

Campaign Prop Handling by Bandung City Bawaslu in Realizing Environmental Cleanliness

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Abstract

The policies passed and stipulated by the government in the election to pay attention to the optimization of Bawaslu's policies in Law No.7 of 2017 concerning general elections as election organizers and the optimization of Bawaslu's policies regarding the control of campaign props in General Election Commission Regulation No. 20 of 2023 on the amendment of General Election Commission Regulation No. 15 of 2023 this regulation shows the government's attention so that the elections are held properly, in accordance with applicable regulations. The conceptual control model will make it easier for policy implementers to be on target, by realizing the control of campaign props in accordance with the targets, as well as zoning areas that have been set in Bandung City. The research used is based on the Skynative method and descriptive analysis, through the Hasibuan theory including direct control, indirect control, and exception control related to the handling of campaign props by the Bandung City Bawaslu

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Party through Elections (General Elections) is an important indicator for the community to participate directly in determining the fate of the Nation. Indonesia as part of a democratic country has held elections 12 times. Law No. 7 of 2017 is the legal umbrella for holding general elections in Indonesia with the aim of achieving national goals, so that elections are carried out carefully and are based on values of integrity. Indonesia's efforts to achieve elections with integrity include the establishment of the DKPP (Election Organizer Honorary Council) as the organizer of the code of ethics for Bawaslu. Both Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency) as supervisor of election organizers, as well as KPU (General Election Commission) as implementer of elections (Law No. 7, 2017). Bawaslu has the authority to supervise, take action and install campaign props that do not comply with the procedures and commitments agreed between the Election Organizers and Election Participants, election participants including Political Parties as well as campaign teams, Executives and candidates for Legislative institutions. As election participants, you must obey the rules that have been made by the election organizers, one of which is the rules regarding controlling the installation of campaign props (APK) as stated in General Election Commission Regulation No. 20 of 2023, an amendment to General Election Commission Regulation No. 15 of 2023. Campaigns can be carried out based on government regulations starting from 28 November 2023 – 10 February 2024 with the rules for installing Campaign Props which can be described as follows.

Table 1. Prohibitions On Campaign Props

No	Props	Prohibition		
		Max Size	Place of Installation	Writing
1	Banner	1X8m	● Place of Worship	

2	Pennants	5X15m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government-owned buildings such as school/college buildings/yards, in the realm of education. ● Certain government facilities (parks) ● Hospital or health service ● As well as other facilities that disturb public order (protocol roads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does not contain SARA elements ● Writing is not forceful ● Not too many words
3	Advertising	5X10m		

Source: Research results based on General Election Commission Decision (2023)

You will be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and a fine of a maximum of Rp. 12,000,000.00 (twelve million rupiah) in accordance with the General Election Commission regulations Article 276 Paragraph 2 regarding people who deliberately campaign outside the specified schedule. , then if anyone commits a violation related to the installation of Campaign Props according to the table above, they will be subject to sanctions in the form of lowering the Campaign Props by Satpol PP. Through the Decree of the Bandung City General Election Commission No. 260 of 2023 concerning the zones determined for the installation of APKs in the 2024 general election in Bandung City, consisting of 151 zones based on sub-districts. Locations for installing campaign props include road shoulders or sidewalks, pedestrian bridges, road signs, transportation terminals and bases, sports arenas or buildings, shelters, markets and parks, while special areas where the installation of campaign props is prohibited include Jalan Asia Afrika, Jalan Tamansari , Jalan Siliwangi, Jalan R.A.A Wiranatakusuma, Jalan Padjadjaran, Jalan Wastukencana, Jalan Aceh, Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Brigjen Katamso, Jalan Supratman, and Jalan Diponogoro (*General Election Commission Decree No.260 of 2023*, n.d.) The results of the researcher's observations showed that many campaign props were installed in places outside the zoning and did not comply with applicable procedures, such as in the city of Bandung there were campaign props installed in educational facilities, one of which was on Jalan Karapitan, there were banners stuck in front of the Langlangbuana University yard, then in the facilities There are banners and billboards installed on Jalan Asia Afrika, Antapani Bridge, Jalan Tamansari. Then there is the irregular installation of APKs which reduces the aesthetics, such as banners stuck haphazardly on trees and electricity poles. Furthermore, there is the installation of campaign props in hospitals or health services with billboards in the West Java Regional Police Biddokes yard, Jalan BKR. This problem has attracted researchers to encourage or study further regarding the role of Bawaslu in controlling APKs that violate regulations in Bandung City, then how the community participates in controlling violations of campaign props in Bandung City, as well as what institutions coordinate with Bandung City Bawaslu in carrying out controlling or providing sanctions for violations of Campaign Props, the aim of which is to find out to what extent the Bandung City Bawaslu plays an important role in achieving elections with integrity according to the rules, and to find out the extent of the community's role as election participants, and to find out what institutions and sanctions can coordinate in control of Campaign Props. The use of writing

