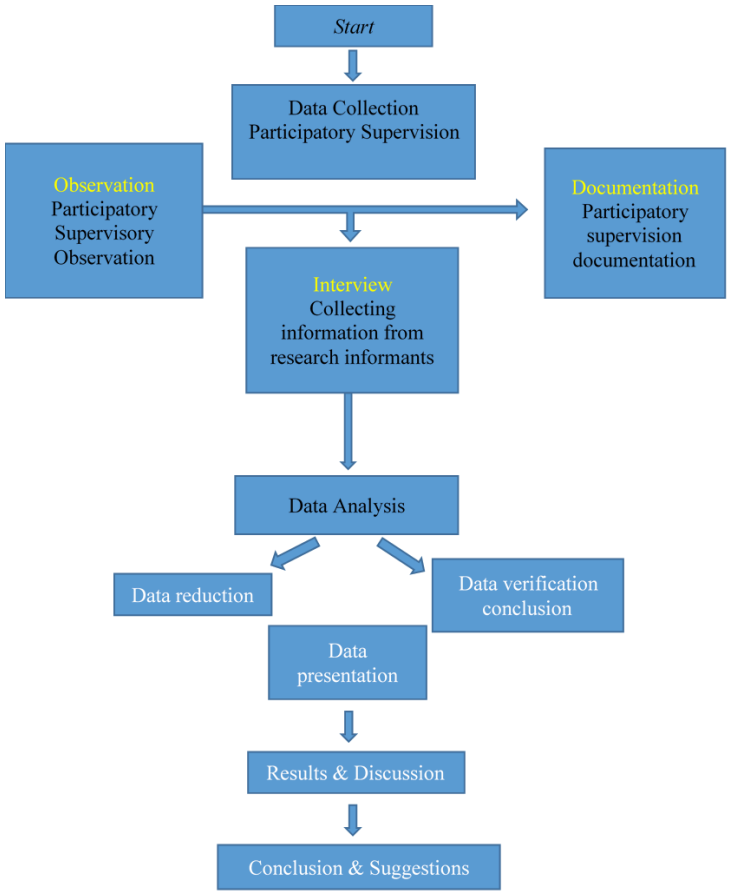


Figure 1. Research Water Flow

Data Collection

Data collection techniques aim to gather accurate field data following the research method. Qualitative research data can be primary or secondary. The methods used in this study include: 1) Observation, which involves monitoring the participatory supervision socialization for the 2024 election at Bawaslu Situbondo. This technique focuses on human behavior and observable phenomena within a manageable scope. 2) Interviews, which are interactions between the researcher and informants using unstructured questions based on an interview guide to explore hypotheses. 3) Documentation, which involves reviewing, collecting, and recording relevant documents. The documents collected for this study must be verified for authenticity, sourced from Bawaslu Situbondo's archives.

Data Analysis Method

Qualitative data analysis involves organizing data components systematically to identify patterns that are easily understood. The analysis process in this study includes:

1. Data Reduction: This involves identifying key findings from observations, focusing on important elements related to the research objectives. Data gathered from the field is summarized, and irrelevant information is excluded to highlight the core themes or patterns.

2. Data Presentation: Following data reduction, data is organized and displayed in a systematic, clear format, such as narrative text, charts, photos, or tables. This step helps in drawing conclusions and making decisions.
3. Conclusion Verification: Conclusions are drawn from the analyzed data. These conclusions are only valid after verifying their consistency through further analysis to ensure they can be accounted for.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bawaslu Situbondo

Bawaslu Situbondo, located in Karangasem, Patokan Village, Situbondo District, East Java 68312, is the institution responsible for overseeing the General Elections (Pemilu) and Regional Elections (Pilkada) in Situbondo. The organization consists of five commissioners and a secretariat with technical and support staff. Bawaslu Situbondo's main tasks include overseeing electoral processes through two main activities: prevention and enforcement of election violations. The prevention division is led by Dini Meilia Meiranda, S. Ap., a Bawaslu member. Overall, participatory supervision at Bawaslu Situbondo is structured through its established procedures and regulations.

