

Function of the General Election Supervisory Body in Enforcement General Election Law in the 2024 DPR, DPD and DPRD Member Elections for West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Article Info

Article history:

Received: 25 December 2024

Published: 31 December 2024

Keywords:

Institutional; accommodation;

Governance;

Bawaslu Nusa Tenggara Barat

province; procedural violations;

the election of DPR;

DPD and DPRD 2024

Abstract

This study uses descriptive qualitative method with institutional and management approaches. The variables were studied are patterns of relationship and communication, as well as accommodation and governance functions. The data were obtained from interviews informants and secondary data on laws, regulations, and reading materials that have relevance to the problems examined. The results showed that Bawaslu role in the handling of violations in the general elections of DPR, DPD and DPRD members year 2024 in Nusa Tenggara Barat province is still less than optimal, it is caused by several factors: first, the lack of capacity of human resources (HR); weak human resource capacity of election supervisors at the district / city and election supervisory ranks below to understand and carry out their duties and functions. This condition occurs because of the nature of institutional panwaskab / town which is adhoc, adhoc election recruitment pattern is still not good, and the low budgetary allocation surveillance in the area. Second, regulatory factors, there are a number of provisions that restrict Bawaslu in maximizing its role, such as: short handling time violation, Bawaslu is not authorized to forcedly call in the clarification process, and the obligation to prepare minimum of two (2) evidence in forwarding the recommendations. While seen from the institutional relations, functions of accommodation, and governance held Bawaslu of Nusa tenggara Barat province has been going well, and be a driving factor for Bawaslu of Nusa Tenggra barat province in the implementation of institutional management to optimize the role of Bawaslu of Nusa tenggara Barat province in the handling of violations and electoral law enforcement in the election of DPR, DPD and DPRD year 2024.

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1. INTRODUCTION

After the New Order, democracy activists' demands for the formation of independent election organizers became increasingly stronger. This demand arose based on the experience that in the elections in the New Order era there was systematic fraud carried out by the organizers so that the elections in the New Order era lost public trust. One of the main responses to this fraud was the emergence of the white group (golput). The White Group (golput) is a direct representation of disappointment with the Karya Group (Golkar), a new force that is expected to bring change but is cheating in order to perpetuate its power.

Changes in data on the number of votes from C1 and D results shown in the recapitulation of votes for the 2024 election in KPU Nusa Tenggara Barat, and many C1 Eids crossed out with Type-x ink.

The 1971 election, which was the first election in the New Order era, was followed by 10 (ten) contestants and Golkar won 62.83% of the vote. Towards the 1977 election, a party fusion policy was implemented so that there were 3 (three) election participants, namely the United Development Party (PPP), the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) and Golongan Karya (Husein, 2024: 600). The 1977 election was "marred" by a number of frauds that occurred massive. This resulted in protests from the United Development Party (PPP), Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), students and national figures. The government then revised the electoral regulations, namely Law Number 2 of 1980 concerning

Amendment to Law Number 15 of 1969 concerning General Election of Members of the People's Consultative Body/Representatives of the People as amended by Law Number 4 of 1975. This statutory regulation confirms that *First*: elements of Political Parties and Golkar become members of the election committee from central to sub-district called the Indonesian Election Committee (PPI), Committee

Level I Regional Election (PPD I), Level II Regional Election Committee (PPD II), and Voting Committee (PPS). *Second*: Establishment of a new institution to supervise elections called the Election Implementation Supervision Committee (Panwaslak). However, these changes in regulations have actually increasingly positioned election management institutions as tools for the authorities to maintain their political power. Electoral management remains the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs, so that strategic positions in election management institutions are generally held *out of office* held by the Minister of Home Affairs and Regional Heads. Even though there are representatives of election participants, they are only symbolic. Likewise, Election Supervisory Institutions from the central level to the regional level are held individually *out of office* by the Attorney General, Head of the High Prosecutor's Office, and Head of the District Prosecutor's Office. In fact, the lowest election committee that interacts with voters is the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), with no elements outside the government involved. (Husein, 2024: 602-603).

According to Fachrudin (2024 : 17), election management institutions during the New Order era were considered to have experienced systematic dysfunction, and the elections during the New Order period were assessed by a number of political observers as not meeting the criteria as fair elections. democratic. This is because elections are deliberately carried out by manipulating democratic principles in the interest of maintaining power. Elections in Indonesia during the New Order era became a tool for the interests of the New Order political machine to strengthen the legitimacy of the power of President Soeharto's government.

According to R. William Liddle (1994: 36-38) the political engineering of the New Order elections was carried out with a number of strategies, namely first, widespread use of the power to appoint (without following the election process) legislative members from the armed forces, regional delegates and groups. Other communities that the President considers are not represented in the DPR. Second, form Golongan Karya (Golkar) as a mass organization that can take part in general elections apart from political parties. The existence of Golkar was then organized by the New Order Government as a political machine to always win elections, including by implementing a policy of mono loyalty among bureaucratic employees towards Golkar. Apart from that, the government's policy of utilizing bureaucratic structures and security forces to control general election

institutions and supervise the running of general elections increasingly compressed the space for political parties during the election period, resulting in Golkar's striking victory.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description that has been presented in the background, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. What is the role of Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province in enforcing election law in the 2024 elections for members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council in 2024?
2. What is the strategy carried out by Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province to optimize its role in enforcing election law in the 2024 Election for Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council?