can be used as a reference or to provide additional information for other writers or researchers.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted to gain an in-depth understanding of the control of campaign props by election supervisory bodies in an effort to realize elections with integrity by understanding the control efforts carried out by Bawaslu. This type of research is carried out using qualitative methods, this method was chosen because it focuses on in-depth understanding. This research uses instruments by collecting various sources, from literature through analysis of theories, as well as quotations from statutory regulations, as well as through direct interviews. A direct interview was conducted by researchers at the Bandung City Election Supervisory Agency on December 21 2023 with resource persons Indra Prasetyo Hardian as coordinator of handling, violations and data and Muhamad Sopian as coordinator of law and dispute resolution. The collection procedure involved direct interviews with the coordinators who focused on controlling campaign props in the city of Bandung with recording of the interview results carried out after obtaining permission from each coordinator. It is hoped that this research will provide in-depth insight into the control of campaign props with the potential to achieve a clean environment.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Law Number 7 of 2017, the election management institutions, namely the general election commission (KPU), the general election supervisory body (BAWASLU), and the honorary general election organizer council (DKPP), as the sole general election organizer with different integration and authority, the three institutions Election organizers have the same responsibility in safeguarding the quality of democracy, especially those with integrity (Wahdini, 2022). The General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is an election organizing institution responsible for holding general elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with chapter IV of Law no. 15 of 2011 concerning Election Organizers and General Election Procedures. The functions of Bawaslu include monitoring, taking action and preventing election violations. Bawaslu has a strategic and important task to reduce the possibility of fraud by implementing the best prevention strategies. Based on the provisions contained in Law no. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, there are several authorities from Bawaslu. Bawaslu is present in a structured manner down to the Neighborhood Unit (RT) level to maximize the supervisory function in general elections so that general elections can run effectively.

3.1. Direct Control Regarding APK Rules from the Bandung City Bawaslu.

Control directly related to Bawaslu is control that includes organizational structure, measurement methods that coordinate to maintain the organization, research, and encourage the efficiency of Bawaslu's performance in fulfilling policies (Tiwuk Puji Hariyanti & Ahmad Sony Suharsono, 2022). Bawaslu in its role of managing & handling regulations regarding APK (Campaign Props) is regulated in General Election Commission Regulation No.15 of 2023. Article 32 paragraph 2 PKPU Election Campaign limits campaign props to only include billboards/billboards/videotrons; banner; pennant. These three forms of campaign props are widely used by campaign teams. Furthermore, Article 32 paragraph 3 of the Election Campaign PKPU very clearly explains the measures that campaign teams may use. Bawaslu has very clearly regulated campaign props. However, the facts on the ground show that many members of the campaign team did not comply with the provisions of Bawaslu through PKPU No.15 of 2023 (*General Election Commission Regulation No. 15, 2023.*)

Apart from the rules for campaign props, there are also rules in the Attachment to General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Stages and Schedule for the 2024 General Election (PKPU Stages and Schedule for the 2024 Election). At that time, the KPU set a rule that the election campaign would be held from Tuesday, 28 November 2023 to Saturday, 10 February 2024. Unfortunately, once again, the facts on the ground show that there are many campaign props, especially banners and billboards from political parties carrying their candidate pairs in outside the election campaign period. It is of an unreasonable size and is placed in a location that is prohibited by Regional Regulations, especially in Bandung City.