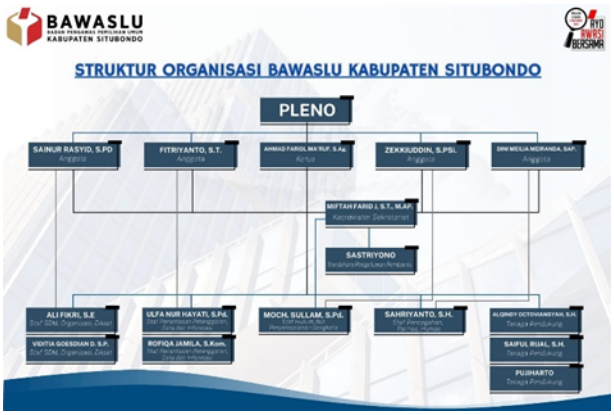


Figure 2. Organizational Structure (Source: Bawaslu Kab. Situbondo)

Participatory Supervision Coordination

Coordination is a key factor in facilitating activities within an organization. The essence of coordination lies in effective planning and execution, ensuring it is understood and accepted by others. Bawaslu Situbondo has implemented participatory supervision as mandated by Law No. 7 of 2017, Article 449, and further regulated by Bawaslu Regulation No. 2 of 2023. This includes various activities to enhance participatory supervision. According to interviews with the Head of Bawaslu Situbondo and staff, participatory supervision is a mandatory responsibility handled by the Prevention, Community Participation, and Public Relations division, led by Dini Meilia Meiranda. The staff, including Walid, also confirmed that participatory socialization activities were conducted, involving civil society organizations, youth groups, and first-time voters.

Participatory supervision is implemented as part of Bawaslu's efforts to raise awareness and improve supervision during the 2024 elections. Internally, Bawaslu Situbondo coordinates among its staff,

including Sub-district Supervisors, Village Supervisors, and TPS Supervisors. This coordination helps ensure alignment in strategies and actions. Externally, Bawaslu collaborates with entities such as the KPU, Police, Military, Local Government, and civil society organizations to strengthen awareness and improve supervision efforts for both elections and regional elections. This comprehensive coordination enhances the effectiveness of participatory supervision.

Table 2. Participatory Supervision Coordination

Type of Coordination	Target	Description
Internal	1. Bawaslu Regency 2. Pawaslu Sub-district 3. Sub-district/Village Supervisor 4. Ptps Supervisor 5. Gakumdu	1. Coordination Meeting 2. Evaluation Meeting 3. Technical Guidance
External	1. General Election Commission 2. Polres 3. Kodim 4. Community Organization 5. Youth Organization 6. University 7. Pwi (Media) 8. Political Party (Parpol)	1. Supervision Socialization 2. Supervision Alert Roll Call 3. Tot (Training Of Trainer)

Coordination Pattern

Coordination is essential for effective management within an organization. For Bawaslu Situbondo, effective coordination is crucial to facilitate election oversight. Coordination can be seen in two main forms:

1. Vertical/Hierarchical Coordination: This involves the coordination between Bawaslu Situbondo and its subordinate units, including Sub-district Supervisors, Village Supervisors, and TPS Supervisors. Regular coordination meetings (Rakor) are held to exchange information and provide guidance, ensuring the smooth flow of tasks. This structure ensures clear communication and effective supervision during elections, as explained by the Head of Bawaslu and staff during interviews.
2. Functional Coordination: This type of coordination involves collaboration between Bawaslu and other external entities such as the KPU, government, NGOs, and civil society organizations. Functional coordination is crucial for enhancing supervision and increasing participation in the election process. As stated by the previous Head of Bawaslu, the collaboration with external organizations has proven successful in promoting participatory election monitoring. This coordination helps improve the effectiveness of Bawaslu's role in the election process.



Figure 3. Coordination Meeting of Bawaslu Situbondo and Panwancam

In conclusion, both hierarchical and functional coordination within Bawaslu Situbondo have proven effective in enhancing election supervision and ensuring active public involvement in the 2024 elections.

Communication Coordination

Communication is the process through which individuals or groups exchange information to connect with others. Bawaslu Situbondo has emphasized communication coordination to enhance participatory supervision. It is essential for Bawaslu to raise public awareness and encourage active participation in election monitoring. Bawaslu conducts communication coordination through various stakeholders, such as technical organizers, the KPU, police, and civil society organizations. As stated by the Head of Bawaslu, they send out invitations and communications to anticipate potential violations or risks during election phases (Interview, June 21, 2024).

Additionally, Bawaslu collaborates with political elites, the KPU, the police, and other relevant organizations. This collaboration aims to engage various sectors in participatory supervision. As noted by Murtapik, the former Bawaslu chairperson, these efforts include cooperation with universities and civil society organizations (Interview, June 20, 2024). These communications ensure that external parties are effectively involved in election oversight.