Research purposes

1. The role of Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province in enforcing Election Law in the 2024 DPR, DPD and DPRD Member Elections in West Nusa Tenggara Province.
2. The strategy carried out by Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province is to optimize its role in enforcing the Pada election law
Election of Members of the House of Representatives, House of Representatives Regions, and Regional People's Representative Councils in 2024.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2011: 13) qualitative research methods are research methods that are based on philosophy *post positivism*, used to research natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive (qualitative) and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The main location of this research was carried out at the Secretariat of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Jl. West Nusa Tenggara.

The data used in this research comes from primary and secondary data with details:

Primary data is data obtained from field studies or empirical research through interviews with respondents. Determining the data source is done individually *purposive sampling* or purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is carried out by taking subjects not based on strata, random or area but based on the existence of a specific objective.

Primary data in this research were obtained from: (1) Chair and Members of Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province; (2) Chairman and Members of the KPU of West Nusa Tenggara Province, (3) Elements of the DKPP Regional Audit Team (TPD) in West Nusa Tenggara Province, (4) Elements of the Police and Prosecutor's Office at the Gakkumdu Center of West Nusa Tenggara Province, (5) academics, (6) Journalists, and (7) Committee Members *for this* election supervisors consisting of Chairs or members of Regency Panwas, Subdistrict Panwas, and PPL in the 2024 DPR, DPD, and DPRD member elections. These informants were chosen deliberately by considering that they could provide information about things the researcher wanted to know regarding the research object.

Secondary data is data needed to complete the data and information obtained from primary data. This data is obtained from documentation of election results, laws and regulations, books, magazines, newspapers, the internet and other sources according to needs.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Country Unity Republic Indonesia is country people's sovereignty or a democratic state. One of the important characteristics of a democratic country is the holding of competitive general elections on a regular basis. Holding general elections will ultimately contribute to a just and democratic nation-building process. Through holding general elections, the people are directly and significantly involved in the process of making political decisions that exercise their political rights and obligations as responsible citizens.

In accordance with the reform mandate, the implementation of elections must be carried out in a quality manner to ensure a fair degree of competition, be participatory, have a higher degree of representation and have a clear accountability mechanism. Therefore, elections are held democratically, transparently, honestly and fairly using direct, public, free and secret voting. General elections, abbreviated as Election, are a forum for channeling people's aspirations in the context of national and state sustainability. The General Election Supervisory Body as regulated in Law No. 15 of 2011 based on its authority strives to work optimally so that general elections run smoothly and fairly and in accordance with election principles.

According to election law, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is actually the name of the national level election supervisory agency.

Meanwhile, at the provincial level it is called the Provincial Bawaslu, at the Regency/City level it is called the Regency/City Panwaslu, and at the sub-district level it is called the District Panwaslu. The Election Supervisor is an institution which was formed before the first stage of the election (voter registration) began and was disbanded after the candidates selected in the election were inaugurated. Election Supervisors were formed to supervise the implementation of the election stages, receive complaints, and handle cases of administrative violations and criminal election violations.

West Nusa Tenggara Province is an area that is in the spotlight both at the local, national and even international levels because in the 2024 DPR, DPD and DPRD member elections, West Nusa Tenggara Province will become *Pilot Project* The implementation of the Legislative and Executive Elections simultaneously requires the Election Organizers, both the KPU and Bawaslu, to work extra hard to be able to carry out their duties and functions optimally.

The Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) of West Nusa Tenggara Province began carrying out supervisory duties following the Decree of the General Election Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia Number 595-KEP

2012 Date 20 September 2012 concerning the Appointment of Members of the General Election Supervisory Body for West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the decision letter, the Head of Bawaslu for West Nusa Tenggara Province, namely Nazarudin, S.IP., Ali Sidik, S.Sos. and Fatikhatul Khoiriyah, S.H.I., M.H. carried out supervisory duties in 14 (fourteen) districts/cities because the Regency/Koa Panwaslu had not yet been formed at that time.

In October 2012, the leadership of the West Nusa Tenggara Province General Election Supervisory Body recruited Regency/City Panwaslu, and in December 2012 the West Nusa Tenggara Province General Election Supervisory Board Appointed Regency/City Panwaslu throughout West Nusa Tenggara Province. The office of the General Election Supervisory Agency for West Nusa Tenggara Province is located on Jalan Nusantara No. 49, Sepang City, Kedaton, Bandar City, West Nusa Tenggara, while the secretariat comes from civil servants seconded from the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government and contract workers.