Bandung City Bawaslu in the commissioner's efforts to improve performance has 5 leaders at the city level, and 3 commissioners at the sub-district level, and at the sub-district level there is PKD (Kelurahan or Village Panwaslu) 1 member, who will then recruit around 7,412 TPS supervisors in Bandung City. Bandung City Bawaslu's efforts to improve the performance of commissioners always carry out coordination meetings (rakor) which aim to convey suggestions and criticism during the election period, then provide direction to each legislative candidate and equalize perceptions between legislative candidates so that there are no mistakes in each sub-district. so that each legislative candidate does not feel differentiated. Apart from always holding coordination meetings, the Bandung City Bawaslu also always provides letters of appeal to the Election Supervisory Committee which are then delivered to political parties, then giving directions regarding what regulations are permitted and what are not permitted in the election holding regulations, the Bandung City Bawaslu in providing outreach to political parties has implemented in October 2023.

3.2 Indirect Control in Taking Action Against APK Violations

Indirect control is remote control through reports (Hasibuan, 2007) based on Article 15 paragraph (1) of Bawaslu Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning Handling Findings and Reports of General Election Violations, every report submitted to Bawaslu will go through an initial inspection to check compliance formal and material requirements as well as the type of alleged violation that occurred before it was finally accepted for follow-up. (*Perbawaslu No. 7, 2022*). So, if the public sees or encounters violations occurring during the election, the public will immediately inform the supervisory supervisor at the sub-district level and this will be communicated to Bawaslu. Article 5 of the Witness and Victim Protection Law guarantees that people who report their identities will be safe and protected. The public does not need to worry about reporting violations to Bawaslu because LPSK will protect the reporter. General Election Supervisory Agency (Perbawaslu) Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Handling Findings and Reports of General Election Fraud is applied to all reports received by Bawaslu to ensure whether the formal and material requirements of the report have been fulfilled. If it is not met, Bawaslu will give the reporter three days to complete the formal and material requirements. If within that time, these requirements are not met, the report will be void. (Setiawan, 2020)

There is community supervision as part of participation regarding the installation of campaign props (APK) installed on property belonging to residents by political parties without permission. Bawaslu said the public can remove APK campaign props installed by political parties without permission if the APK is in the resident's private yard. If residents are worried about revoking the APK, then residents can coordinate with supervisors at the sub-district or sub-district level and coordinate with the person concerned. Indirect control is carried out by the community through complaints of APK violations to the Panwascam or Bawaslu directly, this proves that the community is

participating in achieving elections with integrity by one of them obeying the rules for installing APKs in Bandung City. Based on the data, there is no specific data regarding citizen reports to the Panwascam or Bawaslu, however, based on the results of direct interviews with the Bandung City Bawaslu as of November, there were 15,000 APKs that were disciplined, and some of the reports were complained about by the public. The impact of APK violations can lead to speculation and assumptions from various parties, there are people who will be less likely to participate in exercising their voting rights and it is feared that this will have an impact on reducing the level of participation and enthusiasm of the community in welcoming the 2024 elections. This happens because APKs that are not installed correctly can cause rubbish to be scattered in the environment. Apart from that, campaign props that are not environmentally friendly can also increase the amount of waste produced. Several incidents have occurred, such as what happened in the city of Madiun, where residents were hit by billboards displayed on the side of the road due to incorrect installation of APKs. So, it is necessary to use environmentally friendly materials as campaign props to prevent waste which actually reduces new raw materials, energy and pollution.