Observations during a training event for Situbondo's election supervisors showed that Bawaslu successfully used both verbal and non-verbal communication methods, including interactive dialogues and attendance records, to promote participatory supervision (Observation, June 15, 2024). This indicates that Bawaslu's communication strategy is effective in involving the targeted public in the participatory supervision process.



Figure 4. Socialization of Participatory Supervision (Source: Baswlu Kab. Situbondo)

Effective communication within Bawaslu, through coordination with both internal and external parties, is crucial to improving participatory supervision. The successful implementation of socialization forums, as seen in this study, reflects the strength of Bawaslu's communication in engaging the public and ensuring the success of the 2024 elections.

Awareness of the Importance of Coordination

The importance of coordination lies in utilizing and improving human resources within an organization, and it serves as a vital medium for achieving this. Bawaslu Situbondo continuously coordinates with the community to raise awareness and knowledge about election supervision. According to Walid, a Technical Staff member, the positive impact of these efforts is evident in the enthusiasm of the public to engage in participatory supervision, even beyond their immediate families (Interview, June 19, 2024).

Murtapik, the former Head of Bawaslu, also emphasized that public awareness regarding political rights and participation has significantly increased in Situbondo, with about 68% of the population actively engaged (Interview, June 20, 2024). Dini, the Head of the Prevention, Community Participation, and Public Relations Division, confirmed that raising awareness through coordination is a core responsibility of Bawaslu and has become an integral part of its system and culture (Interview, July 1, 2024).



Figure 5. Socialization of Participatory and Interactive Supervision (Source: Bawaslu Kab. Situbondo)

Observations also support this, as events like the "Srikandi" female election supervisors' outreach program for first-time voters were positively received and praised for promoting electoral knowledge (Observation, June 18, 2024). In conclusion, Bawaslu's efforts in raising awareness through coordination have proven successful in enhancing participatory supervision, especially when these efforts are systematically integrated into the organization's culture and outreach.

Competence of Participatory Coordination

Coordination within Bawaslu, viewed through the lens of competence, plays a crucial role in achieving ideal coordination. Competence refers to the ability of individuals or organizations to communicate effectively, a key skill for engaging and uniting efforts in participatory election supervision for the 2024 elections. As explained by Walid, Bawaslu Situbondo organizes monthly activities, such as training PKK (Family Welfare Program) groups, to enhance coordination and understanding of tasks like voter data verification (Interview, July 19, 2024).

Murtapik, the former Head of Bawaslu, also emphasized that coordination has been strong and consistent, with significant improvement during his tenure (Interview, June 20, 2024). This highlights that Bawaslu's internal coordination, involving both staff and external partners, is well-managed and effective in achieving the goal of participatory supervision. Observations of coordination meetings and evaluations, such as those held for GAKUMDU (Joint Law Enforcement Center), also show that Bawaslu successfully collaborates and improves supervision through training and feedback (Observation, June 17, 2024).



Figure 6. Coordination and Evaluation Meeting (Source: Bawaslu Kab. Situbondo)

In conclusion, the competence of coordination within Bawaslu Situbondo has been effective, as seen in both internal and community involvement. The coordination efforts have successfully engaged communities, contributing to increased awareness and participation in election supervision.

Coordination Agreements, Commitment, and Incentives

Bawaslu Situbondo has actively coordinated with various community organizations through formal agreements such as Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to ensure effective participatory supervision. As explained by Walid, Bawaslu works with organizations to conduct socialization, and certified election monitors are registered through Bawaslu. Bawaslu Situbondo has also been involved in the School of Participatory Supervision (SKPP), providing training to selected members. These collaborations, including with external organizations, ensure that both parties are committed to monitoring the 2024 elections (Interview, June 19, 2024).

Dini, from the Prevention, Participation, and Public Relations Division, also emphasized that Bawaslu enters into agreements with various organizations, sometimes organizing socialization events at their locations (Interview, July 1, 2024). Murtapik, the former Head of Bawaslu, reinforced that these agreements help in executing election supervision tasks and advancing the participatory monitoring process (Interview, June 20, 2024).



Figure 7. Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (Source: Bawaslu)

Observations of Bawaslu's coordination efforts further demonstrate the effectiveness of these agreements. For instance, the signing of an MoU with STAINH Situbondo to promote electoral awareness and democratic education is a clear example of successful coordination (Observation, June 16, 2024). These commitments and incentives, such as curriculum integration and collaborative programs, enhance the effectiveness of participatory supervision and ensure active involvement from various stakeholders in the election process.