The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) as an election organizing institution tasked with supervising the implementation of elections has the authority to, among other things, supervise the implementation of election stages, receive reports of alleged election violations, and follow up on findings or reports to the competent authorities. In order to carry out its duties and authority, Bawaslu, in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 15 of 2011, then formed Provincial Bawaslu throughout Indonesia. The main task of the Provincial Bawaslu is to supervise the implementation of elections in their respective provinces, receive and follow up on findings and reports of alleged election violations, and report them to the Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia. Since its formation on September 20 2012, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) of West Nusa Tenggara Province has handled and followed up on various alleged violations either originating from the findings of election supervisors or from reports submitted by the public during elections including the elections for members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD. in 2024. Judging from the type of alleged violation handled by Bawaslu West Nusa Tenggara and his ranks can be classified into 3 (three), namely alleged violations of the code of ethics for election organizers, alleged administrative violations and alleged violations of election crimes. Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning General Elections for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD explains the meaning of election violations as follows: (1) Violations of the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers are violations of the ethics of Election Organizers which are guided by oaths and/or promises before carry out duties as Election Organizer. Violations of the Election Organizer Code of Ethics are resolved by the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP) with settlement procedures carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law concerning Election Organizers; (2) Election Administration Violations are violations that include procedures, procedures and mechanisms relating to the administration of election implementation at every stage of election implementation outside of election crimes and violations of the election organizer's code of ethics. Alleged administrative violations are forwarded to the KPU and its staff for follow-up no later than 7 (seven) days after being recommended by the Election Supervisor; (3) Election Crime is a criminal offense and/or crime against the provisions of election crime as regulated in Law Number 8 of 2012. Alleged election crime violations are forwarded to the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia for follow-up since they are recommended by the Election Supervisor.

The results of election supervision and projections of readiness for monitoring the stages of the 2024 DPR, DPD, DPRD member elections are to find out to what extent the quality of the elections in West Nusa Tenggara Province is running in accordance with statutory regulations and to what extent the performance of the Election Supervisory Body and its staff in carrying out their duties as organizers who are guided by election management principles such as independence, honesty, fairness, legal certainty, order, public interest, openness, proportionality, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Vision and Mission of Bawaslu West Nusa Tenggara Province

EVERYONE

Upholding the integrity of election organizers, administration and results through election supervision with integrity and credibility to realize democratic elections.

MISSION

1. Ensure that the implementation of elections adheres to principles and complies with regulations.
2. Ensure that Bawaslu has integrity and credibility.

3. Ensure that Bawaslu is able to maintain integrity and credibility in enforcing election law.
4. Ensure that Bawaslu is able to increase institutional capacity in supervising election implementation in order to prevent and prosecute violations.
5. Ensure the creation of civil society-based participatory supervision.

Objectives of Bawaslu West Nusa Tenggara Province

Upholding the integrity of election organizers, administration and results through election supervision with integrity and credibility to realize democratic elections and ensure that elections are held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, fairly and with quality and the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections as a whole.

Duties and Authorities of West Nusa Tenggara Province Bawaslu

- Supervise the stages of holding elections in the province which includes:
 - Updating voter data based on population data and determining temporary voter list and permanent voter list.
 - Nominations relating to the requirements and procedures for nominating members of the Provincial DPRD and nominating Governor.
 - The process of determining candidates for Provincial DPRD members and Governor candidates.
 - Determination of Governor Candidates.
 - Campaign implementation.
 - Procurement of election logistics and distribution.
 - Implementation of voting and counting of votes.
 - Supervise the entire vote counting process in the working area.
 - Movement of ballot papers from TPS level to PPK
 - The process of recapitulating votes from all districts/cities is carried out by the Provincial KPU.
 - Implementation of counting and re-voting, and follow-up elections and follow-up elections.
 - The process of determining the results of the election for members of the Provincial DPRD and the election of Governor.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research regarding the analysis of "The Role of the General Election Supervisory Body in Enforcing General Election Laws, a study of institutional interactions in handling violations in the elections for members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council in 2024 in West Nusa Tenggara Province", it is concluded that:

1. The role of Bawaslu of West Nusa Tenggara Province in handling administrative violations, code of ethics and election crimes in the implementation of the 2024 legislative elections has not been able to run optimally. There are several factors that need to be improved in handling violations, namely:
 - a. The human resource capacity of election supervisors at the district/city level and the ranks of election supervisors below them is still weak in understanding the main

tasks and its function as election supervisor. This condition is caused, among other things, by:

- Election supervisory institutions at the Regency/City level which are committee in nature (*ad hoc*) resulting in the provision and coaching process not being able to take place in a sustainable manner;
 - The recruitment pattern for election supervisors is mainly in the nature of *ad hoc* still not good enough, which often produces election observers who are not competent and credible;
 - The low budget allocation for Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Panwaslu, as well as election supervisors at lower levels has implications for the less-than-optimal performance of election supervisors, especially in terms of enforcement.
- b. Especially in handling allegations violation in election crimes there are still a number of provisions that limit Bawaslu in maximizing its role, namely:
- Bawaslu is not given the authority to force summons in the clarification process;
 - Time for handling alleged violations is too short;
 - there is an "obligation" to fulfill a minimum of 2 (two) pieces of evidence in forwarding recommendations;
 - Differences in perception between the Police, Prosecutor's Office and Bawaslu who are members of the Gakkumdu Center in interpreting a violation of election law, especially regarding money politics;

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