3.3 Control of Bandung City APK Violation Exceptions

In election exception control, control is intended to monitor extraordinary election violations from the results of expected standards (Fajarwati et al., 2007). In this case, the election supervisory body is taking several steps to achieve effective control of campaign props in the 2024 election era in Bandung City, these policies include:

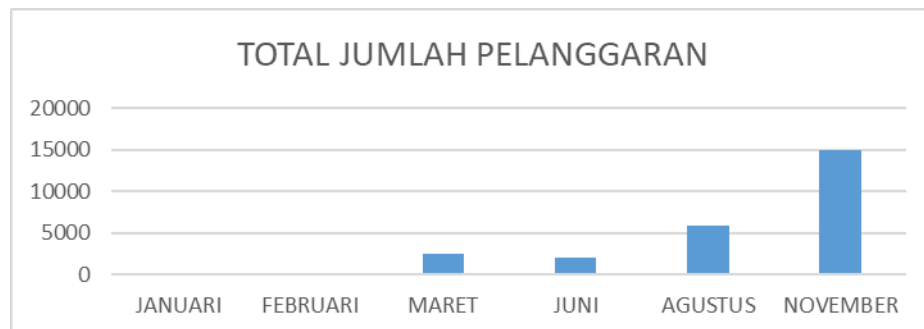
- a) Holding coordination meetings between Bawaslu and the legislative candidates (political parties), based on the results of these coordination meetings, is always carried out routinely by the Bandung City Bawaslu, the aim is to convey suggestions and criticism during the election period, then provide direction to each legislative candidate and equalize perceptions between legislative candidates so that there are no errors in each sub-district, coordination efforts are also carried out so that each legislative candidate does not feel differentiated.
- b) The Bandung City Bawaslu is also active in providing letters of appeal to the Panwascam which are then delivered to political parties, then providing direction regarding what regulations are permitted and what are not permitted in the election implementation rules.
- c) Make a written agreement between Bawaslu and the legislative candidates based on PKPU No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Campaign Props regulations and sign it by the legislative candidates.
- d) The result of the agreement is a policy in accordance with General Election Commission Decree No. 260 of 2023, dividing the zones for installing campaign props which are divided into 151 sub-district-based zones. Locations for installing campaign props include road shoulders or sidewalks, pedestrian bridges, road signs, transportation terminals and bases, sports arenas or buildings, shelters, markets and parks, while special areas where the installation of campaign props is prohibited include Jalan Asia Afrika, Jalan Tamansari, Jalan Siliwangi, Jalan R.A.A Wiranatakusuma, Jalan Padjajaran, Jalan Wastukencana, Jalan Aceh, Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Brigjen Katamso, Jalan Supratman, and Jalan Diponegoro. Furthermore, government office areas, places of worship, health services, government-owned buildings, certain government-owned facilities, military/police areas, railways, educational places, and other facilities that can disrupt public order include yards, fences, and/or walls. Campaign props are prohibited from being attached which can reduce their beauty, such as by nailing or attaching them to trees,

electricity poles, as well as traffic signs. Installation of Election Campaign props is carried out by considering ethics, aesthetics, cleanliness and beauty of the city or local area in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations (*General Election Commission Decree No.260, 2023*)

- e) If a violation occurs, action will be taken which has previously been communicated persuasively, persuasive communication in cases where violations of campaign props occur, Bawaslu provides prior notification to election participants. If election participants do not comply with the notification, the Bandung City Bawaslu will remove the violating campaign props in accordance with the law. This persuasive communication process aims to change attitudes by conveying new ideas, ideas, thoughts, opinions and facts through communication. (Bloom & Reenen, 2013)
- f) Calling on residents to actively participate in monitoring violations of Campaign Props, by providing outreach.