Continuity of Planning

Continuity refers to the follow-up actions taken by Bawaslu based on agreements with the community. It plays a key role in measuring the success of coordination. As stated by Faridl, the Head of Bawaslu, many activities such as socialization and MoUs often end as ceremonial events, with further initiatives and innovations needing to come from the community (Interview, June 21, 2024).

The community's ability to generate innovation and creativity through participatory supervision agreements enhances the continuity of coordination and contributes to the success of the efforts. Observations show that Bawaslu Situbondo has successfully continued its coordination by holding socialization events to involve the community in monitoring the 2024 elections. After these sessions, groups like JADI registered as election monitors (Interview, June 15, 2024).



Figure 8. Determination of election observers (Source: Bawaslu, Situbondo Regency)

In conclusion, Bawaslu Situbondo's participatory supervision efforts have led to tangible results, with community groups actively engaging in the election monitoring process, indicating positive impacts on participatory supervision for the 2024 elections.

This study has presented data on the coordination patterns of Bawaslu Situbondo to promote participatory supervision for the 2024 elections. The research focused on two main coordination patterns: first, internal coordination, which involves strengthening and unifying Bawaslu's internal structure through various programs and activities; and second, external coordination, which involves collaborating with external organizations. In both types of coordination, Bawaslu has carried out several participatory activities.

The first finding related to coordination is the communication within the organization, which serves as an indicator of the success of coordination efforts to enhance participatory supervision. Communication includes both verbal and non-verbal methods. Verbal communication occurs directly within Bawaslu or with external partners, while non-verbal communication includes invitations, appeals, and information disseminated through Bawaslu's information systems. These findings align with previous studies by Murafer, Y. R. (2018) and Pasha, A. (2023), which emphasize the need for strong collaboration in election supervision, and by Karim, M. I. (2023), which highlights the use of social media to assist in monitoring and preventing election violations.

The second finding concerns awareness within Bawaslu to improve participatory supervision. Awareness refers to Bawaslu's internal recognition of the importance of coordinating with external partners to promote participatory supervision. The study found that Bawaslu conducts training to build knowledge and trust among community groups, empowering them to actively participate in election oversight. This aligns with Pasha, A. (2023), who found that increasing participatory supervision requires socialization and collaboration.

The third finding is competence in coordination, which refers to Bawaslu's ability to effectively implement participatory supervision through coordination. Competence involves understanding policies and knowing how to implement them. This is evidenced by the training provided to community groups, whether they are election monitors or partners in supervision. However, the study found that Bawaslu's efforts primarily focus on fulfilling obligations rather than fostering creative innovations in participatory supervision, as highlighted by Murafer, Y. R. (2018) and Pasha, A. (2023).

The fourth finding relates to agreements, commitments, and incentives in coordination. Bawaslu's coordination with external organizations, such as universities and community groups, has led to formal agreements, including MoUs. These agreements signify collaboration to enhance participatory supervision, though their success depends on mutual commitment and incentives.

Lastly, the study found that continuity in coordination plays a crucial role in ensuring that collaborative efforts are sustained. Bawaslu Situbondo has made progress in ensuring that community groups, including election participants, socialization attendees, and election monitors, follow through with their responsibilities. The continuity of coordination focuses not on immediate returns but on maintaining long-term effectiveness.

In conclusion, the research indicates that the coordination patterns in Bawaslu Situbondo, viewed through these five dimensions, primarily revolve around structural coordination and functional coordination. These patterns have been implemented according to the policies outlined in regulations. However, Bawaslu's focus remains mainly on fulfilling obligations and agreements, rather than fostering innovative and creative approaches to participatory supervision.

CONCLUSION

This study on participatory supervision, focusing on Bawaslu Situbondo's coordination patterns, reveals several key findings. Communication within the organization plays a crucial role in the success of participatory supervision, with socialization forums serving as a key communication channel between Bawaslu and the public. The study also highlights Bawaslu's awareness of the need to collaborate with external institutions and community groups, fostering active participation. Competence in coordination is evident in Bawaslu's internal operations and partnerships with community groups, ensuring effective supervision.

Additionally, the signing of MoUs demonstrates Bawaslu's commitment to collaboration, enhancing participatory supervision. Follow-up actions from community groups further indicate the success of these efforts. While the activities were well-planned, the implementation did not always meet expectations, suggesting areas for improvement in future participatory supervision initiatives.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that Bawaslu expand its efforts to maximize collaboration with its partners, particularly the public. Additionally, Bawaslu should place more trust in the community by allowing them to take a more active role in participatory supervision. By involving more people in socialization activities, the public will likely feel a greater sense of responsibility for election supervision in the 2024 elections.

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