Community participation as supervisors of election implementation, especially in violations of campaign props, is carried out based on reports of public action. Participation can take the form of criticism, suggestions and support. Law enforcement regarding violations of installing campaign props in accordance with PKPU No. 15 of 2023, if these regulations are not implemented, the Bandung City Bawaslu will coordinate with the local Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) to immediately take action against APK violations (Ali et al., 2023). In fact, in the city of Bandung there are no specific regulations regarding the task of reducing APK by the Satpol PP, however, based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is stipulated that the Satpol PP was formed to enforce regional regulations and local regulations, maintain public order and peace and carry out community protection, then the Satpol This PP contributed to the decline in APK because it violated K3 (Cleanliness, Beauty and Order). (Ministry of Health Regulation 9, 2014)

Reports of violations from the public are received by the supervisory committee at the bridge to Bawaslu, then Bawaslu itself will report the matter to LO (*Liaison officer*) Party and Satpol PP, if the Party LO has provided information on reducing the APK from Bawaslu to legislative candidates, but the legislative candidate does not carry out the report, then Satpol PP will reduce it. During the LO Party reporting period to legislative candidates, Satpol PP gives legislative candidates a 3-day time limit to lower APKs that have violated the rules. If during these 3 days the APK has not been lowered, then Satpol PP will forcefully lower the APK and the APK will be confiscated by Satpol PP. then if the APK contains elements of SARA then it will be subject to punishment. Apart from that, the Bandung City Bawaslu itself has carried out outreach to legislative candidates and parties. In this outreach, Bawaslu explained that there are places where it is prohibited and permitted to install APKs and these provisions have been agreed upon by the legislative candidates, but sometimes the legislative candidates themselves are the ones who violate them.



Source: Data Processing Results from Detik.com West Java (2023)

Figure 1. Total Number of APK Violations in Bandung City 2023

Based on data in the performance report according to the Critical Success Factor (CSF) and the results of interviews, Controlling Incidental Advertisements (APK) for the Bandung City Satpol PP, it appears that in January 2023 there were 60 billboards that were controlled. Meanwhile in February it decreased to 28 advertisements. The most Satpol PP findings were in March, namely 2,506 advertisements, then in June 2,063 advertisements. The total number of advertisements until August 2023 is 5,901 and the latest data from interviews shows that 15,000 APKs have been controlled. These violations include educational facilities, one of which is on Jalan Karapitan, there are banners stuck in front of the Langlangbuana University yard, then in public facilities that disturb order, there are banners and billboards installed on Jalan Asia Afrika, Antapani Bridge, Jalan Tamansari. Then there is the irregular installation of APKs which reduces the aesthetics, such as banners stuck haphazardly on trees and electricity poles. Furthermore, there is the installation of campaign props in hospitals or health services with billboards in the West Java Regional Police Biddokes yard, Jalan BKR.

With this problem, it proves that APK violations in the city of Bandung are still very high and continue to increase every month, this can occur due to a lack of integrity or awareness of election participants and the success team of the election participants, thus socialization efforts have not been fully accepted by the participants. perpetrators of violations in installing APKs, so that efforts to achieve elections with integrity are still difficult to achieve, especially in installing APKs, they often commit violations continuously.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that the author has described above, it can be concluded that the election management institutions consist of DKPP, Bawaslu and KPU, Bawaslu has an important role in the realization of elections with integrity, one of the factors inhibiting the realization of elections with integrity is the installation of inappropriate campaign props. with PKPU regulation No. 20 of 2023 concerning rules for controlling the installation of Campaign Props (APK) upon changes to PKPU No. 15 of 2023, especially what happened in the city of Bandung, where APKs were distributed and installed not according to regulations, which caused environmental pollution. Bawaslu carries out direct control on a regular basis by holding coordination meetings and providing outreach to election participants and the public for election participation. Furthermore, indirect control regarding APK violations in Bandung City is supervised by the local community, the public can submit reports to Panwascam or Bawaslu directly, there is no specific data regarding citizen reports to Panwascam or Bawaslu, but based on the results of direct interviews with Bawaslu in Bandung City per In November there were 15,000 APKs that were disciplined, and some of the reports were reported by the public. Bandung City Bawaslu in handling violating APKs coordinates with Satpol PP and also relevant

party LOs, in this handling APKs that do not comply with the rules will be reviewed and confiscated by Satpol PP. Based on violation data as of November, there are still many APK violations occurring in Bandung City, so it can be concluded that APK violations are still high in Bandung City, this is due to a lack of awareness of election participants and a lack of integrity of election participants in fulfilling the rules and agreements that have been made. with Bawaslu.

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